## **Composite Scorecard for Oklahoma Nursing Homes**



Select Long-stay metrics for the period ending June 30, 2017

This score card provides an overview of Oklahoma nursing home performance with comparative data from the region and nation. The data comes from the Minimum Data Set National Repository, which is referred to as MDS 3.0. The data for this score card edition was retrieved on September 6, 2017 for the period ending June 30, 2017. It includes a five quarter review of performance on key quality measures. These 13 metrics comprise the composite score as designated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The composite score is a snapshot of overall quality in nursing homes and is featured as table 14 on the bottom right of the score card. Whether the change from previous to current year for Oklahoma is statistically significant or not is indicated by the traffic light indicator where 'Red' indicates change for worse, 'Yellow' indicates no significant change and 'Green' indicates change for better.

Nine of 14 measures show statistically significant improvement from the same quarter last year (green lights), while one shows a downturn in performance (red light). Among those improving, Table 1 shows declines over each quarter in the percentage of residents who self-report moderate to severe pain. The data now show three consecutive quarters of decline in residents receiving antipsychotic medications (Table 9). This would indicate we have sustained positive movement on this national initiative.

Residents with urinary tract infections continue to decline over each of the last four quarters (Table 13). Oklahoma's rate of bowel or bladder control loss among residents has seen a statistically significant increase over last year but was unchanged from last quarter and remains below the regional and national averages (Table 4). The increase in residents needing help with Activities of Daily Living (ADL), seen in the last quarter, was halted this quarter and a small reduction achieved.

Most importantly, our combined composite score of 8.8% (Table 14) continues to reflect statistically significant improvement. Over the last twelve months, the gap between Oklahoma and the national composite score narrowed from 1.5 percentage points to 1 percentage point. The gap between Oklahoma and the regional composite score also narrowed.

Statistically Significant Change: Previous to Current Year - Oklahoma	
Improved Performance Measures:	Worsened Performance
Self-reported pain (Table 1)	Low-Risk Residents Who Lose Control of
	Their Bowels or Bladder (Table 4)
Catheter in Bladder (Table 2)	
Residents Physically Restrained (Table 5)	
Residents Receiving Antipsychotic Medications	
(Table 9)	
Influenza vaccination (Table 10)	
Residents with Depressive Symptoms (Table 11)	
Pneumococcal vaccination (Table 12)	
Urinary tract infections (Table 13)	
State Composite Score (Table 14)	

 $Note: Statistical\ significance\ was\ determined\ based\ on\ the\ 95\%\ confidence\ interval.$ 

Email <u>QIEShelpdesk@health.ok.gov</u> for more information.

## Composite Scorecard for Oklahoma Nursing Homes Long-stay metrics for the period ending 06/30/2017

