Composite Scorecard for Oklahoma Nursing Homes

Oklahoma State
Department of Health
Creating a State of Health

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

This scorecard 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 scorecard edition was retrieved on December 20, 2017, for the period ending September 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 scorecard. 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 11 shows declines over the last two of the five quarters in the percentage of residents who have depressive symptoms. The increase in residents needing help with Activities of Daily Living (ADL), seen in March of 2017 has now declined over two quarters (Table 8) and continues to represent a statistically significant decline over last year. While not statistically significant of the year, the number of residents reported with too much weight loss (Table 6) declined by 8.3% from the previous quarter.

Of concern, the measures for both residents who self-report moderate to severe pain (Table 1) and residents with urinary tract infections (Table 13) halted their desired decline that had occurred over each of the last four quarters. 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).

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 1.6 percentage points to 1.1 percentage points.

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 Whose Need for Help With Activities of	
Daily Living (ADL) has Increased (Table 8)	
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 QIEShelpdesk@health.ok.gov for more information.

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