Composite Scorecard for Oklahoma Nursing Homes

Select Long-stay metrics for the period ending December 31, 2018



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 February 26, 2019, for the period ending December 31, 2018. 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.

Of the nine measures showing statistically significant improvement this quarter (green lights), three of them have shown such improvement over ten consecutive quarters: Table 2 (Residents with Catheter Inserted or Left in Bladder), Table 10 (Influenza Vaccination), and Table 14 (Oklahoma's Composite Score).

For the last year, from December 2018 to December 2019, the number of residents with a catheter (Table 2) decreased 22.8% while residents with depressive symptoms (Table 11) decreased 17.4%. For this same period, we also observed a 10.6% decrease in residents with one or more falls with major injury (Table 7). The number of residents physically restrained (Table 5) has equaled the regional average for the last two quarters and remains below the national average. Oklahoma remains more than 11 points below the regional and national average in numbers of low risk residents who lose control of their bowel or bladder (Table 4) and have held near this level of separation for each of the last four quarters.

Our combined composite score of 8.0% (Table 14) continues to reflect statistically significant improvement over last year and has done so over ten consecutive quarters. Since September of 2016, Oklahoma has improved our combined composite score by 16.6%!

Statistically Significant Change: Previous to Current Year - Oklahoma	
Improved Performance Measures:	Worsened Performance
Catheter in Bladder (Table 2)	None
High Risk Residents with Pressure Ulcers (Table 3)	
Residents Physically Restrained (Table 5)	
Residents Who Loose Too Much Weight (Table 6)	
Residents With One or More Falls with Major Injury (Table 7)	
Influenza Vaccination (Table 10)	
Residents with Depressive Symptoms (Table 11)	
Pneumococcal Vaccination (Table 12)	
Composite Score for Oklahoma (Table 14)	

Note: Statistical significance was determined based on the 95% confidence interval. Email QIEShelpdesk@health.ok.gov for more information.

Composite Scorecard for Oklahoma Nursing Homes Long-stay metrics for the period ending December 31, 2018

