FAQs about Provider Profiles on Cervical Cancer Screenings (Pap Tests)

Q: Who receives a profile on cervical cancer screenings (Pap tests)?

A: We send letters and/or profiles to PCPs with female members 21 years and older assigned to their panel for five or more months. If the provider has enough data for a valid statistical profile, s/he will receive a letter and a profile. If not, the provider receives a letter saying s/he had insufficient data for a valid profile.

Q: I am a provider with more than one service location. How does this impact my profile for Cervical Cancer Screenings?

A: The profiles for Pap tests are not tied to the service location; the profiles combine the results from all service locations so that providers will be more likely to have enough data for a statistical profile. Your profile combines the results for all women 21 years and older who are assigned to any of your service locations for five or more months.

Q: How often are the profiles for Cervical Cancer Screenings created?

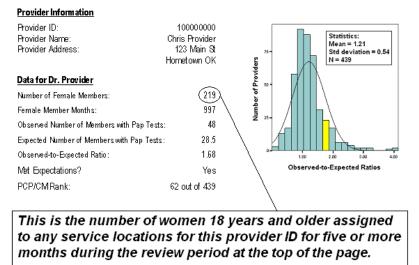
A: We send out profiles twice a year. The review period for one profile covers the calendar year, and the review period for the other profile is the state fiscal year (July 1-June 30). We wait at least 90 days after the review period to allow time for all claims to be paid.

Q: How does the OHCA count the number of members assigned to the panel? My records show a lower number on my panel.

A: We identify members 18 years and older who were assigned to your panel for five or more months (150 days) during the review period. At any given time, you may have fewer members than the total shown on your profile. For example, Member A might be on the panel for six months (for example, January through June); Member B is on the panel for six months (July through December); and Member C is on the panel every month except for April and May. In this example, the provider would count only one or two members on the panel during any given month, even though during the year a total of three members would be counted for the profile. The table below illustrates this example; a zero indicates the member was not assigned to the panel that month, and a one shows the member was counted on the panel.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Member A	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Member B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Member C	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monthly	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Totals												





Q: What are "Female Member Months"?

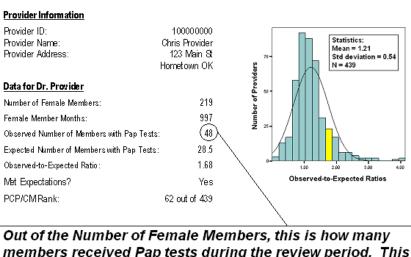
A: This is the total number of months that the identified women have been assigned to you. In the example above for Members A, B and C, the total member months would be 6+6+10 = 22.

Q: What is meant by "Observed Number of Members with Pap Tests"?

A: For the members who were counted in the Number of Female Members, the Observed Number of Members with Pap Tests reports how many of them received Pap tests during the review period.

Q: What if some of my patients have seen another provider for a Pap test? Am I being held responsible for them?

A: We are linking you with the members assigned to you, but you are getting credit for the Pap tests that your members received from any *SoonerCare* provider during the time they were on your panel.



Provider Profile for Cervical Cancer Screening For Dates of Service 07/01/200X to 06/30/200X

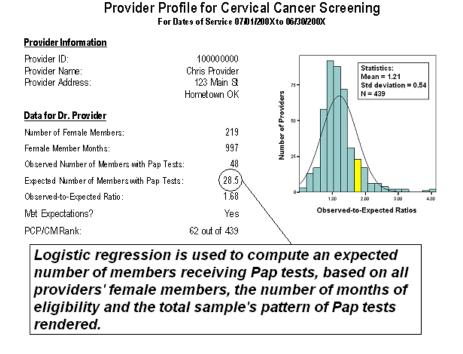
members received Pap tests during the review period. This total includes tests given by any SoonerCare provider.

Q: My profile shows an Expected Number of Members with Pap Tests equal to 28.5. How is this number calculated?

A: We take into account the number of women on the panel and how long each woman was assigned to your panel. We begin by counting only those women who have been assigned to your panel for five or more months. Then the number of months each woman has been assigned to your panel is used in our calculations.

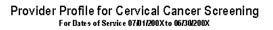
Our calculations of the Expected Number of Members with Pap Tests involve a statistical procedure called logistic regression, which is similar to linear regression except it is intended for use with "yes/no" kinds of data – that is, whether a member received a Pap test or not. We identify providers with sufficient data, and we combine the data on all of their members. The number of months a member was assigned to a panel contributed to the explanation of whether she received a Pap test. By combining data for members from across the state, we can compute the number of members with different lengths of eligibility we might expect to receive Pap tests, based on actual rates for *SoonerCare* Choice members.

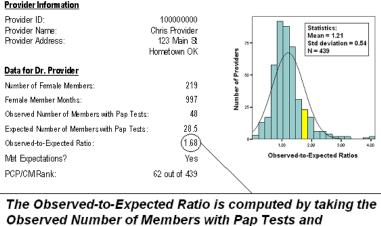
We understand that this is a complicated procedure, but we believe it is the best statistical approach. If you would like more information on this use of logistic regression, please contact the Quality Assurance and Improvement Department of the OHCA at (405) 522-7672.



Q: What is the Observed-to-Expected Ratio?

A: The O/E Ratio is the first step toward determining whether the provider has met expectations. This number is calculated by taking the Observed Number of Members with Pap Tests and dividing it by the Expected Number of Members with Pap Tests. In the example showed here, Dr. Provider's panel included 219 women with at least five months of eligibility. These women had a total of 997 months of eligibility. The Observed Number of Members with Pap Tests was 48, and the Expected Number of Members with Pap Tests was 28.5. By dividing 48 by 28.5, we obtain the O/E Ratio = 1.68. (The profile reports rounded numbers; unrounded numbers are used to calculate the O/E Ratio.) An O/E Ratio of 1.68 means that the provider was credited with providing the service to 1.68 members for every member who was expected to receive the screening.





Observed Number of Members with Pap Tests and dividing it by the Expected Number. If the O/E Ratio equals 1, the same number of women received and were expected to receive the screening.

Q: How is the O/E Ratio used?

A: We use the O/E Ratio to compute a confidence interval, a statistic that helps us determine whether the Observed and the Expected numbers of members with Pap tests are statistically the same – or if the difference is statistically "big." A confidence interval is similar to a *margin of error*, which is used in opinion polls; a margin of error may be used to determine whether one candidate's approval rating is significantly higher than another candidate's rating, or if the two candidates' approval ratings are so close that they are statistically equal.

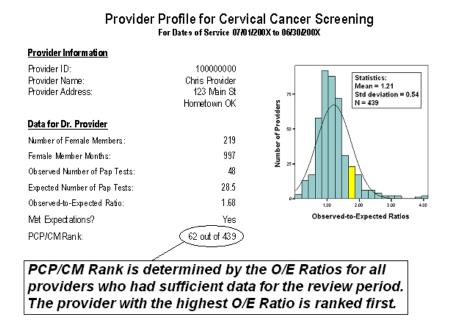
If the O/E Ratio perfectly equals one, then we know that expectations were met – that is, the observed number of members with Pap tests and the expected number of members with Pap tests were the same. But the observed and expected numbers could be close enough that we can't tell them apart statistically – or the observed number could be significantly lower than the expected number. These questions are answered by use of a confidence interval around the O/E Ratio.

Q: How do you decide whether I have met expectations?

The confidence interval (not reported on the Provider Profile) is based on your data, not the data from any other provider. Like many test statistics, which are used to make decisions, the confidence interval takes into account that there will be some variation between the observed and the expected numbers. The confidence interval provides a range of values around the O/E Ratio. If the confidence interval brackets the number 1 (reminding you that the number 1 means the observed and expected numbers are equal), then the observed number is statistically the same as the expected number. We can provide more information on the calculation of the confidence interval upon request; please contact the Quality Assurance and Improvement Department of the OHCA at (405) 522-7672.

Q: What is the "Rank" on the profile?

A: We assign rank by placing all providers with sufficient data in order according to the O/E Ratio. The provider with the largest O/E Ratio (that is, with the highest ratio of the observed-to-expected numbers of members receiving Pap tests) is ranked first.



Q: The profile has a graph, and one bar is shown in a different color. Why?

A: This bar indicates where your O/E Ratio is located, relative to other providers who had enough data for a valid profile to be created for this review period. The O/E Ratio for providers with higher ranks will be toward the right side of the graph; lower-ranked providers' O/E Ratios will be toward the left side of the graph.

Q: I received a letter saying there was not enough data for a profile to be created. How much data do you need?

A: If you received a "low data" letter, then the calculations showed that fewer than five women on your panel were expected to receive a screening. This is insufficient to create a valid statistical profile.

Q: What if I have other questions that you haven't covered here?

A: Please contact our Quality Assurance and Improvement Department at (405) 522-7672.