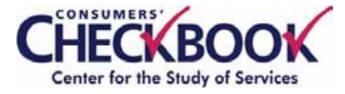
# Getting Consumers to Use Measures to Choose Providers

Robert Krughoff
rkrughoff@checkbook.org
for NCVHS Hearing
2/28/2012



## Consumers Often Don't Use the Measures We Think They Should

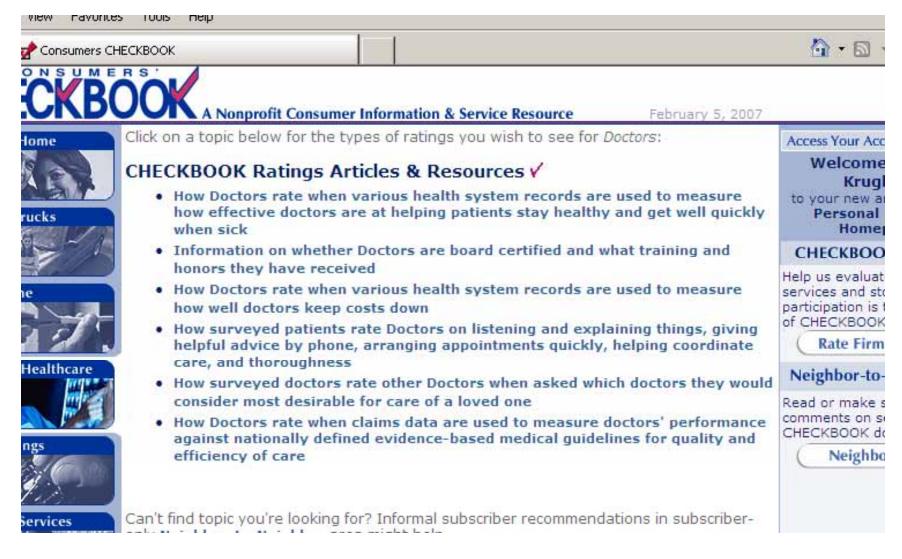
- CHECKBOOK's experience is that good data competes with—
  - Suggestions from a friend or family member.
  - Businesses they pass by.
  - Signs they see.
- Our own paid subscribers very often don't use our ratings of plumbers, auto repair shops, doctors, or other services.

#### Ratings/Reports CHECKBOOK Subscribers Use

Provider type or topic	Number of unique visitors	Provider type or topic	Number of unique visitors
Acupuncturists	1,042	Nursing Homes	636
Assisted Living Facilities	·	Eyeglass and Contact Dispensers	11,938
Chiropractors	1,206	Personal Trainers	419
DentistsGeneral	14,340	Physical Therapists	1,208
DentistsEndodontists	1,518	Podiatrists	1,450
DentistsOral Surgeons	1,660	Psychologists	1,445
DentistsOrthodontists	1,430	Urgent Care Clinics	327
DentistsPeriodontists	1,501	Weight Loss Centers	347
DentistsProsthodontists	930	Auto Repair Shops	18,505
Doctors	31,009	Plumbers	18,614
Hospitals	1,465	Diseases & Treatments	1,008
Health Clubs	1,762	Is Your Doctor Board Certified?	983
Health Food Stores	78	Is Your Doctor Measuring Up?	1,020
Hearing Aid Dispensers	1,501	Do Your Own Medical Research	78
Home Health Agencies	441	Lowering the Risk of Back Pain	89
Laboratory Testing Services	135	Health TipAntibacterial Soaps	36
Massage Therapists	1,072	Laser Eye Surgery	444

#### To Move Consumers, Info Must Resonate

In a www.checkbook.org experiment, 2,755 subscribers chose which of several types of ratings info they wanted on physicians



### Physician Ratings Info Consumers Want First

#### Not What Most Policy-Makers Are Focused on

Type of rating information consumer could choose to view on the website	Percent of consumers for whom this type of rating information was the <u>first</u> choice
How <b>Doctors rate when various health system records are used</b> to measure how well doctors <b>keep costs down</b>	3.2%
How <i>Doctors rate when various health system records</i> are used to measure how effective doctors are at helping patients stay healthy and get well quickly when sick	7.5%
How Doctors rate when <i>claims data are used to measure</i> doctors' performance against nationally defined evidence-based medical guidelines for quality and efficiency of care	7.6%
Information on whether Doctors are board certified and what training and honors they have received	8.5%
How surveyed <i>patients rate Doctors</i> on listening and explaining things, giving helpful advice by phone, arranging appointments quickly, helping coordinate care, and thoroughness	23.5%
How surveyed <i>doctors rate other Doctors</i> when asked which doctors they would consider most desirable <i>for care of a loved one</i>	49.7%

#### Obstacles to Overcome

- Constrained choice—patient's doctor chooses hospital and refers to specialists.
- Ratings information not presented at a good decision moment—for example, hospital information after selection of a health plan that doesn't include some hospitals. (In our model health plan comparison tool for Exchanges, we address this problem by having Exchange-wide provider directories available at the time of choosing plans.)
- What's measured is not important or distinctions are too few/small.
- Information on providers hard for consumers to understand.
- Not clear to consumers why what's measured matters—or how much.
- Too many measures to digest.
- Information not pushed out, and often hard to find.

#### Overcoming Lack of Measures, Filling Gaps

- Clinical outcomes—deaths, complications, admissions, readmissions—using increasing information from EMRs.
  - In some specialties (e.g., heart surgery) will be reliable enough at the individual physician level—possibly looking at more than one year of data—attributing team and facility's results to individual physician.
- Process and intermediate outcome measures with clear relation to ultimate outcomes.
- Rigorous patient experience results--on communication, access, care coordination, shared decision-making, pleasantness.
- Ability to function, pain relief, including as reported by patient.
- Care coordination and use of community resources.
- Over-use/inappropriate use.
- Volume where shown to be related to outcomes if outcomes can't be measured for individual provider.
- Structure and systems related to outcomes—including EMRs as related to provide education, catching errors, patient involvement.
- Measures of clinician knowledge—MOC test results.

#### Helping Consumers Understand Why It Matters

- Move beyond clinical process measures.
- Explain, document, and quantify relation of all measures to outcomes.
- Provide compelling examples of bad results and good results.
- Make it hit home:

"Choosing a good hospital can be a life and death decision, as our ratings tables beginning on page 85 reveal. For the selected high-risk cases we looked at, there are some hospitals where 12 out of every 100 patients die...while there are others where eight per hundred die. That's *four more deaths per hundred patients* with one hospital than with another.

"Does that get your attention? What if we told you that four out of every 100 guests who stay for a week at Hotel A will die within 30 days and, not surprisingly, none will die at Hotel B...."

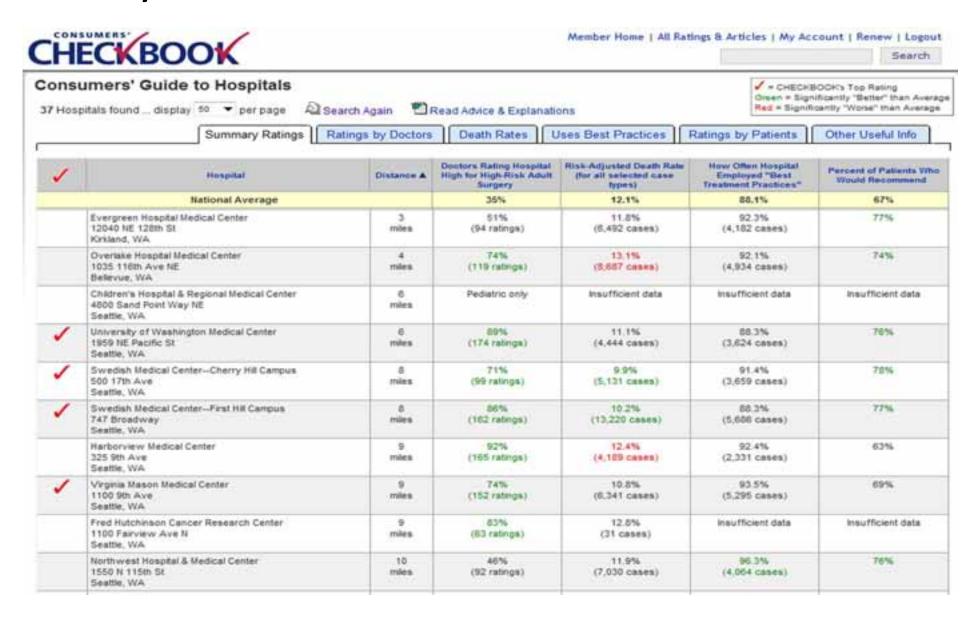
#### Overcoming Having Too Much to Digest

The Failure of HospitalCompare

Process of Care Measures	
Outcome of Care Measures	
Use of Medical Imaging	
Survey of Patient Hospital Experier	
Patient Safety Measures	
Medicare Paymer and Volume	nt:

	HARBORVIEW MEDICAL CENTER  325 9TH AVENUE SEATTLE,WA 98104 (206) 731-3000 Add To My Favorites	NORTHWEST HOSPITAL  1550 NORTH 115TH STREET SEATTLE,WA 98133 (206) 364-0500 Add To My Favorites	SWEDISH MEDICAL CENTER/CHERRY HILL 500 17TH AVENUE SEATTLE,WA 98122 (206) 320-2000  Add To My Favorites
Outpatients having surgery who got an antibiotic at the right time - within one hour before surgery (higher numbers are better)	96%	95%	97%
Outpatients having surgery who got the right kind of antibiotic (higher numbers are better)	87%	95%	99%
Surgery patients who were taking heart drugs called beta blockers before coming to the hospital, who were kept on the beta blockers during the period just before and after their surgery	100%2	88%2	95%2
Surgery patients who were given an antibiotic at the right time (within one hour before surgery) to help prevent infection	98%²	97%2	99%2
Surgery patients who were given the right kind of antibiotic to help prevent infection	98%2	97% 2	99%2
Surgery patients whose preventive antibiotics were stopped at the right time (within 24 hours after surgery)	97% =	99% 2	93%2
Heart surgery patients whose blood sugar (blood glucose) is kept under good control in the days right after surgery	Not Available 2	91%2	91%2
Surgery patients needing hair			

#### Try to Give an "Answer" Plus Drill-Down



#### Problems with Giving an "Answer"

- Politically untenable for health plans or government to do.
- And practically untenable for most private websites, which tend to be supported by advertising or other income from the providers.
- Health plans may be reluctant to have a narrow list of "the best" possibly frustrating members who can't get access.
- The "answer" may be different for some consumers than for others—e.g., outcomes vs. convenience and pleasantness (even gender of doctor).
  - Possible solution is to let consumer give weights to different components of quality.



#### Pushing Out the Ratings

- Link in Exchanges for provider comparisons—decide which providers you might want and see what plans they are in.
- Rate plans on their inclusion of top-rated providers.
- Get plans to put provider ratings in plan directories—
  consumers go to these directories at the moment of decision;
  we have seen much traffic from plan provider directories.
- Possibly link for provider ratings from Personal Health Records triggered when an entry indicates that a provider choice will be needed.
- Aggressively do search optimization—e.g., with ratings of doctor and all nearby doctors coming up whenever any doctor's name is entered.
- Regular publicity for availability and importance of ratings.

#### Opportunity for Patient Experience Measures

- CHECKBOOK has demonstrated in four metro areas rigorous surveys of patients about doctors, publicly reporting results at the individual physician level.
- Used C/G CAHPS questions and protocol, with sampling frame provided by health plans.
- Average of about 50 completed surveys per doctor.
- About 40 percent of doctors statistically significantly different from community-wide average—and differences are practically important.
- Cost was about \$120 per doctor, paid by health plans.
- If survey is paid for by plans or government only once every three years, that's \$40 per year per doctor.
- Doctors should be invited to pay to do survey more often if they wish and have results used in public reporting if they agree to that in advance.
- This model could easily be replicated, but Government needs to participate.