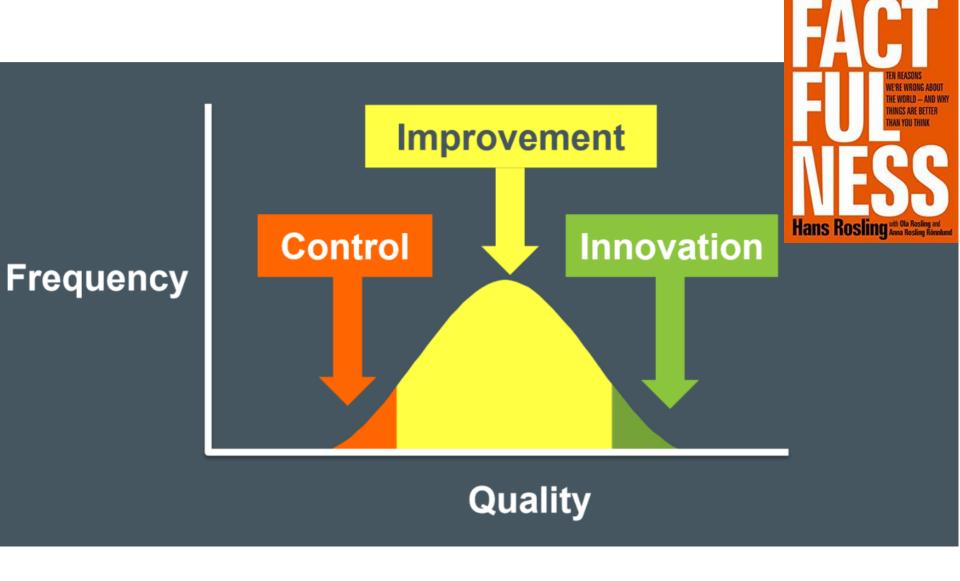
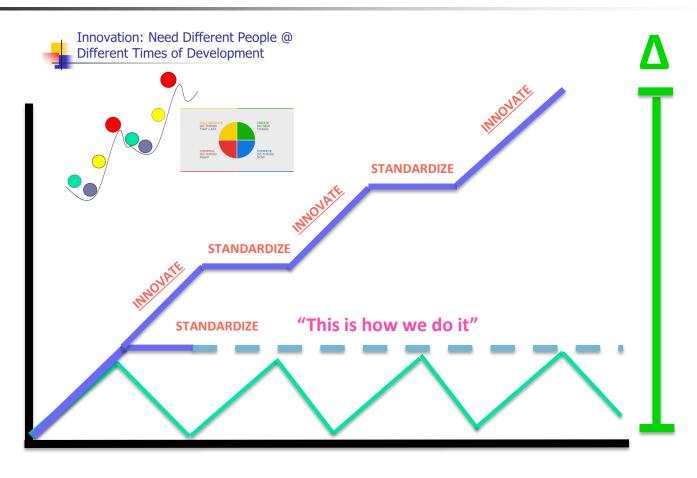


David B. Hoyt, MD FACS
Executive Director
American College of Surgeons
Chicago, IL



Dedicated to improving the <u>care</u> of the surgical patient and to safeguarding standards of care in an <u>optimal</u> and ethical practice <u>environment</u>



Time

ACS: 100+ Years of Quality Improvement

Four Guiding Principles of Continuous Quality Improvement



Standards

- Individualized by patient
- Backed by research

Rigorous Data

- From medical charts
- Backed by research
- Post-discharge tracking
- Continuously updated

- Staffing levels
- Specialists
- Equipment
- Checklists

- · External peer-review
- Creates public assurance



Goal: High Reliability

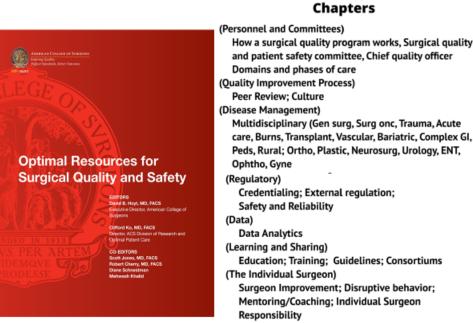


and patient safety committee, Chief quality officer

care, Burns, Transplant, Vascular, Bariatric, Complex GI, Peds, Rural; Ortho, Plastic, Neurosurg, Urology, ENT,

Education; Training; Guidelines; Consortiums





ACS Registry Facts

Iqvia Platform: 7
registries and growing –
current builds:
Data from EMR
Financial Data
PRO data

Registry Use:

2800 Hospitals

Millions of Patients

Thousands of Surgeons

Other Society collaboration



Optimal Resources for Surgical Quality and Safety

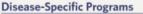
Surgical Quality and Safety Accreditation/Verification Programs

Clinical Database

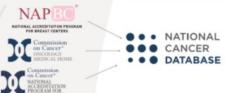




Other Hospital















Population-Specific Programs





THE Coalition for Quality in Geriatric Surgery PROJECT



Emerging Programs

Thoracic

Vascular

STS
National Database
One are a the own
SVS | Society for
Vascular Surgery

High-Risk GI

Emergency Surgery

NSQIP

Phases of Care Programs





IMPROVING



Data Use – Peer Review

NCDB - 20 years 566 PRP

NTDB,TQIP - 20 years 789 PRP

NSQIP - 15 years 910 PRP

- 2,265 Peer Reviewed Publications
 - >100 year
 - About one every three days
- Access open files easily available 1000's requested

A Comparison of Clinical Registry Versus Administrative Claims Data for Reporting of 30-Day Surgical Complications

Elise H. Lawson, MD, MSHS,* Rachel Louie, MS,* David S. Zingmond, MD, PhD,* Robert H. Brook, MD, ScD,*†‡ Bruce L. Hall, MD, PhD, MBA, \$\| Lein Han, PhD, \(\Pi \) Michael Rapp, MD, JD, \(\Pi \) and Clifford Y. Ko, MD, MSHS* \(\\$^*\)

Sensitivity of	% of
admin data for	complications
detecting	recorded in
patients with a	admin data that
complication in	are <u>false</u>
clinical registry	positives

Surgical site infection

Urinary tract infection

68%

Pneumonia Deep venous thrombosis

Myocardial infarction

60%

87%

70%

82%

76%

81%

Risk Adjustment Critical



Improving American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program Risk Adjustment: Incorporation of a Novel Procedure Risk Score

Mehul V Raval, MD, MS, Mark E Cohen, PhD, Angela M Ingraham, MD, MS, Justin B Dimick, MD, MPH, FACS, Nicholas H Osborne, MD, MS, Barton H Hamilton, PhD, Clifford Y Ko, MD, MS, MSHS, FACS, Bruce L Hall, MD, PhD, MBA, FACS

ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

Risk Adjustment in the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program: A Comparison of Logistic Versus Hierarchical Modeling

Mark E Cohen, PhD, Justin B Dimick, MD, MPH, Karl Y Bilimoria, MD, MS, Clifford Y Ko, MD, MS, MSHS, FACS, Karen Richards, Bruce Lee Hall, MD, PhD, MBA, FACS

Evaluating parsimonious risk-adjustment models for comparing hospital outcomes with vascular surgery

Nicholas H. Osborne, MD, MS, a Clifford Y. Ko, MD, MS, MSHS, b,c Gilbert R. Upchurch Jr, MD, and



Jennifer L Paruch, MD, Lynn Zhou, PhD, Karen E Richards, BA, Mark E Cohen, PhD,

Clifford Y Ko, MD, MS, MSHS, FACS

	SSI	Mortality
Rate of occurrence	6.1%	2.2%
Sample size needed to achieve good statistical reliability (0.7)	254 (118-381)	1985 (109-3772)
% of surgeons achieving reliable statistics	35.5%	12.2%

Demonstrable Improvement



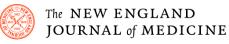




Figure 3a. Mixed Effects Modeling for Likelihood of Compliance with Each Quality Measure, a) Patient Level Outcome at NAPBC vs. non-NAPBC Centers*; b) Facility Level Outcome at NAPBC vs. non-NAPBC Centers b

1.42 1.34 1.50 <.0001

1.19 1.14 1.25 0.0048



A National Evaluation of the Effect of Trauma-Center Care on Mortality



Ellen J. MacKenzie, Ph.D., Frederick P. Rivara, M.D., M.P.H., Gregory J. Jurkovich, M.D., Avery B. Nathens, M.D., Ph.D., Katherine P. Frey, M.P.H., Brian L. Egleston, M.P.P., David S. Salkever, Ph.D., and Daniel O. Scharfstein, Sc.D.



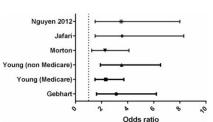


Figure 2. Odds ratio of increased mortality in non-Centers of Excellence (COE) when compared with COE.

Does Surgical Quality Improve in the American College of Surgeons National Surgical Quality Improvement Program An Evaluation of All Participating Hospitals

Mean Change in O/E P-value (mean not zero) < 0.000001 < 0.0001 Volume weighted mean -0.1126 -0.1631 82% 66%

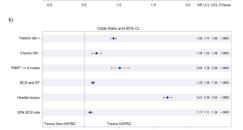
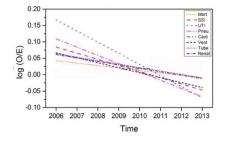


TABLE 4. In-Hospital Outcomes by Accreditation Status, 2010

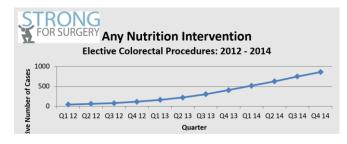
	Unaccredited	Accredited	P
Total charges, mean, \$	51,189	42,212	< 0.0001
Any complication, %	12.3	11.3	0.001
Mortality, %	0.13	0.07	0.019
FTR, %	0.97	0.55	0.046







% Institutions Improved

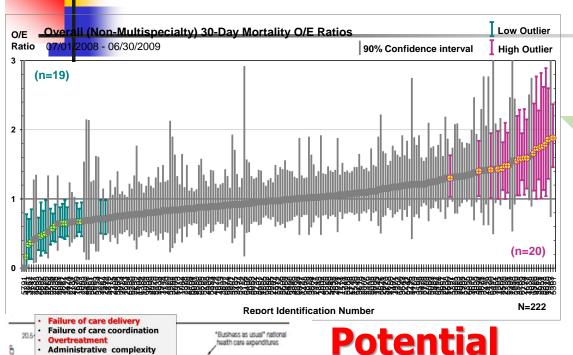


Geriatric Surgery Verification





Failure of Care Delivery Reducing Complications and Cost



82%

OF HOSPITALS DECREASED **COMPLICATIONS**

66%

OF HOSPITALS **DECREASED MORTALITY**

Pricing failures Fraud and abuse Failures of care coordination -Overtreatment portunity hospitals: Administrative complexity 3 waste -Pricing failures taud and abuse care expenditures matches billion/year 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Berwick, 2011

savings 4,500

250-500

COMPLICATIONS PREVENTED ANNUALLY PER HOSPTAL

Measuring Risk-Adjusted Value Using Medicare and ACS-NSQIP

Is High-Quality, Low-Cost Surgical Care Achievable Everywhere?

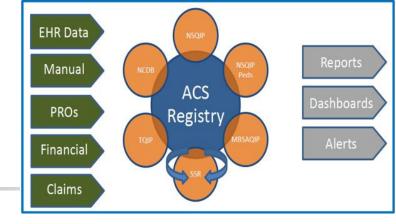
Elise H. Lawson, MD, MSHS,*†‡ David S. Zingmond, MD, PhD,§ Anne M. Stey, MD, MSc,¶
Bruce L. Hall, MD, PhD, MBA,‡||**†† and Clifford Y. Ko, MD, MSHS*†‡

Quality a measured by NSQIP

	Good Quality
Higher Than Expected Cost	14%
As Expected cost	33%
Lower Than Expected Cost	52%



Uses & Challenges



- Uses
 - Regulatory complianceMIPS, Payment
 - MOC and ongoing assessment
 - Individual surgeon self improvement, peer review and credentialing

Challenges

- Accepting use of measurement
- Data extraction, costs, interoperability, shared clouds
- Financial models for comparative cost, value, pricing
- Relevant outcomes from patients
- Implementation burden