


2022

Best Practice:

Your primary care panel report



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eHealth Saskatchewan

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
College of Medicine
DEPARTMENT OF STAFF AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE SASKATCHEWAN COLLEGE OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS

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BestPractices Physician Panel Reports – Technical Appendix

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This document summarizes the indicators, data sources, calculations, exclusions, and limitation for each metric in the 2022 version of the Best Practices Panel reports in lay terms.

Data are obtained from multiple Saskatchewan administrative health databases to create the Best Practice primary care panel reports. This document provides information on the technical details of each indicator included in the HQC Physician Panel Reports.

Indicators appear in this document in the same order as they do on the reports. The table on pages 2 & 3 outlines which data sources are used in each indicator.

Data Sources Used	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CDP-QIP• DAD• Drug Plan• NACRS• Panorama Immunization• PHRS• Physician Services Claims File	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chronic Disease Management – Quality Improvement ProgramDischarge Abstract DatabaseDrug Plan data (Adjudicated & Non-adjudicated)National Ambulatory Care Reporting SystemPanorama (Immunization)Person Health Registry SystemMSB Billing data
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A key change in the 2022 report compared to previous report is the use of Health Network as a comparator instead of Saskatchewan. This change requires determining each report recipient's health network. As some physicians may work in several locations and potentially more than one network, the following network identification method was developed.

Network Identification

- Method of identifying each family physician's "main" network
1. Count number of family physician visits per family physician per network (based on location of service in each billing record)
 - a. "visit" counted as unique HSN per day per physician ID
 2. Identify network in with the highest number of visits (for each physician)
 3. Assign family physician to that network

Limitation:

Network is estimated - Some physicians may work in multiple clinics in multiple networks, this will categorize based on the network in which they have the highest volume of visits

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Report Page #	Indicators	New/ Altered?	PHRS	MSB billing	CDP- QIP	DAD	Drug Plan	NACRS	Panorama	HQC
Panel Profile										
6	# of Visits you provided	y		x						
	# of Patients you saw	y		x						
	# of Patients on your panel		x	x						
	% of panel patients by "cut"		x	x						
	# of unassigned patients by network	y	x	x						
	# of providers in your network	y		x						
7	% of panel patients by sex		x	x						
	% by age for each sex		x	x						
8	% of visits by age for each sex		x	x						
9	% of patients by usual provider continuity level			x						
	% of patient visits by provider type by year			x						
10	Top 10 conditions responsible for visits & % of visits by provider type	Y		x						
Prevention										
11	% of children vaccinated against pertussis, measles, influenza, and meningococcal serogroup C disease by their 2nd birthday	y	x						x	
	# of children on panel not fully vaccinated by their 2nd birthday		x						x	
	% of children vaccinated against pertussis, measles influenza and meningococcal serogroup C disease by their 7th birthday	y	x						x	
	# of children on panel not fully vaccinated by their 7th birthday		x						x	
Care Across the Continuum – Chronic Disease Management										
12	# of diabetic patients on panel	y		x		x				x
	% of patients with diabetes on panel & network	y		x		x				x
	Among diabetic patients, % with flow sheets	y		x	x	x				x
	Among diabetic patients, % with blood pressure < 130/80	y		x	x	x				x
	Among diabetic patients, in 2021, % of patients <65, 65+ by A1C	y		x	x	x				x
13	# of CAD patients on panel	y		x		x				x
	% of patients with CAD on panel, in network	y		x		x				x
	Among CAD patients, % with flow sheets	y		x	x	x				x
	Among CAD patients, % with blood pressure < 140/90?	y		x	x	x				x
	Among CAD patients, % on Statins?	y		x		x	x			x
	Among CAD patients, % with LDL <= 2 mmol/L	y	x	x	x	x				x
Care Across the Continuum – Emergency Department Use										
14	% of patients with ED visits - panel, network							x		
	% of ED visits by CTAS level for panel and network							x		
	% of panel patients by volume of ED visits in 2021							x		

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Report Page #	Indicators	New/ Altered?	PHRS	MSB billing	CDP- QIP	DAD	Drug Plan	NACRS	Panorama	HQC
	# of panel patients by number of ED visits							x		
15	CTAS 4/5 ED visits by time of day	y						x		
Care Across the Continuum – Acute Care Use										
16	% of patients admitted to hospitals in panel and network					x				
	# of admissions to hospital					x				
	Average LOS in hospital across panel and network					x				
	Number of patients by number of hospitalizations					x				
	Number of Hospitalizations by age cohort & admitting source (ED, other) for patients in panel and network	y	x			x				
17	Top 10 conditions responsible for hospitalizations - number of patients on panel and network average	y				x				
	Top 10 conditions responsible for hospitalizations - number of admissions for panel and average for network	y				x				
	Top 10 conditions responsible for hospitalizations - average LOS for panel and network	y				x				
18	Number of admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) by level of connectedness for panel and network average	y		x		x				
	Average LOS for ACSCs by level of connectedness by panel and network	y		x		x				
Prescribing Patterns										
19	% of senior panel patients (65+) one 1, 2 or 3 Beers list drugs by panel and Network	y	x	x			x			
	% of senior panel patients (65+) are on 1 or more drugs chronically from Beers list for panel, and Network	y	x	x			x			
	% senior panel patients (65+) on top 5 most common drugs from Beers list by panel and Network	y	x	x			x			
20	% of senior panel patients receiving antipsychotics by year by panel and network		x	x			x			
	Among those receiving antipsychotics, % by prescribing source		x	x			x			
	Among those receiving antipsychotics, % by number of dispensations in the past year by panel and network	y	x	x			x			
21	% of panel patients receiving opioids by year by panel and network			x			x			
	Among those receiving opioids, % by prescribing source			x			x			
	Among those receiving opioids, % by number of dispensations in the past year by panel and network	y		x			x			
22	% of panel patients receiving benzodiazepines by year by panel and Network			x			x			
	Among those receiving benzodiazepines, % by prescribing source			x			x			
	Among those receiving benzodiazepines, % by number of	y		x			x			

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Report Page #	Indicators	New/ Altered?	PHRS	MSB billing	CDP- QIP	DAD	Drug Plan	NACRS	Panorama	HQC
	dispensations in the past year by panel and network									

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Report Page #	Contents	New/ Altered?
0	Title Page	
1	Table of Contents	
2	Acknowledgements	
3	Report overview	
4	Summary of changes	
5	4-Cut method Q&A	
Panel Profile		
6	Indicator	# of Visits you provided y
	Definition:	Number of patient visits for which a family physician submitted billing records
	Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of unique HSNs by day for each physician ID# in 2019, 2020, and 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ i.e. maximum one visit per HSN per physician per day • Sum number of visits per day for all days in 2019, 2020, 2021
	Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
	Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush physician numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • Specialists
	Type	Practice Characteristic
	Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims file: Patient HSN, Physician ID#, Date of service, Specialty
	Unit of Analysis	Patient visits
	Limitations	May underestimate visits if some are omitted from records (e.g., incomplete shadow billing).
	Indicator	# of Patients you saw y
	Definition:	Number of unique patients HSNs for whom a family physician submitted billing records
	Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of unique HSNs for each physician ID# for all days in 2019, 2020, 2021
	Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
	Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush physician numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • Specialists
	Type	Practice Characteristic
	Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims file: Patient HSN, Physician ID#, Date of service, Specialty
	Unit of Analysis	Patients
	Limitations	May underestimate # of patients if some are omitted from records (e.g., incomplete shadow billing).
	Indicator	# of Patients on your panel
	Definition:	Number of unique HSNs assigned to a family physician's panel via the 4-cut method
	Calculation	Sum number of patients added to a physician's panel in cuts 1, 2, 3 and 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cut 1: Patients who had all their family physician visits with that physician - Cut 2: Patients who had most of their family physician visits with that physician

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cut 3: Patients without a “most frequent” family physician but had their last physical exam with that physician <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Physical exam fee codes: 3B, 4B, 52B, 64B - Cut 4: Patients without a “most frequent” family physician and without a physical exam but had their last visit with that physician
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits • Out-of-province claims • patients not covered on December 31, 2021
Type	Practice/Panel Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of Service, Fee Service Code PHRS: Patient ID, insurance coverage start & end dates
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	May underestimate # of patients if some are omitted from records (e.g., incomplete shadow billing). 4-Cut method approximates physician panel based on patient activity, but estimated to be ~80% accurate, developed by Alberta Health
Indicator	% of panel patients by “cut”
Definition:	Proportion of patients on panel assigned by each “cut”
Calculation	$\% \text{ of patients assigned}_i = \frac{\text{number of HSNs assigned}_i}{\text{total number of HSNs assigned}}$ Where $i = \text{Cut \#: } 1,2,3,4$
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits • Out-of-province claims • patients not covered on December 31, 2021
Type	Practice/Panel Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of Service, Fee Service Code PHRS: Patient ID, insurance coverage start & end dates
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	May underestimate # of patients if some are omitted from records (e.g., incomplete shadow billing). 4-Cut method approximates physician panel based on patient activity, but estimated to be ~80% accurate, developed & tested by Alberta Health
Indicator	# of unassigned patients by network y
Definition:	Number of unique HSNs residing in each network with no family physician visits during analysis period
Calculation	Count number of HSNs by network where number of FP visits = 0
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits • Out-of-province claims • patients not covered on December 31, 2021
Type	Network Characteristic

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Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of Service, PHRS: Patient ID, Health Network (mapped via postal code), insurance coverage start & end dates
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	May overestimate # of patients if some are omitted from records (e.g. incomplete shadow billing).
Indicator	# of providers in your network y
Definition:	Number of Family Physicians in the report recipient's primary health network (where they work the most)
Calculation	Step 1. Assign each family physician to a health network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see Table 1 – Network Identification Step 2. Count number of family physicians assigned to each network
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits
Type	Network Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Physician ID, patient ID, Date of Service, Location of service
Unit of Analysis	Family Physicians
Limitations	Estimate of main network; may be affected by long-term locums, multiple practice locations
7	Indicator % of panel patients by sex
Definition:	% of panel patients stratified by sex (F/M/other)
Calculation	$\% \text{ of panel patients}_s = \frac{\text{number of HSNs assigned}_s}{\text{total number of HSNs assigned}}$ <p>Where s = sex: F, M, other/unknown</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits • Out-of-province claims • unpanelled patients
Type	Panel Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID PHRS: Patient ID, sex
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Panel approximated
Indicator	% by age for each sex
Definition:	% of panel patients stratified by age for each sex (F/M/other)
Calculation	Step 1: Calculate age of panelled patients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patient age = 31/12/2021 – patient birthday (dd/mm/yyyy) Step 2: Categorize patients by age cohort based on years of age using the following age cohorts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0-5yrs old, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 (5 year cohorts) - 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-80, >80 (10-year cohorts) Step 3: Calculate % of patients by age for each sex: % females: Where $s = F$ $\% \text{ of panel patients}_{F,A} = \frac{\text{number of HSNs assigned}_{F,A}}{\text{number of HSNs assigned}_F}$

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	<p>And % males: Where $s = M$</p> $\% \text{ of panel patients}_{M,A} = \frac{\text{number of HSNs assigned}_{M,A}}{\text{number of HSNs assigned}_M}$ <p>Where . $A = \text{age: } 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-80, >80$</p> <p>Step 4: Repeat Steps 1-3 for patients on all physician panels in the health network</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits • Out-of-province claims • unpanelled patients
Type	Panel Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID PHRS: Patient ID, sex, Date of birth
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Panel approximated; age calculated at end of analysis period Network estimated
8 Indicator	% of visits by age for each sex
Definition:	% of report recipient's visits by patient age for each sex
Calculation	<p>Calculate % of patient visits by age for each sex (using age cohort assigned above)</p> <p>% females: Where $s = F$</p> $\% \text{ of patient visits}_{F,A} = \frac{\text{number of patient visits with } FP_{F,A}}{\text{number of patient visits with } FP \text{ visits}_F}$ <p>And % males: Where $s = M$</p> $\% \text{ of patient visits}_{M,A} = \frac{\text{number of patient visits with } FP_{M,A}}{\text{number of patient visits with } FP_M}$ <p>Where $A = \text{age: } 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-80, >80$</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slush doctor numbers • Slush/empty patient numbers • specialist visits • Out-of-province claims • unpanelled patients
Type	Panel Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID PHRS: Patient ID, sex, Date of birth
Unit of Analysis	Patient visits
Limitations	Panel approximated; age calculated at end of analysis period
9 Indicator	% of patients by usual provider continuity level
Definition:	<p>% of patients in each provider continuity category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High = patients who had $\geq 80\%$ of their FP visits with the report recipient - Medium = patients with 41-79% of their FP visits with the report recipient - Low = patients with $\leq 40\%$ of their FP visits with the report recipient

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	<p>Will be calculated at 3 levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connectedness to you (report recipient)– see step 1 & 2 below - Connectedness to your clinic (report recipients' clinic) - see step 3 & 4 below - Network average – see step 1 & 5 below
Calculation	<p>Step 1: calculate each patient's continuity score and categorize them:</p> $\text{continuity score}_i = \frac{\text{Number of visits to panel FP}_i}{\text{Total number of FP visits}_i}$ <p>where $i = 1 \dots N$ (representing each patient in the physician's panel)</p> <p>Based on continuity score, categorize patients by continuity level as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High: ≥ 0.80 • Medium: $0.41 - 0.79$ • Low: ≤ 0.40 <hr/> <p>Step 2: calculate % of patients by continuity score for each panel</p> $\% \text{ of panel by continuity level}_l = \frac{\text{Number of panel patients}_l}{\sum_l \text{Number of panel patients}_l}$ <p>Where $l =$ continuity level (high, medium, low)</p> <hr/> <p>Step 3: calculate each patient's continuity score by clinic and categorize them:</p> $\text{clinic continuity score}_i = \frac{\text{Number of visits to panel FP's clinic}_i}{\text{Total number of FP visits}_i}$ <p>where $i = 1 \dots N$ (representing each patient in the physician's panel)</p> <p>Based on continuity score, categorize patients by continuity level as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High: ≥ 0.80 • Medium: $0.41 - 0.79$ • Low: ≤ 0.40 <hr/> <p>Step 4: calculate % of patients by clinic continuity score for each panel</p> $\% \text{ of panel by clinic continuity level}_{cl} = \frac{\text{Number of panel patients}_{cl}}{\sum_{cl} \text{Number of panel patients}_{cl}}$ <p>Where $cl =$ clinic continuity level (high, medium, low)</p> <hr/> <p>Step 5: calculate % of patients by continuity score for each physician's network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Step 2 above, but numerator and denominator summed across the panels of all FPs in the report recipient's health network $\% \text{ of network physician's panel patients by continuity level}_{l,n} = \frac{\sum_n \text{Number of panel patients}_{l,n}}{\sum_{l,n} \text{Number of panel patients}_{l,n}}$ <p>Where $l =$ continuity level (high, medium, low) and $n =$ health network</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients with only 1 FP visit during analysis period
Type	Panel Characteristic
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, visit date, clinic ID, network
Unit of Analysis	patient
Limitations	Network estimated Some physicians may work in multiple clinics; this will categorize based on 'main' clinic
Indicator	% of patient visits by provider type by year
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients' FP visits, by year, that were with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • report recipient, • other FPs in the recipients' clinic, or

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other FPs not in the clinic. 	
	Calculation	$\% \text{ of patient visits}_{p,t} = \frac{\text{number of panel patient FP visits}_{p,t}}{\text{Total number of panel patient FP visits}_t}$ <p>where p = provider type: panel physician; other FPs in clinic; other FPs (outside clinic) and t = year: 2019; 2020; 2021</p>	
	Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021	
	Exclusions	None	
	Type	Panel Characteristic	
	Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, visit date, clinic ID	
	Unit of Analysis	Visits, year	
	Limitations	Some physicians may work in multiple clinics; this will categorize based on ‘main’ clinic	
10	Indicator	Top 10 conditions responsible for visits & % of visits by provider type (FP/other)	Y
	Definition:	10 most frequently occurring diagnosis codes corresponding to panel patients FP visits, and non-FP (specialist) visits and associated proportion of visits for each	
	Calculation	<p>Step 1: identify top 10 diagnoses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count number of visits report recipients’ panel patients had with FP and non-FPs by diagnosis code (ICD9) Identify 10 most frequently occurring diagnoses for each provider category <p>Step 2: Calculate % of visits corresponding to each diagnosis, by provider type</p> $\% \text{ of visits}_{d,p} = \frac{\text{number of visits}_{d,p}}{\text{total visits}_p}$ <p>Where p = provider type (FP, non-FP) and d = diagnostic code</p>	
	Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021	
	Exclusions	none	
	Type	Primary Care	
	Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, visit date, diagnosis, specialty	
	Unit of Analysis	visit	
	Limitations	Only one diagnostic code available for each visit; may under-represent some comorbid conditions Accuracy may be affected by completeness of shadow billing records	
Prevention			
11	Indicator	% of children vaccinated against pertussis, measles, influenza, and meningococcal serogroup C disease by their 2nd birthday	Y
	Definition:	% of children on report recipients’ panel who had their 2 nd birthday within the reports analysis period who received the required number of doses of each vaccine prior to their 2 nd birthday	
	Calculation	<p>Step 1: identify panel children with birthdays within analysis period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birthday between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2021 <p>Step 2: Count number of valid doses of each vaccine each child received before their 2nd birthday (date of vaccination < [date of vaccination – birth date])</p> <p>Step 3: Count number of children meeting the following dose requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pertussis ≥ 4 measles ≥ 2 meningitis C ≥ 1 influenza ≥ 1 	

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	<p>Step 4:</p> $\% \text{ fully vaccinated}_v = \frac{\text{number meeting dose requirements}_v}{\text{total number of children in age cohort}}$ <p>Where v = vaccine</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Vaccination Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	PHRS: Patient ID, birth date Panorama (Immunization): patient ID, vaccine administration date, vaccine, validity indicator
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	none
Indicator	# of children on panel not fully vaccinated by their 2nd birthday
Definition:	number of children on report recipients' panel who had their 2 nd birthday within the reports analysis period who did not receive the required number of doses of each vaccine prior to their 2 nd birthday
Calculation	From previous metric: $\# \text{ not fully vaccinated}_v = \text{total number of children in age cohort} - \text{number meeting dose requirements}_v$ <p>Where v = vaccine</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Vaccination Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	PHRS: Patient ID, birth date Panorama (Immunization): patient ID, vaccine administration date, vaccine, validity indicator
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	none
Indicator	% of children vaccinated against pertussis, measles influenza and meningococcal serogroup C disease by their 7th birthday y
Definition:	% of children on report recipients' panel who had their 7 th birthday within the reports analysis period who received the required number of doses of each vaccine prior to their 7 th birthday
Calculation	<p>Step 1: identify panel children with birthdays within analysis period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Birthday between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2012 <p>Step 2: Count number of valid doses of each vaccine each child received before their 2nd birthday (date of vaccination < [date of vaccination – birth date])</p> <p>Step 3: Count number of children meeting the following dose requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pertussis ≥ 5 ▪ measles ≥ 2 ▪ meningitis C ≥ 1 ▪ influenza ≥ 1 <p>Step 4:</p> $\% \text{ fully vaccinated}_v = \frac{\text{number meeting dose requirements}_v}{\text{total number of children in age cohort}}$ <p>Where v = vaccine</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Vaccination Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	PHRS: Patient ID, birth date

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	Panorama (Immunization): patient ID, vaccine administration date, vaccine, validity indicator
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	none
Indicator	# of children on panel not fully vaccinated by their 7th birthday
Definition:	number of children on report recipients' panel who had their 7 th birthday within the reports analysis period who did not receive the required number of doses of each vaccine prior to their 7 th birthday
Calculation	From previous metric: $\# \text{ not fully vaccinated}_v$ $= \text{total number of children in age cohort}$ $- \text{number meeting dose requirements}_v$ <p>Where v = vaccine</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Vaccination Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	PHRS: Patient ID, birth date Panorama (Immunization): patient ID, vaccine administration date, vaccine, validity indicator
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	none
Care across the continuum	
13	Indicator # of diabetic patients on panel y
Definition:	Number of diabetic patients on the report recipient's panel
Calculation	Count number of unique HSNs from the "HSNs list with diabetes" table provided by HQC for each report recipient's panel
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	"HSNs list with diabetes" table provided by HQC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diabetic cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	None
Indicator	% of patients with diabetes on panel & network y
Definition:	Proportion of diabetic patients on the report recipient's panel, and among the panels of other physicians in the network
Calculation	Panel: $\% \text{ of panel patients with diabetes} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_D}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}}$ <p>where D = patients in diabetic patient list provided by HQC</p> Network: Repeat above for patients on all physician panels in the health network
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	"HSNs list with diabetes" table provided by HQC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diabetic cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition

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	<p>criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service</p>
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	Among diabetic patients, % with flow sheets y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with diabetes who had Chronic Disease Management – Quality Improvement Program (CDM-QIP) flow sheets in 2021
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Flag panel patients with diabetes who had visits in 2021 and flow sheet for diabetes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use CDM-QIP dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If at least 1 “Diabetes + CAD” or “Diabetes” flow sheets with visit date in 2019 are available, “DB flow flag” = 1 o else “DB flow flag” = 0 <hr/> <p>Step 2: Calculate % of panel diabetic patients with flow sheets</p> $\% \text{ of panel diabetic patients with flow sheets} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_{D,f}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_D}$ <p>where D = patients in diabetic patient list provided by HQC and f = “DB flow flag”=1</p> <hr/> <p>Step 3: Calculate % of panel diabetic patients with NO flow sheets</p> $\% \text{ of diabetic patients with NO flow sheets} = 100\% - \% \text{ of diabetic patients with flow sheets}$
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with diabetes” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diabetic cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>CDM-QIP: Patient ID, Record date Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service</p>
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	None
Indicator	Among diabetic patients, % with blood pressure < 130/80 y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with diabetes flow sheets with BP < 130/80 mmHg
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Flag panel patients with diabetes who had visits in 2021 and BP < 130/80</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use CDM-QIP dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For those with “DB flow flag = 1 (see indicator above), o If the most recent flow sheet (Max date) BP <130/80, then “DB BP flag” = 1; else “DB BP flag” = 0 <hr/> <p>Step 2: Calculate % of panel diabetic patients with BP < 130/80</p> $\% \text{ of panel diabetic patients with BP} < 130/80 = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_{f,bp}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_f}$

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where f = patients with “DB flow flag” = 1
 bp = patients with “DB BP flag” = 1

Step 3: Calculate % of panel diabetic patients with flow sheets with BP \geq 130/80

$$\begin{aligned} & \% \text{ of diabetic patients with BP } \geq 130/80 \\ & = 100\% - \% \text{ of diabetic patients with BP } < 130/80 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetic patients without flow sheets
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with diabetes” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetic cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>CDM-QIP: Patient ID, Record date, BP_D, BP_S Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service</p>
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Blood pressure not available for patients without flow sheets
Indicator	Among diabetic patients, in 2021, % of patients < 65, 65+ by A1C Category y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with diabetes and flow sheets stratified by their age and A1C category
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Categorize panel patients by age (65+ or <65 y/o)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use PHRS dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient age = 31/12/2021 – patient birthday (dd/mm/yyyy) Categorize panel patients aged “65+” or “<65” <hr/> <p>Step 2: Categorize panel patients with diabetes and flow sheets in 2021 by their A1C level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use CDM-QIP dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If “DB flow flag” = 1 (see indicators above) If the most recent flow sheet (max date) had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A1C < 7% then “A1C Category” = 1 Elseif A1C > 8.5% then “A1C Category” = 3 Else “A1C Category” = 2 <hr/> <p>Step 3: Calculate % of panel diabetic patients with flows sheets by their age and A1C Category</p> $\% \text{ of panel diabetic patients}_{A,AC} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{f,A,AC}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{f,A}}$ <p>where f = patients with “DB flow flag” = 1 A = “65+”, “<65” and AC = A1C categories (1-3)</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetic patients without flow sheets
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with diabetes” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetic cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>CDM-QIP: Patient ID, Record date, A1C_VL, A1C_DT</p>

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	Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service PHRS: Patient ID, birth date
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	A1C levels are not available for patients without flow sheets
14 Indicator	# of CAD patients on panel y
Definition:	Number of CAD patients on the report recipient's panel
Calculation	Count number of unique HSNs from the "HSNs list with CAD" table provided by HQC for each report recipient's panel
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	"HSNs list with CAD" table provided by HQC; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAD cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	None
Indicator	% of patients with CAD on panel, in network y
Definition:	Proportion of CAD patients on the report recipient's panel and among panels of other FPs in the same network
Calculation	<p>Panel:</p> $\% \text{ of panel patients with CAD} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{CAD}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}}$ <p>where <i>CAD</i> = patients in CAD patient list provided by HQC</p> <p>Network: Repeat above for patients on all physician panels in the health network</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	"HSNs list with CAD" table provided by HQC; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAD cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	Among CAD patients, % with flow sheets y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with CAD who had CDM-QIP flow sheets in 2021
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Flag panel patients with CAD who had visits in 2021 and flow sheet usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use CDM-QIP dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If "Diabetes + CAD", "CAD", or "CAD and Heart Failure" flow sheets with visit dates in 2021 are available, then "CAD flow flag" = 1; else "CAD flow flag" = 0 <p>Step 2: Calculate % of panel CAD patients with flow sheets</p>

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$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\% of panel CAD patients with flow sheets} \\ &= \frac{\text{\# of unique panel HSNs}_{CAD,f}}{\text{\# of unique panel HSNs}_{CAD}} \end{aligned}$$

where CAD = patients in CAD patient list provided by HQC and
 f = patients with “CAD Flow Flag” = 1

Step 3: Calculate % of panel CAD patients with NO flow sheets

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\% of CAD patients with NO flow sheets} \\ &= 100\% - \text{\% of CAD patients with flow sheets} \end{aligned}$$

Calculation period	January 1, 2021– December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with CAD” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAD cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>CDM-QIP: Patient ID, Record date Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service</p>
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	None
Indicator	Among CAD patients, % with blood pressure < 140/90? y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with CAD flow sheets with BP < 140/90 mmHg
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Flag panel patients with CAD who had flow sheets in 2021 and BP < 140/90</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use CDM-QIP dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If “CAD flow flag” = 1 (see indicator above) and o If most recent flow sheet (max date) had BP < 140/90, then “CAD BP flag” = 1; else “CAD BP flag” = 0

Step 2: Calculate % of panel CAD patients with flow sheets with BP < 140/90

$$\text{\% of CAD patients with BP < 140/90} = \frac{\text{\# of unique panel HSNs}_{f,bp}}{\text{\# of unique panel HSNs}_f}$$

Where f = patients with “CAD flow flag” = 1
 bp = patients with “CAD BP flag” = 1

Step 3: Calculate % of panel CAD patients with BP ≥ 140/90

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{\% of CAD patients with BP} \geq 140/90 \\ &= 100\% - \text{\% of CAD patients with BP} < 140/90 \end{aligned}$$

Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients without flow sheets
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with CAD” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAD cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>CDM-QIP: Patient ID, Record date, BP_D, BP_S Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service</p>

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Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Blood pressure only available for patients with flow sheets
Indicator	Among CAD patients, % on Statins? y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with CAD on Statins (Statins list with Drug Identification Numbers [DINs] will be provided by HQC)
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Flag panel patients with CAD on Statins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a Statin drug dispensed between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021, then flag as 1; else flag as 0 <hr/> <p>Step 2: Calculate % of panel CAD patients on Statins</p> $\% \text{ of CAD patients on Statins} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{CAD,f}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{CAD}}$ <p>where CAD = patients in CAD patient list provided by HQC and f = Flag: 1</p> <p>Step 3: Calculate % of panel CAD patients NOT on Statins</p> $\begin{aligned} \% \text{ of CAD patients NOT on Statins} \\ = 100\% - \% \text{ of CAD patients on Statins} \end{aligned}$
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	none
Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with CAD” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAD cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN)</p>
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	None
Indicator	Among CAD patients, % with LDL ≤ 2 mmol/L y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients with CAD flow sheets stratified by their LDL level
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Flag panel patients with CAD flow sheets who had visits in 2021 and LDL level ≤ 2 mmol/L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use CDM-QIP dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If “CAD flow flag” = 1 and o If the most recent (max visit date) LDL level ≤ 2 mmol/L then “LDL flag” = 1, else “LDL flag” = 0 <hr/> <p>Step 2: Calculate % of panel CAD patients with LDL level ≤ 2 mmol/L</p> $\% \text{ of CAD patients with LDL} \leq 2 \text{ mmol/L} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{f,L}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_f}$ <p>where f = patients with “CAD flow flag” = 1 L = patients with “LDL Flag” = 1</p> <p>Step 3: Calculate % of panel CAD flow sheet patients with LDL level > 2 mmol/L</p> $\begin{aligned} \% \text{ of CAD patients with LDL} > 2 \text{ mmol/L} \\ = 100\% - \% \text{ of CAD patients with LDL} \leq 2 \text{ mmol/L} \end{aligned}$
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients without flow sheets

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	Type	Chronic Disease Management Indicator
	Data Source/ Elements	<p>“HSNs list with CAD” table provided by HQC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAD cases identified based on the validated CCDSS case definition criteria based on physician visit records and hospitalizations - Data sources access in HQC code: Physician Services Claims File Discharge Abstract Database <p>CDM-QIP: Patient ID, Record date, LDL_CHOL, LDL_CHOL_DT Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, Date of service</p>
	Unit of Analysis	Patients
	Limitations	LDL results are not available for patients without flow sheets
13	Indicator	% of patients with ED visits – panel, network
	Definition:	Proportion of patients who visited an ED in last 3 calendar years in panel and network
	Calculation	<p>Step 1: Link panel HSNs to NACRS data. Count number of ED visits with date in Calculation Period for each HSN (“# ED visits”) – A “visit” is defined as unique HSN, Institution, and arrival date</p> <p>Step 2: Panel <i>% of panel patients with ED visits</i> $= \frac{\text{number of unique panel HSNs with \#ED visits} > 0}{\text{total number of unique panel HSNs}}$</p> <p>Step 3: Network: Repeat Step 2 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.</p>
	Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
	Exclusions	none
	Type	Health System Use
	Data Source/ Elements	NACRS: key_hsn, arrv_date, inst_num
	Unit of Analysis	Patient
	Limitations	Visits to emergency departments that do not submit NACRS data will not be reflected Network estimated
	Indicator	% of ED visits by CTAS level for panel and network
	Definition:	Proportion of ED visits among patients by Triage level for panel and network
	Calculation	<p><i>% of ED visits by CTAS_i</i> $= \frac{\text{total number of ED visits by panel HSNs}_i}{\text{total number of ED visits by panel HSNs}} \times 100$ where <i>i</i>=1 to 5, other (CTAS level)</p> <p>Network: Repeat above for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.</p>
	Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
	Exclusions	None (records without CTAS level will be grouped in “other”)
	Type	Health System Use
	Data Source/ Elements	NACRS: key_hsn, arrv_date, tri_lev
	Unit of Analysis	Patient
	Limitations	Visits to emergency departments that do not submit NACRS data will not be reflected Network estimated
	Indicator	% of panel patients by volume of ED visits in 2021
	Definition:	% of panel patients in with zero versus one or more ED visits within the calendar year of 2021
	Calculation	Step 1: Count number of ED visits with arrival date in 2019 for each panel patient

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	<p>HSN (“2021 visits”) – A “visit” is defined as unique HSN, Institution, and arrival date</p> <hr/> <p>Step 2: $\% \text{ of panel patients with 2021 ED visits} = \frac{\text{number of panel HSNs with "2021 visits" } > 0}{\text{total number of panel HSNs}}$</p> <hr/> <p>Step 3: $\% \text{ of panel patients with 0 ED visits} = 1 - \% \text{ of panel patients with 2021 ED visits}$</p>	
Calculation period	January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021	
Exclusions	none	
Type	Health System Use	
Data Source/ Elements	NACRS: key_hsn, arrv_date	
Unit of Analysis	Patient	
Limitations	Visits to emergency departments that do not submit NACRS data will not be reflected	
Indicator	# of panel patients by number of ED visits	
Definition:	# of panel patients by number of ED visits in 2021	
Calculation	<p>Categorize and count patients based on “2021 visits” (see indicator above) as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count number of HSNs where “2021 visits” = 1 • Count number of HSNs where “2021 visits” = 2 • Count number of HSNs where “2021 visits” = 3 or 4 • Count number of HSNs where “2021 visits” ≥5 	
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021	
Exclusions	None	
Type	Health System Use	
Data Source/ Elements	NACRS: key_hsn, arrv_date	
Unit of Analysis	Patient	
Limitations	Visits to emergency departments that do not submit NACRS data will not be reflected	
16	Indicator	CTAS 4/5 ED visits by time of day y
	Definition:	Count number of panel patients’ ED visits where CTAS level was 4 or 5 by the time of day they arrived at the ED (day, evening, night) by year
	Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify panel patients’ ED visits with CTAS level = 4 or 5.</p> <p>Step 2: Classify ED visits from Step 1 by arrival time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If arrival_time ≥ 0800 and <1700, set time_of_day = “daytime” • Elseif arrival_time ≥1700 and <2200, set time_of_day = “evening” • Else set time_of_day=“night” <p>Step 3: Count number of visits by time_of_day for each year: 2019, 2020, 2021</p>
	Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
	Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits without a valid arrival time • Visits with CTAS ≠ 4 or 5
	Type	Health System Use
	Data Source/ Elements	NACRS: key_hsn, arrv_date, tri_lev, arrv_time
	Unit of Analysis	Patient
	Limitations	Visits to emergency departments that do not submit NACRS data will not be reflected
17	Indicator	% of patients admitted to hospitals in panel and network
	Definition:	proportion of patients admitted to hospital at least once between 2019-2021 in

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	panel and among panels of physicians in the same network
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Link panel patient HSNs to DAD and count number of inpatient admissions for each HSN as “# admits”</p> <p>Step 2: Panel:</p> $\% \text{ of panel patients admitted to hospitals} = \frac{\text{number of panel HSNs with " \# admits" } > 0}{\text{total number of panel HSNs}}$ <p>Step 3: Network: Repeat Step 2 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-panelled patients, out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admissions
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, Inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	# of admissions to hospital
Definition:	Number of acute care hospital inpatient admissions among panel patients, in last 3 calendar years (2019 - 2021).
Calculation	Sum “# admits” across all panel patient HSNs
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admissions
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, inst_num
Unit of Analysis	admissions
Limitations	None
Indicator	Average LOS in hospital across panel and network
Definition:	Average length of time patients stayed in the hospital when admitted for panel and network
Calculation	<p>Panel: Calculate average of eLOS (episode LOS variable) of all hospital admissions for panel patients</p> <p>Network: Repeat above for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admissions
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, dschg_date, los, inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Days
Limitations	None
Indicator	Number of patients by number of hospitalizations
Definition:	Count of panel patients in each category based on number of hospital admissions
Calculation	Count number of panel patient HSNs with “# admits” = 1, 2, 3 or 4, ≥ 5
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nested and transfer admissions. day surgery admissions
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, Inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	None
Indicator	Number of Hospitalizations by age cohort & admitting source (ED, other) for patients in panel and network y
Definition:	Number of hospitalizations among panel and network patients stratified by age cohort (<18, 18-59, 60+) and admission source (ED, other)
Calculation	<p>Step 1: for each hospital admission for panel patient HSNs, categorize by admitting source:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">If Entry_code = "E", admit_source= "ED"; Else admit_source= "other"</p> <hr/> <p>Step 2: For each admission from Step 1, identify age cohort</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate patient age at admission: age=admission date – date of birth categorize each admission by age: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if years of age < 18, set age_group = "<18"; If years of age ≥60, set age_group ="60+" Else age_group= "18-59" <hr/> <p>Step 3: Panel: Count number of panel HSN admissions by age_group and admit_source</p> <hr/> <p>Step 4: Network: Repeat Step 3 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients' network.</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out-of-province hospitalizations. nested and transfer admissions. Day Surgery admissions records without an entry code
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	PHRS: key_hsn, date of birth DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, entry_code, Inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Admissions
Limitations	None
18 Indicator	Top 10 conditions responsible for hospitalizations – number of patients on panel and network average y
Definition:	The ten most frequently occurring diagnoses for which patients were admitted, based on most responsible diagnosis and number of panel patients corresponding to each MRD.
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Panel: for each panel patients' inpatient hospital admission, identify most responsible diagnosis (MRD) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify field in dx_type_1...25 where value = 'M' (dx_type_x) Identify corresponding field in dx_code_1...25 (dx_code_x) Set MRD = value in dx_code_x <hr/> <p>Step 2: Identify 10 most frequent MRDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each MRD, count number of unique panel HSNs Sort MRDs by count of HSNs Identify MRDs with 10 highest patient counts <hr/> <p>Step 3: Network: Calculate average number of patients across all network panels for each of the 10 MRDS in Step 2</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021

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Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admissions
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, dx_type_1...25, dx_code_1...25, inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	Top 10 conditions responsible for hospitalizations – number of admissions for panel and average for network y
Definition:	Number of admissions corresponding to the 10 most frequent reasons for hospitalization (identified in indicator above)
Calculation	Panel: Count number of panel patient admissions by MRD Network: calculate average number of admissions for each MRD across all network panels
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admissions
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, dx_type_1...25, dx_code_1...25, inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Admissions
Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	Top 10 conditions responsible for hospitalizations – average LOS for panel and network y
Definition:	Average length of stay corresponding to the 10 most frequent reasons for hospitalization among panel patients (identified in indicator above)
Calculation	Panel: Calculate average of eLOS among panel patient admissions for each MRD category. Network: calculate average length of stay for each MRD across all network panels
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admission
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, dschg_date, los, Inst_num
Unit of Analysis	days
Limitations	Network estimated
19	Indicator Number of admissions for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) by level of connectedness for panel and network average y
Definition:	Number of acute care inpatient admissions for ACSC conditions among panel patients, by patient's level of connectedness to panel FP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See indicators for page 9 of the report for connectedness explanation and calculation
Calculation	Step 1: Identify ACSC conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ admit_date-patient birth date <75 AND ○ MRD = any of the codes listed below • Then ACSC=1 • Else ACSC=0

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ACSC ICD-10-CA codes:

Condition	Most responsible diagnosis (MRD) code	Exclude if intvtn_code 1...20 include any of the following:
Asthma	J45	
CHF	I50, J81	1HA58, 1HA80, 1HA87, 1HB53, 1HB54, 1HB55, 1HB87, 1HD53, 1HD54, 1HD55, 1HH59, 1HH71, 1HJ76, 1HJ82, 1HM57, 1HM78, 1HM80, 1HN71, 1HN80, 1HN87, 1HP76, 1HP78, 1HP80, 1HP82, 1HP83, 1HP87, 1HR71, 1HR80, 1HR84, 1HR87, 1HS80, 1HS90, 1HT80, 1HT89, 1HT90, 1HU80, 1HU90, 1HV80, 1HV90, 1HW78, 1HW79, 1HX71, 1HX78, 1HX79, 1HX80, 1HX83, 1HX86, 1HX87, 1HY85, 1HZ53 rubric (except 1HZ53LAKP), 1HZ55 rubric (except 1HZ55LAKP), 1HZ56, 1HZ57, 1HZ59, 1HZ80, 1HZ85, 1HZ87, 1IF83, 1IJ50, 1IJ55, 1IJ57, 1IJ76, 1IJ86, 1IJ80, 1IK57, 1IK80, 1IK87, 1IN84, 1LA84, 1LC84, 1LD84, 1YY54LANJ
COPD	J41-J44, J47 OR J10.0, J11.0, J12-J16, J18, J20-J22 with J44 in another ICD field	
CAD	I20, I23.82, I24.0, I24.8, I24.9	1HA58, 1HA80, 1HA87, 1HB53, 1HB54, 1HB55, 1HB87, 1HD53, 1HD54, 1HD55, 1HH59, 1HH71, 1HJ76, 1HJ82, 1HM57, 1HM78, 1HM80, 1HN71, 1HN80, 1HN87, 1HP76, 1HP78, 1HP80, 1HP82, 1HP83, 1HP87, 1HR71, 1HR80, 1HR84, 1HR87, 1HS80, 1HS90, 1HT80, 1HT89, 1HT90, 1HU80, 1HU90, 1HV80, 1HV90, 1HW78, 1HW79, 1HX71, 1HX78, 1HX79, 1HX80, 1HX83, 1HX86, 1HX87, 1HY85, 1HZ53 rubric (except 1HZ53LAKP), 1HZ55 rubric (except 1HZ55LAKP), 1HZ56, 1HZ57, 1HZ59, 1HZ80, 1HZ85, 1HZ87, 1IF83, 1IJ50, 1IJ55, 1IJ57, 1IJ76, 1IJ86, 1IJ80, 1IK57, 1IK80, 1IK87, 1IN84, 1LA84, 1LC84, 1LD84, 1YY54LANJ
diabetes	E10.0, E10.1, E10.63, E10.64, E10.9 E11.0, E11.1, E11.63, E11.64, E11.9 E13.0, E13.1, E13.63, E13.64, E13.9, E14.0, E14.1, E14.63, E14.64, E14.9	
mood disorders	F3, F40-F48, F68	

Step 2: Panel: Count number of admissions where ACSC = 1 by continuity level

Step 3: Network: calculate average number of admissions with ACSC = 1 for each continuity level across all network panels

Calculation period	January 1, 2019` – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-province hospitalizations. • nested and transfer admissions. • day surgery admissions • Hospitalizations with ACSC = 0 (non-ACSC admissions)
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	PHYSICIAN SERVICES CLAIMS FILE: key_HSN, Visit date, physician number DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, Inst_num
Unit of Analysis	Hadmissions
Limitations	None
Indicator	Average LOS for ACSCs by level of connectedness by panel and network y

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Definition:	Average LOS for ACSC-related hospital admissions by level of connectedness
Calculation	Panel: Calculate average eLOS for panel patient inpatient hospitalizations where ACSC = 1, by continuity category Network: Calculate average eLOS as above across all panels in the network
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out-of-province hospitalizations. nested and transfer admissions. day surgery admissions Hospitalizations with ACSC = 0 (non-ACSC admissions)
Type	Health System Use
Data Source/ Elements	Physician Services Claims File: key_HSN, Visit date, physician number DAD: key_hsn, adm_date, dschg_date, los, Inst_num
Unit of Analysis	days
Limitations	None
Prescribing patterns	
20	Indicator % of senior panel patients (65+) one 1, 2 or ≥ 3 Beers list drugs by panel and Network y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients ≥ 65 y/o who received 1, 2, 3 or more medications listed in the Beers Criteria in 2021 (Beers list with Drug Identification Numbers [DINs] will be provided by HQC)
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify senior panel patients (65+)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use PHRS dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient age = 31/12/2021 – date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy) Exclude panel patients with age <65 <p>Step 2: Calculate number of different Beers medications per HSN identified in Step 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count the number of unique Beers medications for each senior panel patient dispensed in 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “unique” drugs based on generic drug names Categorize HSNs based on Beers drug count: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If 1 drug, then “Beers Count” = 1 Elseif 2 drug, then “Beers Count” = 2 Elseif 3 or more drugs then “Beers Count” = “3+” Else “Beers Count” = 0 <p>Step 3: Panel: Calculate % of senior panel patients by Beers Count value</p> $\% \text{ of senior panel patients}_{BC} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_{BC}}{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}}$ <p>where <i>BC</i> = Beers Count (1, 2, 3+)</p> <p>Step 4: Network: Repeat Step 3 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients ≤ 64 y/o as of December 31, 2021 Medication dispensations not involving Beers list drugs
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID PHRS: Patient ID, birth date
Unit of Analysis	Unique drugs by generic name (for drug count), Patient (for proportion)
Limitations	Network estimated

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	Patient age is estimated as of the end of the year	
Indicator	% of senior panel patients (65+) are on 1 or more drugs chronically from Beers list for panel, and Network	Y
Definition:	<p>Proportion of panel patients ≥ 65 y/o who were dispensed 1, 2, ≥ 3 unique medications listed in the Beers Criteria in 2019 that meet the following criteria for “chronic use”:</p> <p>Chronic use = where the patient a has 2 dispensations for the same Beers drug within 6 weeks of each other and at least 1 additional dispensation of the same drug within 180 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “unique” drugs defined based on generic name 	
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify senior panel patients (65+) as in previous indicator</p> <p>Step 2: Identify cases of chronic use of Beers drugs (per “Chronic use” criteria state above).</p> <p>Step 3: Count number of unique drugs used chronically for each HSN; categorize as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If 1 drug used chronically, then “Chronic Beers Count” = 1 • Elseif 2 drugs, then “Chronic Beers Count” = 2 • Elseif 3 or more drugs then “Chronic Beers Count” = “3+” • Else “Chronic Beers Count” = 0 <p>Step 4: Panel: Calculate % of senior panel patients (65+) on 1 or more drugs chronically from Beers list</p> $\% \text{ of senior panel patients } (65+)_{CBC} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_{CBC}}{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}}$ <p>where CBC = Chronic Beers Count (1, 2, 3+)</p> <p>Step 5: Network: repeat Step 4 for all patients on panels of physicians in report recipients’ network</p>	
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021	
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients ≤ 64 years of age as of December 31, 2021 	
Type	Drugs indicator	
Data Source/ Elements	<p>Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN)</p> <p>Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID</p> <p>PHRS: Patient ID, birth date</p>	
Unit of Analysis	Unique drugs by generic name (for drug count), Patient (for proportion)	
Limitations	<p>Network estimated</p> <p>Chronic use estimated</p> <p>Patient age is estimated as of the end of the year</p>	
Indicator	% senior panel patients (65+) on top 5 most common drugs from Beers list by panel and Network	Y
Definition:	Identifying the 5 Beers list drugs most frequently dispensed to senior panel patients, and the % of the senior patients receiving the drug for the panel and network.	
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify senior panel patients (65+) per previous indicators</p> <p>Step 2: calculate the 5 Beers list drugs most frequently dispensed to the patients identified in Step 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For each HSN from Step 1, count number of dispensations of each Beers drug (generic name) where dispensation date occurred in 2021 - Sum number of dispensations for each generic name across all HSNs - Identify the 5 most frequently dispensed generic drugs (e.g. Drug A, Drug B...Drug E) 	

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	<p>Step 3: Panel: calculate % of senior panel patients (from Step 1) on each of the 5 most common drugs identified in Step 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For each generic drug, count number of HSNs with ≥ 1 dispensation in 2021 - Calculate: $\% \text{ of senior panel patients}_d = \frac{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs on drug}_d}{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}}$ <p>where $d = \text{drugs A – E}$</p>
	<p>Step 4: Network: Repeat Step 3 for all patients on panels of physicians in report recipients' network</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients ≤ 64 y/o as of December 31, 2021 • Drugs not on Beer's list
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID PHRS: Patient ID, birth date</p>
Unit of Analysis	Dispensations (for top 5), Patients (for % receiving drug)
Limitations	<p>Network estimated Patient age is estimated as of the end of the year</p>
21	<p>Indicator % of senior panel patients receiving antipsychotics by year by panel and network</p>
	<p>Definition: Proportion of patients ≥ 65 y/o who received antipsychotics stratified by year for panel and network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of DINs to be included as antipsychotics will be provided to eHS by HQC
	<p>Calculation</p> <p>Step 1: Identify senior panel patients (65+) in each year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if patient age = 31/12/2021 – patient birthday (dd/mm/yyyy) ≥ 65, set flag=1 and $t = 2021$ • if patient age = 31/12/2020 – patient birthday (dd/mm/yyyy) ≥ 65, set flag=1 and $t = 2020$ • if patient age = 31/12/2019 – patient birthday (dd/mm/yyyy) ≥ 65, set flag=1 and $t = 2019$ • Exclude panel patients with age <65 for each year <p>Step 2: For each year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify senior patients (flag=1) who had ≥ 1 dispensation of an antipsychotic (based on DIN list) - Count number of seniors identified as antipsychotic recipients <p>Step 3: Panel: Calculate % of senior panel patients receiving antipsychotics by year</p> $\% \text{ of senior panel patients}_{f,t} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs with antipsychotic dispensation}_{f,t}}{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_{f,t}}$ <p>where $f = 1$ and $t = \text{year 2019, 2020 or 2021}$</p>
	<p>Step 4: Network: Repeat Step 3 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients' network</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients ≤ 64 years of age for each year as of December 31, 2021
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID</p>

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	PHRS: Patient ID, birth date
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Network estimated Patient age is estimated as of the end of the year
Indicator	Among those receiving antipsychotics, % by prescribing source
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients ≥ 65 y/o who received antipsychotics stratified by prescriber
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify senior panel patients (65+) in each year - see step 1 in previous indicator</p> <p>Step 2: Identify all dispensations of antipsychotics senior panel patients on antipsychotics by year per identification method in Step 2 in previous indicator</p> <p>Step 3: categorize prescriber indicated in Drug Plan record as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If key prescriber ID = report recipient ID then “prescriber” = “You” • Elseif key prescriber clinic ID= report recipient clinic ID then “prescriber” = “Clinic colleagues” • Elseif key prescriber is neither the report recipient nor clinic colleagues then “prescriber” = “Others” <p>Step 4: for each HSN identified as receiving antipsychotics, determine the combination of “Prescriber” categories associated with their dispensations, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. You ii. You & clinic colleagues iii. You & others iv. You & clinic colleagues & others v. Clinic colleagues vi. Clinic colleagues & others vii. Others <p>Step 5: Calculate % of senior panel patients (65+) receiving antipsychotics stratified by prescriber</p> $\% \text{ of senior panel patients } (65+)_p = \frac{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_{f,p}}{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_f}$ <p>where f = flagged as 1 and p = prescriber categories as i...vii above</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients ≤ 64 y/o as of December 31, 2021
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	<p>Drug Plan: Patient ID, Key Prescriber ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN)</p> <p>Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID</p> <p>PHRS: Patient ID, birth date</p>
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Some physicians may work in multiple clinics; this will categorize based on ‘main’ clinic. Patient age is estimated as of the end of the year
Indicator	Among those receiving antipsychotics, % by number of dispensations in the past year by panel and network y
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients ≥ 65 y/o who received antipsychotics stratified by number of dispensations in 2021
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify senior panel patients (65+) in 2021 - Use PHRS dataset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient age = 31/12/2021 – patient birthday (dd/mm/yyyy)

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- Exclude panel patients with age <65

Step 2: Identify senior panel patients on antipsychotics in 2021

- Use Drug Plan dataset:
 - For each patient identified in Step 1, if ≥ 1 dispensation of antipsychotics in 2021, then flag = 1

Step 3: identify count of dispensations

- Use Drug Plan dataset:
 - If count of dispensations= 1 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 1
 - Elseif count of dispensations= 2 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 2
 - Elseif count of dispensations= 3 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 3
 - Elseif count of dispensations= 4 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 4
 - Elseif count of dispensations ≥ 5 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 5+

Step 4: Panel: Calculate % of senior panel patients (65+) receiving antipsychotics stratified by number of dispensations in 2021

$$\% \text{ of senior panel patients } (65+)_{f,DC} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_{f,DC}}{\# \text{ of unique senior panel HSNs}_f}$$

where f = flagged as 1, DC = dispensation count (1, 2, 3, 4, 5+)

Step 5: Network: Repeat Step 4 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.

Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients ≤ 64 y/o as of December 31, 2021
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID PHRS: Patient ID, birth date
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Network estimated Age estimated as of December 31, 2021

22	Indicator	% of panel patients receiving opioids by year by panel and network
	Definition:	Proportion of panel patients who received opioids stratified by year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opioids list with Drug Identification Numbers [DINs] will be provided by HQC
	Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify panel patients on opioids by year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For year 2021, if panel patient received opioids in 2021, then flag = 1 and $t=2021$ • For year 2020, if panel patient received opioids in 2020, then flag = 1 and $t=2020$ • For year 2019, if panel patient received opioids in 2019, then flag = 1 and $t=2019$ <p>Step 2: Panel: Calculate % of panel patients receiving opioids by year</p> $\% \text{ of panel patients}_{f,t} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{f,t}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}}$ <p>where f= flagged as 1 and t = 2019, 2020 or 2021</p> <p>Step 3: Network: Repeat Step 2 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.</p>

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Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	Among those receiving opioids, % by prescribing source
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients who received opioids stratified by prescriber Step 1: Identify panel patients dispensed opioids during analysis period - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if panel patient received opioids in 2019, 2020 or 2021, then flag = 1
Calculation	Step 2: identify prescriber for each opioid dispensation - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If key prescriber ID = report recipient ID then “prescriber” = “You” Elseif key prescriber clinic ID= report recipient clinic ID then “prescriber” = “Clinic colleagues” Elseif key prescriber is neither the report recipient nor clinic colleagues then “prescriber” = “Others” Step 3: for each HSN with flag =1 (received opioids) determine combination of “Prescriber” categories associated with their dispensation, as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> viii. You ix. You & clinic colleagues x. You & others xi. You & clinic colleagues & others xii. Clinic colleagues xiii. Clinic colleagues & others xiv. Others Step 4: Calculate % of panel patients receiving opioids stratified by prescriber $\% \text{ of panel patients prescribed opioids}_p = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{f,p}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_f}$ <p>where f = flagged as 1 and p = prescriber categories i...vii above</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Key Prescriber ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, clinic ID
Unit of Analysis	Patient
Limitations	Some physicians may work in multiple clinics; this will categorize based on ‘main’ clinic
Indicator	Among those receiving opioids, % by number of dispensations in the past year by panel and network
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients who received opioids stratified by number of dispensations in 2021
Calculation	Step 1: Identify panel patients on opioids in 2021 - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If panel patient received opioids in 2021, then flag = 1

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Step 2: identify count of dispensations

- Use Drug Plan dataset:
 - If count of dispensations= 1 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 1
 - Elseif count of dispensations= 2 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 2
 - Elseif count of dispensations= 3 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 3
 - Elseif count of dispensations= 4 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 4
 - Elseif count of dispensations ≥ 5 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 5+

Step 3: Panel: Calculate % of panel patients receiving opioids stratified by number of dispensations in 2021

$$\% \text{ of panel patients}_{f,DC} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_{f,DC}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_f}$$

where f = flagged as 1, DC = dispensation count (1, 2, 3, 4, 5+)

Step 4: Network: Repeat Step 3 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.

Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Network estimated
23	Indicator
	% of panel patients receiving benzodiazepines by year by panel and Network
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients who received benzos stratified by year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benzodiazepines list with Drug Identification Numbers [DINs] will be provided by HQC)
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify panel patients on benzos by year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For year 2021, if panel patient received benzos in 2021, then flag = 1, and $t=2021$ • For year 2020, if panel patient received benzos in 2020, then flag = 1 and $t=2020$ • For year 2019, if panel patient received benzos in 2019, then flag = 1 and $t=2019$ <p>Step 2: Panel: Calculate % of panel patients receiving benzos by year</p> $\% \text{ of panel patients}_{f,t} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_{f,t}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_t}$ <p>where f = flagged as 1 and t = 2019, 2020 or 2021</p> <p>Step 3: Network: Repeat Step 2 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID
Unit of Analysis	Patient

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Limitations	Network estimated
Indicator	Among those receiving benzodiazepines, % by prescribing source
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients who received benzos stratified by prescriber
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify panel patients on benzos by year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If panel patient received benzos in 2019, 2020 or 2021, then flag = 1 <hr/> <p>Step 2: identify prescriber for each benzo dispensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If key prescriber = report recipient, then “prescriber” = “You” • Elseif key prescriber clinic ID = report recipient clinic ID then “prescriber” = “Clinic colleagues” • Elseif key prescriber is neither the report recipient nor clinic colleagues then “prescriber” = “Others” <hr/> <p>Step 3: for each HSN with flag =1 (received opioids) determines combination of “Prescriber” categories associated with their dispensation, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. You ii. You & clinic colleagues iii. You & others iv. You & clinic colleagues & others v. Clinic colleagues vi. Clinic colleagues & others vii. Others <hr/> <p>Step 4: Calculate % of panel patients receiving benzos stratified by prescriber</p> $\% \text{ of panel patients}_{p_f} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_{f,p}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNs}_f}$ <p>where f= flagged as 1 and p = prescriber categories i...vii above</p>
Calculation period	January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Key Prescriber ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID, clinic ID
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Some physicians may work in multiple clinics; this will categorize based on ‘main’ clinic
Indicator	Among those receiving benzodiazepines, % by number of dispensations in the past year by panel and network
Definition:	Proportion of panel patients who received benzos stratified by number of dispensations in 2021
Calculation	<p>Step 1: Identify panel patients on benzos in 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If panel patient received benzos in 2021, then flag = 1 <hr/> <p>Step 2: identify count of dispensations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Drug Plan dataset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If count of dispensations= 1 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 1 • Elseif count of dispensations= 2 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 2 • Elseif count of dispensations= 3 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 3 • Elseif count of dispensations= 4 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 4

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- Elseif count of dispensations ≥ 5 in 2021 then “dispensation count” = 5+

Step 3: Panel: Calculate % of panel patients receiving benzos stratified by number of dispensations in 2021

$$\% \text{ of panel patients}_{f,DC} = \frac{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_{f,DC}}{\# \text{ of unique panel HSNS}_f}$$

where f = flagged as 1, DC = dispensation count (1, 2, 3, 4, 5+)

Step 4: Network: Repeat Step 3 for all patients on panels of physicians assigned to the report recipients’ network.

Calculation period	January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021
Exclusions	None
Type	Drugs indicator
Data Source/ Elements	Drug Plan: Patient ID, Dispensation Date, Drug Identification Number (DIN) Physician Services Claims File: Patient ID, Physician ID
Unit of Analysis	Patients
Limitations	Network estimated

Appendices

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