

2024 Condition- and Procedure-Specific Mortality/Complication Measures Supplemental Methodology Report

**Acute Myocardial Infarction
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**

Heart Failure

Pneumonia

Stroke

**Isolated Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery
Elective Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) and/or Total Knee
Arthroplasty (TKA)**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	4
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	10
2. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	11
2.1. Importance of Including MA Beneficiaries in Hospital Outcome Measures.....	11
2.2. Importance of Risk Adjustment Model Changes	11
2.3. Objectives	11
3. METHODS	12
3.1. Data Sources	12
3.2. Cohort and Outcomes.....	13
3.3. Risk Model Reselection	13
3.4. Statistical Analyses.....	14
4. RESULTS.....	15
4.1. Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) Mortality Results.....	15
AMI Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate.....	15
Frequency of AMI Risk Variables	15
AMI Model Performance	22
Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for AMI	22
Measure Reliability for AMI	23
Change in Hospital Performance for AMI	24
4.2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Mortality Results	26
COPD Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate	26
Frequency of COPD Risk Variables.....	26
COPD Model Performance.....	31
Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for COPD.....	31
Measure Reliability for COPD.....	32
Change in Hospital Performance for COPD	33
4.3. Heart Failure Mortality Results.....	35
Heart Failure Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate.....	35
Frequency of Heart Failure Risk Variables	35
Heart Failure Model Performance	42
Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for Heart Failure	42
Measure Reliability for Heart Failure.....	43
Change in Hospital Performance for Heart Failure.....	44
4.4. Pneumonia Mortality Results	46
Pneumonia Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate	46
Frequency of Pneumonia Risk Variables.....	46
Pneumonia Model Performance.....	53
Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for Pneumonia.....	53

Measure Reliability for Pneumonia	54
Change in Hospital Performance for Pneumonia	55
4.5. Stroke Mortality Results	57
Stroke Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate	57
Frequency of Stroke Risk Variables.....	57
Stroke Model Performance.....	63
Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for Stroke.....	63
Measure Reliability for Stroke	64
Change in Hospital Performance for Stroke	65
4.6. Isolated Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery Mortality Results	67
CABG Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate	67
Frequency of CABG Risk Variables	67
CABG Model Performance.....	72
Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for CABG	72
Measure Reliability for CABG.....	73
Change in Hospital Performance for CABG.....	74
4.7. Elective Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) and/or Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA) Complication Results	76
THA/TKA Admission Volume and Observed Complication Rate.....	76
Frequency of THA/TKA Risk Variables.....	76
THA/TKA Model Performance.....	80
Risk-Standardized Complication Rates for THA/TKA	80
Measure Reliability for THA/TKA	81
Change in Hospital Performance for THA/TKA	82
5. REFERENCES.....	84

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Claim Type Codes	12
Table 4.1.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for AMI, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	15
Table 4.1.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the AMI Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022	16
Table 4.1.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the AMI Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the AMI Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	18
Table 4.1.4: AMI Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts With CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022	22
Table 4.1.5: AMI Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	23
Table 4.1.6: AMI Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions.....	23
Table 4.1.7: AMI Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	24
Table 4.1.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for AMI, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	25
Table 4.1.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for AMI, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	25
Table 4.2.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for COPD, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	26
Table 4.2.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the COPD Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	26
Table 4.2.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the COPD Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the COPD Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022	28
Table 4.2.4: COPD Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	31
Table 4.2.5: COPD Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	32
Table 4.2.6: COPD Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	32

Table 4.2.7: COPD Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	33
Table 4.2.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for COPD, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	34
Table 4.2.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for COPD, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	34
Table 4.3.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for Heart Failure, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	35
Table 4.3.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the Heart Failure Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	35
Table 4.3.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the Heart Failure Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Heart Failure Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	37
Table 4.3.4: Heart Failure Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022	42
Table 4.3.5: Heart Failure Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk- Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	43
Table 4.3.6: Heart Failure Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk- Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	43
Table 4.3.7: Heart Failure Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions.....	44
Table 4.3.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Heart Failure, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	45
Table 4.3.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Heart Failure, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022	45
Table 4.4.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for Pneumonia, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	46
Table 4.4.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the Pneumonia Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	46
Table 4.4.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the Pneumonia Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Pneumonia Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	48
Table 4.4.4: Pneumonia Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022	53

Table 4.4.5: Pneumonia Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	54
Table 4.4.6: Pneumonia Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	54
Table 4.4.7: Pneumonia Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions.....	55
Table 4.4.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Pneumonia, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	56
Table 4.4.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Pneumonia, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	56
Table 4.5.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for Stroke, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	57
Table 4.5.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the Stroke Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	57
Table 4.5.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the Stroke Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Stroke Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022	59
Table 4.5.4: Stroke Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	63
Table 4.5.5: Stroke Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	64
Table 4.5.6: Stroke Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	64
Table 4.5.7: Stroke Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions.....	65
Table 4.5.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Stroke, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	66
Table 4.5.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Stroke, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	66
Table 4.6.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for CABG, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	67

Table 4.6.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the CABG Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	67
Table 4.6.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the CABG Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the CABG Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	69
Table 4.6.4: CABG Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	72
Table 4.6.5: CABG Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	73
Table 4.6.6: CABG Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	73
Table 4.6.7: CABG Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions.....	74
Table 4.6.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for CABG, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	75
Table 4.6.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for CABG, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	75
Table 4.7.1: Number of Admissions and Observed Complication Rate for THA/TKA, FFS versus MA admissions, CY 2022	76
Table 4.7.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the THA/TKA Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	76
Table 4.7.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the THA/TKA Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the THA/TKA Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022.....	78
Table 4.7.4: THA/TKA Complication: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022	80
Table 4.7.5: THA/TKA Complication: Hospital Volume, Standardized Complication Ratio (SCR), and Risk-Standardized Complication Rate (RSCR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals	81
Table 4.7.6: THA/TKA Complication: Hospital Volume, Standardized Complication Ratio (SCR), and Risk-Standardized Complication Rate (RSCR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions	81
Table 4.7.7: THA/TKA Complication: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions.....	82
Table 4.7.8: Shifts in RSCR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for THA/TKA, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022	83

Table 4.7.9: Shifts in RSCR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for THA/TKA, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022.....	83
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NOTE: This supplemental methodology report is not meant to replace the original measure methodology reports, but to provide additional information and results based on the addition of Medicare Advantage (MA) admissions to the cohorts and the modification of the risk adjustment models. The original methodology reports for the measures are available on QualityNet [here](#).

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this supplemental methodology report, we present the rationale and testing results of two updates to the condition- and procedure-specific mortality measures and the procedure-specific complication measure: 1) integrating Medicare Advantage (MA) beneficiaries into the cohorts and, 2) the reselection of risk adjustment variables. Measure results in this report include: hospital-level 30-day risk-standardized mortality rates (RSMRs) following acute myocardial infarction (AMI), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), heart failure (HF), pneumonia, stroke, and coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery; and hospital-level 30-day risk-standardized complication rates (RSCRs) following elective total hip arthroplasty and/or total knee arthroplasty (THA/TKA) admissions.

Changes to the current mortality and complication measures include the addition of MA admissions into the cohorts and the reevaluation of the risk adjustment models; all other specifications remain the same. For testing purposes, the cohorts include hospital admissions with discharge dates from January 1 to December 30, 2022. Inpatient, outpatient, and professional claims for Medicare Fee-For-Service (FFS) and MA beneficiaries were extracted from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Integrated Data Repository (IDR). The MA claims data comprise Medicare Advantage Organization (MAO)-submitted encounter data (Encounter Data Records and Chart Review Records for all settings) and hospital-submitted inpatient MA claims.¹

The addition of MA admissions into the condition- and procedure-specific mortality and procedure-specific complication measures approximately doubled the admissions in the cohorts and led to improved measure reliability and more hospitals and beneficiaries included for measure calculation. Across measures, unadjusted 30-day mortality rates were generally slightly lower for MA versus FFS admissions for condition-specific measures (AMI, COPD, HF, pneumonia, stroke) and similar or slightly higher for MA for the CABG mortality and THA/TKA complication measures. The prevalence of comorbidities was generally higher in the MA cohort as compared to FFS.

A new approach to variable reselection was implemented to leverage the specificity of individual International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 codes in place of Condition Categories (CCs) to improve performance of the risk adjustment models. With this new variable selection approach, the discriminative performance of the models as measured by c-statistics, was significantly better (with the exception of THA/TKA complications). Calibration performance also proved to be satisfactory using the new approach. After the two measure updates, we observed meaningful shifts in hospital performance.

2. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. Importance of Including MA Beneficiaries in Hospital Outcome Measures

Including MA beneficiaries in CMS hospital outcome measures helps ensure that hospital quality is measured across all Medicare beneficiaries and not just the FFS population. MA beneficiary enrollment has been rapidly expanding as a share of Medicare beneficiaries. In 2023, nearly 51% of the eligible Medicare beneficiaries — or 30.8 million people — were covered by MA plans.² The Congressional Budget Office projects that by 2030, 62% of beneficiaries will be covered by MA plans.³ Consequently, using FFS-only beneficiaries may exclude a large segment of the focus population for CMS quality measures, which are intended to measure the quality of care of all Medicare beneficiaries.

Inclusion of MA beneficiaries has several important benefits for the reliability and validity of the hospital outcome measures. The addition of MA beneficiaries to FFS significantly increases the size of the measure's cohort, which enhances the reliability of the measure scores, leads to more hospitals receiving results, and increases the chance of identifying meaningful differences in quality for some low-volume hospitals. Moreover, this update addresses stakeholder concerns about differences in quality for MA and FFS beneficiaries.^{4,5} The addition of MA inpatient admissions also allows for inclusion in the measure of beneficiaries who switch between FFS and MA. CMS's current claims-based measures require enrollment in FFS Part A and Part B for the 12 months prior to the date of admission and Part A during the index admission.

2.2. Importance of Risk Adjustment Model Changes

The goal of risk-adjustment models is to adjust for case-mix differences across the hospitals. Risk adjustment supports fair and accurate comparison of outcomes across measured entities by including an adjustment for factors such as age, comorbid diseases, and indicators of patient frailty, which are clinically relevant and have relationships with the outcome.

The original process for clinical risk adjustment for the current measures involved reviewing CCs for clinical relevance and evaluating the CCs for statistical association with the outcome. The CCs are part of CMS's Hierarchical Condition Categories (HCC), and the HCC system groups the ICD-10 diagnosis codes into larger clinically relevant diagnostic categories.^{6,7} Mappings which show the assignment of ICD-10 codes to the CCs are available on [*QualityNet*](#). In pursuing an approach that best leverages the data and analytical advancements since initial measure development, we developed and evaluated a framework to use individual ICD-10 codes for risk adjustment. The main advantage of leveraging ICD-10 codes in place of CCs is the ability to address the clinical heterogeneity found in the broadly defined CCs. Our previous research indicates that the model performance of the mortality measures is significantly improved by using individual codes instead of CCs.⁸ Therefore, this new approach has been applied to each of the measures in this report.

2.3. Objectives

We had two main objectives: 1) To assess the impact of incorporating MA inpatient admissions into the claims-based condition- and procedure-specific mortality and procedure-specific complication measures, and 2) To improve the performance of risk adjustment models for these measures by leveraging the individual ICD-10 codes rather than CCs.

3. METHODS

3.1. Data Sources

For testing of these measure updates, we extracted all claims and beneficiary data for FFS and MA beneficiaries as well as Medicare provider data from the CMS IDR. The condition- and procedure-specific mortality/complication measures use inpatient claims and enrollment data for cohort construction and outcome derivation and use inpatient and outpatient facility, professional, and durable medical equipment (DME) claims data for risk adjustment. We downloaded claims data for index admissions with the claim discharge date from January 1 to December 30, 2022 (calendar year [CY] 2022) as well as historical claims up to 12 months prior to the index admission based on the claim types in [Table 1](#). We also downloaded beneficiary information such as birth date, date of death, and enrollment information needed for cohort inclusion and exclusion criteria. We downloaded provider history data that details the association between the CMS Certification Number (CCN) and National Provider Identifier (NPI).

Most MA beneficiary inpatient admissions had two claim submission sources: MAO-submitted encounter claims and hospital-submitted claims. MAO-submitted encounter claims are information-only (i.e., not billing) claims for items and services provided under the plan that are required to be submitted by MAOs to CMS.¹ Hospitals that receive disproportionate-share hospital or medical education payments from Medicare are also required to submit information-only claims for inpatient stays for MA beneficiaries.

To create the combined FFS+MA cohort, we included both MAO-submitted and hospital-submitted MA admission claims. While most hospitals submit MA inpatient claims, not all hospitals are required to submit claims for MA beneficiaries (i.e., those that do not receive disproportionate-share hospital or medical education payments from Medicare), so MAO-submitted claims capture additional admissions not found in the hospital-submitted claims. However, there are benefits in including the hospital-submitted claims. Hospital-submitted claims are timelier than MAO-submitted claims, which is advantageous for reporting deadlines for CMS hospital outcome measures. In addition, a small proportion of admissions were only found in the hospital-submitted claims. Further, unlike MAO-submitted claims which are associated with NPI, hospital-submitted claims are already associated with a CCN used to identify hospitals in the CMS outcome measures. Therefore, if an admission was found in both datasets, we used the claim found in the hospital-submitted data. For a small portion of admissions with only MAO-submitted claims, we obtained the CCN using the IDR provider history data through NPI, claim discharge date, provider history begin (effective) date, and provider history end (obsolete) date. Admissions with only MAO-submitted claims not associated with a CCN were excluded from analyses (<5% of all admissions).

Hospital measures used for public reporting are limited to short-term acute care hospitals and critical access hospitals. In a last step, we used the CCN taxonomy to restrict the claims to those filed by acute care hospitals (3rd and 4th digit as '01') and critical access hospitals (3rd and 4th digit as '13').

Table 1: Claim Type Codes

Type of Claim	FFS	Hospital-submitted MA	MAO-submitted (encounter) MA
Inpatient	60	62, 63, 64	4011, 4041

Type of Claim	FFS	Hospital-submitted MA	MAO-submitted (encounter) MA
Outpatient Facility	40	-	4012 – 4014, 4022, 4023, 4034, 4043, 4071 – 4077, 4079, 4083, 4085, 4089
Professional	71, 72	-	4700
DME	81, 82	-	4800

3.2. Cohort and Outcomes

The cohorts included hospital admissions with discharge dates from January 1 to December 30, 2022 (CY 2022). The risk adjustment data were derived from both FFS and MA inpatient and outpatient claims one year prior to and during the index claims. We followed the methodology for the current FFS-only mortality/complication measures for cohort inclusion/exclusion criteria, risk factor derivations from inpatient, outpatient, DME, and professional claims diagnoses/procedures during the 12 months prior to admission or present on admission (POA) at the index hospitalization, outcome definitions, and measure score calculation. After adding the MA beneficiaries, the enrollment requirement was updated to include patients with 12 months FFS or MA enrollment prior to the index admission. Information on the FFS-only measures, including measure specifications and calculation methodology, is available on [QualityNet](https://qualitynet.cms.gov/inpatient/measures) at:

- 2023 Condition-Specific Mortality Measure Updates and Specifications Report: <https://qualitynet.cms.gov/inpatient/measures> > Mortality Measures > Methodology
- 2023 Procedure-Specific Mortality Measure Updates and Specifications Report: <https://qualitynet.cms.gov/inpatient/measures> > Mortality Measures > Methodology
- 2023 Procedure-Specific Complication Measure Updates and Specifications Report: <https://qualitynet.cms.gov/inpatient/measures> > Complication Measure > Methodology

3.3. Risk Model Reselection

For candidate risk variables, we included all secondary ICD-10 codes documented as POA during the index admission (with the exception of the palliative care code of Z51.5 which effective October 1, 2021, was considered POA-exempt) and both principal and secondary ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission from any inpatient, outpatient, and professional provider claims. For procedure-specific measures, we additionally considered the principal discharge diagnosis code for the index admission. We also considered age, frailty, sex, an indicator for whether the admission was MA vs. FFS, and other non-individual-ICD variables in the existing publicly reported CMS mortality measures. The variable selection of individual ICD codes mainly relied on data-driven methodologies involving three key steps: 1) pre-processing, 2) evaluating association with outcome, and 3) consideration of associations between other non-individual-code variables, including frailty, with the outcome.

In pre-processing, we screened and included index and history (pre-index) codes if their prevalence exceeded 0.5% and 2.5%, respectively. Further, pairs of index and pre-index codes that had a correlation larger than 0.8 were combined into one risk variable. Specific ICD-10 codes for social risk factors were removed from the candidate list to be consistent with how the measures currently address social risk. Finally, pairs of index and pre-index ICD-10 codes where the difference in association with the outcome, measured by Odds Ratio (OR), was less than 0.2 were merged. For the stroke mortality measure only, we additionally excluded ICD-10 codes that begin with R297 since they are components of the National

Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) variable included in the risk adjustment model for the measure as a numeric variable in a later stage.

In the second step, we included the remaining candidate variables with age in a multivariable logistic regression model and underwent variable selection through 1,000 iterations of bootstrapping. We selected variables which were statistically significantly associated with outcome ($p < 0.05$) greater than a certain cutoff value of frequency over the bootstrapped samples. The cutoff value was chosen for each measure based on empirical evaluation of the model performance. We forced age into the model if it was not selected into the model through the bootstrapping process.

Lastly, based on literature evidence, specific suggestions and guidance from the consensus-based entity for measure endorsement, the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, other stakeholders, as well as prior testing results, we included a claims-based indicator of frailty that was developed for CMS's Multiple Chronic Conditions measure⁹ in the final model for all measures. We generally did not include sex as a variable since sex can be considered a socio-demographic variable. However, there remains some evidence that females are at higher risk of mortality after CABG due to them having smaller coronary vessels and requiring more challenging CABG procedures.¹⁰ Therefore, sex was included for the CABG mortality measure only. There were other non-individual-ICD variables currently included in the publicly reported CMS mortality measures that may contain additional predictive information. For example, for CABG mortality measure, the current risk model includes a variable that accounts for the history of prior CABG and/or valve surgery, which is defined by a combination of diagnosis and procedure codes. Such variables were included in the final models if their regression coefficients were statistically significant when added to the models. We also added into the model for all measures the history of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) variable to be consistent with current CMS policy. For the stroke mortality measure only, we added into the model the NIHSS score variable derived from ICD-10 codes R29701–R29742 corresponding to NIHSS score 1–42. For patients with no R297 codes, we imputed the NIHSS score as 0.¹¹

For the combined MA and FFS cohort, the risk adjustment model was updated to include an MA indicator (versus FFS) as a main effect. This was to adjust for the generally higher prevalence of comorbidities in the MA cohort, especially among the pre-index variables that were derived from services in the outpatient setting (e.g., physician visits). For the stroke mortality measure, the NIHSS variable was also included in the final model as specified in the current measure; the related ICD-10 diagnosis codes for the NIH stroke scale variable are removed from the candidate variable for this measure.

3.4. Statistical Analyses

We first compared between MA and FFS admissions the number of admissions and observed (unadjusted) mortality rates for each condition (AMI, COPD, HF, pneumonia, and stroke) and procedure (CABG) and observed complication rates for THA/TKA. We then examined risk variable prevalence in MA and FFS admissions for both the CC-based (original) and ICD-10-based (reselected) risk variables. For MA+FFS admissions with reselected ICD-10-based variables, we calculated the adjusted OR and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the hierarchical logistic regression model.

To evaluate the impact of adding MA admissions and risk variable reselection on model performance metrics, we compared c-statistics and predictive ability for three different combinations of cohorts and

risk models: 1) FFS-only admissions with the original CC-based risk model, 2) FFS+MA admissions with the original CC-based risk model, and 3) FFS+MA admissions with reselected ICD-10-based variables. Calibration performance was also assessed by calibration slope and intercept and visually by calibration plots, both in the overall cohort and in subgroups stratified by sex, MA indicator, and hospital volume.

We used hierarchical logistic models with a random effect for hospitals to calculate hospital risk-standardized mortality ratios and rates (SMRs and RSMRs) for each condition and procedure, and RSCRs following THA/TKA admissions and compared these and the number of hospitals using the three different combinations of cohort and risk model variables listed above. We show the distribution of measure scores among all hospitals and among reporting hospitals with at least 25 admissions. We also calculated and compared signal-to-noise reliability (STNR) for hospitals with at least 25 admissions based on between hospital variance and hospital volume. The volume threshold of 25 admissions used here was to align with the public reporting volume cutoff.

To assess the overall impact of adding MA data to hospital measure scores, using original CC-based risk variables we examined shifts in hospital RSMR/RSCR quintiles in the FFS-only cohort versus the combined FFS+MA cohort among hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions. To examine the associations between hospital characteristics and the addition of MA admissions, we examined quintile shifts in hospital RSMR/RSCR by quintiles of the proportion of hospital MA admissions and by quintiles of overall hospital volume. We then repeated these analyses to assess the impact of adding both MA and updated risk model variables, examining hospital performance shifts in the FFS-only cohort with the original CC-based variables and the FFS+MA cohort with the reselected ICD-10-based variables.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) Mortality Results

AMI Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate

As presented in [Table 4.1.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 218,371 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (107,382 FFS and 110,989 MA). The observed (unadjusted) 30-day mortality rate for the FFS+MA cohort for AMI was 12.3%. The observed mortality rate was 12.5% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 12.1% among MA beneficiaries (difference 0.4%).

Table 4.1.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for AMI, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

AMI	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS – MA
N	218,371	107,382	110,989	NA
Mortality Rate (%)	12.3	12.5	12.1	0.4

Frequency of AMI Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.1.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.1.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS

admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -1.8% for CC-based variables with a range from -12.5% to 1.4%. There was less of a difference overall in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables with a median difference of -0.2% (range from -9.3% to 1.8%), however, for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.1.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% CIs for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.1.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the AMI Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 218,371)	FFS (N= 107,382)	MA (N= 110,989)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	77.1 (7.8)	77.7 (7.9)	76.6 (7.6)	1.1
Male	55.2	55.9	54.5	1.4
History of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)	26.2	25.7	26.6	-0.8
History of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery	14.9	14.6	15.1	-0.5
Anterior myocardial infarction	8.3	8.5	8.2	0.4
Other location of myocardial infarction	15.1	15.2	15.0	0.3
Congestive heart failure (CC 85)	55.7	53.6	57.8	-4.2
Acute myocardial infarction (CC 86)	78.1	75.6	80.5	-4.9
Unstable angina (CC87)	26.0	24.4	27.5	-3.0
Chronic atherosclerosis (CC 88, 89)	85.1	84.2	86.0	-1.8
Cardio-respiratory failure and shock (CC 84)	31.1	29.8	32.4	-2.5
Valvular or rheumatic heart disease (CC 91)	36.1	35.4	36.8	-1.4
Hypertension (CC 95)	84.2	80.6	87.7	-7.1
Stroke (CC 99, 100)	7.7	7.0	8.3	-1.2
Cerebrovascular disease (CC 101, 102, 105)	22.3	21.2	23.3	-2.2
Renal failure (CC 135 – 140)	49.9	47.3	52.5	-5.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (CC 111)	26.4	23.5	29.1	-5.6
Pneumonia (CC 114 – 116)	20.6	19.3	21.9	-2.6
Diabetes and DM complications (CC 17 – 19, 123)	51.4	47.6	55.1	-7.5
Protein-calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	7.0	6.7	7.3	-0.7
Dementia and senility (CC 51 – 53)	17.2	16.1	18.4	-2.3
Hemiplegia, paralysis, functional disability (CC 70 – 74, 103, 104, 189,190)	7.4	6.4	8.2	-1.8
Vascular or circulatory disease (CC 106 – 108)	39.4	33.1	45.5	-12.5
Metastatic cancer and acute leukemia (CC 8,9)	4.7	4.8	4.5	0.3
Trauma (CC 166 – 168, 170 – 174)	28.8	28.3	29.3	-1.1

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 218,371)	FFS (N= 107,382)	MA (N= 110,989)	FFS - MA
Major psychiatric disorders (CC 57 – 59)	12.1	8.3	15.7	-7.4
Liver and biliary disease (CC 27 – 29)	2.8	2.4	3.1	-0.7
History of COVID-19	14.9	14.8	15.0	-0.2

Table 4.1.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the AMI Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the AMI Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 218,371)	FFS (%) (N= 107,382)	MA (%) (N= 110,989)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	77.1 (7.8)	77.7 (7.9)	76.6 (7.6)	1.1	1.04 (1.04, 1.04)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
A419	Sepsis, unspecified organism	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.82 (1.61, 2.06)
D509	Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified	3.6	3.5	3.7	-0.2	0.88 (0.81, 0.96)
E1110	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis without coma	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.2	1.87 (1.59, 2.19)
E782	Mixed hyperlipidemia	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.1	0.76 (0.71, 0.81)
E785	Hyperlipidemia, unspecified	59.2	58.9	59.4	-0.5	0.82 (0.79, 0.85)
E8342	Hypomagnesemia	3.6	3.5	3.7	-0.3	0.79 (0.73, 0.87)
E872	Acidosis	5.5	5.4	5.6	-0.2	1.57 (1.49, 1.66)
E875	Hyperkalemia	4.3	4.2	4.5	-0.3	1.55 (1.45, 1.65)
G4700	Insomnia, unspecified	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.72 (0.63, 0.81)
G931	Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified	0.9	0.8	0.9	-0.1	2.06 (1.78, 2.39)
G9341	Metabolic encephalopathy	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.1	1.25 (1.16, 1.35)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	34.2	34.6	33.9	0.8	0.70 (0.67, 0.73)
I129	Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease	10.1	10.0	10.1	-0.1	0.77 (0.73, 0.82)
I160	Hypertensive urgency	3.2	3.0	3.4	-0.4	0.51 (0.45, 0.58)
I161	Hypertensive emergency	3.0	2.7	3.2	-0.5	0.52 (0.46, 0.58)
I2510	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery without angina pectoris	59.0	58.9	59.1	-0.2	0.76 (0.73, 0.79)
I25110	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery with unstable angina pectoris	10.9	11.2	10.7	0.5	0.70 (0.65, 0.75)
I25118	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery with other forms of angina pectoris	2.6	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.70 (0.62, 0.79)
I25119	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery with unspecified angina pectoris	7.1	7.2	7.0	0.1	0.76 (0.71, 0.82)
I462	Cardiac arrest due to underlying cardiac condition	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.46 (1.29, 1.65)
I469	Cardiac arrest, cause unspecified	1.1	1.0	1.1	-0.1	3.24 (2.87, 3.66)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 218,371)	FFS (%) (N= 107,382)	MA (%) (N= 110,989)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
I4891	Unspecified atrial fibrillation	7.1	7.2	6.9	0.4	1.40 (1.32, 1.47)
I4901	Ventricular fibrillation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.57 (0.51, 0.64)
I5030	Unspecified diastolic (congestive) heart failure	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.68 (0.57, 0.82)
I5032	Chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.1	0.72 (0.67, 0.78)
I5033	Acute on chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	4.2	4.3	4.1	0.1	0.84 (0.78, 0.90)
I5181	Takotsubo syndrome	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.67 (0.57, 0.79)
J189	Pneumonia, unspecified organism	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	1.28 (1.21, 1.36)
J9600	Acute respiratory failure, unspecified whether with hypoxia or hypercapnia	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.1	2.31 (2.01, 2.65)
J9601	Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia	11.2	11.2	11.3	-0.2	1.41 (1.34, 1.47)
J9621	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia	2.0	1.9	2.1	-0.2	1.34 (1.22, 1.46)
K219	Gastro-esophageal reflux disease without esophagitis	24.0	24.6	23.4	1.2	0.84 (0.81, 0.88)
N170	Acute kidney failure with tubular necrosis	2.1	2.0	2.1	-0.1	2.03 (1.87, 2.21)
N179	Acute kidney failure, unspecified	19.1	18.5	19.6	-1.1	1.42 (1.36, 1.47)
R001	Bradycardia, unspecified	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.2	0.78 (0.71, 0.85)
R570	Cardiogenic shock	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	2.21 (2.08, 2.34)
R627	Adult failure to thrive	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.66 (1.46, 1.90)
R7303	Prediabetes	2.7	2.5	2.8	-0.3	0.57 (0.50, 0.65)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	48.0	48.1	47.9	0.1	0.87 (0.84, 0.90)
Z515	Encounter for palliative care	5.6	5.9	5.3	0.6	12.63 (12.01, 13.28)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	10.3	11.2	9.4	1.8	1.73 (1.65, 1.81)
Z781	Physical restraint status	1.1	1.0	1.1	-0.2	1.50 (1.33, 1.70)
Z7901	Long term (current) use of anticoagulants	13.8	14.5	13.2	1.3	0.82 (0.78, 0.86)
Z7902	Long term (current) use of antithrombotics/antiplatelets	16.1	15.8	16.4	-0.6	0.78 (0.74, 0.82)
Z7982	Long term (current) use of aspirin	35.7	36.0	35.4	0.6	0.81 (0.78, 0.85)
Z79899	Other long term (current) drug therapy	30.4	31.3	29.5	1.8	0.81 (0.78, 0.84)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	27.9	28.7	27.1	1.6	0.88 (0.85, 0.92)
Z9981	Dependence on supplemental oxygen	2.4	2.4	2.4	-0.1	1.26 (1.15, 1.38)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
D62	Acute posthemorrhagic anemia	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.80 (0.75, 0.87)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 218,371)	FFS (%) (N= 107,382)	MA (%) (N= 110,989)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
I160	Hypertensive urgency	4.1	3.2	5.0	-1.8	0.79 (0.72, 0.86)
I2109	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of anterior wall	3.8	3.6	4.0	-0.4	1.18 (1.09, 1.28)
I213	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of unspecified site	18.3	17.8	18.8	-1.0	0.99 (0.93, 1.04)
I2510	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery without angina pectoris	50.2	45.5	54.8	-9.3	1.09 (1.05, 1.14)
I350	Nonrheumatic aortic (valve) stenosis	7.0	6.8	7.3	-0.5	1.33 (1.26, 1.40)
I469	Cardiac arrest, cause unspecified	3.0	2.7	3.3	-0.6	2.62 (2.40, 2.86)
I472	Ventricular tachycardia	3.4	2.9	3.9	-0.9	1.08 (0.99, 1.16)
N2581	Secondary hyperparathyroidism of renal origin	5.1	4.6	5.5	-0.9	1.41 (1.33, 1.51)
R002	Palpitations	5.7	5.1	6.3	-1.2	0.80 (0.74, 0.87)
R0789	Other chest pain	29.2	25.7	32.5	-6.8	0.90 (0.86, 0.93)
R079	Chest pain, unspecified	61.2	59.1	63.2	-4.1	0.85 (0.82, 0.88)
R531	Weakness	14.4	13.2	15.5	-2.3	1.12 (1.08, 1.17)
R570	Cardiogenic shock	2.9	2.2	3.6	-1.4	2.52 (2.33, 2.71)
R634	Abnormal weight loss	3.3	2.9	3.7	-0.9	1.28 (1.18, 1.38)
R918	Other nonspecific abnormal finding of lung field	21.9	19.7	24.1	-4.3	1.13 (1.09, 1.17)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	5.2	5.7	4.8	0.9	1.26 (1.19, 1.34)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	26.1	25.0	27.0	-2.0	1.08 (1.04, 1.12)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
D72829	Elevated white blood cell count, unspecified	9.3	8.4	10.1	-1.7	1.12 (1.07, 1.18)
I509	Heart failure, unspecified	24.4	20.8	28.0	-7.2	1.09 (1.05, 1.13)
I739	Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified	16.6	13.8	19.4	-5.6	1.14 (1.09, 1.18)
I959	Hypotension, unspecified	9.0	8.4	9.6	-1.2	1.27 (1.21, 1.33)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	12.9	11.5	14.3	-2.8	1.30 (1.24, 1.35)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	23.4	22.5	24.3	-1.8	1.22 (1.17, 1.26)
AMI_ANT	Anterior myocardial infarction	8.3	8.5	8.2	0.4	1.61 (1.50, 1.72)
AMI_OT H	Other location of myocardial infarction	15.1	15.2	15.0	0.3	1.54 (1.45, 1.62)
HXPTCA	History of PTCA	26.2	25.7	26.6	-0.8	1.11 (1.07, 1.16)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 218,371)	FFS (%) (N= 107,382)	MA (%) (N= 110,989)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
HXCABG	History of CABG	14.9	14.6	15.1	-0.5	1.14 (1.09, 1.20)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	14.9	14.8	15.0	-0.2	0.83 (0.80, 0.87)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	50.8	NA	NA	NA	0.94 (0.91, 0.97)

AMI Model Performance

Table 4.1.4 presents model performance for the AMI measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables had a higher c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model and wider predictive ability. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.1.4: AMI Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts With CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	1.2 – 41.6	1.3 – 40.6	1.0 – 63.3
c-statistic	0.79	0.79	0.86

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for AMI

Tables 4.1.5 and 4.1.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SMR, and RSMR for all hospitals (Table 4.1.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.1.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 205 additional hospitals were included in the measure (3,553 versus 3,348) and 461 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (1,858 versus 1,397). For all hospitals, the mean RSMR was 12.5% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 12.3% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 12.4% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSMRs were 12.5%, 12.3%, and 12.4%, respectively.

Table 4.1.5: AMI Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 3,348 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 3,553 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 3,553 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	32.1 (40.8)	15 (3, 48)	61.5 (78.6)	28 (4, 93)	61.5 (78.6)	28 (4, 93)
SMR	1.00 (0.07)	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)	1.00 (0.07)	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)	1.01 (0.10)	0.99 (0.96, 1.05)
RSMR (%)	12.5 (0.8)	12.4 (12.1, 12.9)	12.3 (0.9)	12.3 (11.9, 12.8)	12.4 (1.2)	12.2 (11.8, 13.0)

Table 4.1.6: AMI Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,397 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,858 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 1,858 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	67.8 (41.8)	55 (39, 86)	112.1 (80.1)	90 (56, 145)	112.1 (80.1)	90 (56, 145)
SMR	1.00 (0.09)	0.99 (0.94, 1.05)	1.00 (0.10)	0.99 (0.93, 1.06)	1.01 (0.12)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)
RSMR (%)	12.5 (1.1)	12.4 (11.7, 13.2)	12.3 (1.2)	12.2 (11.5, 13.0)	12.4 (1.5)	12.2 (11.4, 13.2)

Measure Reliability for AMI

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.1.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.506 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.591 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.730 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

**Table 4.1.7: AMI Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR)
Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for
Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions**

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	1,397	1,858	1,858
Between Hospital Variance	0.061	0.053	0.099
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.506 (0.420, 0.615)	0.591 (0.474, 0.700)	0.730 (0.627, 0.813)

Change in Hospital Performance for AMI

Table 4.1.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the AMI measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, about half (48.8%) of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 87.6% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.79. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (62.1% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 41.2% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, the trend in RSMR shifts was less pronounced.

Table 4.1.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the AMI measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 39.5% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 78.5% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.64. There was not a notable trend by proportion of MA admissions or admission volume.

Table 4.1.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for AMI, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	48.8	87.6	0.79
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 33.3%	62.1	95.4	0.91
Q2: 33.5% – 43.4%	50.2	90.3	0.85
Q3: 43.4% – 51.3%	45.4	89.3	0.78
Q4: 51.4% – 59.3%	45.2	83.2	0.76
Q5: 59.3% – 93.6%	41.2	79.9	0.69
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 26 – 69 admissions	54.5	92.1	0.83
Q2: 70 – 95 admissions	46.1	89.4	0.79
Q3: 96 – 127 admissions	46.9	86.5	0.76
Q4: 128 – 181 admissions	47.7	85.1	0.77
Q5: 182 – 742 admissions	48.9	85.0	0.81

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N = 1,397, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.1.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for AMI, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	39.5	78.5	0.64
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 33.3%	42.1	83.9	0.77
Q2: 33.5% – 43.4%	40.1	78.5	0.69
Q3: 43.4% – 51.3%	38.9	79.6	0.58
Q4: 51.4% – 59.3%	38.4	74.6	0.64
Q5: 59.3% – 93.6%	38.0	75.6	0.53
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 69 admissions	39.7	85.2	0.67
Q2: 70 – 95 admissions	36.6	78.5	0.65
Q3: 96 – 127 admissions	40.4	80.0	0.64
Q4: 128 – 181 admissions	39.1	75.1	0.61
Q5: 182 – 742 admissions	41.8	73.6	0.65

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N = 1,397, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

4.2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Mortality Results

COPD Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate

As presented in [Table 4.2.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 192,005 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (92,980 FFS and 99,025 MA). The observed (unadjusted) 30-day mortality rate for the FFS+MA cohort for COPD was 8.9%. The observed mortality rate was 9.4% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 8.4% among MA beneficiaries (difference 1.0%).

Table 4.2.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for COPD, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

COPD	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS - MA
N	192,005	92,980	99,025	NA
Mortality Rate (%)	8.9	9.4	8.4	1.0

Frequency of COPD Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.2.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.2.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -2.0% for CC-based variables with a range from -10.2% to 2.2%. There was less of a difference overall in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables with a median difference of -0.1% (range from -9.9% to 3.6%), however, for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.2.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% confidence intervals for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.2.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the COPD Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 192,005)	FFS (N= 98,980)	MA (N= 99,025)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	75.5 (7.2)	76.6 (7.4)	75.0 (7.0)	1.6
History of mechanical ventilation	13.1	12.6	13.5	-0.9
Respirator dependence/ tracheostomy (CC 82)	2.5	1.9	3.1	-1.2
Cardio-respiratory failure and shock (CC 84)	84.2	82.3	86.0	-3.7
Congestive heart failure (CC 85)	57.5	55.9	59.1	-3.3
Chronic atherosclerosis (CC 88 – 89)	50.8	49.2	52.3	-3.1
Arrhythmias (CC 96 – 97)	49.7	50.4	49.0	1.4
Vascular or circulatory disease (CC 106 – 109)	54.8	49.5	59.7	-10.2
Fibrosis of lung and other chronic lung disorder (CC 112)	16.1	14.7	17.5	-2.9
Asthma (CC 113)	19.3	16.3	22.2	-5.9
Pneumonia (CC 114 – 116)	50.4	49.1	51.7	-2.6

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 192,005)	FFS (N= 98,980)	MA (N= 99,025)	FFS - MA
Pleural effusion/pneumothorax (CC 117)	21.7	20.4	22.9	-2.5
Other lung disorders (CC 118)	62.4	59.9	64.7	-4.7
Metastatic cancer and acute leukemia (CC 8)	4.1	4.1	4.1	-0.1
Lung, upper digestive tract, and other severe cancers (CC 9)	9.2	9.5	9.0	0..5
Lymphatic, head and neck, brain, and other major cancers; breast, colorectal and other cancers and tumors; other respiratory and heart neoplasms (CC 10-13)	13.8	13.9	13.8	0.1
Other digestive and urinary neoplasms (CC 14)	6.9	6.5	7.2	-0.7
Diabetes and DM complications (CC 17 – 19, 122 – 123)	42.7	39.9	45.1	-5.6
Protein-calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	16.3	15.6	17.0	-1.3
Disorders of fluid/electrolyte/acid-base (CC 23 – 24)	58.5	57.4	59.6	-2.3
Obesity/disorders of thyroid, cholesterol, lipids (CC 22, 25 – 26)	88.0	86.5	89.3	-2.8
Other gastrointestinal disorders (CC 38)	67.5	66.7	69.5	-4.1
Osteoarthritis of hip or knee (CC 42)	14.1	13.4	14.7	-1.4
Other musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders (CC 45)	69.9	67.9	71.8	-3.9
Iron deficiency and other/unspecified anemia and blood disease (CC 49)	53.0	52.1	53.9	-1.8
Dementia or senility (CC 51 – 53)	19.3	18.8	19.7	-0.9
Drug/alcohol abuse, without dependence (CC 56, 202, 203)	43.5	38.5	48.2	-9.7
Other psychiatric disorders (CC 63)	37.8	36.7	38.8	-2.1
Hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis, functional disability (CC 70 – 74, 103 – 104, 189 – 190)	7.1	6.5	7.7	-1.2
Mononeuropathy, other neurological conditions/injuries (CC 81)	26.3	24.6	27.9	-3.3
Hypertension (CC 94 – 95)	83.7	80.5	86.6	-6.1
Stroke (CC 99 – 100)	6.7	6.2	7.2	-0.9
Retinal disorders, except detachment and vascular retinopathies (CC 125)	10.6	11.3	9.9	1.4
Other eye disorders (CC 128)	27.8	24.0	31.2	-7.2
Other ear, nose, throat, and mouth disorders (CC 131)	37.5	35.2	39.6	-4.4
Renal Failure (CC 135 – 140)	43.5	41.1	45.4	-3.9
Decubitus ulcer or chronic skin ulcer (CC 157)	9.7	10.2	9.1	1.0
Other dermatological disorders (CC 165)	31.4	32.5	30.3	2.2
Trauma (CC 166 – 168, 170 – 173)	13.2	13.2	13.3	-0.2
Vertebral fractures (CC 169)	5.64	5.6	5.2	0.4
Major complications of medical care and trauma (CC 176 – 177)	8.7	8.8	8.5	0.3
History of COVID-19	22.4	22.4	22.4	0.0

Table 4.2.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the COPD Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the COPD Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 192,005)	FFS (%) (N= 92,980)	MA (%) (N= 99,025)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	75.7 (7.2)	76.6 (7.4)	75.0 (7.0)	1.6	1.02 (1.02, 1.03)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
A419	Sepsis, unspecified organism	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.69 (2.28, 3.18)
C3490	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	2.02 (1.81, 2.27)
C7951	Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.25 (1.93, 2.62)
D696	Thrombocytopenia, unspecified	2.7	2.9	2.6	0.2	1.38 (1.26, 1.52)
E43	Unspecified severe protein-calorie malnutrition	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	1.38 (1.28, 1.49)
E46	Unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.36 (1.19, 1.55)
E8352	Hypercalcemia	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	1.49 (1.23, 1.80)
E870	Hyperosmolality and hypernatremia	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.56 (1.39, 1.75)
E872	Acidosis	8.0	7.7	8.3	-0.6	1.36 (1.29, 1.45)
E874	Mixed disorder of acid-base balance	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.56 (1.41, 1.73)
E875	Hyperkalemia	5.4	5.3	5.5	-0.2	1.33 (1.24, 1.42)
F17210	Nicotine dependence, cigarettes, uncomplicated	23.3	21.0	25.6	-4.6	0.75 (0.71, 0.79)
G9340	Encephalopathy, unspecified	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.63 (1.44, 1.85)
G9341	Metabolic encephalopathy	5.1	5.1	5.2	-0.1	1.25 (1.17, 1.34)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	36.2	36.1	36.2	-0.1	0.85 (0.81, 0.88)
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	1.0	1.0	1.1	-0.1	2.12 (1.86, 2.41)
I959	Hypotension, unspecified	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	1.46 (1.32, 1.61)
J189	Pneumonia, unspecified organism	16.2	16.7	15.7	1.1	1.23 (1.17, 1.30)
J209	Acute bronchitis, unspecified	5.5	5.6	5.5	0.1	0.59 (0.53, 0.66)
J440	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) lower respiratory infection	19.5	19.7	19.3	0.4	1.26 (1.20, 1.33)
J441	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation	32.4	32.2	32.5	-0.3	1.26 (1.21, 1.31)
J690	Pneumonitis due to inhalation of food and vomit	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.93 (1.75, 2.14)
J8410	Pulmonary fibrosis, unspecified	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.2	1.62 (1.47, 1.80)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	2.6	2.7	2.5	0.2	1.42 (1.30, 1.56)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 192,005)	FFS (%) (N= 92,980)	MA (%) (N= 99,025)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
J9611	Chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia	6.5	6.9	6.2	0.7	0.70 (0.64, 0.77)
J9622	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia	13.8	13.3	14.3	-1.0	1.24 (1.18, 1.30)
N170	Acute kidney failure with tubular necrosis	0.7	0.7	0.8	-0.1	2.87 (2.50, 3.29)
N179	Acute kidney failure, unspecified	13.8	13.4	14.1	-0.6	1.42 (1.36, 1.49)
R0902	Hypoxemia	5.7	6.2	5.3	0.8	0.68 (0.61, 0.76)
R627	Adult failure to thrive	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.80 (1.62, 2.01)
R64	Cachexia	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.44 (1.32, 1.57)
R7303	Prediabetes	1.4	1.3	1.5	-0.2	0.67 (0.54, 0.81)
T380X5A	Adverse effect of glucocorticoids and synthetic analogues, initial encounter	4.7	4.7	4.8	-0.1	0.75 (0.67, 0.83)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	66.2	65.9	66.3	-0.4	0.75 (0.72, 0.78)
Z515	Encounter for palliative care	5.8	6.0	5.6	0.4	12.53 (11.93, 13.16)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	14.6	16.1	13.2	2.9	1.77 (1.68, 1.85)
Z781	Physical restraint status	0.9	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.68 (1.46, 1.93)
Z7951	Long term (current) use of inhaled steroids	15.4	15.1	15.7	-0.7	0.85 (0.80, 0.90)
Z7982	Long term (current) use of aspirin	22.0	22.1	21.9	0.3	0.81 (0.77, 0.85)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	42.2	44.1	40.4	3.6	0.81 (0.77, 0.84)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
E872	Acidosis	11.6	10.2	12.9	-2.7	0.88 (0.84, 0.93)
I4819	Other persistent atrial fibrillation	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	0.91 (0.84, 1.00)
J069	Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified	7.5	6.7	8.2	-1.5	0.79 (0.73, 0.86)
J441	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation	76.0	70.8	80.8	-9.9	0.87 (0.83, 0.91)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	19.0	17.5	20.5	-3.0	1.39 (1.33, 1.45)
R059	Cough, unspecified	28.2	23.9	32.2	-8.3	0.83 (0.79, 0.87)
R079	Chest pain, unspecified	36.1	32.9	39.0	-6.1	0.87 (0.83, 0.90)
R509	Fever, unspecified	7.8	6.3	9.2	-2.9	0.80 (0.75, 0.86)
R531	Weakness	19.7	18.3	21.0	-2.7	1.11 (1.06, 1.16)
R9431	Abnormal electrocardiogram [ECG] [EKG]	22.3	19.5	24.9	-5.4	0.90 (0.86, 0.95)
Z1231	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast	12.6	11.4	13.6	-2.2	0.71 (0.66, 0.76)
Z452	Encounter for adjustment and management of vascular access device	5.2	5.0	5.4	-0.4	1.22 (1.13, 1.30)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 192,005)	FFS (%) (N= 92,980)	MA (%) (N= 99,025)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
Z4682	Encounter for fitting and adjustment of non-vascular catheter	6.1	5.5	6.6	-1.1	1.26 (1.18, 1.35)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	10.7	11.6	9.8	1.8	1.20 (1.14, 1.26)
Z7952	Long term (current) use of systemic steroids	10.0	9.7	10.2	-0.4	1.19 (1.12, 1.27)
Z9981	Dependence on supplemental oxygen	30.7	29.3	32.0	-2.7	1.18 (1.13, 1.23)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
E871	Hypo-osmolality and hyponatremia	19.2	19.4	18.9	0.5	1.20 (1.15, 1.25)
G4733	Obstructive sleep apnea (adult) (pediatric)	23.2	23.0	24.1	-1.1	0.79 (0.75, 0.82)
I4891	Unspecified atrial fibrillation	25.8	26.0	25.7	0.3	1.35 (1.29, 1.41)
J45901	Unspecified asthma with (acute) exacerbation	6.7	5.4	7.8	-2.4	0.75 (0.68, 0.82)
J9602	Acute respiratory failure with hypercapnia	14.2	11.6	16.6	-5.0	1.15 (1.09, 1.20)
R590	Localized enlarged lymph nodes	4.8	4.1	5.5	-1.4	1.42 (1.32, 1.53)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	59.8	59.1	60.4	-1.3	1.43 (1.36, 1.50)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	22.4	22.4	22.4	0.0	0.85 (0.81, 0.89)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	51.6	NA	NA	NA	0.95 (0.92, 0.99)

COPD Model Performance

Table 4.2.4 presents model performance for the COPD measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables had a higher c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model and wider predictive ability. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.2.4: COPD Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	1.2 – 26.0	1.1 – 25.5	0.7 – 45.9
c-statistic	0.74	0.74	0.85

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for COPD

Tables 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SMR, and RSMR for all hospitals (Table 4.2.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.2.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 133 additional hospitals were included in the measure (4,281 versus 4,148) and 865 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (2,203 versus 1,338). For all hospitals, the mean RSMR was 9.4% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 9.0% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 9.0% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSMRs were 9.3%, 8.9%, and 8.9%, respectively.

Table 4.2.5: COPD Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 4,148 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 4,281 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 4,281 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	22.4 (25.4)	13 (5, 31)	44.9 (50.7)	26 (9, 66)	44.9 (50.7)	26 (9, 66)
SMR	1.00 (0.09)	0.99 (0.96, 1.05)	1.01 (0.12)	0.99 (0.94, 1.06)	1.01 (0.13)	0.99 (0.94, 1.08)
RSMR (%)	9.4 (0.8)	9.3 (9.0, 9.8)	9.0 (1.0)	8.8 (8.4, 9.5)	9.0 (1.2)	8.8 (8.4, 9.6)

Table 4.2.6: COPD Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,338 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 2,203 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 2,203 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	50.5 (27.2)	42 (32, 60)	78.1 (51.7)	64 (41, 97)	78.1 (51.7)	64 (41, 97)
SMR	0.99 (0.12)	0.98 (0.91, 1.07)	1.00 (0.15)	0.99 (0.90, 1.09)	1.00 (0.16)	0.98 (0.90, 1.09)
RSMR (%)	9.3 (1.2)	9.2 (8.5, 10.0)	8.9 (1.3)	8.8 (8.0, 9.7)	8.9 (1.4)	8.7 (8.0, 9.7)

Measure Reliability for COPD

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.2.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.535 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.647 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.737 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

**Table 4.2.7: COPD Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR)
Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for
Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions**

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	1,338	2,203	2,203
Between Hospital Variance	0.090	0.094	0.144
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.535 (0.467, 0.621)	0.647 (0.540, 0.735)	0.737 (0.642, 0.809)

Change in Hospital Performance for COPD

Table 4.2.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the COPD measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, about half (49.0%) of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 87.0% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.80. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (64.8% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 40.4% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, the trend in RSMR shifts was less pronounced.

Table 4.2.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the COPD measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 38.9% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 76.0% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.61. There was a weak trend by proportion of MA admissions; 46.4% of hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions remained in the same performance quintile versus 36.0% in the highest quintile.

Table 4.2.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for COPD, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	49.0	87.0	0.80
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 34.9%	64.8	95.9	0.91
Q2: 35.0% – 43.9%	50.0	89.2	0.83
Q3: 44.1% – 52.5%	51.5	86.8	0.82
Q4: 54.5% – 60.5%	38.5	84.4	0.76
Q5: 60.6% – 83.9%	40.4	78.7	0.68
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 28 – 59 admissions	56.9	91.1	0.86
Q2: 60 – 77 admissions	46.2	86.6	0.78
Q3: 78 – 97 admissions	47.3	87.3	0.79
Q4: 98 – 132 admissions	48.0	84.9	0.78
Q5: 133 – 575 admissions	46.2	84.8	0.79

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N=1,338, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.2.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for COPD, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	38.9	76.0	0.61
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 34.9%	46.4	83.1	0.71
Q2: 35.0% – 43.9%	43.3	79.9	0.66
Q3: 44.1% – 52.5%	36.1	74.4	0.59
Q4: 52.5% – 60.5%	32.6	68.5	0.55
Q5: 60.6% – 83.9%	36.0	74.2	0.52
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 28 – 59 admissions	42.3	78.3	0.66
Q2: 60 – 77 admissions	38.9	76.3	0.60
Q3: 78 – 97 admissions	40.0	78.8	0.61
Q4: 98 – 132 admissions	37.6	76.0	0.59
Q5: 133 – 575 admissions	35.2	70.5	0.61

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N=1,338, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

4.3. Heart Failure Mortality Results

Heart Failure Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate

As presented in [Table 4.3.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 540,844 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (278,943 FFS and 261,901 MA). The observed (unadjusted) 30-day mortality rate for the FFS+MA cohort for Heart Failure was 11.5%. The observed mortality rate was 12.2% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 10.7% among MA beneficiaries (difference 1.4%).

Table 4.3.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for Heart Failure, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Heart Failure	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS – MA
N	540,844	278,943	261,901	NA
Mortality Rate (%)	11.5	12.2	10.7	1.4

Frequency of Heart Failure Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.3.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.3.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -1.4% for CC-based variables with a range from -12.3% to 2.0%. There was less of a difference overall in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables with a median difference of -0.2% (range from -11.0% to 3.6%), however, for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.3.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% confidence intervals for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.3.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the Heart Failure Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 540,844)	FFS (N= 278,943)	MA (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	79.9 (8.4)	80.9 (8.4)	78.9 (8.3)	2.0
Male	46.0	45.8	46.1	-0.3
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty	22.4	22.2	22.4	-0.1
Coronary artery bypass graft surgery	17.5	17.7	17.2	0.4
Congestive heart failure (CC 85)	99.4	99.4	99.4	0.0
Acute myocardial infarction (CC 86)	23.2	21.7	24.7	-3.0
Unstable angina (CC 87)	17.1	16.1	18.2	-2.1
Chronic atherosclerosis (CC 88, 89)	67.8	66.4	69.4	-3.0
Cardio-respiratory failure and shock (CC 84)	65.5	64.0	67.1	-3.1
Valvular or rheumatic heart disease (CC 91)	58.7	58.2	59.2	-1.0
Hypertension (CC 95)	83.9	79.0	89.0	-10.0

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 540,844)	FFS (N= 278,943)	MA (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA
Stroke (CC 99, 100)	9.5	8.8	10.2	-1.4
Renal failure (CC 135 – 140)	72.2	70.4	74.2	-3.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (CC 111)	44.3	41.4	47.3	-5.8
Pneumonia (CC 114, 115, 116)	43.9	41.0	47.0	-6.0
Diabetes and DM complications (CC 17 – 19, 123)	57.6	53.9	61.5	-7.6
Protein-calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	13.1	13.0	13.1	-0.1
Dementia and senility (CC 51 – 53)	24.0	23.3	24.7	-1.4
Hemiplegia, paralysis, functional disability (CC 70, 71, 73, 74, 103, 104, 189, 190)	9.6	8.6	10.6	-2.0
Vascular or circulatory disease (CC 106 – 108)	49.7	43.8	56.1	-12.3
Metastatic cancer and acute leukemia (CC 8, 9)	6.2	6.4	6.0	0.4
Trauma (CC 166 – 168, 170 – 174)	39.4	39.4	39.4	0.1
Major psychiatric disorders (CC 57 – 59)	15.7	12.1	19.5	-7.4
Liver and biliary disease (CC 27 – 29)	6.2	5.6	6.9	-1.3
History of COVID-19	20.5	20.4	20.6	-0.2

Table 4.3.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the Heart Failure Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Heart Failure Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 540,844)	FFS (%) (N= 278,943)	MA (%) (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	79.9 (8.4)	80.9 (8.4)	78.9 (8.3)	2.0	1.03 (1.03, 1.03)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
C7951	Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.09 (1.90, 2.30)
D509	Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified	8.6	8.4	8.8	-0.4	0.87 (0.84, 0.90)
D689	Coagulation defect, unspecified	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.59 (1.45, 1.74)
D696	Thrombocytopenia, unspecified	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.27 (1.22, 1.32)
E43	Unspecified severe protein-calorie malnutrition	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.3	1.38 (1.32, 1.45)
E440	Moderate protein-calorie malnutrition	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.1	1.16 (1.10, 1.23)
E46	Unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.44 (1.33, 1.55)
E538	Deficiency of other specified B group vitamins	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.80 (0.72, 0.88)
E669	Obesity, unspecified	12.2	11.8	12.7	-0.9	0.85 (0.82, 0.88)
E785	Hyperlipidemia, unspecified	52.9	52.1	53.7	-1.6	0.94 (0.92, 0.95)
E8342	Hypomagnesemia	5.1	4.8	5.3	-0.5	0.82 (0.78, 0.86)
E860	Dehydration	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.3	1.25 (1.19, 1.33)
E870	Hyperosmolality and hypernatremia	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.41 (1.32, 1.51)
E871	Hypo-osmolality and hyponatremia	11.7	12.2	11.1	1.2	1.33 (1.29, 1.37)
E872	Acidosis	5.7	5.4	6.0	-0.6	1.42 (1.37, 1.47)
E874	Mixed disorder of acid-base balance	1.1	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.30 (1.21, 1.40)
E875	Hyperkalemia	7.9	7.6	8.2	-0.6	1.31 (1.27, 1.36)
E876	Hypokalemia	11.3	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.88 (0.85, 0.91)
E8809	Other disorders of plasma-protein metabolism, not elsewhere classified	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.28 (1.20, 1.36)
F0390	Unspecified dementia without behavioral disturbance	6.7	7.3	6.1	1.1	1.12 (1.08, 1.16)
G928	Other toxic encephalopathy	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.46 (1.35, 1.59)
G9340	Encephalopathy, unspecified	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.72 (1.59, 1.85)
G9341	Metabolic encephalopathy	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.2	1.53 (1.47, 1.60)
I160	Hypertensive urgency	4.1	3.8	4.4	-0.6	0.53 (0.50, 0.57)
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	2.8	2.7	3.0	-0.2	1.60 (1.52, 1.68)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 540,844)	FFS (%) (N= 278,943)	MA (%) (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
I2699	Other pulmonary embolism without acute cor pulmonale	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.46 (1.31, 1.63)
I340	Nonrheumatic mitral (valve) insufficiency	7.3	7.4	7.1	0.3	0.90 (0.87, 0.94)
I428	Other cardiomyopathies	6.2	5.9	6.6	-0.7	0.76 (0.73, 0.80)
I440	Atrioventricular block, first degree	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.86 (0.80, 0.92)
I493	Ventricular premature depolarization	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.82 (0.76, 0.87)
I5021	Acute systolic (congestive) heart failure	3.6	3.6	3.7	-0.1	0.84 (0.79, 0.89)
I5031	Acute diastolic (congestive) heart failure	5.5	5.7	5.4	0.3	0.68 (0.64, 0.72)
I5032	Chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.83 (0.76, 0.90)
I5033	Acute on chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	39.1	40.5	37.6	2.8	0.79 (0.77, 0.80)
I5084	End stage heart failure	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.74 (1.62, 1.86)
I959	Hypotension, unspecified	3.2	3.3	3.2	0.1	1.49 (1.43, 1.56)
J159	Unspecified bacterial pneumonia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.29 (1.16, 1.43)
J189	Pneumonia, unspecified organism	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.1	1.32 (1.28, 1.36)
J209	Acute bronchitis, unspecified	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.72 (0.63, 0.82)
J45901	Unspecified asthma with (acute) exacerbation	0.7	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.71 (0.61, 0.82)
J690	Pneumonitis due to inhalation of food and vomit	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.78 (1.65, 1.91)
J9602	Acute respiratory failure with hypercapnia	2.5	2.4	2.7	-0.3	1.40 (1.32, 1.47)
J9621	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia	12.8	12.6	13.1	-0.5	1.27 (1.23, 1.31)
J9622	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia	4.4	4.1	4.6	-0.5	1.14 (1.09, 1.19)
K449	Diaphragmatic hernia without obstruction or gangrene	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.77 (0.71, 0.84)
L89152	Pressure ulcer of sacral region, stage 2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.45 (1.32, 1.59)
M109	Gout, unspecified	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.92 (0.88, 0.96)
N170	Acute kidney failure with tubular necrosis	1.6	1.6	1.7	-0.1	2.22 (2.10, 2.36)
N179	Acute kidney failure, unspecified	29.1	28.3	29.9	-1.6	1.49 (1.46, 1.53)
N281	Cyst of kidney, acquired	0.9	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.77 (0.69, 0.85)
N390	Urinary tract infection, site not specified	7.1	7.4	6.8	0.6	1.08 (1.04, 1.12)
R001	Bradycardia, unspecified	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.80 (0.74, 0.85)
R0789	Other chest pain	0.9	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.68 (0.58, 0.79)
R1310	Dysphagia, unspecified	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.3	1.33 (1.26, 1.41)
R188	Other ascites	2.3	2.2	2.4	-0.2	1.38 (1.31, 1.46)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 540,844)	FFS (%) (N= 278,943)	MA (%) (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
R531	Weakness	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.13 (1.06, 1.20)
R570	Cardiogenic shock	1.4	1.4	1.5	-0.1	2.43 (2.29, 2.58)
R627	Adult failure to thrive	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.64 (1.55, 1.73)
R64	Cachexia	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	1.39 (1.30, 1.48)
R778	Other specified abnormalities of plasma proteins	3.7	3.7	3.8	-0.1	1.18 (1.12, 1.24)
T502X5A	Adverse effect of carbonic-anhydrase inhibitors, benzothiadiazides and other diuretics, initial encounter	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.74 (0.68, 0.82)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	57.9	58.2	57.7	0.5	0.83 (0.81, 0.85)
Z515	Encounter for palliative care	7.4	7.8	7.0	0.8	8.57 (8.35, 8.79)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	18.1	19.8	16.2	3.6	1.62 (1.58, 1.66)
Z7401	Bed confinement status	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.33 (1.22, 1.44)
Z781	Physical restraint status	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.05 (1.85, 2.26)
Z7901	Long term (current) use of anticoagulants	34.9	36.3	33.5	2.8	0.80 (0.79, 0.82)
Z7951	Long term (current) use of inhaled steroids	4.3	4.0	4.6	-0.6	0.88 (0.84, 0.93)
Z7982	Long term (current) use of aspirin	25.6	25.4	25.8	-0.4	0.87 (0.84, 0.89)
Z7984	Long term (current) use of oral hypoglycemic drugs	12.7	11.8	13.7	-2.0	0.85 (0.82, 0.89)
Z79899	Other long term (current) drug therapy	30.2	30.7	29.6	1.1	0.82 (0.80, 0.84)
Z87440	Personal history of urinary (tract) infections	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.75 (0.68, 0.82)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	29.8	30.1	29.4	0.7	0.89 (0.87, 0.92)
Z9111	Patient's noncompliance with dietary regimen	0.9	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.59 (0.51, 0.69)
Z9114	Patient's other noncompliance with medication regimen	3.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	0.77 (0.72, 0.82)
Z950	Presence of cardiac pacemaker	10.4	11.5	9.1	2.4	0.93 (0.90, 0.96)
Z955	Presence of coronary angioplasty implant and graft	11.7	11.9	11.5	0.4	1.10 (1.03, 1.17)
Z95818	Presence of other cardiac implants and grafts	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.77 (0.67, 0.90)
Z9981	Dependence on supplemental oxygen	9.3	9.2	9.3	-0.1	1.13 (1.09, 1.17)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
E872	Acidosis	11.7	10.6	12.8	-2.2	0.93 (0.91, 0.96)
I129	Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease	25.0	20.9	29.5	-8.6	0.92 (0.90, 0.94)
I132	Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and with stage 5 chronic kidney disease, or end stage renal disease	5.6	5.2	5.9	-0.7	1.26 (1.21, 1.32)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 540,844)	FFS (%) (N= 278,943)	MA (%) (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
I160	Hypertensive urgency	6.1	5.0	7.4	-2.4	0.85 (0.81, 0.89)
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	12.4	10.7	14.3	-3.6	1.16 (1.12, 1.20)
I5032	Chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	26.5	25.0	28.0	-3.0	0.95 (0.93, 0.98)
I959	Hypotension, unspecified	12.2	11.3	13.2	-1.8	1.20 (1.16, 1.23)
J069	Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified	5.2	4.7	5.6	-0.9	0.89 (0.85, 0.93)
J449	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	33.1	29.5	36.9	-7.5	1.07 (1.05, 1.10)
M79605	Pain in left leg	6.4	4.8	8.1	-3.3	0.91 (0.87, 0.94)
N185	Chronic kidney disease, stage 5	3.7	3.2	4.4	-1.2	0.90 (0.85, 0.96)
R002	Palpitations	6.9	6.3	7.5	-1.2	0.89 (0.86, 0.93)
R0602	Shortness of breath	68.0	63.7	72.6	-8.9	0.95 (0.93, 0.97)
R0789	Other chest pain	18.4	15.1	20.7	-4.6	0.91 (0.88, 0.94)
R079	Chest pain, unspecified	37.9	34.8	41.2	-6.4	0.92 (0.90, 0.94)
R188	Other ascites	4.7	3.9	5.5	-1.6	1.16 (1.11, 1.21)
R4182	Altered mental status, unspecified	13.5	13.1	13.9	-0.8	1.06 (1.04, 1.09)
R519	Headache, unspecified	9.5	8.6	10.4	-1.8	0.87 (0.84, 0.90)
R531	Weakness	24.5	22.9	26.3	-3.3	1.09 (1.07, 1.12)
R590	Localized enlarged lymph nodes	3.5	2.9	4.1	-1.2	1.15 (1.09, 1.21)
R601	Generalized edema	3.9	3.0	4.8	-1.9	1.13 (1.08, 1.18)
R634	Abnormal weight loss	4.4	3.9	5.0	-1.1	1.13 (1.09, 1.18)
R748	Abnormal levels of other serum enzymes	4.7	3.4	6.0	-2.6	1.10 (1.05, 1.15)
S0990XA	Unspecified injury of head, initial encounter	11.2	11.5	10.9	0.7	1.07 (1.04, 1.10)
Z1231	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast	8.9	8.3	9.7	-1.4	0.84 (0.81, 0.88)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	65.5	62.6	68.6	-6.0	0.95 (0.92, 0.97)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	12.9	14.1	11.6	2.4	1.13 (1.10, 1.17)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	36.8	36.1	37.5	-1.4	1.09 (1.06, 1.12)
Z90710	Acquired absence of both cervix and uterus	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.85 (0.81, 0.89)
Z9114	Patient's other noncompliance with medication regimen	4.0	3.2	4.9	-1.6	0.87 (0.83, 0.92)
Z951	Presence of aortocoronary bypass graft	14.2	13.9	14.4	-0.4	1.10 (1.03, 1.17)
Z9981	Dependence on supplemental oxygen	11.4	10.7	12.2	-1.5	1.13 (1.09, 1.17)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
E039	Hypothyroidism, unspecified	29.0	30.0	27.9	2.1	1.01 (0.99, 1.03)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 540,844)	FFS (%) (N= 278,943)	MA (%) (N= 261,901)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
E1122	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic chronic kidney disease	37.1	33.7	40.6	-6.9	1.11 (1.09, 1.14)
E559	Vitamin D deficiency, unspecified	16.9	15.6	18.3	-2.7	0.94 (0.91, 0.96)
E7800	Pure hypercholesterolemia, unspecified	25.8	23.4	28.4	-5.0	0.94 (0.92, 0.96)
G4733	Obstructive sleep apnea (adult) (pediatric)	25.0	24.8	25.2	-0.5	0.89 (0.86, 0.91)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	82.3	77.0	88.0	-11.0	0.91 (0.89, 0.94)
I161	Hypertensive emergency	5.3	4.5	6.2	-1.6	0.66 (0.62, 0.69)
I21A1	Myocardial infarction type 2	12.2	11.9	12.5	-0.6	1.14 (1.11, 1.18)
I350	Nonrheumatic aortic (valve) stenosis	15.6	15.9	15.4	0.5	1.20 (1.17, 1.23)
I4820	Chronic atrial fibrillation, unspecified	22.4	22.7	22.2	0.5	1.06 (1.03, 1.09)
I4891	Unspecified atrial fibrillation	51.0	50.7	51.4	-0.6	1.17 (1.14, 1.20)
I5043	Acute on chronic combined systolic (congestive) and diastolic (congestive) heart failure	39.1	40.5	37.6	-1.7	0.97 (0.94, 0.99)
I739	Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified	21.1	18.4	24.0	-5.6	1.07 (1.04, 1.09)
J8410	Pulmonary fibrosis, unspecified	4.5	4.0	5.0	-1.0	1.17 (1.12, 1.23)
J849	Interstitial pulmonary disease, unspecified	4.3	4.0	4.7	-0.7	1.15 (1.10, 1.20)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	43.0	40.2	45.9	-5.7	1.20 (1.18, 1.23)
J918	Pleural effusion in other conditions classified elsewhere	6.3	6.0	6.7	-0.7	1.09 (1.05, 1.13)
J9601	Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia	43.3	41.8	44.9	-3.1	1.11 (1.08, 1.13)
J9811	Atelectasis	23.3	20.1	26.7	-6.6	0.95 (0.93, 0.98)
N184	Chronic kidney disease, stage 4 (severe)	18.1	17.1	19.3	-2.2	1.14 (1.11, 1.17)
R7401	Elevation of levels of liver transaminase levels	3.9	3.4	4.3	-0.8	1.15 (1.10, 1.20)
R791	Abnormal coagulation profile	7.3	6.9	7.8	-0.9	1.11 (1.07, 1.15)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	48.4	48.0	48.8	-0.8	1.26 (1.23, 1.29)
HXCABG	History of CABG	17.5	17.7	17.2	0.4	1.08 (1.02, 1.15)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	20.5	20.4	20.6	-0.2	0.87 (0.85, 0.89)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	48.4	NA	NA	NA	0.91 (0.89, 0.93)

Heart Failure Model Performance

Table 4.3.4 presents model performance for the Heart Failure measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables had a higher c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model and wider predictive ability. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.3.4: Heart Failure Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	2.5 – 27.3	2.5 – 26.2	1.1 – 51.4
c-statistic	0.69	0.69	0.83

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for Heart Failure

Tables 4.3.5 and 4.3.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SMR, and RSMR for all hospitals (Table 4.3.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.3.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 76 additional hospitals were included in the measure (4,291 versus 4,215) and 453 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (2,712 versus 2,259). For all hospitals, the mean RSMR was 12.2% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 11.6% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 11.7% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSMRs were 12.1%, 11.5%, and 11.6%, respectively.

Table 4.3.5: Heart Failure Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 4,215 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 4,291 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 4,291 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	66.2 (88.5)	29 (8, 95)	126.0 (165.5)	58 (12, 185)	126.0 (165.5)	58 (12, 185)
SMR	1.01 (0.11)	1.00 (0.95, 1.06)	1.01 (0.14)	1.00 (0.94, 1.08)	1.02 (0.18)	1.00 (0.92, 1.12)
RSMR (%)	12.2 (1.4)	12.1 (11.5, 12.9)	11.6 (1.6)	11.4 (10.7, 12.4)	11.7 (2.1)	11.4 (10.5, 12.8)

Table 4.3.6: Heart Failure Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 2,259 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 2,712 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 2,712 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	115.9 (96.1)	87 (49, 152)	194.0 (175.5)	143 (68, 270)	194.0 (175.5)	143 (68,270)
SMR	0.99 (0.14)	0.98 (0.90, 1.08)	1.00 (0.16)	0.99 (0.89, 1.10)	1.01 (0.21)	0.99 (0.86, 1.13)
RSMR (%)	12.1 (1.7)	12.0 (10.9, 13.2)	11.5 (1.8)	11.4 (10.2, 12.6)	11.6 (2.4)	11.3 (9.9, 12.9)

Measure Reliability for Heart Failure

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.3.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.665 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.772 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.866 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Table 4.3.7: Heart Failure Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	2,259	2,712	2,712
Between Hospital Variance	0.075	0.078	0.148
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.665 (0.528, 0.777)	0.772 (0.617, 0.865)	0.866 (0.754, 0.924)

Change in Hospital Performance for Heart Failure

Table 4.3.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the Heart Failure measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, approximately half (53.5%) of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 91.0% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.85. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (68.5% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 38.4% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, the trend in RSMR shifts was less pronounced.

Table 4.3.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the Heart Failure measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 40.5% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 79.8% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.65. Stratified by proportion of MA admissions in a hospital, 45.7% of hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions remained in the same performance quintile versus 33.7% in the highest quintile.

Table 4.3.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Heart Failure, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	53.5	91.0	0.85
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 32.3%	68.5	97.3	0.95
Q2: 32.4% – 41.6%	59.1	94.9	0.89
Q3: 41.6% – 49.9%	52.8	93.1	0.85
Q4: 50.0% – 58.6%	48.7	87.0	0.81
Q5: 58.6% – 90.8%	38.4	82.5	0.71
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 83 admissions	56.7	94.6	0.86
Q2: 84 – 139 admissions	52.7	91.6	0.85
Q3: 140 – 211 admissions	54.4	88.9	0.81
Q4: 212 – 322 admissions	49.6	88.7	0.83
Q5: 323 – 2,187 admissions	54.1	91.1	0.86

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N=2,259, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.3.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Heart Failure, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	40.5	79.8	0.65
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 32.3%	45.7	86.5	0.76
Q2: 32.4% – 41.6%	41.8	82.3	0.69
Q3: 41.46% – 49.9%	42.1	75.8	0.64
Q4: 50.0% – 58.6%	39.4	78.6	0.64
Q5: 58.6% – 90.8%	33.7	75.8	0.50
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 83 admissions	46.4	87.5	0.68
Q2: 84 – 139 admissions	37.8	80.8	0.65
Q3: 140– 211 admissions	33.8	75.3	0.57
Q4: 212 – 322 admissions	43.6	77.1	0.65
Q5: 323 – 2,187 admissions	41.2	78.5	0.65

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N=2,259, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

4.4. Pneumonia Mortality Results

Pneumonia Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate

As presented in [Table 4.4.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 541,195 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (296,666 FFS and 244,529 MA). The observed (unadjusted) 30-day mortality rate for the FFS+MA cohort for Pneumonia was 16.8%. The observed mortality rate was 17.3% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 16.2% among MA beneficiaries (difference 1.1%).

Table 4.4.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for Pneumonia, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Pneumonia	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS - MA
N	541,195	296,666	244,529	NA
Mortality Rate (%)	16.8	17.3	16.2	1.1

Frequency of Pneumonia Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.4.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.4.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -0.8% for CC-based variables with a range from -12.1% to 1.8%. There was less of a difference overall in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables with a median difference of -0.2% (range from -6.5% to 3.6%), however, for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.4.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% CIs for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.4.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the Pneumonia Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 541,195)	FFS (N= 296,666)	MA (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	79.2 (8.4)	79.9 (8.5)	78.4 (8.3)	1.5
Male	47.3	47.7	46.8	0.9
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty	13.4	13.2	13.6	-0.4
Coronary artery bypass graft surgery	8.8	8.8	8.9	0.0
Congestive heart failure (CC 85)	54.5	53.1	56.2	-3.1
Acute myocardial infarction (CC 86)	13.2	12.4	4.1	-1.7
Unstable angina (CC 87)	9.8	9.4	10.3	0.0
Chronic atherosclerosis (CC 88, 89)	47.9	46.3	49.9	-3.6
Cardio-respiratory failure and shock (CC 83, 84)	72.4	71.0	74.0	-3.0
Hypertension (CC 95)	83.0	80.3	86.3	-6.0
Stroke (CC 99, 100)	11.3	11.0	11.8	-0.8

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 541,195)	FFS (N= 296,666)	MA (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA
Cerebrovascular disease (CC 101, 102, 105)	25.0	24.0	26.2	-2.2
Renal failure (CC 135 – 140)	55.6	53.7	57.9	-4.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (CC 111)	50.7	47.5	54.6	-7.1
Pneumonia (CC 115 – 117)	88.6	86.5	91.2	-4.7
Protein – calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	22.1	21.9	22.5	-0.6
Dementia and senility (CC 51 – 53)	33.6	33.7	33.4	0.3
Hemiplegia, paralysis, functional disability (CC 70, 71, 73, 74, 103, 104, 189, 190)	12.4	12.1	12.8	-0.7
Vascular or circulatory disease (CC 106 – 108)	44.9	39.4	51.5	-12.1
Metastatic cancer and acute leukemia (CC 8,9)	13.0	12.9	13.2	-0.3
Trauma (CC 166 – 168, 170 – 174)	42.2	41.9	42.6	-0.7
Major psychiatric disorders (CC 57 – 59)	20.5	17.2	24.5	-7.3
Liver and biliary disease (CC 27 – 29)	4.6	4.0	5.3	-1.3
Severe hematological disorders (CC 46)	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.1
Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases (CC 78)	4.7	5.0	4.4	0.6
Fibrosis of lung and other chronic lung disorders (CC 112)	15.1	13.9	16.6	-2.7
Iron deficiency and other/unspecified anemias and blood disease (CC 49)	60.9	60.0	62.1	-2.0
Depression (CC 61)	26.4	25.3	27.8	-2.5
Seizure disorders and convulsions (CC 79)	7.5	7.6	7.3	0.3
Asthma (CC 113)	13.9	12.4	15.7	-3.3
Vertebral fractures (CC 169)	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.1
Septicemia/sepsis (CC 2)	34.4	32.4	36.7	-4.3
Respirator dependence/tracheostomy (CC 82)	2.4	2.1	2.7	-0.5
Disorders of fluid/electrolyte/acid-base (CC 24)	65.2	64.9	65.5	-0.6
Delirium and encephalopathy (CC 50)	29.4	29.9	28.8	1.1
Decubitus ulcer of skin (CC 157 – 160)	11.6	12.5	10.6	1.8
History of COVID-19	23.8	24.1	23.5	0.5

Table 4.4.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the Pneumonia Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Pneumonia Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 541,195)	FFS (%) (N= 296,666)	MA (%) (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	79.2 (8.4)	79.9 (8.5)	78.4 (8.3)	1.5	1.03 (1.03, 1.03)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
B9620	Unspecified Escherichia coli [E. coli] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.2	0.77 (0.73, 0.82)
B9789	Other viral agents as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere	0.8	0.80	0.7	0.0	0.69 (0.61, 0.78)
C3490	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.2	1.57 (1.47, 1.68)
C3491	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of right bronchus or lung	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.68 (1.51, 1.86)
C7800	Secondary malignant neoplasm of unspecified lung	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.43 (1.30, 1.57)
C787	Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile duct	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	2.89 (2.70, 3.10)
C7931	Secondary malignant neoplasm of brain	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.68 (1.54, 1.84)
C7951	Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.65 (1.56, 1.75)
D509	Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified	5.6	5.5	5.7	-0.2	0.87 (0.84, 0.90)
D689	Coagulation defect, unspecified	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.74 (1.60, 1.89)
E43	Unspecified severe protein-calorie malnutrition	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	1.39 (1.35, 1.44)
E46	Unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.1	1.38 (1.31, 1.45)
E669	Obesity, unspecified	7.8	7.4	8.4	-1.0	0.79 (0.76, 0.82)
E785	Hyperlipidemia, unspecified	44.3	43.5	45.3	-1.8	0.93 (0.92, 0.95)
E8342	Hypomagnesemia	5.6	5.5	5.7	-0.2	0.85 (0.81, 0.88)
E8352	Hypercalcemia	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.64 (1.53, 1.76)
E870	Hyperosmolality and hypernatremia	3.7	4.0	3.4	0.6	1.79 (1.72, 1.86)
E872	Acidosis	8.4	8.3	8.6	-0.3	1.44 (1.40, 1.48)
E874	Mixed disorder of acid-base balance	1.0	0.9	1.1	-0.2	1.48 (1.38, 1.59)
E875	Hyperkalemia	5.1	5.0	5.3	-0.2	1.37 (1.32, 1.41)
E876	Hypokalemia	12.6	12.5	12.7	-0.2	0.91 (0.89, 0.94)
F17210	Nicotine dependence, cigarettes, uncomplicated	8.2	6.7	10.1	-3.4	0.85 (0.81, 0.88)
F32A	Depression, unspecified	0.3	11.7	11.4	0.3	0.91 (0.88, 0.93)
G4700	Insomnia, unspecified	2.9	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.84 (0.79, 0.89)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 541,195)	FFS (%) (N= 296,666)	MA (%) (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
G629	Polyneuropathy, unspecified	2.8	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.79 (0.74, 0.83)
G928	Other toxic encephalopathy	3.2	3.3	3.1	0.2	1.22 (1.16, 1.27)
G9340	Encephalopathy, unspecified	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.1	1.50 (1.42, 1.59)
G9341	Metabolic encephalopathy	12.2	12.5	11.9	0.5	1.26 (1.23, 1.30)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	33.0	32.9	33.0	-0.1	0.84 (0.82, 0.86)
I129	Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease	10.4	10.1	10.6	-0.5	0.84 (0.81, 0.87)
I160	Hypertensive urgency	1.4	1.4	1.5	-0.1	0.71 (0.65, 0.77)
I161	Hypertensive emergency	0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.2	0.73 (0.64, 0.82)
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	1.7	1.6	1.8	-0.2	1.83 (1.74, 1.94)
I2699	Other pulmonary embolism without acute cor pulmonale	1.2	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.50 (1.40, 1.60)
I5032	Chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	9.1	9.0	9.1	-0.1	0.82 (0.79, 0.85)
J189	Pneumonia, unspecified organism	23.3	23.1	23.6	-0.5	1.18 (1.16, 1.21)
J209	Acute bronchitis, unspecified	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.1	0.57 (0.50, 0.64)
J449	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	4.8	4.9	4.7	0.2	1.12 (1.08, 1.16)
J45901	Unspecified asthma with (acute) exacerbation	1.4	1.3	1.5	-0.3	0.64 (0.57, 0.71)
J690	Pneumonitis due to inhalation of food and vomit	8.2	8.7	7.6	1.1	1.39 (1.35, 1.43)
J910	Malignant pleural effusion	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.28 (2.08, 2.50)
J9602	Acute respiratory failure with hypercapnia	2.9	2.7	3.1	-0.4	1.57 (1.50, 1.64)
J9611	Chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia	2.5	2.4	2.6	-0.2	0.68 (0.64, 0.72)
J9622	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia	4.8	4.5	5.3	-0.8	1.28 (1.23, 1.33)
K219	Gastro-esophageal reflux disease without esophagitis	25.4	25.8	24.8	1.0	0.90 (0.88, 0.92)
K449	Diaphragmatic hernia without obstruction or gangrene	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.80 (0.75, 0.84)
K5900	Constipation, unspecified	4.6	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.83 (0.80, 0.87)
L89152	Pressure ulcer of sacral region, stage 2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.46 (1.36, 1.57)
L89153	Pressure ulcer of sacral region, stage 3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.28 (1.18, 1.39)
N170	Acute kidney failure with tubular necrosis	2.1	2.0	2.2	-0.2	1.80 (1.71, 1.89)
N1831	Chronic kidney disease, stage 3a	2.9	2.6	3.2	-0.6	0.86 (0.81, 0.91)
N400	Benign prostatic hyperplasia without lower urinary tract symptoms	9.5	9.9	9.0	0.9	0.96 (0.93, 0.99)
R0902	Hypoxemia	6.4	6.7	6.0	0.7	0.77 (0.73, 0.80)
R1310	Dysphagia, unspecified	6.7	7.3	6.1	1.2	1.21 (1.17, 1.25)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 541,195)	FFS (%) (N= 296,666)	MA (%) (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
R188	Other ascites	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.1	2.16 (2.01, 2.32)
R32	Unspecified urinary incontinence	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.79 (0.73, 0.85)
R4182	Altered mental status, unspecified	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.44 (1.31, 1.57)
R627	Adult failure to thrive	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.1	1.49 (1.44, 1.55)
R64	Cachexia	3.3	3.3	3.4	-0.1	1.45 (1.39, 1.51)
R911	Solitary pulmonary nodule	1.9	1.8	2.0	-0.1	0.72 (0.66, 0.78)
T451X5A	Adverse effect of antineoplastic and immunosuppressive drugs, initial encounter	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.91 (0.84, 0.98)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	66.7	66.3	67.1	-0.8	0.72 (0.71, 0.73)
Z28310	Unvaccinated for COVID-19	0.9	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.72 (0.64, 0.80)
Z515	Encounter for palliative care	10.6	10.9	10.2	0.7	11.48 (11.22, 11.74)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	20.9	22.5	18.9	3.6	1.78 (1.74, 1.82)
Z7401	Bed confinement status	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.1	1.18 (1.12, 1.24)
Z781	Physical restraint status	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.76 (1.64, 1.88)
Z7901	Long term (current) use of anticoagulants	19.6	20.4	18.7	1.7	0.81 (0.79, 0.83)
Z7951	Long term (current) use of inhaled steroids	5.7	5.3	6.2	-0.9	0.85 (0.81, 0.89)
Z7982	Long term (current) use of aspirin	19.8	19.6	20.0	-0.4	0.86 (0.84, 0.88)
Z7984	Long term (current) use of oral hypoglycemic drugs	9.7	8.8	10.6	-1.8	0.80 (0.77, 0.83)
Z79890	Hormone replacement therapy	6.3	6.6	6.0	0.6	0.83 (0.80, 0.87)
Z79899	Other long term (current) drug therapy	26.9	27.2	26.5	0.7	0.83 (0.81, 0.85)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	29.2	29.0	29.3	-0.3	0.90 (0.88, 0.92)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
C3490	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.2	1.57 (1.47, 1.68)
E871	Hypo-osmolality and hyponatremia	16.7	15.9	17.7	-1.8	1.10 (1.08, 1.13)
E872	Acidosis	10.4	9.5	11.5	-2.0	0.89 (0.87, 0.92)
G40909	Epilepsy, unspecified, not intractable, without status epilepticus	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	0.83 (0.80, 0.87)
I160	Hypertensive urgency	3.3	2.9	3.8	-0.9	0.83 (0.79, 0.88)
J069	Acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified	7.0	6.4	7.7	-1.3	0.84 (0.81, 0.88)
J101	Influenza due to other identified influenza virus with other respiratory manifestations	2.5	2.0	3.2	-1.2	0.73 (0.68, 0.78)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 541,195)	FFS (%) (N= 296,666)	MA (%) (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
R059	Cough, unspecified	27.8	24.9	31.4	-6.5	0.91 (0.89, 0.93)
R079	Chest pain, unspecified	30.9	28.4	33.9	-5.5	0.93 (0.91, 0.95)
R1310	Dysphagia, unspecified	13.4	13.7	13.10	0.6	1.09 (1.06, 1.11)
R4182	Altered mental status, unspecified	22.5	22.1	23.0	-0.9	1.07 (1.05, 1.09)
R509	Fever, unspecified	15.3	13.1	17.9	-4.8	0.77 (0.75, 0.79)
R531	Weakness	28.6	26.6	31.0	-4.4	1.06 (1.04, 1.08)
R590	Localized enlarged lymph nodes	5.3	4.3	6.5	-2.2	1.26 (1.22, 1.31)
R634	Abnormal weight loss	6.6	5.8	7.6	-1.7	1.21 (1.17, 1.25)
Z1231	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast	9.9	9.3	10.8	-1.5	0.80 (0.77, 0.83)
Z452	Encounter for adjustment and management of vascular access device	7.5	7.4	7.7	-0.3	1.10 (1.06, 1.13)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	12.4	13.5	11.2	2.2	1.12 (1.10, 1.15)
Z9981	Dependence on supplemental oxygen	12.1	11.0	13.4	-2.4	1.08 (1.04, 1.11)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
D696	Thrombocytopenia, unspecified	11.2	10.9	11.6	-0.6	1.19 (1.16, 1.22)
E11649	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hypoglycemia without coma	4.5	4.1	4.9	-0.8	1.09 (1.05, 1.14)
E860	Dehydration	23.1	23.6	22.5	1.1	1.06 (1.04, 1.08)
G4733	Obstructive sleep apnea (adult) (pediatric)	17.4	17.1	17.7	-0.5	0.86 (0.83, 0.88)
I130	Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease	20.5	19.4	21.8	-2.5	1.05 (1.02, 1.07)
I4891	Unspecified atrial fibrillation	31.5	31.6	31.4	0.1	1.25 (1.23, 1.28)
I509	Heart failure, unspecified	31.0	28.6	33.8	-5.2	1.25 (1.23, 1.28)
I959	Hypotension, unspecified	13.8	13.2	14.6	-1.4	1.10 (1.08, 1.13)
J441	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation	26.3	23.5	29.7	-6.2	0.85 (0.83, 0.88)
J45909	Unspecified asthma, uncomplicated	10.2	11.6	11.6	-2.7	0.86 (0.83, 0.89)
J8410	Pulmonary fibrosis, unspecified	6.3	5.5	7.3	-1.9	1.26 (1.22, 1.31)
J849	Interstitial pulmonary disease, unspecified	4.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	1.27 (1.22, 1.32)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	28.0	26.5	30.2	-3.9	1.27 (1.25, 1.30)
J9601	Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia	50.2	48.6	52.2	-3.6	1.19 (1.16, 1.21)
J9621	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia	19.7	18.7	20.9	-2.2	1.16 (1.13, 1.19)
J9811	Atelectasis	22.5	20.6	24.8	-4.3	0.91 (0.89, 0.93)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 541,195)	FFS (%) (N= 296,666)	MA (%) (N= 244,529)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
M810	Age-related osteoporosis without current pathological fracture	15.0	14.2	15.8	-1.6	0.91 (0.89, 0.93)
N179	Acute kidney failure, unspecified	38.1	37.0	39.3	-2.3	1.17 (1.15, 1.20)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	52.6	51.9	53.4	-1.5	1.24 (1.22, 1.27)
HXPTCA	History of PTCA	13.4	13.2	13.6	-0.4	1.05 (1.02, 1.08)
HXCABG	History of CABG	8.8	8.8	8.9	0.0	1.08 (1.05, 1.12)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	23.8	24.1	23.5	0.5	0.87 (0.86, 0.89)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	45.2	NA	NA	NA	0.96 (0.95, 0.98)

Pneumonia Model Performance

Table 4.4.4 presents model performance for the Pneumonia measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables had a higher c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model and wider predictive ability. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.4.4: Pneumonia Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	2.8 – 41.3	2.7 – 40.9	1.2 – 69.2
c-statistic	0.73	0.73	0.85

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for Pneumonia

Tables 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SMR, and RSMR for all hospitals (Table 4.4.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.4.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 62 additional hospitals were included in the measure (4,399 versus 4,337) and 504 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (3,112 versus 2,608). For all hospitals, the mean RSMR was 17.4% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 17.0% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 17.5% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSMRs were 17.3%, 16.9%, and 17.3%, respectively.

Table 4.4.5: Pneumonia Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 4,337 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 4,399 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 4,399 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	68.4 (82.9)	37 (13, 97)	123.0 (145.8)	68 (20, 183)	123.0(145.8)	68 (20, 183)
SMR	1.00 (0.11)	1.00 (0.95, 1.06)	1.01 (0.15)	0.99 (0.92, 1.08)	1.04 (0.25)	0.99 (0.89, 1.14)
RSMR (%)	17.4 (1.8)	17.2 (16.3, 18.3)	17.0 (2.6)	16.7 (15.5, 18.1)	17.5 (4.1)	16.7 (14.9, 19.2)

Table 4.4.6: Pneumonia Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 2,608 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 3,112 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 3,112 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	106.3 (88.3)	81 (45, 138)	169.0 (151.0)	127 (58, 231)	169.0 (151.0)	127 (58, 231)
SMR	1.00 (0.12)	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)	1.01 (0.18)	0.99 (0.90, 1.09)	1.03 (0.26)	0.98 (0.86, 1.13)
RSMR (%)	17.3 (2.1)	17.1 (15.8, 18.5)	16.9 (2.9)	16.6 (15.1, 18.3)	17.3 (4.4)	16.4 (14.4, 19.0)

Measure Reliability for Pneumonia

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.4.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.626 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.769 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.889 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Table 4.4.7: Pneumonia Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	2,608	3,112	3,112
Between Hospital Variance	0.068	0.086	0.207
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.626 (0.484, 0.741)	0.769 (0.603, 0.858)	0.889 (0.785, 0.936)

Change in Hospital Performance for Pneumonia

Table 4.4.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the Pneumonia measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, approximately half (55.5%) of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 91.8% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.86. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (69.4% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 45.7% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, there was not a notable trend in RSMR shifts.

Table 4.4.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the Pneumonia measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 40.6% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 78.6% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.64. There was a weak trend by proportion of MA admissions and admission volume.

Table 4.4.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Pneumonia, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	55.5	91.8	0.86
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 28.7%	69.4	98.1	0.96
Q2: 28.7% – 38.5%	60.8	95.2	0.91
Q3: 38.5% – 47.3%	52.3	93.5	0.85
Q4: 47.3% – 55.4%	49.4	87.5	0.81
Q5: 55.4% – 88.0%	45.7	84.8	0.75
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 71 admissions	61.7	96.4	0.91
Q2: 72 – 122 admissions	50.5	88.8	0.81
Q3: 123 – 186 admissions	52.4	89.6	0.85
Q4: 187 – 287 admissions	54.3	90.8	0.86
Q5: 288 – 2,254 admissions	58.6	93.5	0.89

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N=2,608, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.4.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Pneumonia, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	40.6	78.6	0.64
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 28.7%	46.2	84.6	0.76
Q2: 28.7% – 38.5%	43.2	80.3	0.67
Q3: 38.5% – 47.3%	39.8	76.8	0.59
Q4: 47.3% – 55.4%	39.3	76.2	0.57
Q5: 55.4% – 88.0%	34.7	75.2	0.56
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 71 admissions	47.8	87.0	0.75
Q2: 72 – 122 admissions	40.2	80.1	0.62
Q3: 123 – 186 admissions	38.2	76.1	0.64
Q4: 187 – 287 admissions	39.2	75.5	0.62
Q5: 288 – 2,254 admissions	37.8	74.4	0.61

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N=2,608, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

4.5. Stroke Mortality Results

Stroke Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate

As presented in [Table 4.5.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 280,536 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (140,035 FFS and 140,501 MA). The observed (unadjusted) 30-day mortality rate for the FFS+MA cohort for Stroke was 12.9%. The observed mortality rate was 13.5% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 12.2% among MA beneficiaries (difference 1.3%).

Table 4.5.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for Stroke, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Stroke	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS – MA
N	280,536	140,035	140,501	NA
Mortality Rate (%)	12.9	13.5	12.2	1.3

Frequency of Stroke Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.5.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.5.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -0.9% for CC-based variables with a range from -7.7% to 2.6%. The risk variable prevalence differences between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables ranged from -8.3% to 3.1% with no difference at the median, however for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.5.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% CIs for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.5.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the Stroke Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 280,536)	FFS (N= 140,035)	MA (N= 140,501)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	78.7 (8.2)	79.5 (8.3)	78.0 (8.0)	1.5
NIH stroke scale/score, mean (SD)	4.3 (6.7)	4.3 (6.7)	4.3 (6.6)	0.1
Transfer from another ED	11.0	12.0	10.0	2.0
Metastatic cancer and acute leukemia and other major cancers (CC 8, 9)	5.6	5.8	5.4	0.4
Protein-calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	9.1	8.9	9.3	-0.4
Other significant endocrine and metabolic disorders (CC 22 – 26)	93.2	92.2	94.3	-2.1
Other gastrointestinal disorders (CC 38)	55.0	53.1	56.9	-3.8
Disorders of the vertebrae and spinal discs (CC 41)	25.0	24.0	26.0	-2.0
Osteoarthritis of hip or knee (CC 42)	15.4	15.0	15.7	-0.7
Other musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders (CC 45)	66.5	64.9	68.0	-3.2

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 280,536)	FFS (N= 140,035)	MA (N= 140,501)	FFS - MA
Iron deficiency and other/unspecified anemia and blood disease (CC 49)	38.5	38.0	39.1	-1.1
Dementia or senility (CC 51 – 53)	35.1	32.7	37.4	-4.7
Multiple sclerosis (CC 77, 81)	22.7	21.4	23.9	-2.5
Seizure disorders and convulsions (CC 79)	8.0	7.6	8.5	-0.9
Congestive heart failure (CC 85)	34.0	32.3	35.6	-3.4
Congenital cardiac/circulatory defects (CC 92,93)	3.0	2.9	3.0	-0.1
Specified heart arrhythmias (CC 96)	39.6	40.9	38.3	2.6
Cerebral atherosclerosis and aneurysm (CC 102)	28.7	24.8	32.5	-7.7
Pneumonia (CC 114 – 116)	15.3	14.8	15.8	-0.9
Renal failure (CC 135 – 140)	42.6	39.5	45.7	-6.2
History of COVID-19	13.5	13.7	13.3	0.4

Table 4.5.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the Stroke Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the Stroke Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 280,536)	FFS (%) (N= 140,035)	MA (%) (N= 140,501)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	78.7 (8.2)	79.5 (8.3)	78.0 (8.0)	1.5	1.04 (1.04, 1.04)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
A419	Sepsis, unspecified organism	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.70 (1.52, 1.89)
C1	End stage renal disease or Dependence on renal dialysis	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.70 (1.53, 1.90)
C787	Secondary malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile duct	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	5.96 (5.25, 6.76)
C7951	Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.23 (1.95, 2.54)
D631	Anemia in chronic kidney disease	3.1	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)
E041	Nontoxic single thyroid nodule	1.3	1.2	1.3	-0.1	0.56 (0.47, 0.67)
E538	Deficiency of other specified B group vitamins	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.70 (0.62, 0.79)
E785	Hyperlipidemia, unspecified	55.7	55.2	56.3	-1.2	0.86 (0.83, 0.88)
E870	Hyperosmolality and hypernatremia	1.7	1.6	1.7	-0.1	1.59 (1.46, 1.73)
E872	Acidosis	2.9	2.8	2.9	-0.1	1.47 (1.37, 1.58)
G43909	Migraine, unspecified, not intractable, without status migrainosus	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.55 (0.44, 0.68)
G8101	Flaccid hemiplegia affecting right dominant side	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.96 (1.73, 2.22)
G8104	Flaccid hemiplegia affecting left nondominant side	0.8	0.7	0.8	-0.1	1.76 (1.53, 2.01)
G8191	Hemiplegia, unspecified affecting right dominant side	18.8	18.5	19.1	-0.6	1.24 (1.18, 1.29)
G9340	Encephalopathy, unspecified	3.9	3.8	3.9	-0.1	1.50 (1.40, 1.59)
G9341	Metabolic encephalopathy	6.9	7.0	6.8	0.2	1.36 (1.29, 1.43)
G9349	Other encephalopathy	3.5	3.5	3.6	-0.1	1.43 (1.34, 1.53)
G935	Compression of brain	1.2	1.1	1.2	-0.1	2.02 (1.81, 2.26)
G936	Cerebral edema	4.4	6.4	4.4	0.0	1.80 (1.69, 1.91)
H518	Other specified disorders of binocular movement	0.8	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.17 (1.03, 1.34)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	54.3	54.4	54.1	0.3	0.84 (0.82, 0.87)
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	1.4	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.94 (1.76, 2.13)
I21A1	Myocardial infarction type 2	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	1.30 (1.20, 1.41)
I2699	Other pulmonary embolism without acute cor pulmonale	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.61 (1.40, 1.86)
I440	Atrioventricular block, first degree	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.72 (0.64, 0.82)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 280,536)	FFS (%) (N= 140,035)	MA (%) (N= 140,501)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
I480	Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation	12.1	13.0	11.3	1.7	0.87 (0.83, 0.91)
I4821	Permanent atrial fibrillation	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.84 (0.75, 0.93)
I4892	Unspecified atrial flutter	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.83 (0.75, 0.91)
I5022	Chronic systolic (congestive) heart failure	4.1	4.0	4.2	-0.2	0.98 (0.91, 1.05)
I5032	Chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure	6.1	6.3	5.9	0.4	0.89 (0.84, 0.95)
I609	Nontraumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage, unspecified	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.86 (1.59, 2.17)
I671	Cerebral aneurysm, nonruptured	1.8	1.8	1.9	-0.2	0.82 (0.72, 0.92)
I951	Orthostatic hypotension	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.71 (0.60, 0.85)
J189	Pneumonia, unspecified organism	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.56 (1.43, 1.70)
J690	Pneumonitis due to inhalation of food and vomit	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.2	1.76 (1.63, 1.89)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.40 (1.25, 1.56)
J9600	Acute respiratory failure, unspecified whether with hypoxia or hypercapnia	0.7	0.7	0.8	-0.1	3.44 (3.04, 3.89)
J9601	Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia	3.9	3.8	4.0	-0.2	2.35 (2.21, 2.49)
K7460	Unspecified cirrhosis of liver	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.62 (1.37, 1.92)
N170	Acute kidney failure with tubular necrosis	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.1	1.79 (1.56, 2.06)
Q211	Atrial septal defect	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.72 (0.64, 0.83)
R1310	Dysphagia, unspecified	10.0	10.1	9.9	0.2	1.23 (1.18, 1.29)
R260	Ataxic gait	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.53 (0.40, 0.70)
R2681	Unsteadiness on feet	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.70 (0.57, 0.86)
R2689	Other abnormalities of gait and mobility	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.69 (0.57, 0.83)
R270	Ataxia, unspecified	3.8	3.7	3.9	-0.2	0.70 (0.62, 0.78)
R413	Other amnesia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.49 (0.36, 0.67)
R4189	Other symptoms and signs involving cognitive functions and awareness	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.64 (0.53, 0.77)
R42	Dizziness and giddiness	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.57 (0.47, 0.69)
R4701	Aphasia	25.2	25.6	24.9	0.8	1.07 (1.03, 1.12)
R627	Adult failure to thrive	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.44 (1.31, 1.59)
R64	Cachexia	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.51 (1.35, 1.69)
R7303	Prediabetes	3.1	2.9	3.3	-0.4	0.62 (0.56, 0.70)
R778	Other specified abnormalities of plasma proteins	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.1	1.24 (1.13, 1.36)
R911	Solitary pulmonary nodule	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.74 (0.63, 0.89)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 280,536)	FFS (%) (N= 140,035)	MA (%) (N= 140,501)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	50.9	51.3	50.6	0.7	0.75 (0.73, 0.78)
Z515	Encounter for palliative care	9.4	10.1	8.8	1.3	21.75 (20.94, 22.59)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	15.8	147.4	14.3	3.1	1.89 (1.82, 1.96)
Z7401	Bed confinement status	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.25 (1.12, 1.39)
Z751	Person awaiting admission to adequate facility elsewhere	0.5	0.4	0.7	-0.3	0.33 (0.25, 0.44)
Z7901	Long term (current) use of anticoagulants	16.2	17.0	15.5	1.5	0.93 (0.89, 0.97)
Z7902	Long term (current) use of antithrombotics/antiplatelets	13.0	12.7	13.4	-0.7	0.83 (0.78, 0.87)
Z7982	Long term (current) use of aspirin	33.9	33.9	33.9	0.0	0.75 (0.73, 0.78)
Z7984	Long term (current) use of oral hypoglycemic drugs	13.3	12.0	14.6	-2.6	0.86 (0.81, 0.91)
Z79890	Hormone replacement therapy	6.3	6.8	5.7	1.1	0.81 (0.76, 0.88)
Z79899	Other long term (current) drug therapy	29.2	29.9	28.5	1.4	0.85 (0.81, 0.88)
Z8673	Personal history of transient ischemic attack (TIA), and cerebral infarction without residual deficits	16.6	16.6	16.6	0.0	0.89 (0.85, 0.93)
Z87891	Personal history of nicotine dependence	22.4	23.1	21.8	1.3	0.93 (0.90, 0.97)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
G459	Transient cerebral ischemic attack, unspecified	16.0	15.5	16.4	-0.9	0.78 (0.75, 0.82)
I63511	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of right middle cerebral artery	6.6	6.2	7.0	-0.8	1.23 (1.16, 1.30)
I63512	Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of left middle cerebral artery	7.4	7.0	7.8	-0.8	1.26 (1.20, 1.33)
I6381	Other cerebral infarction due to occlusion or stenosis of small artery	6.3	5.7	6.8	-1.1	0.78 (0.72, 0.84)
I6521	Occlusion and stenosis of right carotid artery	6.2	5.5	6.8	-1.2	1.13 (1.07, 1.21)
J90	Pleural effusion, not elsewhere classified	8.2	7.8	8.7	-0.8	1.26 (1.20, 1.32)
M1711	Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, right knee	4.7	4.7	4.7	-0.1	0.81 (0.75, 0.88)
R202	Paresthesia of skin	4.8	3.6	6.0	-2.4	0.85 (0.77, 0.94)
R29818	Other symptoms and signs involving the nervous system	23.1	21.4	24.7	-3.2	0.88 (0.85, 0.92)
R4182	Altered mental status, unspecified	24.9	23.6	26.2	-2.5	1.21 (1.17, 1.25)
R4701	Aphasia	10.4	8.9	11.9	-3.1	0.87 (0.83, 0.92)
R634	Abnormal weight loss	3.8	3.3	4.3	-1.0	1.30 (1.22, 1.40)
R778	Other specified abnormalities of plasma proteins	5.3	3.7	6.9	-3.1	1.26 (1.19, 1.34)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 280,536)	FFS (%) (N= 140,035)	MA (%) (N= 140,501)	FFS – MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
Z1231	Encounter for screening mammogram for malignant neoplasm of breast	11.9	11.5	12.2	-0.7	0.75 (0.71, 0.79)
Z4682	Encounter for fitting and adjustment of non-vascular catheter	3.7	3.4	3.9	-0.5	1.33 (1.24, 1.42)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	6.4	7.1	5.8	1.4	1.16 (1.10, 1.23)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
D696	Thrombocytopenia, unspecified	6.0	5.9	6.2	-0.3	1.30 (1.22, 1.40)
D72829	Elevated white blood cell count, unspecified	8.4	7.8	9.1	-1.3	1.26 (1.19, 1.34)
E119	Type 2 diabetes mellitus without complications	36.1	32.0	40.3	-8.3	0.75 (0.71, 0.79)
F0390	Unspecified dementia without behavioral disturbance	14.6	14.5	14.8	-0.3	1.33 (1.24, 1.42)
G8194	Hemiplegia, unspecified affecting left nondominant side	21.8	21.3	22.3	-1.0	1.16 (1.10, 1.23)
I4891	Unspecified atrial fibrillation	26.9	26.9	26.9	0.1	1.30 (1.22, 1.40)
R000	Tachycardia, unspecified	6.6	6.0	7.1	-1.1	1.14 (1.08, 1.21)
R200	Anesthesia of skin	7.4	6.1	8.7	-2.6	0.69 (0.63, 0.75)
R471	Dysarthria and anarthria	21.5	20.5	22.6	-2.1	0.89 (0.85, 0.92)
R4781	Slurred speech	17.9	16.8	18.9	-2.0	0.89 (0.85, 0.93)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	26.0	25.5	26.5	-1.0	1.28 (1.23, 1.32)
NIHSS	National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), mean (SD)	4.3 (6.7)	4.3 (6.6)	4.3 (6.7)	0.3	1.04 (1.04, 1.04)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	13.5	13.7	13.3	0.4	0.89 (0.85, 0.93)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	50.1	NA	NA	NA	0.95 (0.92, 0.98)

Stroke Model Performance

Table 4.5.4 presents model performance for the Stroke measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables had a higher c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model and wider predictive ability. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.5.4: Stroke Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	1.8 – 47.8	1.7 – 45.8	0.5 – 75.2
c-statistic	0.79	0.79	0.91

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for Stroke

Tables 4.5.5 and 4.5.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SMR, and RSMR for all hospitals (Table 4.5.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.5.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 147 additional hospitals were included in the measure (3,830 versus 3,683) and 491 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (2,033 versus 1,542). For all hospitals, the mean RSMR was 13.6% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 12.9% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 13.2% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSMRs were 13.5%, 12.8%, and 13.0%, respectively.

Table 4.5.5: Stroke Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 3,683 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 3,830 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 3,830 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	38.0 (52.6)	16 (4, 51)	73.2 (102.2)	30 (6, 101)	73.25 (102.2)	30 (6, 101)
SMR	1.00 (0.08)	1.00 (0.96, 1.05)	1.01 (0.10)	1.00 (0.96, 1.06)	1.03 (0.16)	0.99 (0.94, 1.09)
RSMR (%)	13.6 (1.1)	13.5 (13.1, 14.1)	12.9 (1.3)	12.8 (12.3, 13.6)	13.2 (2.1)	12.8 (12.1, 14.1)

Table 4.5.6: Stroke Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,542 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 2,033 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 2,033 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	80.6 (58.4)	61 (39, 105)	131.3 (111.5)	95 (54, 174)	131.3 (111.5)	95 (54, 174)
SMR	1.00 (0.11)	0.99 (0.92, 1.06)	1.00 (0.13)	0.99 (0.91, 1.07)	1.01 (0.18)	0.98 (0.90, 1.08)
RSMR (%)	13.5 (1.4)	13.4 (12.5, 14.3)	12.8 (1.6)	12.7 (11.7, 13.7)	13.0 (2.3)	12.6 (11.5, 13.9)

Measure Reliability for Stroke

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.5.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.570 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.684 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.852 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

**Table 4.5.7: Stroke Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR)
Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for
Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions**

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	1,542	2,033	2,033
Between Hospital Variance	0.071	0.075	0.199
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.570 (0.458, 0.695)	0.684 (0.552, 0.799)	0.852 (0.766, 0.913)

Change in Hospital Performance for Stroke

Table 4.5.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the Stroke measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, about half (49.6%) of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 88.5% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.82. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (58.1% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 41.6% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, there was not a notable trend in RSMR shifts.

Table 4.5.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the Stroke measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 34.4% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 71.7% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.52. There was not a notable trend by proportion of MA admissions or admission volume.

Table 4.5.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Stroke, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	49.6	88.5	0.82
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 34.2%	58.1	97.1	0.92
Q2: 34.2% – 43.6%	52.8	90.0	0.87
Q3: 43.7% – 51.0%	49.7	89.3	0.83
Q4: 51.1% – 58.9%	46.0	87.4	0.79
Q5: 58.9% – 89.0%	41.6	78.9	0.68
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 28 – 69 admissions	52.8	93.1	0.87
Q2: 70 – 101 admissions	47.9	89.9	0.80
Q3: 102 – 147 admissions	48.3	87.1	0.77
Q4: 148 – 231 admissions	45.2	84.8	0.80
Q5: 232 – 1,118 admissions	53.9	87.7	0.86

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N=1,542, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.5.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for Stroke, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	34.4	71.7	0.52
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 34.2%	34.7	76.9	0.56
Q2: 34.2% – 43.6%	37.9	71.5	0.56
Q3: 43.7% – 51.0%	37.7	70.1	0.50
Q4: 51.1% – 58.9%	34.6	71.2	0.50
Q5: 58.9% – 89.0%	27.3	68.5	0.46
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 28 – 69 admissions	38.4	79.0	0.58
Q2: 70 – 101 admissions	31.5	72.2	0.53
Q3: 102 – 147 admissions	31.8	69.2	0.48
Q4: 148 – 231 admissions	31.3	68.7	0.48
Q5: 232 – 1,118 admissions	39.3	69.2	0.57

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N=1,542, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

4.6. Isolated Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery Mortality Results

CABG Admission Volume and Observed Mortality Rate

As presented in [Table 4.6.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 73,548 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (36,892 FFS and 36,656 MA). The observed (unadjusted) 30-day mortality rate for the FFS+MA cohort for CABG was 2.8%. The observed mortality rate was 2.7% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 2.9% among MA beneficiaries (difference -0.2%).

Table 4.6.1: Number of Admissions and Observed 30-Day Mortality Rate for CABG, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

CABG	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS - MA
N	73,548	36,892	36,656	NA
Mortality Rate (%)	2.8	2.7	2.9	-0.2

Frequency of CABG Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.6.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.6.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -2.0% for CC-based variables with a range from -11.4% to 2.9%. There was less of a difference overall in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables with a median difference of -0.2% (range from -5.6% to 2.9%), however, for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.6.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% CIs for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.6.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the CABG Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 73,548)	FFS (N= 36,892)	MA (N= 36,656)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	73.3 (5.2)	73.5 (5.2)	73.1 (5.1)	0.4
Male	74.0	75.5	72.5	2.9
History of prior CABG or valve surgery	15.9	12.5	19.4	-6.8
Coronary atherosclerosis/other chronic ischemic heart disease	99.5	99.5	99.5	0.0
Cardiogenic shock	8.6	8.4	8.8	-0.5
Cancer (CC 8 – 14)	19.4	19.8	19.0	0.7
Protein-calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	3.3	2.9	3.7	-0.8
Obesity/disorders of thyroid, cholesterol, lipids (CC 22, 25 – 26)	97.2	96.7	97.7	-0.9
Liver and biliary disease (CC 27 – 32)	10.7	9.7	11.7	-2.0

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 73,548)	FFS (N= 36,892)	MA (N= 36,656)	FFS - MA
Other gastrointestinal disorders (CC 38)	58.4	55.8	61.1	-5.3
Dementia or other specified brain disorders (CC 51 – 53)	6.5	5.4	7.7	-2.3
Hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis, functional disability (CC 70 – 74, 103 – 104, 189 – 190)	4.7	3.9	5.5	-1.7
Congestive heart failure (CC 85)	43.7	40.7	46.8	-6.2
Acute myocardial infarction (CC 86)	41.6	39.4	43.9	-4.5
Unstable angina and other acute ischemic heart disease (CC 87)	48.8	47.6	50.0	-2.4
Angina pectoris/old myocardial infarction (CC 88)	65.0	63.5	66.6	-3.1
Hypertension (CC 95)	90.1	87.5	92.7	-5.2
Stroke (CC 99 – 100)	5.2	4.5	5.9	-1.4
Vascular disease and complications or circulatory disease (CC 106 – 109)	50.1	44.4	55.8	-11.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (CC 111)	22.5	19.6	25.4	-5.8
Pneumonia (CC 114 – 116)	12.2	10.5	13.9	-3.4
End-stage renal disease or dialysis (CC 134)	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Renal failure (CC 135 – 140)	38.2	35.2	41.2	-6.0
Decubitus ulcer or chronic skin ulcer (CC 157 – 161)	3.7	3.5	3.9	-0.4
History of COVID-19	16.6	16.6	16.7	-0.1

Table 4.6.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the CABG Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the CABG Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 73,548)	FFS (%) (N= 36,892)	MA (%) (N= 36,656)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	73.3 (5.2)	73.5 (5.2)	73.1 (5.1)	0.4	1.06 (1.05, 1.07)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
D631	Anemia in chronic kidney disease	4.0	3.9	4.1	-0.2	0.85 (0.69, 1.05)
D689	Coagulation defect, unspecified	1.5	1.4	1.6	-0.1	1.78 (1.34, 2.38)
E1169	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other specified complication	1.6	1.0	2.1	-1.1	0.49 (0.29, 0.82)
E785	Hyperlipidemia, unspecified	66.3	66.1	66.6	-0.5	0.79 (0.71, 0.87)
E870	Hyperosmolality and hypernatremia	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.1	1.75 (1.25, 2.46)
E872	Acidosis	2.6	2.4	2.8	-0.4	2.00 (1.64, 2.43)
E875	Hyperkalemia	2.0	1.8	2.1	-0.3	1.53 (1.19, 1.95)
G4733	Obstructive sleep apnea (adult) (pediatric)	15.4	16.4	14.4	2.0	0.80 (0.68, 0.94)
G8929	Other chronic pain	5.9	5.8	6.0	-0.2	0.67 (0.52, 0.86)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	46.4	47.6	45.2	2.4	0.56 (0.49, 0.63)
I119	Hypertensive heart disease without heart failure	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.1	0.45 (0.29, 0.70)
I2109	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of anterior wall	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.16 (0.79, 1.71)
I2119	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of inferior wall	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.74 (1.28, 2.37)
I2720	Pulmonary hypertension, unspecified	3.8	3.7	3.9	-0.2	1.34 (1.10, 1.63)
N170	Acute kidney failure with tubular necrosis	1.3	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.50 (1.16, 1.94)
N401	Benign prostatic hyperplasia with lower urinary tract symptoms	3.7	3.8	3.5	0.3	0.56 (0.39, 0.81)
R001	Bradycardia, unspecified	2.9	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.49 (0.32, 0.75)
R570	Cardiogenic shock	2.3	2.0	2.5	-0.4	0.58 (0.47, 0.73)
R7303	Prediabetes	4.3	4.1	4.4	-0.3	0.51 (0.35, 0.74)
Z20822	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to COVID-19	41.4	41.7	41.1	0.7	0.82 (0.73, 0.91)
Z515	Encounter for palliative care	0.9	0.9	1.0	-0.1	52.13 (42.55, 63.86)
Z66	Do not resuscitate	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.80 (1.30, 2.50)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 73,548)	FFS (%) (N= 36,892)	MA (%) (N= 36,656)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
Z6833	Body mass index [BMI] 33.0-33.9, adult	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.60 (0.37, 0.97)
Z6842	Body mass index [BMI] 45.0-49.9, adult	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.50 (1.00, 2.26)
Z794	Long term (current) use of insulin	14.9	14.1	15.8	-1.7	1.00 (0.86, 1.16)
Z7982	Long term (current) use of aspirin	47.4	48.2	46.6	1.6	0.61 (0.55, 0.69)
Z7984	Long term (current) use of oral hypoglycemic drugs	19.8	18.9	20.7	-1.9	0.73 (0.62, 0.85)
Z8249	Family history of ischemic heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system	15.6	16.8	14.5	2.3	0.66 (0.54, 0.79)
Z981	Arthrodesis status	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.39 (0.17, 0.87)
Z9911	Dependence on respirator [ventilator] status	0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.2	2.41 (1.75, 3.34)
Z992	Dependence on renal dialysis	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.22 (1.70, 2.89)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
A419	Sepsis, unspecified organism	2.8	2.5	3.2	-0.8	0.85 (0.67, 1.09)
J439	Emphysema, unspecified	4.2	3.2	5.3	-2.1	1.37 (1.11, 1.70)
J449	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	13.6	10.8	16.4	-5.6	1.30 (1.13, 1.48)
M25512	Pain in left shoulder	4.4	4.2	4.7	-0.5	1.33 (1.07, 1.65)
M5450	Low back pain, unspecified	8.8	7.7	9.8	-2.1	1.36 (1.16, 1.59)
Z01818	Encounter for other preprocedural examination	44.4	45.0	43.8	1.2	0.81 (0.72, 0.90)
Z125	Encounter for screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate	10.6	10.4	10.7	-0.3	0.85 (0.70, 1.04)
Z7902	Long term (current) use of antithrombotics/antiplatelets	12.0	11.6	12.3	-0.7	1.21 (1.05, 1.39)
Z86010	Personal history of colonic polyps	5.7	4.9	6.4	-1.5	0.72 (0.56, 0.92)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
E6601	Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories	11.3	9.3	13.2	-3.9	1.41 (1.21, 1.64)
E7800	Pure hypercholesterolemia, unspecified	31.5	29.0	34.1	-5.1	0.87 (0.78, 0.97)
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction	35.2	33.0	37.3	-4.2	1.22 (1.10, 1.36)
I739	Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified	16.3	13.6	19.0	-5.4	1.27 (1.12, 1.44)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	7.4	6.6	8.2	-1.6	1.01 (0.86, 1.19)
MALE	Male	74.0	75.5	72.5	2.9	0.77 (0.69, 0.86)
HX_CA	Coronary Atherosclerosis/Other Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease	99.5	99.5	99.5	0.0	0.58 (0.39, 0.85)
HX_SHOCK	Cardiogenic Shock	8.6	8.4	8.8	-0.5	4.47 (3.94, 5.07)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 73,548)	FFS (%) (N= 36,892)	MA (%) (N= 36,656)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	16.6	16.6	16.7	-0.1	0.95 (0.83, 1.09)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	49.8	NA	NA	NA	0.97 (0.87, 1.07)

CABG Model Performance

Table 4.6.4 presents model performance for the CABG measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables had a higher c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model and wider predictive ability. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.6.4: CABG Mortality: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	0.2 – 11.9	0.4 – 12.2	0.4 – 16.2
c-statistic	0.79	0.79	0.85

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Mortality Rates for CABG

Tables 4.6.5 and 4.6.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SMR, and RSMR for all hospitals (Table 4.6.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.6.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 34 additional hospitals were included in the measure (1,074 versus 1,040) and 293 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (858 versus 565). For all hospitals, the mean RSMR was 2.8% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 2.9% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 2.9% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSMRs were 2.7%, 2.9%, and 2.9%, respectively.

Table 4.6.5: CABG Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,040 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,074 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 1,074 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	35.5 (32.6)	26 (14, 47)	68.5 (58.6)	53 (29, 91)	68.5 (58.6)	53 (29, 91)
SMR	1.03 (0.26)	0.97 (0.88, 1.14)	1.04 (0.30)	0.98 (0.85, 1.17)	1.04 (0.30)	0.99 (0.86, 1.15)
RSMR (%)	2.8 (0.7)	2.6 (2.4, 3.1)	2.9 (0.8)	2.8 (2.4, 3.3)	2.9 (0.9)	2.8 (2.4, 3.2)

Table 4.6.6: CABG Mortality: Hospital Volume, Standardized Mortality Ratio (SMR), and Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 565 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 858 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 858 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	54.8 (33.1)	44 (33, 65)	82.9 (57.1)	67 (42, 105)	82.9 (57.1)	67 (42, 105)
SMR	1.01 (0.29)	0.97 (0.82, 1.13)	1.02 (0.30)	0.97 (0.82, 1.17)	1.03 (0.32)	0.98 (0.83, 1.14)
RSMR (%)	2.7 (0.8)	2.6 (2.2, 3.1)	2.9 (0.9)	2.7 (2.3, 3.3)	2.9 (0.9)	2.8 (2.3, 3.2)

Measure Reliability for CABG

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.6.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.815 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.855 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.875 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Table 4.6.7: CABG Mortality: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	565	858	858
Between Hospital Variance	0.329	0.288	0.344
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.815 (0.767, 0.867)	0.855 (0.786, 0.902)	0.875 (0.814, 0.916)

Change in Hospital Performance for CABG

Table 4.6.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the CABG measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, 43.5% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 84.8% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.79. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (67.3% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 31.0% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, the trend in RSMR shifts was less pronounced.

Table 4.6.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSMR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the CABG measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 41.6% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 83.2% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSMRs was 0.72. As hospitals' proportion of MA increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (55.8% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 31.0% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions).

Table 4.6.8: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for CABG, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	43.5	84.8	0.79
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 32.5%	67.3	93.8	0.88
Q2: 32.6% – 41.3%	45.1	85.8	0.81
Q3: 41.4% – 49.7%	36.4	85.5	0.78
Q4: 50.0% – 57.1%	37.9	81.9	0.74
Q5: 57.4% – 84.4%	31.0	77.0	0.71
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 59 admissions	54.4	89.5	0.84
Q2: 60 – 77 admissions	43.8	84.8	0.75
Q3: 78 – 101 admissions	33.0	83.5	0.67
Q4: 102 – 136 admissions	41.1	83.0	0.81
Q5: 137 – 497 admissions	45.5	83.0	0.81

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N=565, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.6.9: Shifts in RSMR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for CABG, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based Variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	41.6	83.2	0.72
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 32.5%	55.8	89.4	0.77
Q2: 32.6% – 41.3%	48.7	87.6	0.80
Q3: 41.4% – 49.7%	31.8	83.6	0.67
Q4: 50.0% – 57.1%	40.5	78.4	0.70
Q5: 57.4% – 84.4%	31.0	77.0	0.68
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 59 admissions	52.6	87.7	0.75
Q2: 60 – 77 admissions	41.1	78.6	0.64
Q3: 78 – 101 admissions	27.8	83.5	0.63
Q4: 102 – 136 admissions	39.3	82.1	0.75
Q5: 137 – 497 admissions	47.3	83.9	0.78

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N=565, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

4.7. Elective Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) and/or Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA) Complication Results

THA/TKA Admission Volume and Observed Complication Rate

As presented in [Table 4.7.1](#), the FFS+MA cohort included 147,065 unique admissions from January 1 – December 30, 2022 (93,365 FFS and 53,700 MA). The observed (unadjusted) complication rate for the FFS+MA cohort for THA/TKA was 3.4%. The observed complication rate was 3.2% among FFS beneficiaries compared to 3.7% among MA beneficiaries (difference -0.5%).

Table 4.7.1: Number of Admissions and Observed Complication Rate for THA/TKA, FFS versus MA admissions, CY 2022

THA/TKA	MA + FFS	FFS	MA	Difference FFS - MA
N	147,065	93,365	53,700	NA
Complication Rate (%)	3.4	3.2	3.7	-0.5

Frequency of THA/TKA Risk Variables

We examined the frequencies of variables used for risk adjustment in FFS and MA admissions. The variables from the original CC-based risk model are presented in [Table 4.7.2](#), and the reselected ICD-10-based variables in [Table 4.7.3](#). Frequencies of model variables were generally higher in MA than FFS admissions for both the CC- and ICD-10-based variables. The median difference in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA (%FFS – %MA) was -0.7% for CC-based variables with a range from -12.5% to 1.9%. There was less of a difference overall in risk variable prevalence between FFS and MA for ICD-10-based variables with a median difference of -0.2% (range from -5.6% to 2.9%), however, for ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission (pre-index codes), the differences were more pronounced. [Table 4.7.3](#) also presents adjusted OR and 95% CIs for the hierarchical logistic regression model using FFS+MA admissions.

Table 4.7.2: Frequency of CC-Based Risk Variables in the THA/TKA Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 147,065)	FFS (N= 93,365)	MA (N= 53,700)	FFS - MA
Age, mean (SD)	74.8 (6.1)	75.0 (6.1)	74.6 (6.1)	0.4
Male	34.3	35.0	33.1	1.9
Elective THA procedure	37.0	36.9	37.2	-0.4
Number of procedures (two vs. one)	2.1	2.0	2.1	-0.1
Metastatic cancer or acute leukemia (CC 8)	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Other major cancers (CC 9 – 12)	13.8	14.3	12.9	1.3
Respiratory/heart/digestive/urinary/other neoplasms (CC 13 – 15)	19.9	20.1	19.7	0.4
Diabetes mellitus (DM) or DM complications (CC 17 – 19, 122 – 123)	32.9	29.8	38.3	-8.5

Variable (% unless otherwise indicated)	MA + FFS (N= 147,065)	FFS (N= 93,365)	MA (N= 53,700)	FFS - MA
Protein-calorie malnutrition (CC 21)	1.4	1.2	1.7	-0.5
Bone/joint/muscle infections/necrosis (CC 39)	4.5	4.1	5.2	-1.1
Rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory connective tissue disease (CC 40)	13.1	11.9	15.1	-3.2
Osteoarthritis of hip or knee (CC 42)	99.8	99.8	99.8	0.0
Osteoporosis and other bone/cartilage disorders (CC 43)	30.7	28.8	34.0	-5.2
Dementia or other specified brain disorders (CC 51 – 53)	7.1	6.3	8.6	-2.2
Major psychiatric disorders (CC 57 – 59)	12.7	9.1	18.9	-9.8
Hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis, functional disability (CC 70 – 74, 103 – 104, 189 – 190)	2.9	2.5	3.7	-1.2
Cardio-respiratory failure and shock (CC 84), plus ICD-10-CM codes R09.01 and R09.02	5.7	5.2	6.7	-1.6
Coronary atherosclerosis or angina (CC 88 – 89)	28.4	28.0	29.1	-1.0
Stroke (CC 99 – 100)	3.0	2.8	3.3	-0.6
Vascular or circulatory disease (CC 106 – 109)	34.4	29.8	42.3	-12.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (CC 111)	14.5	12.5	17.9	-5.4
Pneumonia (CC 114 – 116)	4.4	4.1	4.8	-0.8
Pleural effusion/pneumothorax (CC 117)	2.1	1.9	2.4	-0.5
Dialysis status (CC 134)	0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1
Renal failure (CC 135 – 140)	24.3	21.6	29.1	-7.5
Decubitus ulcer or chronic skin ulcer (CC 157 – 161)	3.1	3.1	3.2	-0.1
Trauma (CC 166 – 168, 170 – 173)	7.1	6.6	7.9	-1.3
Vertebral fractures without spinal cord injury (CC 169)	1.5	1.5	1.6	-0.1
Other injuries (CC 174)	27.2	26.9	27.9	-1.0
Major complications of medical care and trauma (CC 176 – 177)	6.4	6.3	6.6	-0.3
Morbid obesity (CC 22)	15.8	13.0	20.7	-7.7
Skeletal deformities (ICD-9 code 755.63, ICD – 10 code Q65.89, Q65.9 – CC 204)	2.6	1.0	5.4	-4.4
Post traumatic osteoarthritis (ICD-9 codes 716.15, 716.16, ICD-10 code M12.551, M12.552, M12.559 – CC 205)	1.7	1.6	1.9	-0.2
History of COVID-19	13.8	14.3	13.1	1.2

Table 4.7.3: Frequency of ICD-10-Based Risk Variables in the THA/TKA Cohort, FFS versus MA Admissions, and Adjusted OR and 95% Confidence Intervals for the THA/TKA Hierarchical Logistic Regression Model Using FFS+MA Admissions, CY 2022

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 147,065)	FFS (%) (N= 93,365)	MA (%) (N= 53,700)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
AGE	Age, mean (SD)	74.8 (6.1)	75.0 (6.1)	74.6 (6.1)	0.4	1.02 (1.02, 1.03)
ICD-10 codes during the index admission						
D631	Anemia in chronic kidney disease	1.1	1.0	1.3	-0.3	1.71 (1.42, 2.06)
D638	Anemia in other chronic diseases classified elsewhere	0.6	0.5	0.7	-0.1	1.91 (1.49, 2.46)
E7800	Pure hypercholesterolemia, unspecified	14.0	14.5	13.0	1.5	0.87 (0.79, 0.95)
E8342	Hypomagnesemia	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.1	1.56 (1.20, 2.03)
F0390	Unspecified dementia without behavioral disturbance	1.1	1.1	1.1	-0.1	1.41 (1.14, 1.73)
I130	Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease	2.4	2.3	2.8	-0.5	1.50 (1.31, 1.71)
I255	Ischemic cardiomyopathy	0.6	0.6	0.7	-0.1	1.61 (1.27, 2.05)
I2720	Pulmonary hypertension, unspecified	1.5	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.59 (1.35, 1.88)
I428	Other cardiomyopathies	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.19 (0.88, 1.61)
I4820	Chronic atrial fibrillation, unspecified	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.36 (1.14, 1.63)
I509	Heart failure, unspecified	2.1	2.1	2.3	-0.2	0.77 (0.64, 0.91)
J439	Emphysema, unspecified	0.9	0.8	1.1	-0.3	1.45 (1.17, 1.80)
N179	Acute kidney failure, unspecified	1.8	1.6	2.1	-0.5	1.58 (1.35, 1.83)
Z6842	Body mass index [BMI] 45.0-49.9, adult	1.4	1.3	1.5	-0.1	1.47 (1.20, 1.81)
Z803	Family history of malignant neoplasm of breast	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.42 (0.25, 0.69)
Z853	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of breast	4.9	5.2	4.2	1.0	0.84 (0.73, 0.97)
ICD-10 codes in the 12 months prior to admission						
E785	Hyperlipidemia, unspecified	48.9	43.9	57.5	-13.6	0.90 (0.85, 0.96)
F419	Anxiety disorder, unspecified	11.5	10.6	13.0	-2.4	1.14 (1.05, 1.24)
I10	Essential (primary) hypertension	75.4	72.4	80.6	-8.1	1.16 (1.07, 1.25)
L820	Inflamed seborrheic keratosis	7.5	8.8	5.3	3.6	0.78 (0.69, 0.88)
M9901	Segmental and somatic dysfunction of cervical region	3.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.80 (0.67, 0.96)
S0990XA	Unspecified injury of head, initial encounter	3.2	3.1	3.4	-0.4	1.30 (1.14, 1.48)

Variable	Description	MA + FFS (%) (N= 147,065)	FFS (%) (N= 93,365)	MA (%) (N= 53,700)	FFS - MA (%)	FFS + MA OR (95% CI)
Z79891	Long term (current) use of opiate analgesic	3.6	3.1	4.5	-1.4	1.31 (1.16, 1.48)
ICD-10 codes either during the index admission or 12 months prior to admission						
E669	Obesity, unspecified	26.9	25.5	29.3	-3.7	1.13 (1.06, 1.21)
E871	Hypo-osmolality and hyponatremia	6.4	6.5	6.4	0.1	1.29 (1.17, 1.42)
F32A	Depression, unspecified	15.0	14.5	15.8	-1.3	1.27 (1.17, 1.37)
I110	Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure	8.1	6.9	10.2	-3.3	1.30 (1.18, 1.42)
I2510	Atherosclerotic heart disease of native coronary artery without angina pectoris	25.3	25.4	25.3	0.1	1.20 (1.12, 1.28)
I739	Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified	8.3	6.3	11.9	-5.6	1.23 (1.13, 1.35)
J449	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified	12.5	10.8	15.5	-4.7	1.27 (1.17, 1.37)
M1611	Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, right hip	25.5	25.2	26.1	-1.0	0.94 (0.86, 1.04)
M1612	Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, left hip	15.6	15.9	14.9	1.0	0.95 (0.86, 1.04)
M1711	Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, right knee	45.9	45.4	46.8	-1.4	0.99 (0.92, 1.07)
M1712	Unilateral primary osteoarthritis, left knee	42.7	42.3	43.4	-1.1	0.99 (0.92, 1.06)
M1990	Unspecified osteoarthritis, unspecified site	16.6	14.6	20.0	-5.4	1.10 (1.03, 1.19)
Z6841	Body mass index [BMI] 40.0 – 44.9, adult	7.7	6.6	9.6	-3.0	1.35 (1.23, 1.49)
Z794	Long term (current) use of insulin	6.5	5.7	8.1	-2.4	1.18 (1.06, 1.30)
Z9181	History of falling	4.7	4.2	5.4	-1.2	1.17 (1.05, 1.31)
Other risk variables						
MCCFI	Multiple Chronic Conditions Frailty Index	22.0	20.7	24.4	-3.7	1.16 (1.08, 1.24)
PROC_THA	Elective THA procedure	37.0	36.9	37.2	-0.4	1.83 (1.62, 2.07)
TWOPROC	Number of procedures (two vs. one)	2.1	2.0	2.1	-0.1	1.43 (1.16, 1.75)
HX_COVID	History of COVID-19	13.8	14.3	13.1	1.2	1.00 (0.92, 1.08)
MA	MA (versus FFS)	36.5	NA	NA	NA	1.02 (0.96, 1.09)

THA/TKA Model Performance

Table 4.7.4 presents model performance for the THA/TKA measure across three scenarios: the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and the FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables. Predictive ability and c-statistics were similar between the FFS-only and FFS+MA cohorts using the original CC-based variables. For the MA+FFS cohort, the model using reselected ICD-10-based risk variables also had a similar predictive ability and c-statistic compared to the original CC-based model. Calibration performance was generally acceptable across all modeling approaches in the overall cohort and in subgroups, including male versus female, MA versus FFS, and quartiles of hospital volume (figures not shown).

Table 4.7.4: THA/TKA Complication: Predictive Ability and C-Statistics Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Predictive Ability, % (lowest decile – highest decile)	1.1 – 8.0	1.1 – 8.5	1.3 – 8.6
c-statistic	0.67	0.67	0.67

Note: These statistics were calculated using the patient-level logistic model.

Risk-Standardized Complication Rates for THA/TKA

Tables 4.7.5 and 4.7.6 present distribution of hospital volume, SCR, and RSCR for all hospitals (Table 4.7.5) and for hospitals with 25 or more eligible admissions (Table 4.7.6). Numbers of hospitals and admissions were higher in the combined FFS+MA data compared to the FFS-only data. With the addition of MA data, 183 additional hospitals were included in the measure (3,007 versus 2,824) and 398 additional hospitals met the 25 or more admissions cutoff for public reporting (1,270 versus 872). For all hospitals, the mean RSCR was 3.3% for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 3.5% for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 3.5% for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables. Among hospitals with 25 or more admissions, mean RSCRs were 3.2%, 3.4%, and 3.4%, respectively.

Table 4.7.5: THA/TKA Complication: Hospital Volume, Standardized Complication Ratio (SCR), and Risk-Standardized Complication Rate (RSCR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for All Hospitals

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 2,824 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 3,007 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 3,007 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	33.1 (86.6)	11 (4, 31)	48.9 (108.1)	18 (6, 50)	48.9 (108.1)	18 (6, 50)
SCR	1.01 (0.13)	0.99 (0.95, 1.06)	1.01 (0.16)	0.99 (0.93, 1.09)	1.01 (0.16)	0.99 (0.93, 1.09)
RSCR (%)	3.3 (0.4)	3.2 (3.1, 3.5)	3.5 (0.5)	3.4 (3.2, 3.7)	3.5 (0.5)	3.4 (3.2, 3.7)

Table 4.7.6: THA/TKA Complication: Hospital Volume, Standardized Complication Ratio (SCR), and Risk-Standardized Complication Rate (RSCR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-Only cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 872 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables (N= 1,270 hospitals)		FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables (N= 1,270 hospitals)	
	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)	Mean (SD)	Median (25% Q1, 75% Q3)
Hospital Volume	89.3 (140.1)	53 (35, 98)	103.6 (149.9)	61 (38, 111)	103.6 (149.9)	61 (38, 111)
SCR	0.99 (0.19)	0.96 (0.87, 1.09)	1.00 (0.21)	0.97 (0.85, 1.11)	1.00 (0.21)	0.97 (0.86, 1.11)
RSCR (%)	3.2 (0.6)	3.1 (2.8, 3.6)	3.4 (0.7)	3.3 (2.9, 3.8)	3.4 (0.7)	3.3 (2.9, 3.8)

Measure Reliability for THA/TKA

Between hospital variance and STNR for the measure score comparing the addition of MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort and reselected ICD-10-based variables to the CC-based variables in the FFS+MA cohort are noted in [Table 4.7.7](#). Median STNR, calculated based on between hospital variance and hospital volume, was 0.711 for the FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables, 0.751 for the FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables, and 0.748 for the FFS+MA cohort with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Table 4.7.7: THA/TKA Complication: Between Hospital Variance and Signal-to-Noise Reliability (STNR) Comparing FFS-only and FFS+MA Cohorts with CC-Based and ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022, for Hospitals with 25 or More Admissions

Value	FFS-only cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with CC-based risk variables	FFS+MA cohort with ICD-10-based risk variables
Number of Hospitals	872	1,270	1,270
Between Hospital Variance	0.152	0.164	0.161
STNR: Median (Q1, Q3)	0.711 (0.619, 0.819)	0.751 (0.654, 0.847)	0.748 (0.651, 0.845)

Change in Hospital Performance for THA/TKA

Table 4.7.8 shows the quintile shifts in RSCR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the THA/TKA measure in the combined FFS+MA cohort as compared to the FFS-only cohort in hospitals for the model with the original CC-based variables. After adding MA admissions to the FFS-only cohort, approximately half (56.1%) of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile, and 92.0% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSRRs was 0.85. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (80.3% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 44.3% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions). As hospital volume increased, the trend in RSCR shifts was less pronounced.

Table 4.7.9 shows the quintile shifts in RSCR across hospitals with at least 25 FFS admissions for the THA/TKA measure after both measure updates, comparing the combined FFS+MA cohort using the reselected ICD-10-based risk variables to the FFS-only cohort using the CC-based variables. With the addition of the MA admissions and the ICD-10-based risk variables, 55.8% of hospitals remained in the same performance quintile and 91.3% remained within +/- 1 quintile. Correlation between hospital RSCRs was 0.85. As hospitals' proportion of MA admissions increased, fewer hospitals remained in the same performance quintile (77.5% among hospitals in the lowest quintile of percent MA admissions; 46.6% of hospitals in the highest quintile of percent of MA admissions).

Table 4.7.8: Shifts in RSCR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for THA/TKA, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-Only Cohort to the FFS+MA Cohort, CC-Based Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	56.1	92.0	0.85
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 13.2%	80.3	97.7	0.98
Q2: 13.3% – 23.6%	61.9	96.6	0.89
Q3: 23.7% – 33.3%	50.6	92.5	0.86
Q4: 33.5% – 44.4%	43.4	88.0	0.79
Q5: 44.4% – 89.2%	44.3	85.1	0.81
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 47 admissions	64.0	95.4	0.86
Q2: 48 – 67 admissions	52.4	95.9	0.84
Q3: 68 – 99 admissions	54.2	93.3	0.87
Q4: 100 – 179 admissions	49.4	87.4	0.83
Q5: 180 – 3,515 admissions	60.3	87.9	0.84

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions.

Total N= 872 representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

Table 4.7.9: Shifts in RSCR Hospital Performance Quintile Rankings for THA/TKA, Overall and Based on Hospitals' Percentages of MA Admissions and Total Admission Volume, Comparing FFS-only Cohort with CC-Based variables to the FFS+MA Cohort with Reselected ICD-10-Based Risk Variables, CY 2022

Description	Same quintile (%)	±1 quintile (%)	Correlation
Overall	55.8	91.3	0.85
By Percent of MA Admissions			
Q1: 0.0% – 13.2%	77.5	97.1	0.97
Q2: 13.3% – 23.6%	61.9	95.5	0.90
Q3: 23.7% – 33.3%	47.7	90.8	0.85
Q4: 33.5% – 44.4%	45.7	88.6	0.78
Q5: 44.4% – 89.2%	46.6	84.5	0.80
By MA+FFS Admission Volume			
Q1: 25 – 47 admissions	59.4	94.9	0.86
Q2: 48 – 67 admissions	54.7	94.7	0.83
Q3: 68 – 99 admissions	52.0	93.3	0.88
Q4: 100 – 179 admissions	50.0	87.9	0.84
Q5: 180 – 3,515 admissions	63.2	85.6	0.81

Note: Quintile percentages represent the percent of hospitals that stayed in their same (1st column) or within one (2nd column) performance quintile ranking after the addition of MA admissions and with reselected ICD-10-based risk variables.

Total N=872, representing hospitals with 25 or more FFS admissions

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