

SpineTRACK QCDR MEASURES

All below were approved by CMS for the 2019 reporting year

2019 QCDR Measure ID	Measure Title	Measure Description	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator Exclusions	Denominator Exceptions	Numerator Exclusions	QCDR Measure Type	NQF ID Number	Is the QCDR measure a high priority measure? (REQUIRED)	High Priority Type	Measure Type	NQS Domain	What one meaningful measure area applies to this measure? (REQUIRED)	Inverse Measure	Proportional Measure	Continuous Variable Measure	Ratio Measure	Number of performance rates to be calculated	Risk-Adjusted
OBERD23	Health Related Quality of Life- Patient Defined Outcomes	The finger dexterity goal of a guitarist is poorly measured by a standard question about difficulty buttoning a coat. The object of this measure is to track changes in the level of difficulty, which patients experience in performing a self-defined activity that is especially meaningful to their own quality of life intervention. The level of difficulty is rated on a 0-10 points scale for the self-defined activity and will be assessed based on comparison between pre-intervention and post-intervention scores.	Number of patients 18 or older who are being treated for an impairment of the ability to perform a self-selected activity of importance to the patient's quality of life.	Number of patients counted in the denominator who are asked to rate, on a scale of 0 to 10, the difficulty of performing the activity both before treatment and after treatment, and whose score has improved by at least 2 units on the 10 point scale.	Patient who has a max score at baseline.	None	None	Existing Approved QCDR Measure With No Changes	N/A	Yes	Outcome	Patient Reported Outcome (PRO)	Effective Clinical Care	Patient Reported Functional Outcomes	No	Yes	No	No	1	No
OBERD31	Quality of Life-Mental Health Outcomes	Percentage of patients 18 years of age and older who completed a baseline and, within the CY(calendar year) reporting period of Jan. 1, 20xx - Dec. 31, 20xx, follow-up quality of life (QoL) patient-reported outcomes assessment (VR-12, SF-12, SF-36, PROMIS Global 10 or equivalent Computer Adaptive Test (CAT) assessment if available) which yielded a mental component score that showed a statistically significant improvement in comparison to initial assessment or who had already reported a score in which there is no room for statistical improvement. The use of Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) in clinical research is well documented. In addition, the AAOs Quality Outcomes Work Group recommends that QoL PROs in the clinical setting can lead to improved care.	Number of patients 18 years and older who have a baseline and, within the CY(calendar year) reporting period of Jan. 1, 20xx - Dec. 31, 20xx, at least one follow-up QoL assessment completed.	Number of patients whose follow-up QoL Mental Component Score has a clinical improvement (improvement meets or exceeds the Minimally Clinically Important Difference (MCID) of the questionnaire in use) during the CY(calendar year) reporting period of Jan. 1, 20xx - Dec. 31, 20xx in comparison to baseline.	Patient who has a max score at baseline.	None	None	Existing Approved QCDR Measure With No Changes	N/A	Yes	Outcome	Patient Engagement/Experience	Person and Caregiver Centered Experience and Outcomes	Patient Reported Functional Outcomes	No	Yes	No	No	1	No
OBERD32	Quality of Life - Physical Health Outcomes	Percentage of patients 18 years of age and older who completed a baseline and, within the CY(calendar year) reporting period of Jan. 1, 20xx - Dec. 31, 20xx, a follow-up quality of life (QoL) patient-reported outcomes assessment (VR-12, SF-12, SF-36, PROMIS Global 10 or equivalent Computer Adaptive Test (CAT) assessment if available) which yielded a physical component score that showed a statistically significant improvement in comparison to initial assessment or who had already reported a score in which there is no room for statistical improvement. The use of Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) in clinical research is well documented. In addition, the AAOs Quality Outcomes Work Group recommends that QoL PROs in the clinical setting can lead to improved care.	Number of patients 18 years and older who have a baseline and, within the CY(calendar year) reporting period of Jan. 1, 20xx - Dec. 31, 20xx, at least one follow-up QoL assessment completed.	Number of patients whose follow-up QoL Physical Component Score has a clinical improvement (improvement meets or exceeds the Minimally Clinically Important Difference (MCID) of the questionnaire in use) during the CY(calendar year) reporting period of Jan. 1, 20xx - Dec. 31, 20xx in comparison to baseline.	Patient who has a max score at baseline.	None	None	Existing Approved QCDR Measure With No Changes	N/A	Yes	Outcome	Patient Engagement/Experience	Person and Caregiver Centered Experience and Outcomes	Patient Reported Functional Outcomes	No	Yes	No	No	1	No
SpineTRACK4	Percent of patients meeting SCB thresholds for back or neck pain	Calculation of the percent of patients who meet the substantial clinical benefit (SCB) thresholds for improvement in back or neck pain following a spine surgical intervention (cervical or lumbar)	Any patient >18 years of age who underwent a spinal fusion procedure using any method.	Number of patients who have a final value of 3.5 or less, have at least a 2.5 point improvement, or at least a 41.4% improvement in back or at least a 3.5 point improvement in neck pain on NRS measures at least 6 months after the intervention.	Those patients who underwent a spinal fusion procedure without back or neck pain, measured as <3 on a numeric rating scale (e.g., patients being treated primarily for myelopathy).	None	None	Existing Approved QCDR Measure With Changes	N/A	Yes	Outcome	Outcome	Effective Clinical Care	Patient Reported Functional Outcomes	No	Yes	No	No	1	No
SpineTRACK5	Percent of patients meeting SCB thresholds for leg or arm pain	Calculation of the percent of patients who meet the substantial clinical benefit (SCB) thresholds for improvement in leg or arm pain following a spine surgical intervention (cervical or lumbar)	Any patient >18 years of age who underwent a spinal fusion procedure using any method.	Number of patients who have a final value of 3.5 or less, have at least a 2.5 point improvement, or at least a 38.8% improvement in leg or at least a 3.5 point improvement in arm pain on NRS measures at least 6 months after the intervention.	Those patients who underwent a spinal fusion procedure without leg or arm pain, measured as <3 on a numeric rating scale (e.g., patients being treated primarily for myelopathy).	None	None	Existing Approved QCDR Measure With Changes	N/A	Yes	Outcome	Outcome	Effective Clinical Care	Patient Reported Functional Outcomes	No	Yes	No	No	1	No
SpineTRACK6	Percent of patients meeting SCB thresholds for pain-related disability (ODI/NDI)	Calculation of the percent of patients who meet the substantial clinical benefit (SCB) thresholds for improvement in pain-related disability following a spine surgical intervention (cervical or lumbar)	Any patient >18 years of age who underwent a spinal fusion procedure using any method.	Number of patients who have at least an 18.8 point improvement, at least a 36.8% improvement, or final disability value below 31.3 measured by ODI or at least a 9.5 point improvement on NDI questionnaires at least 6 months after the intervention.	Those patients who underwent a spinal fusion procedure without market disability, measured as <30 on Oswestry or neck disability questionnaires (e.g., patients being treated primarily for myelopathy).	None	None	Existing Approved QCDR Measure With Changes	N/A	Yes	Outcome	Outcome	Effective Clinical Care	Patient Reported Functional Outcomes	No	Yes	No	No	1	No