

Activity Name	Activity Description	Activity ID	Subcategory Name	Activity Weighting	Objective & Validation Documentation
Provide 24/7 Access to MIPS Eligible Clinicians or Groups Who Have Real-Time Access to Patient's Medical Record	Provide 24/7 access to MIPS eligible clinicians, groups, or care teams for advice about urgent care (e.g., MIPS eligible clinician and care team access to medical record, cross-coverage with access to medical record, or protocol-driven nurse line with access to medical record) that could include one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded hours in evenings and weekends with access to the patient medical record (e.g., coordinate with small practices to provide alternate hour office visits and urgent care); Use of alternatives to increase access to care team by MIPS eligible clinicians and groups, such as e-visits, phone visits, group visits, home visits and alternate locations (e.g., senior centers and assisted living centers); and/or Provision of same-day or next-day access to a MIPS eligible clinician, group or care team when needed for urgent care or transition management. 	IA_EPA_1	Expanded Practice Access	High	<p>Objective: Increase patient access to eligible clinicians who work in an outpatient setting with the goal of reducing unnecessary emergency room visits.</p> <p>Validation Documentation: Evidence of demonstrated patient care provided outside of normal business hours through expanded practice hours and by eligible clinicians with real-time access to patient's electronic health record (EHR), or that patients received needed urgent care in a timely way. Expanded Business Hours are defined as hours that are outside of a practice's standard business hours of operation. Include at least one of the following elements: 1) Patient record from EHR – A patient record from an EHR with date and timestamp indicating services provided outside of the practice's normal business hours for that eligible clinician (a certified EHR may be used for documentation purposes, but is not required unless attesting for the Promoting Interoperability bonus); OR 2) Patient encounter/medical record/claim – Patient encounter/medical record/claim indicating patient was seen or services provided outside of the practice's normal business hours for that eligible clinician, including use of telehealth visits, or that the services were provided at an alternative location (e.g., senior centers, assisted living centers, centers for independent living, area agencies on aging); OR 3) Same or next-day patient encounter/medical record/claim – Patient encounter/medical record/claim indicating patient was seen same-day or next-day by an eligible clinician or practice for urgent care or transition management.</p>
Use of certified EHR to capture patient reported outcomes	To improve patient access, perform activities beyond routine care that enable capture of patient reported outcomes (for example, related to functional status, symptoms and symptom burden, health behaviors, or patient experience) or patient activation measures (that is, measures of patient involvement in their care) through use of certified electronic health record technology, and record these outcomes data for clinician review.	IA_BE_1	Beneficiary Engagement	Medium	<p>Objective: Improve patient engagement through patient/clinician review of patient collected information or through assessment of a patient's understanding, confidence, and ability to perform self-care.</p> <p>Validation Documentation: Evidence of patient reported data and/or outcomes in the certified electronic health record technology (CEHRT). Include the following element: 1) Patient reported outcomes/self-management – Documentation demonstrating use of one or more measures that assess patients' involvement in their care or their understanding, confidence, and ability to care for oneself. The eligible clinician should incorporate the results of the assessment into the patient's overall plan of care, as deemed most appropriate for their population. As necessary or helpful, also include patient's data in the CEHRT.</p> <p>Example(s)/Information: • Examples of online questionnaires for collecting patient-reported data: o Quick and full online health check-up: www.HealthConfidence.org o www.MedicareHealthAssess.org • Inventory of patient-reported outcome measures: www.healthmeasures.net/explore-measurement-systems/promis • The Patient Activation Measure: https://cmis.cms.gov/cmist/#/FamilyView?familyid=12</p>
Regularly Assess Patient Experience of Care and Follow Up on Findings	Collect and follow up on patient experience and satisfaction data. This activity also requires follow-up on findings of assessments, including the development and implementation of improvement plans. To fulfill the requirements of this activity, MIPS eligible clinicians can use surveys (e.g., Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems Survey), advisory councils, or other mechanisms. MIPS eligible clinicians may consider implementing patient surveys in multiple languages, based on the needs of their patient population.	IA_BE_6	Beneficiary Engagement	High	<p>Objective: Improve patients' experience of and satisfaction with care by gathering and applying learnings from relevant data to make care more patient-centered.</p> <p>Validation Documentation: Evidence that patient experience and satisfaction data are collected, and that follow-up occurs through an improvement plan. Include at least two of the following elements: 1) Report of patient experience and satisfaction – Report including collected data on patient experience and satisfaction (e.g., survey results). Report may include description of effort to implement patient surveys in multiple languages based on the needs of the patient population. The eligible clinician or practice may use a third-party administrator; AND/OR 2) Follow-up on patient experience and satisfaction – Documentation that the eligible clinician's practice has implemented changes based on the results of the patient experience and satisfaction data gathered and analyzed (e.g., specific improvements made to practices/processes in response to survey results); AND/OR 3) Patient experience and satisfaction improvement plan – Documentation of a patient experience and satisfaction improvement plan.</p> <p>Example(s): A practice offers patients the option to fill out a questionnaire after their visit. A) The practice finds that a consistent complaint is the long wait times and that the practice is losing patients as a result. The practice develops a plan to address wait times. B) The practice finds that there are multiple complaints about a single eligible clinician that include poor listening skills and a tendency to rush in and out of the room so fast that questions are not answered. The practice creates an education plan for the eligible clinician and also identifies and addresses environmental issues, or provides support to address personal issues, that lead the eligible clinician to feel pressure to rush through patient visits.</p> <p>Information: • Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) Survey for Healthcare Research and Quality: https://www.ahrq.gov/cahps/surveys-guidance/cg/index.html and https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Research/CAHPS/MIPS • Tools and advisory councils: https://www.ahrq.gov/topics/patient-and-family-engagement.html • Patient experience surveys: https://www.ahrq.gov/cahps/surveys-guidance/index.html • Other available surveys: https://www.rand.org/health-care/surveys_tools/psq.html</p>
Use of QCDR data for ongoing practice assessment and improvements	Participation in a Qualified Clinical Data Registry (QCDR) and use of QCDR data for ongoing practice assessment and improvements in patient safety, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance of activities that promote use of standard practices, tools, and processes for quality improvement (for example, documented preventive health efforts, like screening and vaccinations) that can be shared across MIPS eligible clinicians or groups); Use of standard questionnaires for assessing improvements in health disparities related to functional health status (for example, use of Seattle Angina Questionnaire, MD Anderson Symptom Inventory, and/or SF-12/R-12 functional health status assessment); Use of standardized processes for screening for drivers of health, such as food security, housing stability, and transportation accessibility; Generation and use of regular feedback reports that summarize local practice patterns and treatment outcomes, including for populations that are disadvantaged and/or underserved by the healthcare system; Use of processes and tools that engage patients to improve adherence to treatment plans; Implementation of patient self-action plans; Implementation of shared clinical decision-making capabilities; Use of QCDR patient experience data to inform and advance improvements in beneficiary engagement; Promotion of collaborative learning network opportunities that are interactive; Use of supporting QCDR modules that can be incorporated into the certified EHR technology; OR Use of QCDR data for quality improvement, such as comparative analysis across specific patient populations of adverse outcomes after an outpatient surgical procedure and corrective steps to address these outcomes. 	IA_PSPA_7	Patient Safety and Practice	Medium	<p>Objective: Use qualified clinical data registry (QCDR) data for practice assessment and improvement with primary goal of addressing patient safety for targeted populations.</p> <p>Validation Documentation: Documented use of QCDR data for ongoing practice assessment and improvements in patient safety. Include both of the following elements: 1) Use of QCDR for assessment – Feedback reports provided by the QCDR that demonstrate ongoing practice assessments in patient safety; AND 2) Use of QCDR for improvement – Documentation of how the practice is using QCDR data and documentation of intended improvements in patient safety for the specific populations targeted (e.g., documentation of standard tools, processes for screening, use of standard questionnaires, or use of QCDR data that are used for quality improvement, such as population-level analysis to assess for adverse outcomes).</p> <p>Example(s): An anesthesia group is supported by a QCDR for quality improvement and MIPS reporting. The QCDR provides routine data feedback reports to the eligible clinicians as part of the engagement. In one of the areas of review, the anesthesiologists realize, through the provided data, that they are inconsistently providing appropriately timed dosing of neuromuscular blocker recovery medication. This creates significant potential for complications at the time of extubation following the procedure. As a result, the anesthesiology group develops a plan that includes checklists to prevent this problem moving forward and they successfully eliminate the safety risk.</p>