

PCP Performance Metrics - Pediatrics

<u>Recognition</u>	<u>Description</u>
★	Physician/Group has met MVP's credentialing standards
★★	Physician/Group has met or exceeded MVP's average for this measure
★★★	Physician/Group has met or exceeded MVP's goal for this measure
blank score	Physician/Group does not have enough members to qualify for measure

<u>Measures</u>	<u>Measure Description</u>	★★★	★★★★★
		<u>MVP Average</u>	<u>MVP Goal</u>
Taking New Patients	Panel open to new MVP members.		Yes
Evening or Weekend Hours	Office has hours outside of 8:30-6:00 Mon-Fri or on the weekend which are available for routine appointments.		Yes
Patient Use of the Emergency Room for Non Emergencies	The number of MVP members accessing ER services for conditions that would generally be treated in the office setting, reported as a rate/000 members.	149/000	115/000
Lead Screening	The percentage of children who turned 2 and received a capillary or venous blood test for lead poisoning by the end of the child's 25th month of life.	86%	90%
Measles, Mumps, German Measles (MMR)	The percentage of children who had received at least one MMR on or between the first and second birthdays.	97%	100%
Chicken Pox (VZV)	The percentage of children who had received one dose of the VZV vaccination by the time that they turned two years old.	97%	100%
Adolescent Body Mass Index (BMI)	The percentage of MVP members, ages 14-18, whose physician documented that a BMI measurement was done to assess body weight.	53%	68%
Drug or Alcohol Screening	The percentage of teenagers, ages 14-18, whose physicians ask screening questions for alcohol or substance abuse use each year.	82%	87%
Antibiotic use for Children with URI	The percentage of children diagnosed with URI, who received a prescription for antibiotics within three days of their outpatient visit.	13%	8%



Explanatory Text for PCP Performance Metrics Reports - Pediatrics

		Why each measure is valid	How member can better partner in care
Patient Use of the Emergency Room for Non Emergencies	The number of MVP members using Emergency Room services for conditions that would generally be treated in the office setting.	Emergency Rooms are for serious medical problems. When you go to the emergency room for mild or minor problems you may wait a long time. This also makes it harder for the nurses and doctors to help people who really need it.	Ask your doctor if they have night or weekend hours. If you need care when your doctor is not there, go to one of the Urgent Visit facilities staffed by MVP credentialed physicians. A list of these doctors can be found on the member website or by calling Member Services.
Lead Screening	The percentage of children who turned 2 and received a blood test for lead poisoning by the end of the child's 25th month of life.	Lead poisoning is a common health problem for children in New York State that can be prevented.	Talk to your child's doctor about lead exposure risk at each routine visit. Ask for your child's lead level to be tested at age one and two.
Measles, Mumps, German Measles (MMR)	The Percentage of children who had received at least one measles-mumps-German measles (MMR) shot between the first and second birthdays.	Measles-Mumps-German Measles are diseases that can lead to very serious health problems. Getting the shot decreases the chance your child (or you) will get the disease.	Read about childhood shots and the diseases they prevent. Follow the childhood immunization schedule recommended by your doctor. Keep a written record of your child's immunizations every time your child sees the doctor. Immunizations can be given when your child has a minor illness like a cold.
Chicken Pox (VZV)	The percentage of children who had received one chicken pox shot by the time that they turned two years old.	Having Chicken Pox can lead to very serious health problems in some children. If your child has the shot they may not get the disease.	
Adolescent Body Mass Index (BMI)	The percentage of MVP members, ages 14-18, where a doctor recorded that a Body Mass Index (BMI) measurement was done to assess body weight.	Teenagers who are overweight are a growing problem in the United States. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number that measures height and weight. It also provides a reliable measure of body fat. This can help screen for weight problems that may lead to health issues in the future.	Simple measurements of height and weight that are typically taken at well care visits are used to report your BMI. Ask your physician what your BMI is and what it should be. If you fall into a category above normal ask your physician what you can do to improve what you eat and how much you exercise. MVP also has information available on its website, go to www.mvphealthcare.com , click on Health Central, and Select KidsHealth® Interactive Zone.
Drug or Alcohol Screening	The percentage of teenagers (14-18) where a doctor asks questions about alcohol and drug use each year.	Alcohol and drug use is one of the leading preventable causes of death and disability among teenagers.	Bring your teen in each year for a well care visit with their Primary Care Physician (PCP). Many doctors ask questions related to risky behaviors. Talk to your child's physician about your concerns and ask him or her to talk to your child.
Antibiotic Use for Children with URI	The percentage of children diagnosed with the Common Cold (URI), who received a prescription for antibiotics within three days of their visit.	Many kids go to the doctor for the common cold (upper respiratory infection or URI). Most times these infections are caused by viruses that will get better without antibiotics. Treatment with rest, fluids and (if needed) non-prescription decongestants, are the most effective ways to manage the common cold. The goal is to decrease antibiotic use so those medicines will work better when you really need them.	Discuss the need for antibiotics with your child's doctor. Let the doctor know that you only want antibiotics when they are going to help your child get better. Let your doctor know that you are worried about antibiotics not working when you really need them, and that you want to work with him or her to have the best treatment for you and your family.



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Central Region

Average:			149 /000	86%	97%	97%	53%	82%	13%
Goal:	Yes	Yes	115 /000	90%	100%	100%	68%	87%	8%

Met credentialing standards ★

Met or Exceeded Average ★★

Met or Exceeded Goal ★★★

Lower is Better

Lower is Better

	County	NCQA Recognition	Taking New Patients	Evening or Weekend Hours	Patient use of ER for Non Emergencies	Lead Screening	Measles, Mumps, German Measles (MMR)	Chicken Pox (VZV)	Adolescent Body Mass Index (BMI)	Drug or Alcohol Screening	Antibiotic Use for URI
Child Health Care Associates	Onondaga		Y	Y	★★★				★★★	★	★★
Glanz, Lawrence MD	Oneida		Y	Y	★★				★	★	★
Slocum Dickson Medical Group	Oneida Herkimer		Y	Y	★★★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★
Utica Pediatrics PC	Oneida		Y	Y	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★★★



NCQA Recognition: The Physician Practice Connections Program (PPC) recognizes a physician practice that has demonstrated application of clinical information systems, patient education and support, and care management to improve the health care delivered to patients.

It is important to MVP that the data presented accurately represents the performance of each practice. As a result, we only include those practices with at least 300 members. Even with this requirement, there may be other factors such as the prevalence of a given condition within each practice's population, or other variations in the patient mix of each practice, that can impact the reported performance.