National Accountability Dashboard for Quality

NAD-Q

FY-2017 Q4

ACTIVE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (QIP)

The national percentage of ambulatory facilities that have an active Quality Improvement Program (QIP) documented in a policy that includes the collection, aggregation, analysis, and reporting of quality improvement data.

Why is this important?

Active quality improvement programs lead to better and safer care while also a requirement for CMS certification and accreditation.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

88%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

87%

FACILITIES = 30

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100%

ACCREDITED

The national percentage of IHS hospitals and ambulatory facilities that have earned and maintain accreditation by a National Healthcare Accreditation Organization.

Why is this important?

Accreditation indicates the quality and safety of care services at healthcare facilities.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

81%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

97%

FACILITIES = 30

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100%

SAFETY REPORTING

The national percentage of IHS healthcare facilities that access, review, and address patient safety event reports to prevent future similar safety incidents/adverse events.

Why is this important?

Safety reporting leads to prevention of recurring safety risks.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

100%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

93%

FACILITIES = 30

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100%

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The national percentage of facilities that have an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan documented in policy and exercised in accordance with policy.

Why is this important?

An Emergency Preparedness Response Plan ensures readiness for continued service should a major event occur (for example, Severe Winter Storm).

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

100%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

87%

FACILITIES = 30

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100%

PATIENT-CENTERED MEDICAL HOME (PCMH)

The national percentage of Indian Health Service (IHS) ambulatory care facilities that have achieved Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) recognition to promote high quality patient care, enhance the patient experience, support population health and improve the work environment within the Indian Health Service system. PCMH recognition is a recognition of a level of quality of care better than routine accreditation.

Why is this important?

Patient Centered Medical Home recognition indicates care services designed around patients to improve patient outcomes.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

4%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

60%

FACILITIES = 30

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100% BY DECEMBER 2021

OPIOID POLICY

The national percentage of IHS Hospitals and Ambulatory Health Centers with current local policies aligned with current policies established within the Indian Health Manual (IHM) on Chronic Non-Cancer Pain Management and Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs).

Why is this important?

Local opiate policies aligned with Indian Health Manual requirements will improve the appropriateness of opiate prescribing.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

81%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

83%

FACILITIES = 30

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100%

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NAD-Q

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EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) REPORTING

The national percentage of healthcare facilities with an Emergency Department reporting rates for Median Time from ED Arrival to ED Departure for Discharged ED Patients and Left Without Being Seen to ensure the delivery of adequate and timely access to care in emergency departments. Critical Access Hospitals have not been required by CMS in the past to report on these measures. All IHS hospitals are transitioning to report these important outpatient measures.

Why is this important?

Emergency Department quality measures lead to reduced waiting times and earlier patient assessments for emergent conditions.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

58%

FACILITIES = 26

AMBULATORY HEALTH CENTERS

NA

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 100%

EMPLOYEE INFLUENZA VACCINATION

The national percentage of Healthcare Personnel (HCP) who have received the influenza vaccination to protect patient safety and reduce transmission of influenza in healthcare settings. The report reflects data from the 2016-2017 influenza season.

Why is this important?

Health care professionals who receive the influenza vaccination help to reduce the transmission of influenza.

NATIONAL RATE

90%

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 90%

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE VIEWPOINT SURVEY (FEVS) PARTICIPATION

The national percentage of Indian Health Service federal employees completing the annual Employee Viewpoint Survey, during the active survey period and includes an assessment of employee job satisfaction across all federal categories and professions. The report reflects data from the 2017 survey results.

Why is this important?

Assessment of employee job satisfaction help recruit and retain high quality staff.

NATIONAL RATE

36%

IHS NATIONAL TARGET 75%