Lookback Module: What you should know

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Monitoring Health Care Reform through Provider-based Surveys: New Initiatives from the NAMCS & NHAMCS

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Overview

• Background
  – Rationale & Purpose
  – How is it designed?
  – How does it work?

• How can it be used?
  – To understand practice patterns
  – To monitor & evaluate health care reform

• Strengths

• Limitations
Background

- Heart disease is the #1 cause of death in the United States\(^1\)
- Stroke is the #1 cause of long-term disability
- “The intent of the Lookback module is to improve the nation’s ability to monitor and evaluate the quality of clinical care to prevent diseases such as heart disease and stroke.”\(^2\)

Background

• “Combining data from the current visit as well as the prior visits will permit evaluation and monitoring of appropriateness of clinical management ...”

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/nhamcs_participant.htm
The Lookback was designed to capture prevention measures in patients at risk for heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.

The Lookback is triggered when a patient visit has the qualifying criteria and the visit was made to an eligible provider.
Which provider visits are in the Lookback?

NAMCS physicians and community health center health professionals in:

- Cardiology
- Family/general practice
- General internal medicine
- Endocrinology
- Geriatrics
- Obstetrics/gynecology
- Nephrology
- Neurology
Which provider visits are in the Lookback?

NHAMCS outpatient clinics in the areas of:

• General medicine
• Obstetrics/ gynecology
Which patients are included in the Lookback?

- Patients ≥ 18 years old
- Non-pregnant females
- Patients with ≥ 1 visit in the past 12 months
- Patients with ≥ 1 selected chronic condition
Lookback selected conditions

- Cerebrovascular disease/ history of stroke/ transient ischemic attack (TIA)
- Congestive heart failure (CHF)
- Diabetes
- Hyperlipidemia
- Hypertension
- Ischemic heart disease (IHD)
How does the Lookback Module work?

Example Case:
40 year old female
Not pregnant
3 visits in past 12 months
Has diabetes
How does the Lookback Module work?

Visits in the past 12 months

NAMCS '12 Visit
Lookback Data: Visit Lookback

• Family history of coronary heart disease
• Selected chronic condition
• Risk factors
• Preventive care
• Medication & immunization
How does the Lookback Module work?

Lab results in the past 15 months

NAMCS '12 Visit
Lookback Data: Lab results Lookback

- Total cholesterol
- High density lipoprotein (HDL)
- Low density lipoprotein (LDL)
- Triglycerides
- Glycohemoglobin A1C (HgbA1C)
- Fasting blood glucose
How does the Lookback Module work?

- Lab results in the past 15 months
- Lab results
- Visits in the past 12 months
- Visit & lab results
- Follow-up visit
- NAMCS '12 Visit
How can it be used?

- To measure:
  - Appropriate management of heart disease & cerebrovascular disease and related risk factors
    - Blood pressure measurement
    - Height & weight – Body mass index
    - Medications & medication changes
    - Managing medication contraindications
    - Lab results
    - Health education/counseling
How can it be used?

• To measure:
  – Outcomes of heart & cerebrovascular disease management
    • Medication changes

• To understand:
  – State-level variation in heart & cerebrovascular disease management and outcomes
  – Disparities in heart & cerebrovascular disease management and outcomes
How can it be used?

To understand health care reform as it relates to preventive care:

– Tests given
– Immunizations given
– Measurement of blood pressure
– Assessment & plan for controlling the chronic condition(s)
Strengths

• Lookback has the ability to capture:
  – Family history of coronary heart disease
  – Regional-level & state-level estimates
  – Medication & medication changes over time
    • Over the counter
    • Prescription
    • Other therapies
Strengths (continued)

• Lookback has the ability to capture:
  – Lab test results over time
  – Management of the condition
    • Blood pressure
    • Cholesterol
    • Diabetes
Limitations

- The Lookback will not be able to capture:
  - Primary prevention
  - Any visits to other providers to treat the condition
  - Adherence to prescribed medications
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