

Purpose

PRI MEASURES

To provide sample statements that should be included in the radiology report to satisfy specific MIPS Quality Measure specifications.

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(It should be noted that this is just a guide and there may be other acceptable ways to document the quality aspects of a measure. Please be sure to contact a member of the Compliance department if you have questions or would like documentation reviewed.)

****** Indicates changes and/or additional examples for 2017 Reporting

Quality Measure	Sample Documentation(s)	
Claims, Registry Reporti	Claims, Registry Reporting	
145 - Fluoroscopy **	 Exposure Time and Number of Films Fluoroscopy time was X sec/min. Total # of films = xx A total of xx films were taken during the xx sec/min fluoroscopy time No fluoro utilized; Fluoro time = zero; Fluoro – None <u>OR</u> Radiation Exposure Indices **Measure Numerator Update Dosage given in the form of: mGy, DAP Gy-cm², mSv INCLUDING the specific radiation exposure measure: o Skin dose mapping o Peak skin dose (PSD) o Reference air kerma (Ka,r) o Kerma-area product (PKA) Dosage was calculated at 8 mGy according to peak skin dose (PSD) technique. PSD = 10 mGy Skin dose mapping using 6 mGy Reference air kerma = 20 mGy 	
146 - Bi-RADS	 Incomplete, Need additional imaging study (BI-RADS® 0) Negative (BI-RADS® 1) Benign (BI-RADS® 2) Probably Benign (BI-RADS® 3) Suspicious (BI-RADS® 4) Highly suggestive of malignancy (BI-RADS® 5) Known biopsy proven malignancy (BI-RADS® 6) 	
147 - Nuclear Med Bone Scan	 Comparison: MRI L-Spine from 04/10/2016; L-Spine x-ray from 01/21/2016 Current bone scan is compared to patient's bone scan from last year Patient has not had previous imaging studies There are no relevant studies available for comparison at this time 	

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Measurement in Carotid Studies	required to meet the measure criteria. The validating method for CTA/MRA procedures is considered <u>Direct.</u>
Carotid Studies	The validating method for CTA/MRA procedures is considered <u>Direct.</u>
i	 This is typically NASCET criteria.
	 Ex: A 30% stenosis at the origin of the right ICA is identified by NAS criteria.
	 Documentation can also specify a statement such as, "the degree of stenos was calculated in reference to measurements of the distal internal carotid diameter." <u>This means that there must be a statement that any found sten</u> is compared to the distal ICA lumen.
	 Ex: When compared to the distal ICA lumen normal diameter of 4n the degree of stenosis is 75%.
	 If there is NO stenosis identified, the validating method used to make that determination must still be documented.
	• Ex: There is no stenosis found as calculated using NASCET criteria.
	The validating method for the Duplex Ultrasound procedure is considered Indirect.
	 Key terms such a <u>velocities, PSV, EDV</u>, etc. should be referenced throughout the report body.
225 - Reminder	Patient was entered into a reminder system for annual screening mammogram
System for	notification
Mammogram	Due to advanced breast cancer with bone metastasis, the patient has not been ente
	into a reminder system for annual screening mammogram notification.
	Although not mandatory to state in the report, it is recommended in the case of a
405 – Appropriate	Multiple tiny liver lesions were incidentally noted. Follow-up imaging is recommended.
Follow-Up Imaging for	in one year <u>to monitor for any changes</u> .
Incidental Liver,	Due to patient's known colon cancer, follow-up imaging is recommended for the no
Kidney and Adrenal	– 3 mm hepatic lesion <u>to evaluate for mets</u> .
Lesions	
406 – Appropriate Follow-up Imaging for	Follow-up imaging recommended in one year <u>to assess for interval growth</u> of 7 mm sided thyroid nodule.
Incidental Thyroid	
Nodules	In order to monitor changes of multiple incidental thyroid nodules seen on today's exam, follow-up imaging is recommended.
436 – Radiation	
Consideration for	 CT imaging performed using low-dose technique.
Adult CT: Utilization of	Auto Exposure Controls were utilized during the CT exam to meet ALARA standards
Dose Lowering	\square radiation dose reduction.
Techniques	Adjustment of mA and/or kV according to patient size was made
	□ SafeCT was utilized to reduce radiation dose to the patient
	Use of iterative reconstruction technique
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