

reporting obligations. Please rank these requirements in two ways: First, please indicate those that constitute the greatest burden and opportunity cost in terms of limiting the provision of high-quality HIV services. Second, please identify those that provide or have the potential to provide the most benefit for program planning, monitoring, evaluation, or deficiency remediation.

3. Please describe specific recommendations for simplifying grants administration that could address the greatest sources of grantee burden and reduce any associated adverse effects on staff and service provision. What specific changes in federal, state, local, or tribal policies, improvements in public health infrastructure, or other modifications are needed to achieve an optimized balance between data streamlining, reporting burden and outcome monitoring? What specific policies and infrastructure are needed to standardize data requirements at the national, state, and local levels across federal programs supporting HIV/AIDS services?

4. What specific solutions have grantees, sub-grantees, or contractors implemented to manage the administration requirements for data collection, monitoring, and reporting? For example, what tools and strategies have been developed to integrate federal data and reporting requirements, generate reports, monitor local programs, and identify the need for corrective action? What lessons do these hold for how HHS might streamline data collection and lessen administrative burdens for its HIV grantees? And how might the federal government improve the utility of program monitoring data to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of program services implemented for state, local, and tribal governments?

5. As part of its effort, HHS seeks to reduce by at least 20–25 percent data elements collected for monitoring HIV services. What specific recommendations can you offer for eliminating indicators or data elements without affecting adversely HHS's capacity to monitor outcomes of its HIV grants programs? Please estimate the potential improvements these recommendations would yield in terms of personnel time, costs, or other resources saved.

6. What extant HIV data reporting systems or approaches to data reporting are the most effective, efficient, and acceptable for grantees? What recommendations would you offer for facilitating both data reporting and data sharing between funders and grantees? What data from funders are the highest priorities for grantees to monitor

performance, identify services gaps, or otherwise inform resource allocation and program implementation decisions?

7. What approach is recommended for mapping and measuring achievement of reduced HIV reporting burden? Please recommend any relevant publications or reports that may prove illustrative.

Dated: August 8, 2012.

**Ronald O. Valdiserri**,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health,  
Infectious Diseases.

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**BILLING CODE 4150–28–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

#### Request for Information on Quality Measurement Enabled by Health IT—Extension Date for Responses

**AGENCY:** Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Health and Human Services (HHS).

**ACTION:** Notice of extension in comment period.

**SUMMARY:** The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) requests information from the Public, including diversified stakeholders (health information technology (IT) system developers, including vendors; payers, quality measure developers, end-users, clinicians, health care consumers) regarding current successful strategies and challenges regarding quality measurement enabled by health IT. Quality measurement—the assessment of the timeliness, completeness and appropriateness of preventive services, diagnostic services, and treatment provided in health care—has been most generally conducted via paper chart information capture, manual chart abstraction, and the analysis of administrative claims data. Through this notice, the comment period has been extended. The subject matter content remains unchanged from the original notice which was previously published on July 20, 2012 ([www.GPO.gov/fdsys/PKG/FR-2012-07-20/html/2012-17530.htm](http://www.GPO.gov/fdsys/PKG/FR-2012-07-20/html/2012-17530.htm))

**DATES:** Submit comments on or before September 21, 2012.

**ADDRESSES:** Electronic responses are preferred and should be addressed to [HIT-PTQ@AHRQ.hhs.gov](mailto:HIT-PTQ@AHRQ.hhs.gov). Non-electronic responses will also be accepted. Please send by mail to: Rebecca Roper, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Attention: HIT-Enabled QM RFI Responses, 540 Gaither

Road, Room 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Phone: 301–427–1535.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Please identify in the subject line of emails that you are inquiring about the “Question about HIT-enabled QM RFI”. Contact Angela Nunley, email: [Angela.Nunley@AHRQ.hhs.gov](mailto:Angela.Nunley@AHRQ.hhs.gov), Phone: 301–427–1505, or, Rebecca Roper, email: [Rebecca.Roper@AHRQ.hhs.gov](mailto:Rebecca.Roper@AHRQ.hhs.gov), Phone: 301–427–1535.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Health information technology (IT), such as, electronic health records (EHR) which may include clinical decision support and health information exchange, has seen a tremendous increase in adoption in recent years. Some institutions have successfully used health IT to generate health IT-enabled quality measures which may be retooled versions of established paper-based or administrative data-driven quality measures or (preferably) they are “de novo” quality measures that were developed with the capabilities of health IT in mind. These new health IT-enabled quality measures seek to leverage the use of electronic clinical data capture, analysis and reporting to measure and report electronically enabled quality measures in order to facilitate improvements in the quality of care provided. AHRQ supports research to improve health care quality through enhancements in the safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care available to all Americans. Through this RFI, AHRQ is seeking information related to successful strategies and/or remaining challenges encountered regarding the development of health IT-enabled quality measure development and reporting.

Health IT has the potential to advance quality measurement and reporting through the use of efficient automated data collection, analysis, processing, and its ability to facilitate information exchange among and across care settings, providers, and patients. Quality measurement enabled by health IT, referred to as health IT-enabled quality measurement, is an emerging field. There are numerous perspectives on how to achieve the future state of quality measurement. These varied perspectives sometimes include competing choices and challenges: (1) Underdeveloped or unavailable infrastructure (e.g., whether the measure set should be extensive or parsimonious); (2) incompleteness of the measure set (e.g., developing measures that matter to consumers, how to measure value); and (3) technology

challenges (e.g., how might unstructured data be captured in the EHR to be used for measurement, if and how to integrate patient-generated and clinician-generated data).

In preparation for the development of this RFI, AHRQ generated a high-level overview of the current state of quality measurement through health IT, challenges facing the advancement of quality measurement enabled by health IT, a partial catalog of current efforts seeking to address those challenges, and, possibilities for the next generation of health IT-enabled quality measurement. This report, "An environmental snapshot — Quality Measurement Enabled by Health IT: Overview, Possibilities, and Challenges" can be found at <http://healthit.AHRQ.gov/HealthITEnabledQualityMeasurement/Snapshot.pdf>.

AHRQ is committed to garnering further insight in order to facilitate meaningful advancements in the next generation of quality measurement. Through this Request for Information AHRQ is seeking information on the building blocks of health IT-enabled quality measurement in terms of perspectives, practicalities, and priorities. Responses will be used in conjunction with deliberative activities to inform the development of a summary report to be released to the public approximately in summer 2013.

Respondents should note that this Request for Information is completely voluntary; respondents are welcome to address as many of the questions posed as they wish.

AHRQ would appreciate if you clearly indicate the number of the question area to which you are providing a response. This RFI is for planning purposes only. Responses to this are not offers, cannot be accepted by the Government to form a binding contract, and are not intended to influence regulation.

#### Questions Regarding Quality Measurement Enabled by Health IT

1. Briefly describe what motivates your interest in clinically-informed quality measures through health information technology. To what extent is your interest informed by a particular role (e.g., provider, payer, government, vendor, quality measure developer, quality improvement organization, standards organization, consumer advocate) in this area?

2. Whose voices are not being heard or effectively engaged at the crucial intersection of health IT and quality measurement? What non-regulatory approaches could facilitate enhanced engagement of these parties?

3. Some quality measures of interest have been more difficult to generate, such as measures of greater interest to consumers, measures to assess value, specialty-specific measures, measures across care settings (i.e., measures enabled by health information exchange), and measures that take into account variations in risk. Describe the infrastructure that would be needed to ensure development of such measures.

4. What health IT-enabled quality measures, communication channels, and/or technologies are needed to better engage consumers either as contributors of quality information or as users of quality information?

5. How do we motivate measure developers to create new health IT-enabled quality measures (which are distinct from existing measures which were retooled into electronically-produced quality measures) that leverage the unique data available through health IT? Please provide examples of where this has been successfully. What new measures are in the pipeline to leverage data available through health IT?

6. Describe how quality measurement and "real-time" reporting could inform clinical activity, and the extent to which it could be considered synonymous with clinical decision support.

7. Among health IT-enabled quality measures you are seeking to generate in a reliable fashion, including the currently proposed Meaningful Use Stage 2 measure set, what types of advances and/or strategies for e-measure generation if pursued, would support more efficient generation of quality measures?

8. Many EHR, HIE, and other health IT vendors are developing software code to support measures. Tools such as the Measure Authoring Tool (MAT) were created to improve efficiencies in the process of creating and implementing eMeasures. What additional approaches might be used to enable consistent, accurate, and efficient quality measurement when using health IT?

9. How do you see the establishment and adoption of data standards impacting the future of health IT-enabled quality measurement? For what types of quality measures should a combination of natural language processing and structured data be considered?

10. Much support has been voiced for the need of longitudinal data in quality measurement. What are the strengths and weaknesses of different information architectures and technologies to support health IT-enabled quality measurement across time and care settings? How can data reuse (capture

once, use many times) be supported in different models? What examples might you provide of successful longitudinal health IT-enabled quality measurement (across time and/or across multiples care settings)?

11. What are the most effective means by which to educate providers on the importance of health IT-enabled quality measurement and how clinical information is used to support health IT-enabled quality measurement and reporting? How can providers be better engaged in the health IT-enabled quality measurement process?

12. What is the best way to facilitate bi-directional communication between vendors and measure developers to facilitate collaboration in health IT-enabled measure development?

13. To what extent do you anticipate adopting payment models that use quality measurement informed by electronic clinical records (as opposed to exclusively using claims data)? What strategies are you pursuing to gain access to clinical data and test the reliability of health IT-enabled clinical outcome measures? How do you anticipate sharing quality measure results with consumers and other stakeholders?

14. What tools, systems, and/or strategies has your organization been using to aggregate information from various EHRs and other health IT for use in quality measurement? What strategies is your organization pursuing to move toward greater automation in quality measurement?

15. Please describe scalable programs, demonstrations, or solutions (domestic or internationally) that show material progress toward quality measurement enabled by health IT.

#### Reference Material

Anderson KM, Marsh CA, Isenstein H, Flemming AC, Reynolds J. An Environmental Snapshot: Health IT-enabled Quality Measurement: Efforts, Challenges, and Possibilities (Prepared by Booz Allen Hamilton, under Contract No. HHS290200900024I.) AHRQ Publication No. 12-0061-EF. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. July 2012. See: <http://healthit.AHRQ.gov/HealthITEnabledQualityMeasurement/Snapshot.pdf>

Dated: August 15, 2012.

**Carolyn M. Clancy,**  
AHRQ Director.

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