

Why Here? Why Now?

SCBOI Relaunch

Nov. 8, 2023

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Why here? Why now?



Why focus on the perinatal period in South Carolina?

The health of infants and mothers serves as an indicator, of the overall health of a community. In South Carolina, 364 babies died in 2020 before reaching their first birthday and approximately 14 mothers died in the perinatal period. Our rates of infant and maternal deaths are significantly higher than the national rate.

In South Carolina, we lose a baby every day and a mom every month.

Many of these deaths are avoidable.

We can and must do better.

There are clear racial inequities in infant and maternal mortality – African-American babies and mothers die at more than twice the rate of whites. Racial disparities in prematurity and low birthweight, the most common cause of infant mortality, persist even when African-Americans don't have other common risks (such as tobacco use, obesity, chronic diseases, Medicaid eligibility, or low education level).

Opportunities to Improve Maternal and Infant Health





strategies to improve maternal and infant health

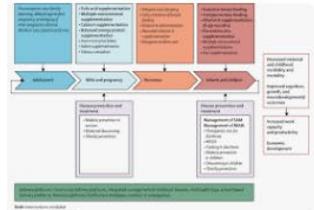


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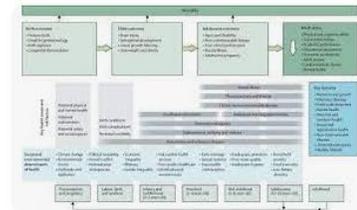
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The Lancet maternal and child nutrition ...



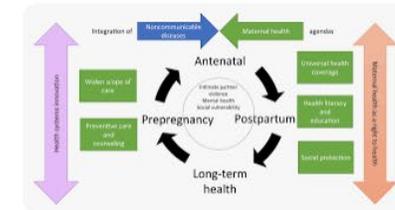
The Lancet evidence-based interventions ...



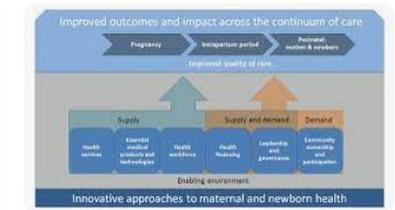
The Lancet maternal and child malnutrition ...



Reproductive Health - BioMed Central maternal and newborn health care...



Obstetrics and Gynecology - Wiley maternal morbidity ...



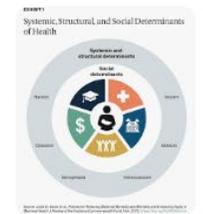
BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth - BioMed Central improving maternal and newborn health ...



CDC Preventing Pregnancy-Rel...



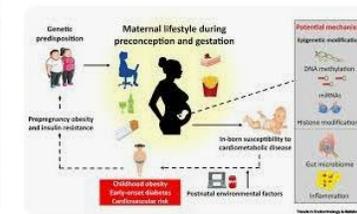
Frontiers Improve Maternal Mental Health ...



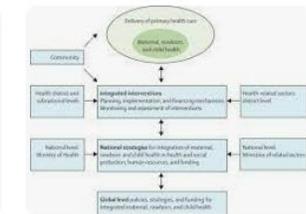
Commonwealth Fund Policies Reducing M...



BMC Public Health - BioMed Central maternal health ...



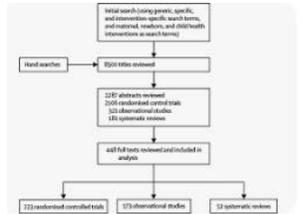
Cell Press Maternal Lifestyle Interventions ...



The Lancet health interventions for women ...



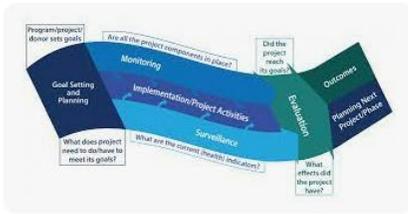
Women Deliver Improving Maternal & Newborn Care ...



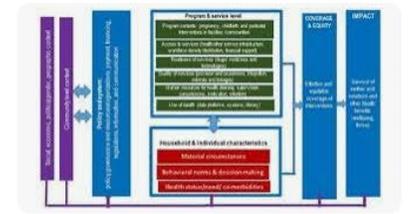
The Lancet maternal, newborn, and child surviva...



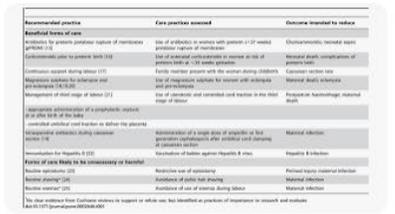
CDC Perinatal Quality Collabo...



CDC Child Health Programs ...



Frontiers Advancing maternal and perinatal health ...



PLOS Pregnancy and Childbirth ...



Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Maternal and Child Health Center India ...

Focused Strategies in Infant and Maternal Care for SCDHHS

- Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM)
- Community Health Workers (CHWs)
- Hospital Quality Achievement Program (QAP)
- Managed Care Organization (MCO) Program Improvement Projects
- Quality through Technology and Innovation in Pediatrics (QTIP)

Focused Measures in HEDIS and CMS Core Set

HEDIS:

Prevention and equity

- Women's Reproductive Health
 - Prenatal Check Ups
 - Postpartum Care
 - Prenatal Immunizations
- Cancer Screening
 - Breast Cancer Screening
 - Cervical Cancer Screening
- Equity
 - Race and ethnicity of members
- Other Preventative Services
 - Chlamydia screening

2023 and 2024 Core Set of Maternal and Perinatal Health Measures for Medicaid and CHIP (Maternity Core Set)

To support CMS's maternal and perinatal health-focused efforts, CMS identified a core set of 9 measures for voluntary reporting by state Medicaid and CHIP agencies. This Core Set, which consists of 6 measures from the Child Core Set and 3 measures from the Adult Core Set, will be used by CMS to measure and evaluate progress toward improvement of maternal and perinatal health in Medicaid and CHIP.

NQF #	CMS Core Set	Measure Steward	Measure Name	Data Collection Method
1382	Child	CDC	Live Births Weighing Less Than 2,500 Grams (LBW-CH)	State vital records
1392	Child	NCQA	Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life (W30-CH)	Administrative
1517*	Child	NCQA	Prenatal and Postpartum Care: Timeliness of Prenatal Care (PPC-CH)	Administrative or hybrid
1517*	Adult	NCQA	Prenatal and Postpartum Care: Postpartum Care (PPC-AD)	Administrative or hybrid
2902	Child	OPA	Contraceptive Care – Postpartum Women Ages 15 to 20 (CCP-CH)	Administrative
2902	Adult	OPA	Contraceptive Care – Postpartum Women Ages 21 to 44 (CCP-AD)	Administrative
2903/ 2904	Child	OPA	Contraceptive Care – All Women Ages 15 to 20 (CCW-CH)	Administrative
2903/ 2904	Adult	OPA	Contraceptive Care – All Women Ages 21 to 44 (CCW-AD)	Administrative
NA	Child	CDC	Low-Risk Cesarean Delivery (LRCD-CH)	State vital records

More information on Updates to the 2023 and 2024 Child and Adult Core Health Care Quality Measurement Sets is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/performance-measurement/adult-and-child-health-care-quality-measures/childrens-health-care-quality-measures/index.html> and <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/performance-measurement/adult-and-child-health-care-quality-measures/adult-health-care-quality-measures/index.html>. A resource that provides a history of the measures included in the Child and Adult Core Sets is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/core-set-history-table.pdf>.

* This measure is no longer endorsed by NQF.

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; NCQA = National Committee for Quality Assurance; NQF = National Quality Forum; OPA = U.S. Office of Population Affairs.

The complete list of 2023 and 2024 Child Core Set measures is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/2023-child-core-set.pdf>.

The complete list of 2023 and 2024 Adult Core Set measures is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/2023-adult-core-set.pdf>.

2023 MCO Star Ratings for HEDIS Measures

HEDIS Measure	SC's Medicaid Managed Care Plan Ratings				
Women's Reproductive Health	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	3
Prenatal Check Ups	3	4	3	3	5
Postpartum Care	2	3	3	3	2
Prenatal Immunizations	2	2	2	2	2
Cancer Screening	3	4	3	3.5	1
Breast Cancer Screening	3	4	3	3	NA
Cervical Cancer Screening	3	4	3	4	1
Equity					
Race and ethnicity of members	5	5	5	5	5
Other Preventative Services					
Chlamydia screening	4	3	3	3	3
Flu Shots	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Smoking Advice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

SCBOI

AIM Bundles

“Patient Safety Bundles are a structured way of improving the processes of care and patient outcomes. They are clinical condition-specific and follow an evidence-based, 5R structure, that when performed collectively and reliably have been proven to improve patient outcomes.”



<https://saferbirth.org/patient-safety-bundles/>

CHWs

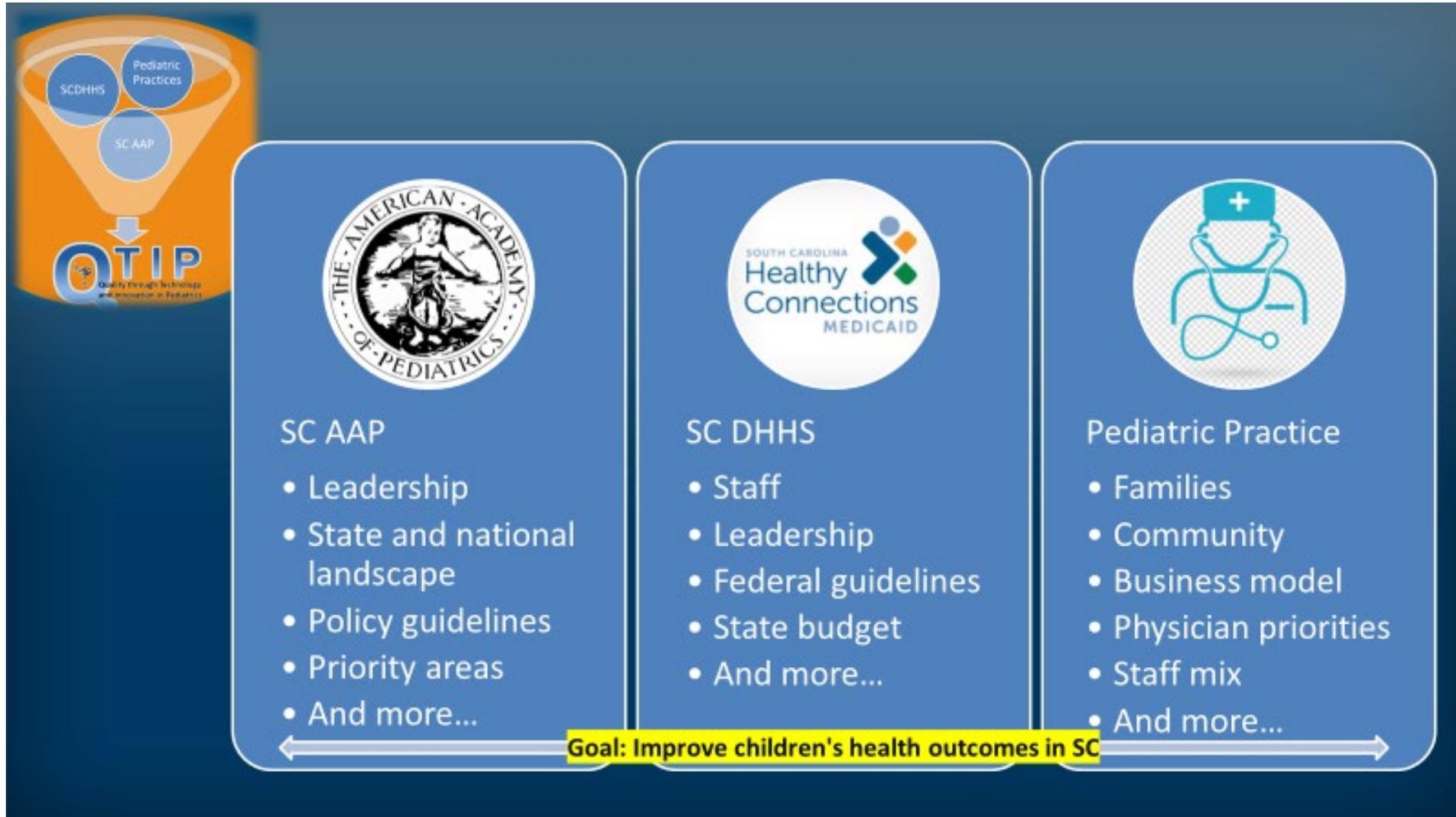
- Data demonstrating both improved outcomes and reduced healthcare costs through enhancing access to care and health equity
- CHW resource index
 - Infant mortality focus
 - Family Solutions of the Lowcountry: 65% reduction in African American infant mortality rate
 - Birth Matters: Saved Spartanburg over \$1.4 million through decreased Cesarean sections (C-sections) and NICU admissions
- SCDHHS has a pilot with Center for Community Health Alignment to expand and evaluate CHWs in multiple areas of state
- Several MCOs already contract with CHWs

Hospital Quality Achievement Program: Maternal Care

Improve Maternal Care

- **Goal #1:** Decrease percentage of enrollees with elective vaginal deliveries or elective cesarean sections at ≥ 37 and < 39 weeks of gestation completed
- **Goal #2:** Decrease percentage of nulliparous enrollees with a term, singleton baby in a vertex position delivered by C-section
- **Goal #3:** Decrease percentage of enrollees with live births that weighed less than 2,500 grams

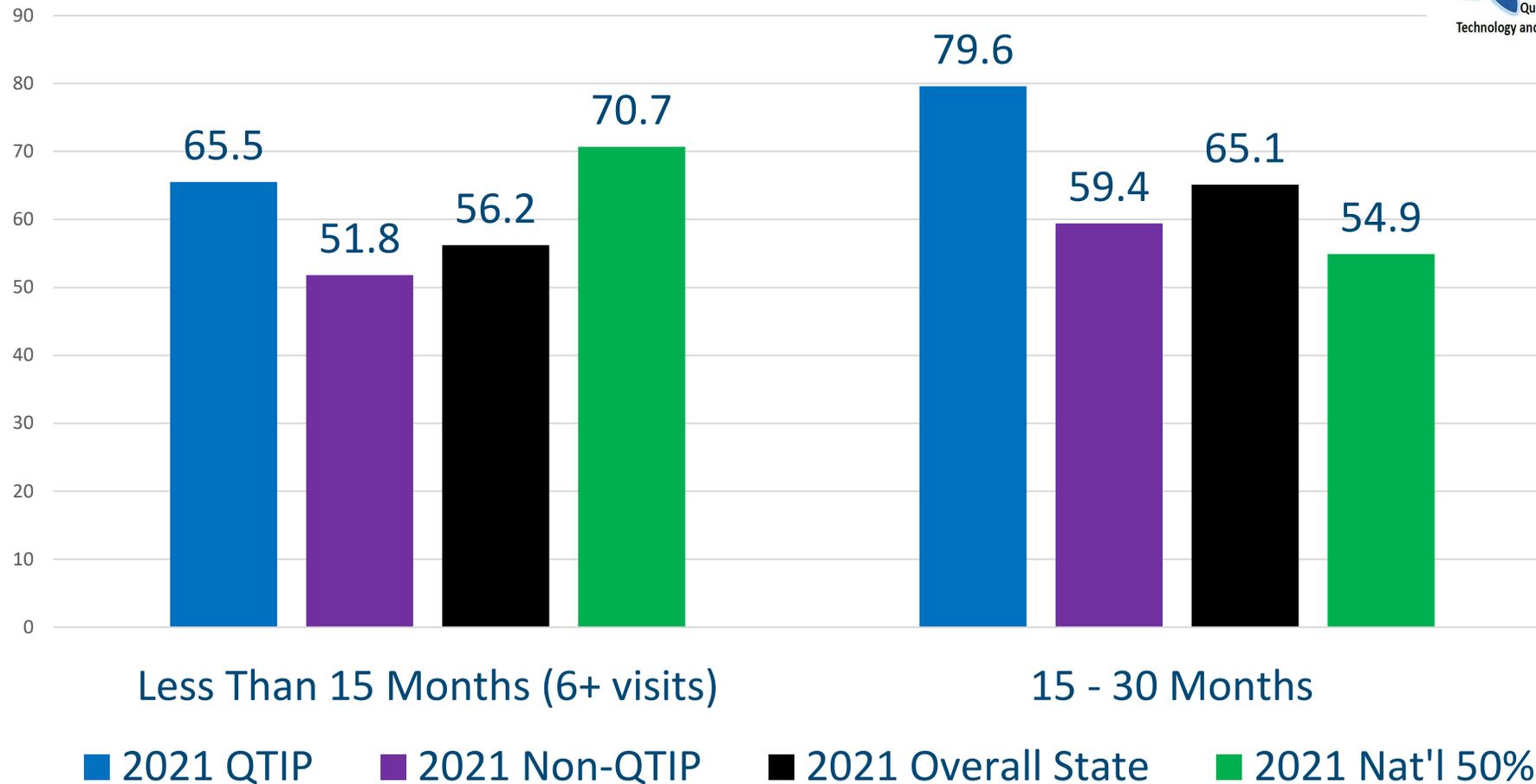
QTIP



2021 QTIP HEDIS-like Administrative Claims Data



Well-child Care in the First 30 Months of Life



For Today

