

Using CIHI interRAI Quality Indicators

BCCPA 47th Annual Conference

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Canadian Institute for Health Information

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Land Acknowledgement

I acknowledge with respect that this meeting is taking place on the unceded shared territory of the Squamish Nation and Lil'wat Nation.

PURPOSE



- To demonstrate how CIHI long-term care quality indicators can drive quality improvement initiatives
- To provide an overview of how to locate CIHI quality indicators in CIHI's available services

What is the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)?

Vision

**Better data.
Better decisions.
Healthier Canadians.**

Mandate

Deliver comparable and actionable information to accelerate improvements in health care, health system performance and population health across the continuum of care

Strategic goals



Be a trusted source of standards and quality data



Expand analytical tools to support measurement of health systems



Produce actionable analysis and accelerate its adoption

Priority themes and populations

Themes

Patient experience
Quality and safety
Outcomes
Value for money



Health system performance

Populations

Seniors and aging
Mental health and addictions
First Nations, Inuit and Métis
Children and youth



Foundation



Our people



Stakeholder engagement and partnerships



Privacy and security

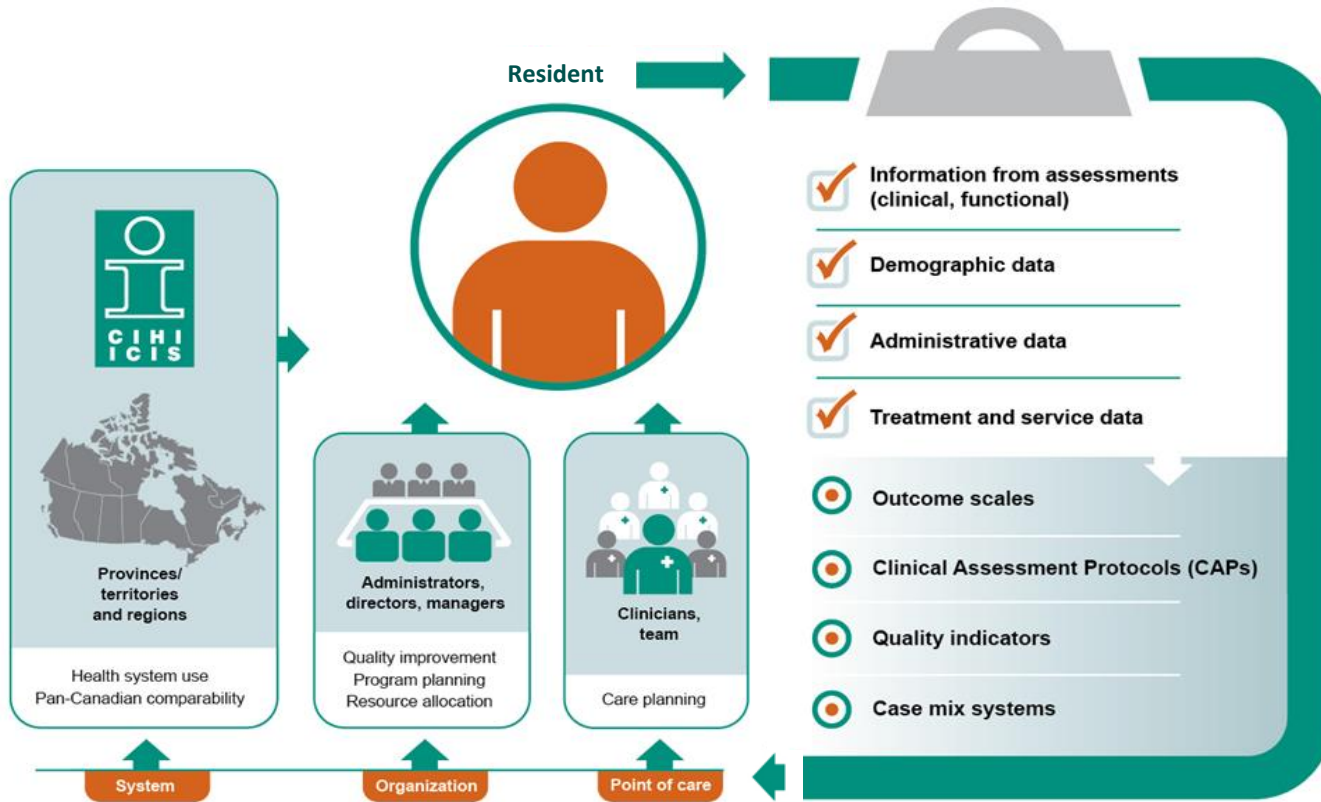


Information technology

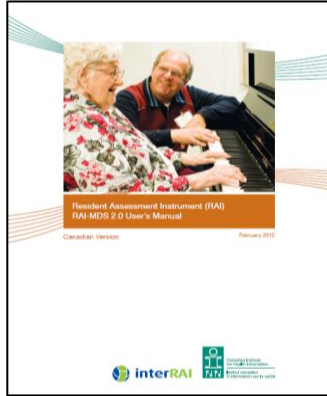
Values

Respect • Integrity • Collaboration • Excellence • Innovation

Standardized assessments drive better care



Long-term care quality indicators



Continuing Care Reporting System (CCRS)

RAI-MDS 2.0



Integrated interRAI Reporting System (IRRS)

interRAI LTCF

Developed by interRAI and supported by CIHI.

Over 30 quality indicators:



Safety



Health status



Physical function

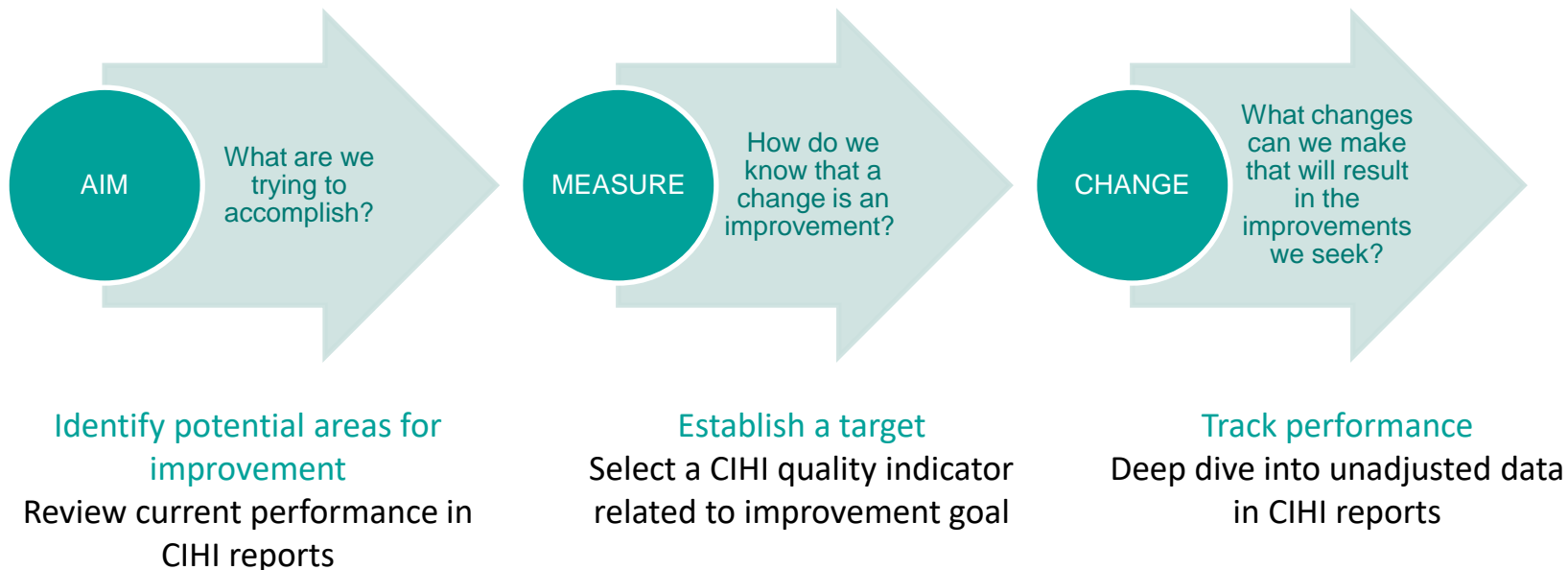


Mental function

Use in quality improvement initiatives

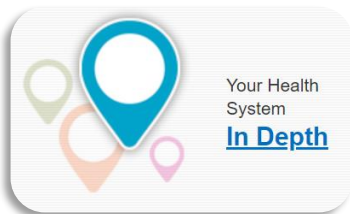
Indicators support a common language of quality across all organizations and help set quality improvement goals.

The improvement process



Find the CIHI quality indicators (public reports)

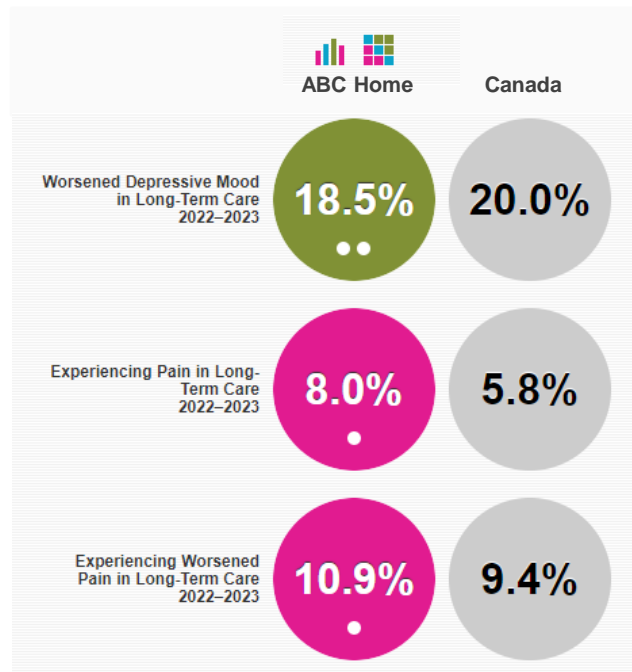
Public Reporting



9 quality indicators with
risk adjustment

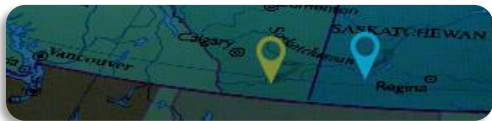
Your Health System
<https://yourhealthsystem.cihi.ca/>

Examples



Find the CIHI quality indicators (private reports)

Secure Reporting



35 quality indicators in RAI-MDS
2.0 (CCRS)

34 quality indicators in the new
interRAI LTCF (IRRS)

Requires log in to CIHI Profile

<https://secure.cihi.ca/userprofile/self-service/affiliation>

The screenshot shows the 'CCRS Reports Home' interface. It features a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Interactive Map', 'Quality Indicator Trend', and 'CCRS Topics & Associated Reports'. Below this is a section titled 'Take the Tour of CCRS Reports' with a list of six items: 1. CCRS Reports Overview, 2. Interactive Map, 3. Quick Reports (highlighted), 4. Organization Reports, 5. Building CCRS eReports, and 6. Explore More CIHI Reports. The main content area is titled 'Quick Reports' and includes a description: 'Quick Reports are easy-to-access, pre-defined reports that provide answers to common business questions. For instructions on planning your CCRS eReports using building blocks, please navigate to the "Building CCRS eReports" page.' There are six report thumbnails: 'A. Scales by Fiscal Quarter' (table), 'B. Scales at Last Fiscal Quarter' (horizontal bar chart), 'C. QIs by Fiscal Quarter' (line chart), 'D. QIs at Last Fiscal Quarter' (horizontal bar chart), 'E. RUG (RUG 44 Hierarchy) by Fiscal Quarter' (table), and 'F. RUG (RUG 44 Hierarchy) at Last Fiscal Quarter' (horizontal bar chart). A sidebar on the left contains 'RWPD Reports', 'User-Defined Reports', and 'My Reports'. A link 'Click here to access Quick Reports' is at the bottom.

Understand the Indicator

Restraint Use in Long-Term Care

This indicator provides the percentage of long-term care residents in daily physical restraints. Lower is better. It means that a lower percentage of long-term care residents were in daily physical restraints.

Data updated: November 2023 **Data availability:** 2018 to 2022 (fiscal years)

Geographic coverage: Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon **Reporting level:** Province/Territory, Region, Facility, Corporation

[Show more +](#)

Data **Methodology**

[Download CSV](#)

- Identifying Information
- Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks
- Availability of Results
- Result Updates
- Indicator Calculation**
- Quality Statement
- References

The Indicator's webpage will provide:

- Definition of indicator
- Methodology to calculating results (e.g., inclusion/exclusion criteria)
- Interpretation of the indicator
- Data source and limitations of the data
- Availability of results, including equity breakdowns

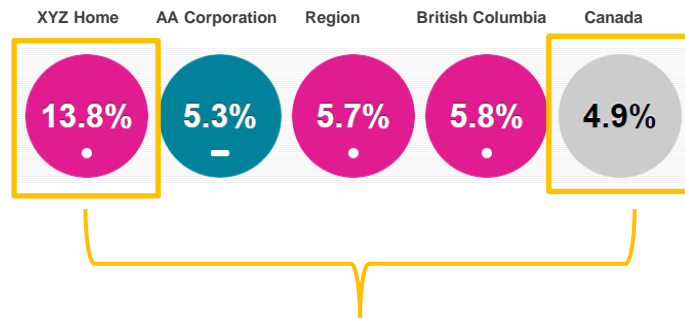
Perhaps of particular importance, is to **understand inclusions and exclusions in calculating the indicator**. Which residents were included? What assessments were included? What data elements were included?

You can find this under '*Indicator Calculation*' section.

Analyze the results

Let's take a look at the long-term quality indicator, 'Restraint Use in Long-Term Care'

Background, Interpretation and Benchmarks	
Rationale	Long-term quality indicators were developed by interRAI , an international research network, to provide organizations with measures of quality across key domains, including physical and cognitive function, safety and quality of life. Each indicator is adjusted for resident characteristics that are related to the outcome and independent of quality of care. The indicators can be used by quality leaders to drive continuous improvement efforts. They are also used to communicate with key stakeholders through report cards and accountability agreements.
Interpretation	Lower is better. It means that a lower percentage of residents had moderate daily pain or horrible/excruciating pain at any frequency.
HSP Framework	Improve health status of Canadians
Dimension	
Areas of Need	Living With Illness, Disability or Reduced Function
Targets/Benchmarks	None

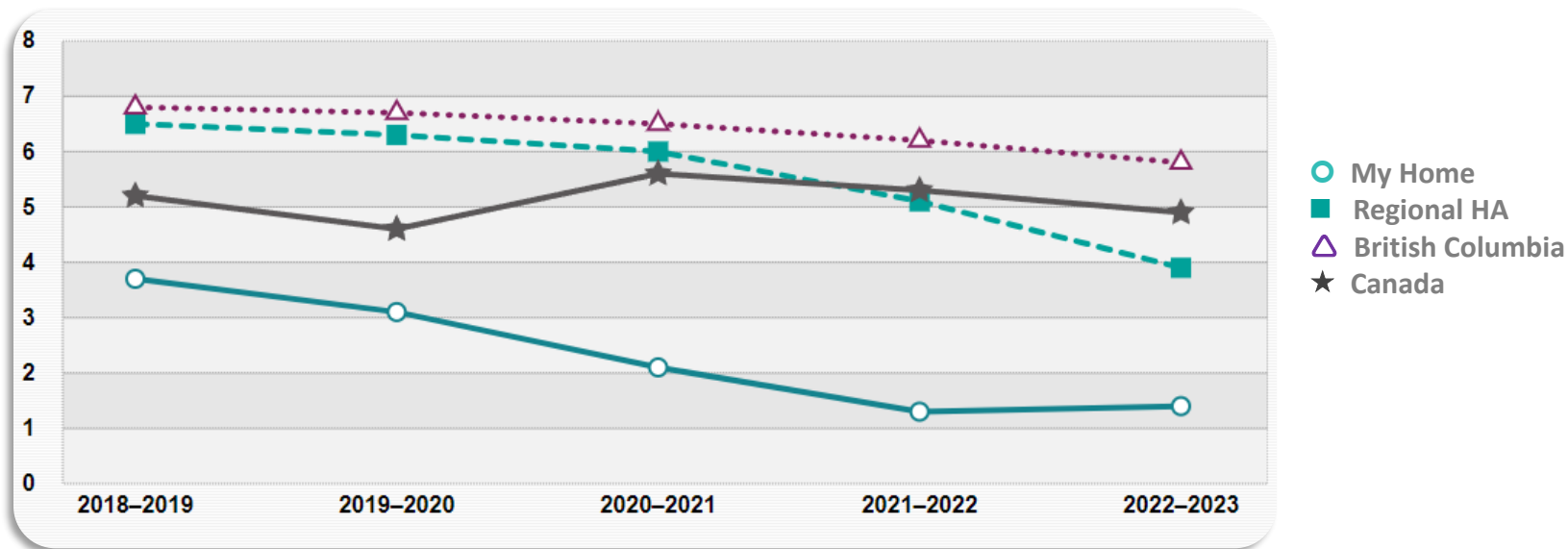


In this example, "XYZ Home" is pink-coded, which means it's **below the national average**

For this indicator, are higher rates desirable or not desirable? **Not desirable**

Look at the trend

Restraint Use in Long-Term Care



Directionality of the indicator should also be considered.

As mentioned, an increasing trend is **less** desirable for this indicator. Analyzing trending requires at least 3 data points. You can also read the 'Quality Statement' on the Indicator's webpage to identify if any trending results should be interpreted with caution.

Consider adding equity breakdowns

Helps in understanding whether some subgroups in a population would benefit from targeted approaches, programs and policies.

	RAI-MDS (CCRS)	interRAI LTCF (IRRS)
Age	✓	✓
Education	Partially available	✗
Gender	✓	✓
Geographic location (urban or rural/remote)	✓	✓
Income	Partially available	Partially available
Indigenous identity*	Partially available	✓
Racialized group	✗	✗
Sex	✓	✓

*CIHI recommends that the collection, analysis, reporting and interpretation of Indigenous data be done in partnership with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and align with Indigenous data sovereignty principles.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information. [Measuring Health Inequalities: A Toolkit — Equity Stratifier Inventory](#). Ottawa, ON: CIHI; 2022.

Upcoming Webinar



Lunch & Learn:
What's Different? An overview of the interRAI LTCF and CIHI's new reporting system

 **BC Care Providers Association**
EngAgeBC

 **CIHI**
ici's

Learn about the interRAI LTCF and how it differs from the RAI MDS 2.0

Wednesday Sep 25, 2024, 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM

Sign up with BC Care Provider Association or through this link [Lunch & Learn: What's Different?](#)



APPENDIX

Calculation of a quality indicator

An indicator corresponds to item(s)/codes on an assessment

$$\frac{\text{Numerator } \text{item(s) coded}}{\text{Denominator } \text{"valid assessments"*}} \times 100 = \text{Q.I. Percentage}$$

- First assessment not included
- **Indicator-specific exclusion criteria (items) applied**
- Two assessments required to calculate incidence indicators

Useful links

- Public reporting: [Your Health System](#) and [Quick Stats](#)
- CIHI Data User Guide: [Long-Term Care](#)
- [Indicatory Library](#) (search by keyword or available filters)
- [Equity stratifiers](#) and [toolkit](#)



Canadian Institute for Health Information

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