Following is an overview of the clinical quality measures in GIQuIC that can be reported to CMS for the Quality performance category of the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) via the GIQuIC Qualified Clinical Data Registry (QCDR) for the 2023 program year. Additional detail on GIQuIC’s QCDR measures available for public reporting follows on the subsequent pages.

The GIQuIC 2023 QCDR has been approved to support individual eligible clinician, group, and virtual group reporting to the Quality, Improvement Activities, and Promoting Interoperability performance categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Outcome/High-Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIQIC25</td>
<td>Screening Colonoscopy Adenoma Detection Rate - Female</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIQIC24</td>
<td>Screening Colonoscopy Adenoma Detection Rate - Male</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIQIC23</td>
<td>Appropriate follow-up interval based on pathology findings in screening colonoscopy</td>
<td>High-Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHCR4</td>
<td>Repeat screening or surveillance colonoscopy recommended within one year due to inadequate/poor bowel preparation</td>
<td>High-Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPP185</td>
<td>Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps – Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</td>
<td>High-Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPP320</td>
<td>Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</td>
<td>High-Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPP439</td>
<td>Age Appropriate Screening Colonoscopy</td>
<td>High-Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIQIC10</td>
<td>Appropriate management of anticoagulation in the peri-procedural period rate – EGD</td>
<td>High-Priority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GIQIC25: Screening Colonoscopy Adenoma Detection Rate - Female

**Description:** The percentage of female patients aged 45 to 75 years with at least one conventional adenoma or colorectal cancer detected during screening colonoscopy.

**Denominator:** Female patients aged 45 to 75 years undergoing a screening colonoscopy

**Denominator Exceptions:** Documentation that neoplasm detected in a female patient is only diagnosed as traditional serrated adenoma, sessile serrated polyp, or sessile serrated adenoma

**Denominator Exclusions:** Documentation the colonoscopy is in follow up to a positive stool-based colorectal cancer screening test

**Numerator:** Number of female patients aged 45 to 75 years with at least one conventional adenoma or colorectal cancer detected during screening colonoscopy

**Rationale and Supported Evidence:**
The United States Preventive Services Task Force has recommended screening colonoscopy for adults, beginning at age 45 and continuing until age 75 (aged 50-75 is a Grade A recommendation, 45-49 is a Grade B recommendation). Screening exams are those performed to detect lesions in the absence of signs, symptoms, or personal history of colon neoplasia. The adenoma detection rate is an independent predictor of risk of developing colorectal cancer between screening colonoscopies. However, studies have documented wide variation in adenoma detection rates, illustrating the need for measuring and monitoring this metric for endoscopists. The adenoma detection rate varies between genders, with a lower rate demonstrated in women. Multi-specialty and stakeholder guidelines support the importance of measuring the adenoma detection rate in the prevention of colorectal cancer. Guidelines and the supporting literature support performance targets for adenoma detection rate of 25% for a mixed gender population (20% in women and 30% in men).

The removal of adenomatous polyps during a screening colonoscopy is associated with a lower risk of subsequent colorectal cancer incidence and mortality. Higher adenoma detection rates (> 25% in a mixed gender population OR 20% in women and 30% in men) are associated with significant protection against incident colorectal cancer in the five years following screening colonoscopy.

**High priority status:** Yes, Intermediate Outcome

**Measure type:** Outcome

**Care Setting:** Outpatient Services

**Number of performance rates required for measures:** 1

**Traditional vs. inverse measure:** Traditional

**Proportional, continuous variable, outcome, and ratio measure indicator:** Proportional

**If the measure is risk adjusted:** No

**Submission pathway:** MIPS Qualified Clinical Data Registry

**National Quality Strategy (NQS) domain:** Effective Clinical Care

**Meaningful Measure Area:** Preventative Care
GIQIC24: Screening Colonoscopy Adenoma Detection Rate - Male

**Description:** The percentage of male patients aged 45 to 75 years with at least one conventional adenoma or colorectal cancer detected during screening colonoscopy.

**Denominator:** Male patients aged 45 to 75 years undergoing a screening colonoscopy

**Denominator Exceptions:** Documentation that neoplasm detected in a male patient is only diagnosed as traditional serrated adenoma, sessile serrated polyp, or sessile serrated adenoma

**Denominator Exclusions:** Documentation the colonoscopy is in follow up to a positive stool-based colorectal cancer screening test

**Numerator:** Number of male patients aged 45 to 75 years with at least one conventional adenoma or colorectal cancer detected during screening colonoscopy

**Rationale and Supported Evidence:**
The United States Preventive Services Task Force has recommended screening colonoscopy for adults, beginning at age 45 and continuing until age 75 (aged 50-75 is a Grade A recommendation, 45-49 is a Grade B recommendation). Screening exams are those performed to detect lesions in the absence of signs, symptoms, or personal history of colon neoplasia. The adenoma detection rate is an independent predictor of risk of developing colorectal cancer between screening colonoscopies. However, studies have documented wide variation in adenoma detection rates, illustrating the need for measuring and monitoring this metric for endoscopists. The adenoma detection rate varies between genders, with a lower rate demonstrated in women. Multi-specialty and stakeholder guidelines support the importance of measuring the adenoma detection rate in the prevention of colorectal cancer. Guidelines and the supporting literature support performance targets for adenoma detection rate of 25% for a mixed gender population (20% in women and 30% in men). The removal of adenomatous polyps during a screening colonoscopy is associated with a lower risk of subsequent colorectal cancer incidence and mortality. Higher adenoma detection rates (> 25% in a mixed gender population OR 20% in women and 30% in men) are associated with significant protection against incident colorectal cancer in the five years following screening colonoscopy.

**High priority status:** Yes, Intermediate Outcome

**Measure type:** Outcome

**Care Setting:** Outpatient Services

**Number of performance rates required for measures:** 1

**Traditional vs. inverse measure:** Traditional

**Proportional, continuous variable, outcome, and ratio measure indicator:** Proportional

**If the measure is risk adjusted:** No

**Submission pathway:** MIPS Qualified Clinical Data Registry

**National Quality Strategy (NQS) domain:** Effective Clinical Care

**Meaningful Measure Area:** Preventative Care
GIQIC23: Appropriate follow-up interval based on pathology findings in screening colonoscopy

**Description:** Percentage of procedures among average-risk patients aged 45 to 75 years receiving a screening colonoscopy with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings who had a follow-up interval consistent with US Multi-Society Task Force (USMSTF) recommendations for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report.

**Denominator:** All complete and adequately prepped screening colonoscopies of average-risk patients aged 45 to 75 years with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of

- (Strata 1) only hyperplastic polyps
- (Strata 2) findings of 1-2 tubular adenoma(s)
- (Strata 3) findings of 3-4 tubular adenomas
- (Strata 4) findings of 5-10 tubular adenomas
- (Strata 5) Advanced Neoplasm (≥ 10 mm, high grade dysplasia, villous component)
- (Strata 6) Sessile serrated polyp ≥ 10 mm OR sessile serrated polyp with dysplasia OR traditional serrated adenoma

**Denominator Exceptions:**

- (Strata 1) Patients aged 66 to 75 or polyps were removed via piecemeal
- (Strata 2) Patients aged 66 to 75 or polyps were removed via piecemeal
- (Strata 3) Patients aged 66 to 75 or polyps were removed via piecemeal
- (Strata 4) Patients aged 66 to 75 or polyps were removed via piecemeal
- (Strata 5) polyps were removed via piecemeal
- (Strata 6) polyps were removed via piecemeal

**Denominator Exclusions:**

- (Strata 1) ≥ 21 hyperplastic polyps or the number of polyps removed does not equal the number of polyps retrieved or Use of endoscopic mucosal resection
- (Strata 2) The number of polyps removed does not equal the number of polyps retrieved or Use of endoscopic mucosal resection
- (Strata 3) The number of polyps removed does not equal the number of polyps retrieved or Use of endoscopic mucosal resection
- (Strata 4) The number of polyps removed does not equal the number of polyps retrieved or Use of endoscopic mucosal resection
- (Strata 5) Colonoscopy with findings of > 10 adenomas or findings of adenocarcinoma or Use of endoscopic mucosal resection
- (Strata 6) Colonoscopy with findings of > 10 adenomas or findings of adenocarcinoma or Use of endoscopic mucosal resection

**Numerator:** Number of complete and adequately prepped screening colonoscopies of average-risk patients aged 45 to 75 years

- (Strata 1) with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of only hyperplastic polyps for which a recommended follow-up interval of 10 years for repeat colonoscopy was given to the patient
(Strata 2) with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of 1-2 tubular adenoma(s) for which a recommended follow-up interval of not less than 7 years and not greater than 10 years was given to the patient

(Strata 3) with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of 3-4 tubular adenomas for which a recommended follow-up interval of not less than 3 years and not greater than 5 years was given to the patient

(Strata 4) with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of 5-10 tubular adenomas for which a recommended follow-up interval of 3 years was given to the patient

(Strata 5) with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of Advanced Neoplasm (≥ 10 mm, high grade dysplasia, villous component) for which a recommended follow-up interval of 3 years for repeat colonoscopy was given to the patient

(Strata 6) with biopsy or polypectomy and pathology findings of Sessile serrated polyp ≥ 10 mm OR sessile serrated polyp with dysplasia OR traditional serrated adenoma who had a recommended follow-up interval of 3 years for repeat colonoscopy was given to the patient

Rationale and Supported Evidence:
After high-quality screening colonoscopy, patients with polyps are risk-stratified based on the histology, number, location, and size of polyps detected. Studies support villous histology as a potential risk factor for advanced neoplasia and there is extended evidence to support high-grade dysplasia as a risk factor for metachronous advanced neoplasia and CRC; therefore, a shorter interval for follow-up colonoscopy is recommended for patients with these findings. Evidence to support best practices for surveillance colonoscopy has strengthened and has helped to support close follow-up for some groups, as well as less intense follow-up for others.

High priority status: Yes, Care Coordination
Measure type: Process
Care Setting: Outpatient Services
Number of performance rates required for measures: 7
Traditional vs. inverse measure: Traditional
Proportional, continuous variable, outcome, and ratio measure indicator: Proportional
If the measure is risk adjusted: No
Submission pathway: MIPS Qualified Clinical Data Registry
National Quality Strategy (NQS) domain: Communication and Care Coordination
Meaningful Measure Area: Appropriate use of Healthcare
**NHCR4:** Repeat screening or surveillance colonoscopy recommended within one year due to inadequate/poor bowel preparation

**Description:** Percentage of patients recommended for repeat screening or surveillance colonoscopy within one year or less due to inadequate/poor bowel preparation quality

**Denominator:** # of screening and surveillance colonoscopies with bowel preparation documented as inadequate/poor

**Denominator Exceptions:** None

**Denominator Exclusions:** None

**Numerator:** # of screening and surveillance colonoscopies with bowel preparation documented as inadequate/poor and whose recommended follow-up was ≤ 1 year

**Rationale and Supported Evidence:**
Colonoscopies with poor bowel preparation are considered incomplete due to inadequate mucosal visualization, and shorter follow-up intervals are recommended to ensure effective care.

**High priority status:** Yes, Care Coordination

**Measure type:** Process

**Care Setting:** Ambulatory Care: Hospital; Outpatient Services

**Number of performance rates required for measures:** 1

**Traditional vs. inverse measure:** Traditional

**Proportional, continuous variable, outcome, and ratio measure indicator:** Proportional

**If the measure is risk adjusted:** No

**Submission pathway:** MIPS Qualified Clinical Data Registry

**National Quality Strategy (NQS) domain:** Communication and Care Coordination

**Meaningful Measure Area:** Appropriate use of Healthcare
GIQIC10: Appropriate management of anticoagulation in the peri-procedural period rate – EGD

**Description:** Percentage of patients undergoing an EGD on an anti-platelet agent or an anticoagulant who leave the endoscopy unit with instructions for management of this medication

**Denominator:** All patients undergoing an EGD on an anti-platelet agent or an anticoagulant

**Denominator Exceptions:** None

**Denominator Exclusions:** None

**Numerator:** Number of patients on an anti-platelet agent or an anticoagulant who leave the endoscopy unit with instructions for management of this medication

**Rationale and Supported Evidence:**
Given bleeding is an adverse event associated with EGD, adherence to this quality measure is supported by GIQuIC for this population of patients.

**High priority status:** Yes, Care Coordination

**Measure type:** Process

**Care Setting:** Outpatient Services

**Number of performance rates required for measures:** 1

**Traditional vs. inverse measure:** Traditional

**Proportional, continuous variable, outcome, and ratio measure indicator:** Proportional

**If the measure is risk adjusted:** No

**Submission pathway:** MIPS Qualified Clinical Data Registry

**National Quality Strategy (NQS) domain:** Communication and Care Coordination

**Meaningful Measure Area:** Medication Management