
PROVIDER: Baptist St Anthonys Hospital

THCIC ID: 001000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

This data is correct to the best of my knowledge as of this date of certification

PROVIDER: Matagorda Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 006000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data included in this file is administrative, not clinical research data. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of a patient visit. This data should be cautiously used to evaluate health care quality and compare outcomes.

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Garland

THCIC ID: 027000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

OUTPATIENT DATA - Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Garland

THCIC ID: 027000 QUARTER: 1st Qtr YEAR: 2017

CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

We support the Patient, Provider, and Payer and empowered, educated decision-making. Quality improvement is not new; it is an on-going commitment.

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Good Shepherd Medical Center-Longview

THCIC ID: 029000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

This data is submitted in an effort to meet statutory requirements. Conclusions drawn could be erroneous due to communication difficulties in reporting complete data caused by reporting constraints, subjectivity in assignment of codes, various system mapping and normal clerical error. Data submission deadlines prevent inclusion of all applicable cases therefore this represents administrative claims data at the time of preset deadlines. Diagnostic and procedural data may be incomplete due to data field limitations. Data should be cautiously used to evaluate health care quality and compare outcomes.

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Carrollton

THCIC ID: 042000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

OUTPATIENT DATA Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Carrollton

THCIC ID: 042000 QUARTER: 1st Qtr

YEAR: 2017

Certified with comments

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Huguley Hospital

THCIC ID: 047000 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The following comments reflect concerns, errors, or limitations of discharge data for THCIC mandatory reporting requirements as of December 1, 2017. If any errors are discovered in our data after this point, we will be unable to communicate these due to THCIC. This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes, and not clinical data, from which you can make judgments about patient care.

Submission Timing

The State requires us to submit a snapshot of billed claims, extracted from our database approximately 20 days following the close of the calendar year quarter.

Any discharged patient encounters not billed by this cut-off date will not be included in the quarterly submission file sent in.

Diagnosis and Procedures

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular hospital stay are coded by the hospital using ICD-10-CM effective 10-1-2015 and CPT. This is mandated by the federal government and all hospitals must comply.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code as many as 25 diagnoses and 25 procedures for each patient record. One limitation of using the ICD-10-CM and CPT is that there does not exist a code for every possible diagnosis and procedure due to the continued evolution of medicine; new codes are added yearly as coding manuals are updated.

There is no mechanism provided in the reporting process to factor in DNR (Do Not Resuscitate) patients. Any mortalities occurring to a DNR patient are not recognized separately; therefore, mortality ratios may be accurate for reporting standards but overstated.

Given the current certification software, due to hospital volumes, it is not feasible to perform encounter level audits and edits. To meet the state's mandates to submit hospital Outpatient visits with specific procedures, Texas Health Huguley underwent a major program conversion to the HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format.

The quarterly data to the best of our knowledge is accurate and complete given the above.

PROVIDER: Brownwood Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 058000 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Known issues with 2 physician identifiers, 4 SSN and 11 missed principal

diagnoses. Resolution being pursued.

PROVIDER: CHI St Lukes Health Baylor College of Medicine Medical Center

THCIC ID: 118000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: University Medical Center

THCIC ID: 145000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

This data represents accurate information at the time of submission. Subsequent changes may continue to occur that will not be reflected in this published dataset.

PROVIDER: JPS Surgical Center-Arlington

THCIC ID: 153300

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

John Peter Smith Hospital (JPSH) is operated by JPS Health Network under the auspices of the Tarrant County Hospital District. The JPS Health Network is accredited by the Joint Commission. In addition, JPSH holds Joint Commission accreditation as a hospital.

JPSH is the only Texas Department of Health certified Level I Trauma Center in Tarrant County and includes the only psychiatric emergency center in the county. The hospital's services include intensive care for adults and newborns, an AIDS treatment center, a skilled nursing unit, a full range of obstetrical and gynecological

services, adult inpatient care and an inpatient mental health treatment facility.

JPSH is a major teaching hospital offering, or providing through co-operative arrangements, postdoctoral training in orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, surgery, oral and maxillofacial surgery, radiology, sports medicine, podiatry and pharmacy. The family medicine residency is the largest hospital-based family medicine residency program in the nation.

In addition to JPSH, the JPS Health Network operates community health centers located in medically underserved areas of Tarrant County; school-based health clinics; outpatient programs for pregnant women, behavioral health and cancer patients; and a wide range of wellness education programs.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist HEB

THCIC ID: 182000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH182000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient Texas Health HEB CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

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If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or

radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Laredo Medical Center

THCIC ID: 207001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Previous HIM Director Imelda Nunez is no longer employed with LMC. Data will be certified under new interim director Tammi Birkhimer while we change the certifier name.

PROVIDER: The Heart Hospital Baylor Denton

THCIC ID: 208100 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

OUTPATIENT DATA The Heart Hospital Baylor Denton

THCIC ID: 208100 QUARTER: 1st Qtr YEAR: 2017

CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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PROVIDER: Medical City Plano

THCIC ID: 214000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

INFORMATION VALID

PROVIDER: DeHaven Surgical Center

THCIC ID: 228002 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Certified by Lisa Myers 04-10-17

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital-Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 235000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH235000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Fort Worth CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

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Diagnosis and Procedures

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The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Race/Ethnicity

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Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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Cost/ Revenue Codes

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PROVIDER: Medical City-McKinney

THCIC ID: 246000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

INFORMATION VALID

PROVIDER: Wise Health System

THCIC ID: 254001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data for 1Q2017 is being certified with comment. All reported data is accurate and correct at the specific point in time that the data files are generated. Information is subject to change after files are generated and submitted to THICIC; any changes would be information collected or updated during the normal course of business.

Any claims errors generated for missing information for the Operating Physician or Invalid Value Codes are caused by system issue which did not affect the quality or accuracy of the claim data as it has been accepted and processed by the payer for reimbursement when appropriate.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital-Stephenville

THCIC ID: 256000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH256000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Stephenville CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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PROVIDER: University Medical Center of El Paso

THCIC ID: 263000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

In this database only one primary physician is allowed. This represents the physician at discharge in this institution. At an academic medical center such as University Medical Center of El Paso, patients are cared for by teams of physicians who rotate at varying intervals. Therefore, many patients, particularly long term patients may actually be managed by several different teams. The practice of attributing patient outcomes in the database to a single physician may result in inaccurate information.

Through performance improvement process, we review the data and strive to make changes to result in improvement.

PROVIDER: The Center for Sight

THCIC ID: 272000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Information indicated clams for three patients < 1 year of age. These birthdates were entered incorrectly.

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Waxahachie

THCIC ID: 285000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Waxahachie

THCIC ID: 285000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Irving

THCIC ID: 300000 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center - Irving

THCIC ID: 300000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Kaufman

THCIC ID: 303000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH303000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Kaufman CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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Race/Ethnicity

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Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Hamlin Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 305000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

We submitted 958 claims and their only accepted 418. I am new at this and have been in contact with our software comany to see if it is something that needs fixed on our end. I had called THCIC to see why they kicked those claim out and they said the claims had rev codes they didn't need. Excluded reason: No Rev/PX codes captured by THCIC found. Was advised to add this information to our certification.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Cleburne

THCIC ID: 323000 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH323000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Cleburne CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data. Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely

collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Baylor University Medical Center

THCIC ID: 331000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Provider: Baylor University Medical Center

THCIC ID: 331000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

We support the Patient, Provider, and Payer and empowered, educated decision-making. Quality improvement is not new; it is an on-going commitment.

PROVIDER: Cook Childrens Medical Center

THCIC ID: 332000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Elected Not to Certify

Cook Children's Medical Center has submitted and certified 1st QUARTER 2017 inpatient, outpatient surgery and outpatient radiology encounters to the Texas Health Care Information Council with the following possible data concerns based on the required submission method.

Since our data was submitted to the State we have uncovered medical coding errors regarding the following patient conditions in 2005 and 2010 discharges:

Post-operative infections Accidental puncture and lacerations Post-operative wound dehiscence Post-operative hemorrhage and hematoma

Comparative complication reports reflecting the above conditions could misstate the true conditions at Cook Children's Medical Center for the 1st QUARTER OF 2017.

Patient charges that were accrued before admit or after discharge were systematically excluded from the database. This can happen when a patient is pre-admitted and incurs charges to their encounter before their admit date or charges are discovered and added to the patient encounter after they are discharged. Therefore, the charges for many patient encounters are under reported.

The data structure allowed by THCIC erroneously assigns surgeons to surgical procedures they did not perform. The data structure provided by THCIC allows for one attending and one operating physician assignment. However, patients frequently undergo multiple surgeries where different physicians perform multiple procedures. Assigning all of those procedures to a single 'operating physician' will frequently attribute surgeries to the wrong physician. THCIC chooses to only assign one surgeon to a patient encounter, not to each procedure.

Furthermore, the data structure established by THCIC allows for a limited number of diagnoses and procedures. Patients with more than the limit for diagnoses or procedures will be missing information from the database. This is especially true in complex cases where a patient has multiple major illnesses and multiple surgeries over an extended stay.

PROVIDER: University Medical Center-Brackenridge

THCIC ID: 335000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

As the public teaching hospital in Austin and Travis County, University Medical Center Brackenridge (UMCB) serves patients who are often unable to access primary care. It is more likely that these patients will present in the later more complex stage of their disease.

UMCB has a perinatal program that serves a population that includes mothers with late or no prenatal care. It is also a regional referral center, receiving patient transfers from hospitals not able to serve a complex mix of patients. Treatment of these very complex, seriously ill patients increases the hospital's cost of care, length of stay and mortality rates.

As the Regional Trauma Center, UMCB serves severely injured patients. Lengths of stay and mortality rates are most appropriately compared to other trauma centers.

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: Medical City Dallas Hospital

THCIC ID: 340000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

INFORMATION VALID

PROVIDER: Medical Arts Hospital

THCIC ID: 341000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Being that the data is so voluminous and with limited resources within the hospital. I cannot accurately analyze the date with 100% accuracy. But we will elect to certify the data.

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White All Saints Medical Center-Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 363000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Scott & White All Saints Medical Center-Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 363000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician

regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

We support the Patient, Provider, and Payer and empowered, educated decision-making. Quality improvement is not new; it is an on-going commitment.

PROVIDER: Physicians Surgicenter Houston True Results

THCIC ID: 364000 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Certifying there is no February data to report.

PROVIDER: Refugio County Memorial Hospital District

THCIC ID: 368000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Number of outpatient claims is low due to the change in HCPCS codes

PROVIDER: Maplewood Ambulatory Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 388001 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

I acknowledge that our claim count is down dramatically from all previous reporting periods. This is due to the THCIC reportable procedure change for 2017 spreadsheet

https://www.dshs.texas.gov/thcic/OutpatientFacilities/OutpatientReportingRequire ments.shtm that has eliminated the bulk of the procedure codes that we previously reported. The only procedure codes that we performed listed on

this spreadsheet were 27096 (SI JOINT INJECTIONS) and 63650 (Trial Spinal Cord Stimulator) The remainder of the procedure codes we perform in our center were elminated from the reportable codes. (Example: 62323 (Lumbar ESI) 62321 (Cervical ESI) 64483 (Transforminal ESI) etc.) This was confirmed with a System 13 rep who directed us to the reporting change information and why our codes were being rejected.

PROVIDER: John Peter Smith Hospital

THCIC ID: 409000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

John Peter Smith Hospital (JPSH) is operated by JPS Health Network under the auspices of the Tarrant County Hospital District. The JPS Health Network is accredited by the Joint Commission. In addition, JPSH holds Joint Commission accreditation as a hospital.

JPSH is the only Texas Department of Health certified Level I Trauma Center in Tarrant County and includes the only psychiatric emergency center in the county. The hospital's services include intensive care for adults and newborns, an AIDS treatment center, a skilled nursing unit, a full range of obstetrical and gynecological

services, adult inpatient care and an inpatient mental health treatment facility.

JPSH is a major teaching hospital offering, or providing through co-operative arrangements, postdoctoral training in orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, surgery, oral and maxillofacial surgery, radiology, sports medicine, podiatry and pharmacy. The family medicine residency is the largest hospital-based family medicine residency program in the nation.

In addition to JPSH, the JPS Health Network operates community health centers located in medically underserved areas of Tarrant County; school-based health clinics; outpatient programs for pregnant women, behavioral health and cancer patients; and a wide range of wellness education programs.

PROVIDER: East Texas Medical Center-Quitman

THCIC ID: 411000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

All claims are correct to the best of my knowlege.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Arlington Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 422000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH422000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Arlington Memorial Hospital CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

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If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain

an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data. Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment

value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Stephens Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 430000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

2017 1st Quarter Outpatient 1547 events.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas

THCIC ID: 431000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH431000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Dallas CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

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The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual

hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

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Diagnosis and Procedures

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Length of Stay

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only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: East Texas Medical Center-Pittsburg

THCIC ID: 438000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data is correct to the best of my knowledge

PROVIDER: DeTar Hospital-Navarro

THCIC ID: 453000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The DeTar Healthcare System includes two full-service acute care hospitals: DeTar Hospital Navarro located at 506 E. San Antonio Street and DeTar Hospital North located at 101 Medical Drive. Both acute care hospitals are located in Victoria, Texas. DeTar Healthcare System is both Joint Commission accredited and Medicare certified. The system also includes two Emergency Departments with Level III Trauma Designation at DeTar Hospital Navarro and Level IV Trauma Designation at DeTar Hospital North; a DeTar Health Center; a comprehensive Cardiac Program including Cardiothoracic Surgery and Interventional Cardiology as well as Electrophysiology; Accredited Chest Pain Center; a Bariatric Surgery Center of Excellence, Inpatient and Outpatient Rehabilitation Centers; Inpatient Acute Behavioral Health Geriatric Unit, Outpatient Counseling and Wellness Center, the DeTar Senior Care Center; Senior Circle; Primary Stroke Center and a free Physician Referral Call Center. To learn more, please visit our website at www.detar.com.

PROVIDER: DeTar Hospital-North

THCIC ID: 453001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The DeTar Healthcare System includes two full-service acute care hospitals: DeTar Hospital Navarro located at 506 E. San Antonio Street and DeTar Hospital North located at 101 Medical Drive. Both acute care hospitals are located in Victoria, Texas. DeTar Healthcare System is both Joint Commission accredited and Medicare certified. The system also includes two Emergency Departments with Level III Trauma Designation at DeTar Hospital Navarro and Level IV Trauma Designation at DeTar Hospital North; a DeTar Health Center; a comprehensive Cardiac Program including Cardiothoracic Surgery and Interventional Cardiology as well as Electrophysiology; Accredited Chest Pain Center; a Bariatric Surgery Center of Excellence, Inpatient and Outpatient Rehabilitation Centers; Inpatient Acute Behavioral Health Geriatric Unit, Outpatient Counseling and Wellness Center, the DeTar Senior Care Center; Senior Circle; Primary Stroke Center and a free Physician Referral Call Center. To learn more, please visit our website at www.detar.com.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Azle

THCIC ID: 469000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH469000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient Texas Health Azle CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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PROVIDER: Driscoll Childrens Hospital

THCIC ID: 488000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

All provider identifying information has been verified and will be updated against a reference file and continues to be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

PROVIDER: Seton Medical Center

THCIC ID: 497000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Seton Medical Center Austin has a transplant program and Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Hospitals with transplant programs generally serve a more seriously ill patient, increasing costs and mortality rates. The NICU serves very seriously ill infants substantially increasing cost, lengths of stay and mortality rates. As a regional referral center and tertiary care hospital for cardiac and critical care services, Seton Medical Center Austin receives numerous transfers from hospitals not able to serve a more complex mix of patients. This increased patient complexity may lead to longer lengths of stay, higher costs and increased mortality.

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: Medical City Arlington

THCIC ID: 502000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

DOB IS VALID AND THERE'S NO PHYSICIAN FOR THE OTHER ACCT

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Grapevine

THCIC ID: 513000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center - Grapevine

THCIC ID: 513000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

We support the Patient, Provider, and Payer and empowered, educated decision-making. Quality improvement is not new; it is an on-going commitment.

PROVIDER: CHI St Joseph Health Bellville Hospital

THCIC ID: 552000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

certified by Karen McEuen

PROVIDER: Seton Highland Lakes Hospital

THCIC ID: 559000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Seton Highland Lakes, a member of the Seton Family of Hospitals, is a 25-bed acute care facility located between Burnet and Marble Falls on Highway 281. The hospital offers 24-hour emergency services, plus comprehensive diagnostic and treatment services for residents in the surrounding area. Seton Highland Lakes also offers home health and hospice services. For primary and preventive care, Seton Highland Lakes offers a clinic in Burnet, a clinic in Marble Falls, a clinic in Bertram, a clinic in Lampasas, and a pediatric mobile clinic in the county. This facility is designated by the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services as a Critical Access Hospital and is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations under its Critical Access designation program.

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: Seton Edgar B Davis Hospital

THCIC ID: 597000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Seton Edgar B. Davis, a member of the Seton Family of Hospitals, is a general acute care, 25-bed facility committed to providing quality inpatient and

outpatient services for residents of Caldwell and surrounding counties. Seton Edgar B. Davis offers health education and wellness programs. In addition, specialists offer a number of outpatient specialty clinics providing area residents local access to the services of medical specialists. Seton Edgar B. Davis is located at 130 Hays St. in Luling, Texas. This facility is designated by the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services as a Critical Access Hospital and is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations under its Critical Access program.

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital-Southwest Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 627000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH627000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Southwest CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data. Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely

collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Plano

THCIC ID: 664000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH664000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient Texas Health Plano CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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PROVIDER: Kindred Rehab Hospital Clear Lake

THCIC ID: 680000

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Data is being reported accurate according to the Patient Accounting system Meditech.

Thank you Ernestine Marsh

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Trinity Mother Frances Rehab Hospital

THCIC ID: 692000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Due to technical issues, some elements may not be 100% accurate. Errors include one case involving ethnicity and 4 cases involving the procedure through date and were not able to be corrected at the time of submission.

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS St Michael Rehab Hospital

THCIC ID: 713001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

To the best of my knowledge, I agree to certify this info is accurate.

PROVIDER: Ennis Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 714500 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Due to technical issues, some data fields may contain errors.

PROVIDER: Nacogdoches Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 723800 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

AS IS.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Allen

THCIC ID: 724200 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH724200

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient
Texas Health Allen CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Heart & Vascular Hospital

THCIC ID: 730001 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Data Content

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Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD-9-CM) and Current Procedural

Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An

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contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service.

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PROVIDER: St Lukes Hospital at the Vintage

THCIC ID: 740000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: Baylor Heart & Vascular Center

THCIC ID: 784400

OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Provider: Baylor Heart & Vascular Center

THCIC ID: 784400

Quarter: 1 Year: 2017

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

We support the Patient, Provider, and Payer and empowered, educated decision-making. Quality improvement is not new; it is an on-going commitment.

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS St Michael Health System

THCIC ID: 788001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

To the best of my knowledge, I agree to certify this info is accurate.

PROVIDER: Harlingen Medical Center

THCIC ID: 788002

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

None

PROVIDER: Christus St Michael Hospital Atlanta

THCIC ID: 788003 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

To the best of my knowledge, I agree to certify this info is accurate.

PROVIDER: LifeCare Hospital-Plano

THCIC ID: 789800 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Outpatient physician names do not show up on report CO8.

One ER patient is not included in this data file. Patient had been seen in the clinic then sent to ER the same day. The physician who cared for patient in ER is also not included in CO9.

PROVIDER: St Lukes The Woodlands Hospital

THCIC ID: 793100 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this

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Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

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PROVIDER: Caplan Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 796001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

March Claims are not included in this quarter do to a system error on our current system. We have since fixed problem. 358 claims will be generated in 2nd quarter instead of 1st

PROVIDER: Doctors Hospital-Renaissance

THCIC ID: 797100 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

DHR outpatient will decrease due to Day Surgery reporting separately

PROVIDER: Seton Southwest Hospital

THCIC ID: 797500 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician

and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

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PROVIDER: Seton Northwest Hospital

THCIC ID: 797600 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

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PROVIDER: Lubbock Heart Hospital

THCIC ID: 801500

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

1 patient was self pay with no SS # Other ER physicians NPI was correct

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Southlake

THCIC ID: 812800 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Files may contain duplicates and/or missing claims

PROVIDER: Texas Institute for Surgery-Texas Health Presbyterian-Dallas

THCIC ID: 813100

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Files may contain duplicates and/or missing claims

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Plano

THCIC ID: 814001 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center - Plano

THCIC ID: 814001

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Center-Diagnostics & Surgery Plano

THCIC ID: 815300 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Files may contain duplicates and/or missing claims

PROVIDER: Spinecare THCIC ID: 816900 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

DATA IS GENERATED FROM SCHEDULING SOFTWARE. WE CANNOT GUARANTEE 100% ACCURACY.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Denton

THCIC ID: 820800

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH820800

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Denton CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

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The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is

not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Dallas Endoscopy Center

THCIC ID: 826200 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

i did spot check a few claims and it appears to be correct.

PROVIDER: Medical City Dallas Ambulatory Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 827900 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Submitting with errors

PROVIDER: Rockwall Ambulatory Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 841800 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

7 - Duplicate Events - Two procedures performed by 2 different physicians under one anesthesia.

PROVIDER: Heart Hospital Baylor Plano

THCIC ID: 844000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

OUTPATIENT DATA Heart Hospital Baylor Plano

THCIC ID: 844000 QUARTER: 1st Qtr YEAR: 2017

CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

We support the Patient, Provider, and Payer and empowered, educated decision-making. Quality improvement is not new; it is an on-going commitment.

PROVIDER: Dell Childrens Medical Center

THCIC ID: 852000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Dell Children's Medical Center of Central Texas (DCMCCT) is the only children's hospital in the Central Texas Region. DCMCCT serves severely ill and/or injured children requiring intensive resources which increase the hospital's costs of care, lengths of stay and mortality rates. In addition, the hospital includes a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) which serves very seriously ill infants, which substantially increases costs of care, lengths of stay and mortality rates.

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: Physicians Surgical Hospital-Quail Creek

THCIC ID: 852900 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

ANy open accounts have not been coded

PROVIDER: Physicians Surgical Hospital-Panhandle Campus

THCIC ID: 852901 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Any incomplete charts are not coded.

PROVIDER: Lake Pointe Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 856820 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

No Comments

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Rockwall

THCIC ID: 859900 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Files may contain duplicates and/or missing claims

PROVIDER: Seton Medical Center Williamson

THCIC ID: 861700 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: Laredo Laser & Surgery

THCIC ID: 868500 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The corrections that were needed were attempted to be corrected, but upon caling the help desk, they advised it was a system error and to submit with those errors.

PROVIDER: St Lukes Sugar Land Hospital

THCIC ID: 869700 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Santa Rosa Physicians ASC New Braunfels

THCIC ID: 917000 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

100% EFR

PROVIDER: Seton Medical Center Hays

THCIC ID: 921000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files.

These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

PROVIDER: St Lukes Lakeside Hospital

THCIC ID: 923000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

TLAN. 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: South Texas Surgical Hospital

THCIC ID: 931000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

all errors have been corrected.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Flower Mound

THCIC ID: 943000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Files may contain duplicates and/or missing claims

PROVIDER: Children 1st Dental & Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 960000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The reporting software was not functioning correctly in time for the errors to be corrected.

PROVIDER: Children 1st Grand Prairie

THCIC ID: 970000 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The reporting software was not functioning correctly in time for the errors to

be corrected.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Outpatient Surgery Center Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 970100 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH235000

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Fort Worth Outpatient Surgery Center CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data. Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information,

because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Texas Health Outpatient Surgery Center Alliance

THCIC ID: 970110 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH970110

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Alliance Outpatient Surgery Center CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes

(CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and

ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Dodson Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 970400 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Cook Children's Medical Center has submitted and certified 1st QUARTER 2017 inpatient, outpatient surgery and outpatient radiology encounters to the Texas Health Care Information Council with the following possible data concerns based on the required submission method.

Since our data was submitted to the State we have uncovered medical coding errors regarding the following patient conditions in 2005 and 2010 discharges:

Post-operative infections Accidental puncture and lacerations Post-operative wound dehiscence Post-operative hemorrhage and hematoma

Comparative complication reports reflecting the above conditions could misstate the true conditions at Cook Children's Medical Center for the 1st QUARTER OF 2017.

Patient charges that were accrued before admit or after discharge were systematically excluded from the database. This can happen when a patient is pre-admitted and incurs charges to their encounter before their admit date or charges are discovered and added to the patient encounter after they are discharged. Therefore, the charges for many patient encounters are under reported.

The data structure allowed by THCIC erroneously assigns surgeons to surgical procedures they did not perform. The data structure provided by THCIC allows for one attending and one operating physician assignment. However, patients frequently undergo multiple surgeries where different physicians perform multiple procedures. Assigning all of those procedures to a single 'operating physician' will frequently attribute surgeries to the wrong physician. THCIC chooses to only assign one surgeon to a patient encounter, not to each procedure.

Furthermore, the data structure established by THCIC allows for a limited number of diagnoses and procedures. Patients with more than the limit for diagnoses or procedures will be missing information from the database. This is especially true in complex cases where a patient has multiple major illnesses and multiple surgeries over an extended stay.

PROVIDER: Huguley Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 971500

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The following comments reflect concerns, errors, or limitations of discharge data for THCIC mandatory reporting requirements as of December 1, 2017. If any errors are discovered in our data after this point, we will be unable to communicate these due to THCIC. This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes, and not clinical data, from which you can make judgments about patient care.

Submission Timing

The State requires us to submit a snapshot of billed claims, extracted from our database approximately 20 days following the close of the calendar year quarter. Any discharged patient encounters not billed by this cut-off date will not be included in the quarterly submission file sent in.

Diagnosis and Procedures

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data

file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular hospital stay are coded by the hospital using ICD-10-CM effective 10-1-2015 and CPT. This is mandated by the federal government and all hospitals must comply.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code as many as 25 diagnoses and 25 procedures for each patient record. One limitation of using the ICD-10-CM and CPT is that there does not exist a code for every possible diagnosis and procedure due to the continued evolution of medicine; new codes are added yearly as coding manuals are updated.

There is no mechanism provided in the reporting process to factor in DNR (Do Not Resuscitate) patients. Any mortalities occurring to a DNR patient are not recognized separately; therefore, mortality ratios may be accurate for reporting standards but overstated.

Given the current certification software, due to hospital volumes, it is not feasible to perform encounter level audits and edits. To meet the state's mandates to submit hospital Outpatient visits with specific procedures, Texas Health Huguley underwent a major program conversion to the HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format.

The quarterly data to the best of our knowledge is accurate and complete given the above.

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center McKinney

THCIC ID: 971900 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

OUTPATIENT DATA Baylor Scott and White Medical Center McKinney

THCIC ID: 971900 QUARTER: 1st Qtr YEAR: 2017

CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification

reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

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PROVIDER: Pain Management Professionals of Baytown

THCIC ID: 972100

QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Everything is true and correct to my knowledge

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Alliance

THCIC ID: 972900

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH972900

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Alliance CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

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If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99

diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

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Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

PROVIDER: Star Medical Center

THCIC ID: 973390

QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Elected Not to Certify

Unable to make corrections after designated time.

PROVIDER: Baylor Surgery Center of Waxahachie

THCIC ID: 973560 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Surgery Center of Waxahachie

THCIC ID: 973560

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

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PROVIDER: Parkway Surgical and Cardiovascular Hospital

THCIC ID: 973840

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data for 1Q2017 is being certified with comment. All reported data is accurate and correct at the specific point in time that the data files are generated. Information is subject to change after files are generated and submitted to THICIC; any changes would be information collected or updated during the normal course of business.

Any claims errors generated for missing information for the Operating Physician or Invalid Value Codes are caused by system issue which did not affect the quality or accuracy of the claim data as it has been accepted and processed by the payer for reimbursement when appropriate.

PROVIDER: Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas Surgical Health Services

THCIC ID: 973990

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The error reports show that the provider name does not match the rendering ID, but they are correct.

PROVIDER: Baylor Heart and Vascular Hospital of Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 974240 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Baylor Heart and Vascular Hospital of Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 974240

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Due to the sheer volume of OP data, we have limited resources as a hospital to analyze the data. Regarding the mandate to communicate the Certification reports to physicians The State does not offer a secure mechanism for us to communicate other than the hard copy reports. At this time, we as a hospital

are moving to limit or eliminate paper distribution and we do not have an internal system to communicate to all physicians feasibly.

Quality Trending of data over a few years is important to define outcome and quality. A small sampling of data (i.e. one year) does not explain outcome.

We recommend the Patient communicate with the Hospital and the Physician regarding data.

Patient and physician preference contributes to the care rendered to the patient and the data does not always reflect this.

Patients and physicians consider many factors when making health care decisions that are not available in administrative data. These include a patients preference for life-sustaining treatments, functional status, and other factors.

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PROVIDER: Binz Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 974580
QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Information was reset by THCIC

PROVIDER: Alamo City Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 974750 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

2 patients have mexico address so it is giving me hard time to submit without needing corrections.

PROVIDER: Texas Precision Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 974770

QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

no comment

PROVIDER: Baylor St Lukes Medical Center McNair Endoscopy

THCIC ID: 974790

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: Doctors Hospital at Renaissance Outpatient Surgical Center

THCIC ID: 974950

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

Ambulatory accounts are being reported seperately; therfore, DHR outpatient will decrease in discharges.

PROVIDER: CHI St Lukes Health Baylor Medical Center ASC

THCIC ID: 974960 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-9-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: Abilene White Rock Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 975114
QUARTER: 1
YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The reason our numbers are so different during the first quarter compared to last year is because last years data contains Pain Management CPT codes which were not required to be reported this year. Therefore, this data contains only codes required in the CPT code list available.

PROVIDER: CHI St Lukes Health Springwoods Village

THCIC ID: 975122

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

The data reports for Quarter 1, 2017 do not accurately reflect patient volume or severity.

Patient Volume

Data reflects administrative claims data (Uniform Billing data elements) that are a snapshot of claims that have been billed prior to the reporting deadline. If the encounter has not yet been billed, data will not be reflected in this quarter.

Severity

Not all clinically significant conditions, such as the hearts ejection fraction, can be captured and reflected in the various billing data elements including the ICD-10-CM diagnosis coding system. As a result, the true clinical picture of the patient population cannot be adequately demonstrated using admissions and billing data.

Payer Source

A payer source mapping discrepancy has been identified. The HIS vendor is working towards a resolution.

PROVIDER: Christus Santa Rosa Physicians Ambulatory Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 975144 OUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

100% FRQ

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Southwest Outpatient Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 975146 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH975146

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Southwest Outpatient Surgery Center CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular outpatient hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 CM) and Current Procedural Terminology Codes (CPT Codes). This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes; however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An apples to apples comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization. For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission, or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be incomplete due to a limitation on the number of diagnoses and procedures the

state allows us to include for each patient. In other words, the state's data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated by the hospital or all procedures performed, which can alter the true picture of a patient's hospitalization, sometimes significantly.

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM / CPT data on each outpatient receiving surgical or radiological services, but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the states certification file is only three characters long. Thus any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better clarity for the accurate collection of this data. Hospitals do not routinely collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information. Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data required by the state that is not contained within the standard UB92 billing record. In order to meet this requirement, each payer identifier must be categorized into the appropriate standard and non-standard source of payment value. These values might not accurately reflect the hospital payer information, because those payers identified contractually as both HMO, and PPO are categorized as Commercial PPO. Thus any true managed care comparisons by contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual

cost to deliver the care that each patient needs

PROVIDER: Methodist Southlake Hospital

THCIC ID: 975153 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

No comments

PROVIDER: Texas Health Hospital Clearfork

THCIC ID: 975167 QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

THCIC ID: TH975167

QUARTER: 2017 Quarter 1 Outpatient

Texas Health Clearfork CERTIFIED WITH COMMENTS

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes. Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit outpatient claims for patients that receive outpatient surgical or radiological services, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is over and above the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

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PROVIDER: Caplan Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 975172 QUARTER: 1

YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

March claims are not entered on this quarter due to an error on our system.

March claims will be included in 2nd quarter not 1st. Error in our system has been fixed. 17 claims for March will be included in 2nd quarter count

PROVIDER: Memorial Houston Surgery Center

THCIC ID: 975189

QUARTER: 1 YEAR: 2017

Certified With Comments

I was not able to resolve the one error identified after working with my billing team.