UDS: UNIFORM DATA SYSTEM

General Information

WHAT IS THE UDS?

The Uniform Data System (UDS) is a standardized reporting system that provides consistent information about health centers.

The UDS includes:

- The number and socio-demographic characteristics of people served.
- Types and quantities of services provided.
- Counts of staff who provide these services.
- Information about the quality of care provided to patients.
- Cost and efficiency data relative to the delivery of services.
- Sources and amounts of health center income.

WHY IS THE UDS IMPORTANT?

UDS data are used to:

- Document effectiveness of BPHC-funded programs.
- Guide BPHC as decisions are made.
- Document program effectiveness.
- Support program development and improvement at the grantee level.
- Document performance in SAC and BPR.

WHAT TABLES DO I SUBMIT?

- Everyone submits the 12 tables in the "Universal" Report.
- Agencies funded under only one BPHC funding authority complete only the "Universal" report.
- Agencies with multiple funding authorities (i.e., two or more of CHC, MHC, HCH, and/or PHPC) also complete grant-specific reports:
  - Grant-specific reports are an abbreviated report and include Tables 3A, 3B, 4, (part of) 5, and 6A.
  - Grant-specific reports cover only those patients served in the special population program(s).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Who must submit a report?

All health center grantees funded before October 1 of the reporting year (including New Starts) with one or more BPHC grants—Community Health Center (CHC), Migrant Health Center (MHC), Health Care for the Homeless (HCH), and/or Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC). In addition, look-alikes and BHW primary care clinics are required to submit a UDS report.

When do I need to report?

Reports must be ready for review by **February 15th**. The system will not permit changes after March 31st.

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How do I report?

UDS data are submitted through the HRSA "Electronic Handbook" (EHB). The EHB allows multiple users to work on a single UDS report in a collaborative manner. It also lets users complete tables as they are able, allowing them to be saved intermittently before completion. The EHB provides users with a summary of which tables to submit. Additional guidance is available through the EHB website and other training resources.

Table	Data Reported	Universal Report	Grant Reports
SERVICE AREA			
ZIP Code Table	Patients by ZIP Code by Health Insurance	X	Not reported for grant reports
Cover Sheet	NO LONGER REPORTED		
Table 1	NO LONGER REPORTED		
Table 2	NO LONGER REPORTED		
PATIENT PROFILE			
Table 3A	Patients by Age and Gender	X	X
Table 3B	Patients by Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity and Race; Linguistic Barriers to Care	X	X
Table 4	Selected Patient Characteristics	X	X
STAFFING AND UTILIZATION			
Table 5	Staffing and Utilization	X	<partial>
Table 5A	Tenure for Health Center Staff	X	
CLINICAL			
Table 6A	Selected Diagnoses and Services	X	X
Table 6B	Quality of Care Measures	X	
Table 7	Health Outcomes by Race and Ethnicity	X	
FINANCIAL			
Table 8A	Costs	X	
Table 8B	NO LONGER REPORTED		
Table 9 (A-B-C)	NO LONGER REPORTED		
Table 9 (D-E)	Revenues	X	
OTHER FORMS			
EHR Form	EHR Capabilities and Quality Recognition	X	

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INDEX OF UDS TABLES

PATIENT PROFILE

- Patients by Zip Code
- Table 3A – Patients by Age and Gender
- Table 3B – Patients by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity / Race / Linguistic Barriers to Care
- Table 4 – Selected Patient Characteristics

PROVIDER AND UTILIZATION PROFILE

- Table 5 – Staffing and Utilization
- Table 5A – Tenure for Health Center Staff

CLINICAL PROFILE

- Table 6A – Selected Diagnoses and Services Rendered
- Table 6B – Quality of Care Measures
- Table 7 – Health Outcomes and Disparities

FINANCIAL PROFILE

- Table 8A – Financial Costs
- Table 9D – Patient Related Revenue
- Table 9E – Other Revenue

LOOK-ALIKE AND BHW PRIMARY CARE CLINICS REPORTING:

In order to maintain consistency with BPHC Grantee reporting, the look-alikes and BHW primary care clinics will report the UDS using the tables and definitions as outlined in the BPHC UDS Reporting Manual. General exceptions specific to look-alikes include:

- Fields are greyed out for elements that do not apply to look-alike reporting (*Modifications are listed on the next page*).
- Look-alikes are required to complete the Universal Report, only.
- For further information, see the PAL 2015-05. ***http://www.bphc.hrsa.gov/programrequirements/pdf/pal201505.pdf***

RESOURCES FOR ASSISTANCE:

Help and information is available year round – not just at submission time! Available resources include:

- Training programs (Fall through Winter)
- Technical support to review submission (January-March)
- Recorded, online training webinars: ***http://bphc.hrsa.gov/healthcenterdatastatistics/reporting/index.html***
- Online training modules: ***http://www.bphcdata.net/html/bphctraining.html***
- An annually revised UDS Manual
- A telephone helpline (866-UDS-HELP)
- E-mail help: ***UDSHelp330@bphcdata.net***

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TABLE	MODIFICATION TO TABLES FOR LOOK-ALIKES
Grantee Profile: Patients by Zip Code	<none>
Table 3A: Patients by Age & Gender	<none>
Table 3B: Patients by Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity / Race / Linguistic Barriers to Care	<none>
Table 4: Selected Patient Characteristics	Lines 14 and 15: No details are reported on agricultural patients. Lines 17-22: No details are reported on homeless patients.
Table 5: Staffing and Utilization	<none>
Table 5A: Tenure for Health Center Staff	<none>
Table 6A: Selected Diagnoses & Services Rendered	<none>
Table 6B: Quality of Care Measures	<none>
Table 7: Health Outcomes and Disparities	<none>
Table 8A: Financial Costs	<none>
Table 9D: Patient Related Revenue	<none>
Table 9E: Other Revenue	Data on BPHC 330 grants are not reported.
Appendix D: Health Center Electronic Health Record (EHR) Capabilities and Quality Recognition	<none>

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Patients by Zip Code

PURPOSE:

The Patients by Zip Code table identi ies patients by both their zip code of residence and their primary medical insurance.

CHANGES TO REPORTING:

None.

KEY TERMS:

TOTAL PATIENTS: Individuals who have one or more UDS reportable visits during the reporting year.

PATIENTS BY ZIP CODE: Count of total patients according to the zip code on file as of the last visit.

OTHER ZIP PATIENTS: Patients from zip codes from which 10 or fewer patients were served.

UNKNOWN RESIDENCE PATIENTS: Patients seen but with no zip code on record.

PRIMARY MEDICAL INSURANCE: Refer to the Table 4 Quick Fact Sheet for details about insurance categories.

HOW DATA ARE USED

- Information is used to electronically map health center service area data and relate patients to community population and resources.
- Data are combined across health centers to enable BPHC and health centers to examine total program reach, remaining need, and to avoid service area con licts.
- Maps and data can be accessed using an on-line tool, the UDS Mapper (see page 2).

TABLE TIPS:

- Zip codes with ten or fewer patients should be aggregated and patients reported as 'Other'.
- For patients where zip code is not known, zip code should be reported as 'Unknown'.
- In general, patients with 'Other' and 'Unknown' should not exceed 15% of total patients unless there is a clear programmatic reason.
- **HOMELESS PATIENTS:** Use zip code of location where patient receives services if no better data exists, otherwise report in 'Unknown.'
- **MIGRANT PATIENTS:** Use zip code of the patient's temporary local housing if available or locations where patient receives service, otherwise report in 'Unknown.'
- Programs that only cover a speci ic service such as the Workers Comp, Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program, indigent care programs, etc., are not considered insurance, and those patients are to be reported as 'Uninsured' if they have no other insurance.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

Patients by Zip Code, Tables 3A, 3B and 4 describe the SAME PATIENTS and the totals must be equal (*shown on Table 3A Quick Fact Sheet*).

The number of patients by insurance source reported on the Zip Code Table must be consistent with the number of patients by insurance category reported on Table 4.

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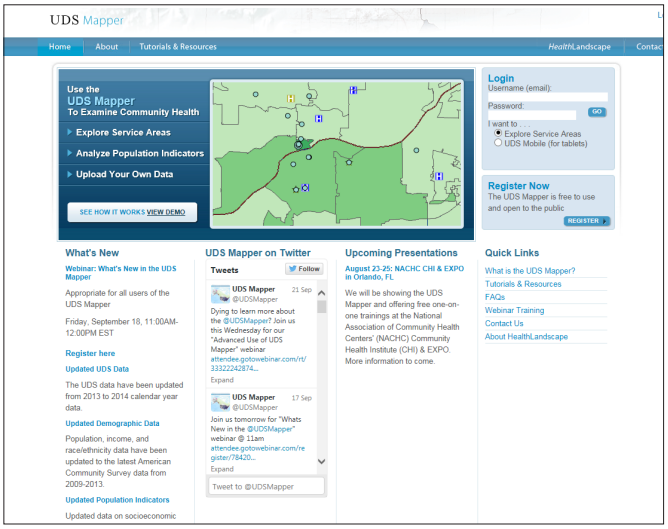
Patients by Zip Code

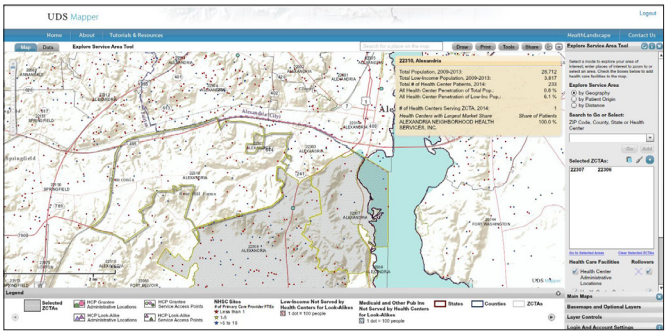
PATIENTS BY ZIP CODE:

Zip Code (a)	None/ Uninsured (b)	Medicaid/ CHIP/Other Public (c)	Medicare (d)	Private Insurance (e)
03301				
03302				
Other				
Unknown				

Note: This is a representation of the form. However, the actual online input process will look significantly different, as may the printed output from the EHB.



UDS MAPPER LAYERS:



MAIN MAP LAYERS

- Health Center Dominance
- FQHC Penetration (low income/total)
- Count of health centers serving area
- Change in patients served (1&2 year)
- Census Demographics

OPTIONAL LAYERS

- Health center locations/sites
- Other federally-linked providers
- HPSA/MUA/MUP boundaries
- Census boundaries/roads
- Background maps/satellite images

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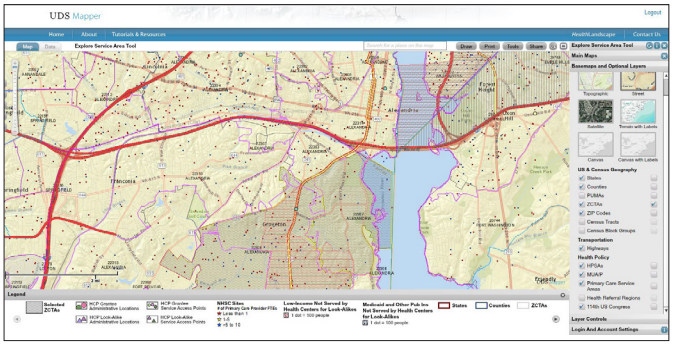
Patients by Zip Code

USES OF UDS MAPPER TOOL:

- Visualize relationship between patients, population, and health services.
- Identify potential areas of need and quantify potential resources needed.
- Explore relationship with nearby health centers.
- Plan for growth or changes in service delivery network.
- Generate maps and data for grant applications and other presentations.

More information on the UDS Mapper Tool is available online at http://www.udsmapper.org/



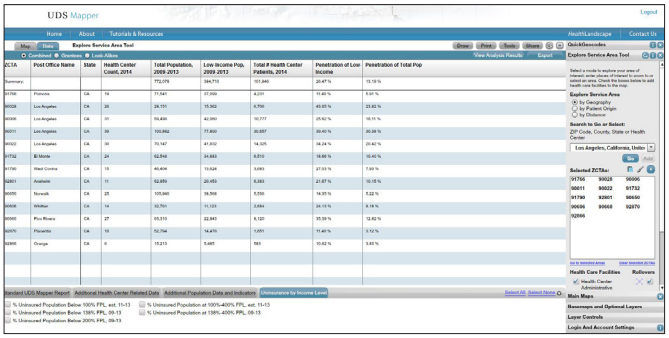


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Table 3A: Patients by Age and Gender

PURPOSE:

Table 3A is used to report the age and gender of patients served by the health center. In combination with the other patient profile tables, it provides a picture of the demographics of those receiving services.

CHANGES:

None.

KEY TERMS:

TOTAL PATIENTS: Individuals who have had one or more UDS visit during the reporting year.

VISIT: A documented, face-to-face contact between a patient and a provider during which the provider exercised independent, professional judgement in the provision of services.

GRANT PROGRAM PATIENTS: Individuals who have had one or more reportable UDS visits supported by one of the special population grant programs (HCH, MH, PH).

TABLE TIPS:

- Table 3A is completed for the Universal Report and the Grant Specific report (if applicable). Those patients who are included on a grant specific report will also be included on the universal report.
- Table 3A includes an unduplicated count of patients. This means that each patient is counted once regardless of the number of reportable visits that they had during the reporting year.
- Age is calculated as of June 30th on Table 3A.

TABLE 3A – PATIENTS BY AGE AND GENDER

	Age Groups	Male Patients (a)	Female Patients (b)
1	Under age 1	36	45
2	Age1	41	35
3	Age 2	30	28
4	Age 3	55	43
5	Age 4	57	48
6	Age 5	64	48
7	Age 6	63	55
8	Age 7	34	36
9	Age 8	41	42
10	Age 9	50	30
11	Age 10	48	33
12	Age 11	52	32
13	Age 12	46	44
14	Age 13	69	34
15	Age 14	62	61
16	Age 15	46	55
17	Age 16	51	64
18	Age 17	44	59
19	Age 18	42	82
20	Age 19	50	108
21	Age 20	57	97
22	Age 21	71	115
23	Age 22	91	133
24	Age 23	83	134
25	Age 24	80	119
26	Ages 25-29	362	638
27	Ages 30-34	381	586
28	Ages 35-39	347	525
29	Ages 40-44	357	535
30	Ages 45-49	448	625
31	Ages 50-54	503	628
32	Ages 55-59	396	540
33	Ages 60-64	282	377
34	Ages 65-69	165	216
35	Ages 70-74	89	136
36	Ages75-79	53	120
37	Ages 80-84	34	48
38	Ages 85 and over	22	58
39	**Total Patients** (Sum lines 1-38)		

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Table 3A: Patients by Age and Gender

Note: For Tables 6B and 7, age is determined as of the end of the year. For this reason, and due to the fact that there are additional criteria to consider when reporting universe data for these other tables, the numbers are not expected to be an exact match across the tables.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Patients by Zip Code, Table 3A (age and gender), 3B (race and Hispanic or Latino Identity), and Table 4 (income and insurance) describe the same patients and the totals must be equal.
- If you are reporting Grant Patients, the total number of patients reported on the Grant Table must be less than or equal to the corresponding number on the universal table for every cell. For example, you cannot report more Migrant Heath patients who are age 30-34 than you report total patients age 30-34.

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

- Children. Patients between year 0 and 17 = sum (lines 1 to line 18) = 1681
- Adults. Patients between 18 and 64 = sum (lines 19 to line 33) = 8792
- Older Adults. Patients 65 and older = sum (lines 34 to 38) = 941

Age Groups		Male Patients (a)	Female Patients (b)
1	Under age 1	36	45
2	Age1	41	35
3	Age 2	30	28
4	Age 3	55	43
5	Age 4	57	48
6	Age 5	64	48
7	Age 6	63	55
8	Age 7	34	36
9	Age 8	41	42
10	Age 9	50	30
11	Age 10	48	33
12	Age 11	52	32
13	Age 12	46	44
14	Age 13	69	34
15	Age 14	62	61
16	Age 15	46	55
17	Age 16	51	64
18	Age 17	44	59
19	Age 18	42	82
20	Age 19	50	108
21	Age 20	57	97
22	Age 21	71	115
23	Age 22	91	133
24	Age 23	83	134
25	Age 24	80	119
26	Ages 25-29	362	638
27	Ages 30-34	381	586
28	Ages 35-39	347	525
29	Ages 40-44	357	535
30	Ages 45-49	448	625
31	Ages 50-54	503	628
32	Ages 55-59	396	540
33	Ages 60-64	282	377
34	Ages 65-69	165	216
35	Ages 70-74	89	136
36	Ages75-79	53	120
37	Ages 80-84	34	48
38	Ages 85 and over	22	58

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Table 3A: Patients by Age and Gender

Note: Some individual measures may have unique age and gender requirements. Examples include:

- Cervical Cancer Screening (Table 6B, line 11) = Women age 21 through 64.
- Weight Assessments and Counseling for Children and Adolescents (Table 6B, line 12) = Children age 3 to 17.
- Asthma Pharmacologic Therapy (Table 6B, line 16) = Patients age 5 to 40.
- Colorectal Cancer Screening (Table 6B, line 19) = Adults 51 to 74.

REMEMBER THAT FOR TABLES 6B AND 7, AGE IS CALCULATED AS OF DECEMBER 31ST!

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Table 3B: Patients by Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity, Race, Language

PURPOSE:

Table 3B is used to report the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, race, and language of patients served by the health center. In combination with other patient profile tables, it helps us to understand the demographics of those receiving services.

HOW DATA ARE USED:

Patient profile: The patient profile reports race, ethnicity, age, insurance status, and income.

Language: Identifies a critical barrier to accessing care. Languages other than English can include spoken languages as well as sign language.

KEY TERMS:

TOTAL PATIENTS: Individuals who have one or more UDS-reportable visits during the reporting year.

GRANT-SPECIFIC PATIENTS: Individuals who have had one or more UDS-reportable visits supported by one of the special population grant programs (HCH, MHC, PHPC).

CHANGES TO REPORTING:

None.

TABLE TIPS:

- Table 3B is completed for the Universal Report and for Grant-specific Reports (if applicable).
- Count each patient only once on Table 3B regardless of volume (the number of times they received services) or scope (the number of types of services received).

PATIENTS BY ETHNICITY:

- Report the number of persons of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, broken down by their racial identification and including those Hispanics/Latinos born in the United States. Do not count persons from Portugal, Brazil or Haiti whose ethnicity is not tied to the Spanish language.
- Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is self-reported by patients.
- If patient does not indicate Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, they are to be counted as non-Hispanic/Latino in Column B.
- For Hispanic/Latino patients who do not select a race, report these Hispanic/Latino patients on Line 7, Column A, as "unreported" race/ Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.
- Neither race nor Hispanic/Ethnicity data—report on Column C.

PATIENTS BY RACE:

- Race is self-reported by patients.
- BPHC presumes that patients are able to select multiple races. Patients who select more than one race should be included on Line 6.

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Table 3B: Patients by Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity, Race, Language

- Use Line 7 (Unreported/Refused to Report) to report patients who do not specify a race or who selected a race not provided on the list.
- The total patients on Line 8 should equal the total number of patients reported on Table 3A (Line 39, Columns A and B).

PATIENTS BY LANGUAGE:

- Use Line 12 to report all patients best served in a language other than English, including persons who
  - are not fluent in medical English;
  - are served by a bilingual provider;
  - receive interpretation services,
  - use sign language; or
  - live where a language other than English is used.
- This is the only UDS cell that may be estimated.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- The same patients are described in Tables 3A, 3B, 4, and Patients by Zip Code, so total patients reported should be equal across these four tables. Specifically, Table 3A Line 39 (a+b) = Table 3B Line 8D = Total Patients by Zip Code = Table 4 Line 6 Column A.
- Tables 3B and 7 both report patients by race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. It is important that the data sources for identifying race and ethnicity for the two tables are the same. The number of patients listed on Table 7 by race and ethnicity cannot exceed the number of the patients in the same category for Table 3B. For example, you cannot report more Asian patients with hypertension on Table 7 than total Asian patients on 3B (shown below). Additionally, the two sets of numbers should make sense when considering the prevalence of the conditions reported on Table 7. For example, if you report high rates of hypertension and diabetes but only for a small number of African Americans, it doe not make sense given the prevalence of hypertension and diabetes in the African American population.
- If you submit grant tables, the total number of patients reported on the grant table must be less than or equal to the corresponding number on the universal table for each cell. In other words, you cannot report more homeless patients who are white than total patients who are white.

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Table 3B: Patients by Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity, Race, Language

TABLE 3B – PATIENTS BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY/RACE/LANGUAGE

Patients by Race		Hispanic/Latino (a)	Not Hispanic/Latino (b)	Unreported/Refused to Report (c)	Total (d)
1	Asian	10	586		596
2a	Native Hawaiian	11	81		92
2b	Other Pacific Islander	11	615		626
2	Total Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Sum lines 2A+2B)	22	696		718
3	Black/African American	132	1,076		1,208
4	American Indian/Alaska Native	12	376		388
5	White	337	27,364		27,701
6	More than one race	54	110		164
7	Unreported/Refused to report	38,375	1139	3,996	43,510
8	Total Patients (Sum lines 1+2+3-7)	38,742	31,347	3,996	74,285

TABLE 7 – HEALTH OUTCOMES AND DISPARITIES

Section B: Hypertension by Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

#	Race and Ethnicity	Total Hypertensive Patients (2a)	Charts Samples or EHR Total (2b)	Patients with HTN Controlled (2c)
HISPANIC/LATINO				
1a	Asian	62	-	-
1b1	Native Hawaiian	9	-	-
1b2	Pacific Islander	81	-	-
1c	Black/African American	132	-	-
1d	American Indian/Alaska Native	12	-	-
1e	White	613	-	-
1f	More than one race	16	-	-
1g	Unreported/Refused to report	19	-	-
	Subtotal Hispanic/Latino			
NON-HISPANIC/LATINO				
2a	Asian	2	-	-
2b1	Native Hawaiian	1	-	-
2b2	Pacific Islander	1	-	-
2c	Black/African American	3	-	-
2d	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	-	-
2e	White	4	-	-
2f	More than one race	2	-	-
2g	Unreported/Refused to report	135	-	-
	Subtotal Non-Hispanic/Latino			
UNREPORTED/REFUSED TO REPORT ETHNICITY				
h	Unreported/Refused to Report Race and Ethnicity	9		
i	Total			

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PURPOSE:

Table 4 is used to report on selected patient characteristics including income, insurance status, managed care, and membership in special populations. In combination with the other patient profile tables, it provides understanding of the demographics of those receiving services.

CHANGES TO REPORTING

In 2015 line 9a was added to report patients who have both Medicare and Medicaid insurance (commonly referred to as Dually Eligible or Medi-Medi). Such patients are to be reported on line 9a, Dually Eligible, in addition to line 9, Medicare. They are not reported on line 8 – Medicaid. This new line 9a, Dually Eligible, is a sub set of the total patients reported on line 9, Medicare.

KEY TERMS

INSURANCE AND MANAGED CARE:

- ***Third party insurance:*** Main source of insurance for primary medical care services. Report this as of the last visit of the reporting year.
- ***Managed care member month:*** Defined as 1 member being enrolled for 1 month in a managed care plan. Total number of member months equals the sum of the monthly enrollment for the reporting year.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS:

- ***Migratory or Seasonal Agricultural Worker:*** A patient whose principal employment is agriculture on a seasonal basis. Migratory describes those who establish a temporary home for such employment and Seasonal describes those who do not establish a temporary home for such employment.
- ***Homeless Patient:*** A patient who is homeless at the time of any service provided during reporting year.
- ***School-Based Health Center Patient:*** A patient receiving health care services at a school-based health center located on or near school grounds.
- ***Veteran:*** A patient who has been discharged from the uniformed services of the United States.
- ***Public Housing Patient:*** A patient who is served at health center sites located in or immediately accessible to public housing, regardless of whether the health center site receives PHPC funding, or the individual physically resides in public housing.

HOW DATA ARE USED:

- **Patient Characteristics:** Describes the patients by income and insurance.
- **Managed Care Utilization:** Describes managed care enrollment in terms of member months per payor.
- **Special Populations:** Provides information about special populations receiving services.

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TABLE TIPS:

- Table 4 is completed for both the Universal Report and grant-specific report.

INCOME

- Total patients by income must equal total patients by insurance *and* total patients on Table 3A and 3B.
- Income should be revised annually. The patient can self-report income.
- Income must be reported by the patient. If the patient does not report income, report as unknown.
- Official Poverty Guidelines (***http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Eligibility/Downloads/2015-Federal-Poverty-level-charts.pdf***) are available from CMS.

INSURANCE:

- Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program, Workers Comp, indigent care programs, etc., and other programs which cover only a specific service, are ***not*** considered insurance.

MANAGED CARE

- Do not report enrollees in Primary Care Case Management (PCCM) programs which pay a small monthly fee (usually less than $10 per member per month) that does not cover patient care in this section.
- Do not include managed care enrollees whose capitation or enrollment is limited to behavioral health or dental services only, though an enrollee who has medical and dental coverage (for example) is counted.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- All 330 Programs report the total number of homeless patients (line 23), agricultural worker patients (line 16), school-based patients (line 24), veterans (line 25), and public housing patients (line 26) served.
- Homeless shelter arrangement is as of the first visit during the reporting period.
- Homeless, lines 17–22 are only reported by 330h grantees. These are patients who lack housing (regardless of family membership), including individuals whose primary residence during the night is a supervised public or private facility providing temporary living accommodations and individuals who reside in transitional housing. This information is recorded based on where they spent the previous/recent nights:
    - Homeless (line 17)
    - Transitional (line 18)
    - Doubling up (line 19)
    - Street (line 20)
    - Other (line 21)
    - Unknown (line 22)
- ***Migratory Agricultural Workers*** (line 14) are usually hired laborers who are paid piecework, hourly, or daily wages and who establish a temporary home for the purposes of employment. Migratory workers who have had this work as their principle source of income within 24 months of their last visit are also reported on line 14, as are their dependent family members who have used the center.

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- ***Seasonal Agricultural Workers*** (line 15) are individuals whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis (as opposed to year-round employment) and who do not establish a temporary home for purposes of employment. Seasonal agricultural workers who have had this work as their principle source of income within 24 months of their last visit are reported on line 15 as are their dependent family members who have used the center.

- ***School-Based Health Center Patients*** (line 24) are reported by all health centers that identified a school- based health center as a service delivery site in their grant or designation application and scope-of-project description. The total number of patients who received primary health care services at the school service delivery site(s) is reported. Services may have been targeted to the students at the school or their children, siblings, or parents, as well as persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the school.

- ***Veterans*** (line 25) are patients who have been discharged from the uniformed services of the United States. They are reported by all health centers. Patients who are still in the uniformed services (including the National Guard) are not considered veterans.

- ***Public Housing Patients*** (line 26) should be counted as residents of public housing if they are served at health center sites that are located in or immediately accessible to public housing, regardless of whether the health center site receives PHPC funding, or the individual physically resides in public housing. Patients who reside in scattered site Section 8 housing should be excluded.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- The total patients reported by insurance type must match on Table 4, lines 7–12 and Zip Code Table. For example, total Medicare patients on Table 4, line 9 must match the total of the Medicare column (column d) on the Zip Code table.

- Reporting of charges and collections by payor on Table 9D relates to insurance enrollment on Table 4. For example, dividing Medicaid revenues on Table 9D, line 3, column (a) or column (b) by Total Medicaid Patients on Table 4, line 8 equals the average charge/average collection per Medicaid Patient (see below).

- Reporting of managed care revenues on Table 9D relates to member months on Table 4. Dividing managed care capitation income by member months equals average capitation per member per month (PMPM). For example, dividing Medicaid capitated income (Table 9D, line 2a, column b) by Table 4, line 13a, column (a) equals Medicaid PMPM (see below).

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

- Calculation of: Average Charge per Medicaid Patient: $26,744,788/ (20,061+15,396) = $754/Medicaid Patient

- Calculation of: Average Collection per Medicaid Enrollee: $29,325,761/ (20,061+15,396) = $827/Medicaid Patient

TABLE 4 – SELECTED PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS
Reporting Period: January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015

LINE	CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF PATIENTS
	Income as Percent of Poverty Level	**Number of Patients (a)**
1	100% and below	
2	101-150%	
3	151-200%	
4	Over 200%	
5	Unknown	
6	**Total** (sum lines 1-5)	

Line	Principal Third Party Medical Insurance	0-17 years old (a)	19 and older (b)
7	**None/Uninsured**	**4,958**	**19,257**
8a	Regular Medicaid (Title XIX)	20,061	15,396
8b	CHIP Medicaid		
8	**Total Medicaid (line 8a+8b)**	**20,061**	**15,396**
9a	Dually Elligible (Medicare and Medicaid)		163
9	**Medicare** (Inclusive of dually elligible and other Title XVII beneficiaries)	2	**6,860**
10a	Other Public Insurance Non-CHIP (specify:_____)	3	738
10b	Other Public Insurance CHIP		
10	**Total Public Insurance (line 10a+10b)**	**3**	**738**
11	**Private Insurance**	**2,460**	**4,713**
12	**TOTAL** (sum lines 7+8+9+10+11)	**27,484**	**46,964**

Line	Managed Care Utilization Payer Category	Medicaid (a)	Medicare (b)	Other Public Including Non-Medicaid CHIP (c)	Private (d)	TOTAL (e)
13a	Capitated Member months	369,658				369,658
13b	Fee-for-service Member months					
13c	**Total Member months (sum lines 13a+13b)**	369,658				**369,658**

TABLE 9D - PATIENT RELATED REVENUE								
				Retroactive, Settlements, Receipts, and Paybacks (c)				
Line	Payer category	Full Charges This Period (a)	Amount Collected This Period (b)	Collection of Reconciliation/ Wrap Around Current Year (c1)	Collection of Reconciliation/ Wrap Around Previous Years (c2)	Collection of Other Retro Payments: P4P, Risk Pools, Withholds, etc. (c3)	Penalty/ Payback (c4)	Allowances (d)
1	Medicaid Non-Managed Care	5,028253	3,890,883		1,135473			1,166506
2a	Medicaid Managed Care (capitated)	7,411041	10,080620	4,113290		2,944160		-2,669579
2b	Medicaid Managed Care (fee-for-service)	14,305,494	15,354258					-494,501
3	**Total Medicaid** (lines 1+2a+2b)	**26,744,788**	**29,325761**	**4,113290**	**1,135473**	**2,944,160**		**-1,997574**
4	Medicare Non-Managed Care							
5a	Medicare Managed Care (capitated)							
5b	Medicare Managed Care (fee-for-service)							
6	**Total Medicare** (lines 4+5a+5b)							
7	Other Public including Non-Medicaid CHIP (Non-Managed Care)							
8a	Other Public including Non-Medicaid CHIP (Managed Care Capitated)							
8b	Other Public including Non-Medicaid CHIP (Managed Care fee-for-service)							
9	**Total Other Public** (Lines 7+ 8a +8b)							

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Table 5: Staffing and Utilization

PURPOSE:

Table 5 identifies staff full-time equivalents (FTEs), patient visits, and total patients by service category.

CHANGE:

None for 2015.

KEY TERMS:

FTEs:

- "1.00 FTE" is defined as being the equivalent of one person working full-time for one year.
- Each agency defines the number of hours for "full-time work" for each position.
- FTEs are based on employment contracts for clinicians and exempt employees.
- FTEs are calculated based on paid hours for non-exempt employees (e.g., 2080 hours/year or 1820 hours/year).
- FTEs are adjusted for part time work or for part-year employment.

VISITS:

To qualify as a visit, the following criteria must be met:

- Must be face-to-face between the patient and the provider. (An exception is provided for behavioral health telemedicine.)
- Medical and dental providers must be licensed.
- Provider must be acting independently.
- Provider must be exercising professional judgment.
- Service must be documented in the patient's chart.

PATIENTS:

- **Service Patient:** An individual who receives one or more documented "visits" of any specific service type: Medical, Mental Health, Dental, Substance Abuse, Other Professional, Enabling, and Vision. Patients may be counted up to once per service category.

HOW DATA ARE USED:

Table 5 is part of the Staffing & Utilization Profile for the UDS Report. The data are used to evaluate staffing of key health center leadership, clinical staff, and providers:

STAFFING RATIOS: FTEs are used to calculate staffing ratios per provider FTE.

PROVIDER PRODUCTIVITY: visits per provider FTE

CONTINUITY OF CARE: visits per patient

DENOMINATORS FOR PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

- Service cost per service patient
- Service cost per service visit
- Charges per visit
- Collections per visit
- Average costs per FTE by type

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Table 5: Staffing and Utilization

TABLE TIPS:

Table 5 is completed for the Universal Report and for grant specific reports. However, grant reports include only visits (column b) and patients by service category (column c); FTEs are not reported on the grant report. Appendix A of the UDS Manual contains a list of personnel categorized as providers and non-providers.

FTEs

- Report FTEs on lines corresponding with work performed and licensure, not by job title.
- Include as FTEs: employees, contract personnel (not paid by unit of service), volunteers, and residents based on hours worked.
- Do not reduce clinical FTEs for vacation, CME, meetings, paid leave, holidays, etc.
- Do not allocate a portion of MDs' and mid-level practitioners' time to non-clinical functions, except for the Medical Director.

PATIENTS:

A patient is counted only once in each category in which they receive services (e.g., medical, dental, substance abuse, etc.) regardless of the number of visits received.

VISITS:

- Report visits on lines corresponding with staff performing the service.
- Medical visits are provided by physicians and mid-level practitioners only.
- Dental visits are provided by dentists and dental hygienists only.
- Include visits provided by paid and volunteer staff; provided by a third party and paid for in full by health center, including paid managed care referrals or voucher program visits, and those performed by staff rounding on health center patients in hospital.
- One visit per patient, *per service category*, per day. (Exception: Two visits of the same type with two *different* providers at two *different* locations within one service category may both be counted).
- A provider counts only one visit with a patient during a day regardless of the number of services provided to that patient.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Tables 5 and 8A: Costs associated with staff (FTEs) reported on Table 5 must be included in the corresponding cost center on Table 8A. (Example shown next page)
- Visits and patients reported in any cell of the Grant Tables cannot exceed the number reported in the same cell on the Universal Table.
- Tables 5 and 9D: Billable visits reported on Table 5 should relate to patient charges reported on Table 9D (an example is shown on next page). However, non-billable visits can also be counted assuming they meet the visit criteria.
- The sum of patients on Table 5 should be greater than the total number of patients reported on Table 3A (unless only one type of service is offered). This duplicated count of patients is an indication of the comprehensiveness of care provided to health center patients.

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Table 5: Staffing and Utilization

FTE's reported on Table 5, Line:	Have costs reported on Table 8A, Line:
1-12: Medical (physicians, mid-level providers, nurses)	**1:** Medical staff
13-14: Lab and X-ray	**2:** Lab and X-ray
16-18: Dental (e.g., dentists, dental hygienists, etc.)	**5:** Dental
20a-20: Mental Health	**6:** Mental Health
21: Substance Abuse	**7:** Substance Abuse
22: Other professional (e.g., nutritionsists, podiatrists, etc.)	**9:** Other professional
22a-22d: Vision Services (opthamologist, optometrist, optometric assistant	**9a:** Vision
23: Pharmacy	**8a:** Pharmacy
24-28: Enabling (e.g., case management, outreach, eligibility, etc.)	**11a-11g:** Enabling
29a: Other programs/services (e.g., non-health related services including WIC, job training, housing, child care, etc.)	**12:** Other related services
30a-30c and 32: Non-Clinical Patient Support (e.g., corporate, intake, medical records, billing, fiscal, and IT staff)	**15.** Administration
31: Facility (e.g., janitorial staff, etc.)	**14:** Facility

Table 5: Staffing and Utilization

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

Dividing total cost/service by FTEs, visits, and patients for that service yields AVERAGE COSTS:

- Average cost per FTE: $5,757,876/26.59 = $216,543
- Average cost per visit: $5,757,876/25,499 = $226
- Average cost per patient: $5,757,876/10,616 = $542

TABLE 5 – STAFFING AND UTILIZATION

Personnel by Major Service Category		FTEs (a)	Clinic Visits (b)	Patients (c)
16	Dentists	8.70	21,455	
17	Dental Hygienists	2.45	4,044	
18	Dental Assistants, Aides, Techs	15.44		
19	SubTotal Dental Services (Lines 16-18)	26.59	25,499	10,616

TABLE 8A – FINANCIAL COSTS

		Accrued Cost (a)	Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support Services (b)	Total Cost After Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support Services (c)
Financial Costs for Other Clinical Services				
5	Dental	3,986,773	1,771,103	5,757,876
6	Mental Health	1,356,455	652,157	2,008,612
7	Substance Abuse	446,473	217,386	663,859

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Table 5A: Tenure for Health Center Staff

PURPOSE:

Table 5A provides information on the tenure of select health center leadership staff and providers.

CHANGES:

None.

KEY TERMS:

Full-and Part-Time Staff: Full-and part-time staff are considered regular employees of the health center. These staff are employed or contracted by the health center or have another formal working arrangement.

- Full-and part-time staff are individuals who are considered regular employees of the health center. They are paid as outlined in their contract, may receive benefits, and may work different amounts of time.
- Part-year staff are individuals employed for specific periods based on recurring special needs.
- Contracted staff are individuals who work at the health center and are paid based on a regular work schedule (not by service/visit delivered in their own office).
- NHSC assignees are members of the National Health Service Corps who are assigned to the health center.

Other Service Provider/Person Arrangements: Health centers often make use of individuals other than their regular staff to provide services to patients. These include locum tenens, on-call providers, volunteers, residents/trainees, off-site contract providers, and non-clinical management consultants.

Census: Tenure of staff as of the last work day of the year (December 31 or the last working day).

- Include only individuals who are working on day of census or have that day off but are scheduled to return on a specific day.
- Count each individual as 1 person (FTE is not considered). To be included, an individual must meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - Be employed full-time.
  - Be employed part-time on a regular basis with a regular schedule.
  - Be an NHSC clinician who is assigned to the health center.
  - Be contracted on a regular basis, with a regular schedule.
  - Be an on-call, locum, resident, or volunteer provider who has worked a regular schedule for at least 6 months.

Months: Months are defined here as the number of continuous months that the person has been in their current position.

- For people who have transitioned to a new position, report the number of months in their most recent position.
- For people who hold multiple positions (i.e. Pediatrician & Medical Director), report the number of months they have held each position (see examples on the next page).

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Table 5A: Tenure for Health Center Staff

HOW DATA ARE USED:

The data can be used to evaluate continuity of staffing of key health center leadership staff and providers.

TABLE TIPS:

- Table 5A is completed for the Universal Report.
- Data reported are generally available in health center Personnel or Human Resource employment records.
- Report staff persons (not FTE) in columns (a) and (c), on lines corresponding with work performed and licensure, consistent with Table 5.
- Report months in columns (b) and (d), rounded up to the next whole number.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- If staff are reported on Table 5A (as head count), those staff must be reported on the corresponding lines on Table 5 (as calculated FTE). The reverse is not true however; as there are likely staff on Table 5 (as calculated FTE) that are no longer with the health center at the end of the year, and therefore are not included on Table 5A.
- Staff on Table 5A reflect a head count as of the end of the measurement year, whereas Table 5 reflects staff time worked during the measurement year, therefore number of staff are unlikely to be equal.

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

EXAMPLE 1:

- Pediatrician hired 8/1/03, promoted to CMO on 9/15/11, and serves in both roles — Count 149 months as pediatrician and 52 months as CMO.

EXAMPLE 2:

- COO is hired 11/10/89, promoted to Deputy Director 7/12/98 and then promoted to CEO 6/22/14, retaining the obligations of the Deputy Director — Count 19 months as CEO only.

EXAMPLE 3:

- CIO hired 5/15/13 to fill the role of CIO and CFO — Count 32 months as CFO, 32 months as CIO.

Table 5A: Tenure for Health Center Staff

TABLE 5A – TENURE FOR HEALTH CENTER STAFF					
Health Center Staff		Full and Part Time		Locum, On-call, etc	
		Persons (a)	Total months (b)	Persons (c)	Total months (d)
1	Family Physicians				
2	General Practitioners				
3	Internists				
4	Obstetrician/Gynecologist				
5	Pediatricians	1	149		
7	Other Specialty Physicians				
9a	Nurse Practitioners				
9b	Physician Assistants				
10	Certified Nurse Midwives				
11	Nurses				
16	Dentists				
17	Dental Hygienists				
20a	Psychiatrists				
20a1	Licensed Clinical Psychiatrists				
20a2	Licensed Clinical Social Workers				
20b	Other Licensed Mental Health Providers				
22a	Ophthalmologist				
22b	Optometrist				
30a1	Chief Executive Officer	1	19		
30a2	Chief Medical Officer	1	52		
30a3	Chief Financial Officer	1	32		
30a4	Chief Information Officer	1	32		

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Table 6A: Selected Diagnoses and Services Rendered

PURPOSE:

Table 6A is part of the Clinical Profile, reporting patients and visits for selected diagnoses, conditions, and services. It is designed to provide information on diagnoses and services using data maintained for billing purposes or EHR data.

CHANGES:

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) is requiring entities that bill Medicare to cease using ICD-9 codes and begin using ICD-10 codes on October 1, 2015. Because data reported on Table 6A are reported for the entire calendar year, it will require the use of both ICD-9 and ICD-10 to report 2015 data. Health centers should refer to the table for both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used for the specified diagnosis. The ICD-10 codes are notably different from the ICD-9 codes and it is important that health centers use the appropriate coding based on the service. Where multiple codes may be indicated on a patient's chart, special attention is required to ensure that patients and their visits are unduplicated. Please note—the ICD-10 transition will not affect CPT coding which is used to describe the services reported on this table.

Line 1-2a, First time diagnosis of HIV, has been removed from this table and is now reported only on table 6B, line 20.

KEY TERMS:

- **VISIT:** To be counted as a visit in Column A of Table 6A for services, a service must either be delivered at the time of a visit that was counted on Table 5 or as a result of an order from a prior visit (such as a vaccination ordered for 40 days later during a well-child visit).
- **PATIENTS:** Individuals who have one or more UDS visits during the reporting year.

HOW DATA ARE USED

To calculate:

- The average visits per patient per year for selected chronic conditions (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, etc.).
- The avergae number of visits or servies per patient (by dividing coulmn B by column A).
- The frequency of acute care services by service type (well child immunizations).
- The penetration rate for routine preventative services (well child, family planning, pap tests).

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Visits and patients reported in any cell of the Grant-Specific Tables cannot exceed the number reported on the Universal Table.
- Tables 6A and 7: Number of patients with hypertension or diabetes diagnosis on Table 6A is NOT the same as on Table 7. Table 7 has additional criteria that must be met, including age and number of visits.
- Table 6A and 6B: Tobacco use disorder on line 19a of Table 6A is NOT the same as patients identified as tobacco users and reported on 6B line 14a, as 6B has additional criteria.
- Table 6A and 6B: Number of patients with diagnosis of asthma reported in line 5, column (b) on Table 6A is NOT the same as number of patients with persistent asthma on 6B, line 16, as Table 6B has additional criteria.

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Table 6A: Selected Diagnoses and Services Rendered

TABLE TIPS:

Table 6A is completed for the universal report and for grant specific reports.

PATIENTS AND VISITS:

- Column A: Total visits with diagnosis or having received service.
- Only services which are provided at a reportable visit are reported on Table 6A. Included in these would be services attendant to a reportable visit.
- Column B: Unduplicated number of patients with diagnosis or having received service.
- If a patient is seen for multiple diagnoses in one visit, they can be reported once on each appropriate diagnosis line. Similarly, if a patient receives multiple services in one visit, they may be counted once on each appropriate service line.

SELECTED DIAGNOSES (LINES 1-20D):

- Report visits and patients regardless of whether or not the diagnosis is primary.
- The ICD-10 codes are notably different from the ICD-9 codes and it is important that health centers use the appropriate coding based on the service. Where multiple codes may be indicated on a patient's chart, special attention is required to ensure that patients and their visits are unduplicated. Additional information is available on the ICD-9 to ICD-10 conversion process at https://www.cms.gov/ICD10/11b1_2011_ICD10CM_and_GEMs.asp.

SELECTED TESTS/SCREENINGS/PREVENTATIVE SERVICES (LINES 21-26D):

- Use ICD-9, ICD-10 or CPT codes for each line.
- On several lines, CPT codes and ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are provided. Health centers may use ***either*** the CPT codes ***or*** the ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for any specific visit, ***but not*** both.
- A single visit may be counted for multiple types of services (e.g., the same visit may include a Pap test, mammogram, and family planning service) and would be reported on each of the lines.
- A visit is counted only once for any one service code even if multiple services are given (e.g., five vaccines or two fillings in one visit are counted only once).

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Table 6A: Selected Diagnoses and Services Rendered

SELECTED CALCULATION:

Shown below, average number of Diabetes Mellitus (DM) diagnosis visits per patient per year = 30,090/9,928 = 3.0 DM visits/ patient/ year.

TABLE 6A: SELECTED DIAGNOSES AND SERVICES RENDERED

Diagnostic Category		Applicable ICD-9-CM Code	Applicable ICD-10-CM Code	Number of Visits by Diagnosis regardless of primacy (a)	Number of Patients with Diagnosis (b)
Selected Infectious and Parasitic Diseases					
1-2.	Symptomatic / Asymptomatic HIV	042 , 079.53, V08	B20, B97.35, O98.7, Z21	1,080	3,000
3.	Tuberculosis	010.xx – 018.xx	A15- thru A19-	2	2
4.	Sexually transmitted infections	090.xx – 099.xx	A50- thru A64- (Exclude A63.0), M02.3-, N34.1	98	83
4a.	Hepatitis B	070.20, 070.22, 070.30, 070.32, V02.61	B16.0-B16.2, B16.9, B17.0, B18.0, B18.1, B19.10, B19.11, Z22.51	15	13
4b.	Hepatitis C	070.41, 070.44, 070.51, 070.54, 070.70, 070.71, V02.62	B17.10, B17.11, B18.2, B19.20, B19.21, Z22.52	1,643	125
Selected Diseases of the Respiratory System					
5.	Asthma	493.xx	J45-	10,383	6,143
6.	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	490.xx – 492.xx	J40- thru J44- and J47-	2,655	2,335
Selected Other Medical Conditions					
7.	Abnormal breast findings, female	174.xx; 198.81; 233.0x; 238.3 793.8x	C50.01-, C50.11-, C50.21-, C50.31-, C50.41-, C50.51-, C50.61-, C50.71-, C50.81-, C50.91-, C79.81, D48.6-, R92-	148	118
8.	Abnormal cervical findings	180.xx; 198.82; 233.1x; 795.0x	C53-, C79.82, D06-, R87.61-, R87.810, R87.820	2,130	1,078
9.	Diabetes mellitus	250.xx; 648.0x	E10- thru E13-, O24- (Exclude O24.41-)	30,090	9,928

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Table 6A: Selected Diagnoses and Services Rendered

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATION EXAMPLE:

Table 6A, Line 5, Column (b): Number of patients with diagnosis of asthma in measurement year is 6,143.

Compare this to Table 6B, Section H, Line 16, Column (a): Total Patients Aged 5-40 with persistent asthma. This number is only 3,312, because these are patients who meet all of the following criteria:

- Diagnosed with persistent asthma
- Last seen while between ages 5 and 40
- Seen at least twice in the practice
- Had at least one medical visit in a health center clinic during the measurement year.

TABLE 6B: QUALITY OF CARE INDICATORS

Asthma Pharmacologic Therapy		Total Patients aged 5 - 40 with persistent asthma (a)	Number Charts Sampled or EHR Total (b)	Number of Patients with Acceptable Plan (c)
16	**MEASURE:** Patients aged 5 through 40 diagnosed with persistent asthma who have an acceptable pharmacological treatment plan	042 , 079.53, V08	3,312	

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Table 6B: Quality of Care Indicator

PURPOSE:

Table 6B reports on selected quality of care indicators that are viewed as a proxy for good long term health outcomes for health center patients.

HOW DATA ARE USED:

Compliance rates for clinical measures and % of target population receiving routine or preventive service.

CHANGES:

A new dental sealant measure has been added.

As with Tables 6A and 7, both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes will be used to identify patients with specific diagnoses on Table 6B. Careful attention is essential to ensure that patients are counted only once for a condition.

Health centers may use an EHR in lieu of a chart sample only if at least 80% of all health center patient records are included in the EHR for a given measure.

WHY ARE PROCESS MEASURES IMPORTANT?

If patients receive timely routine and preventive care, *then* we can expect improved health status:

- **Childhood Immunization:** Children who receive vaccinations are less likely to contract preventable diseases.
- **Cervical Cancer Screening:** Women who receive Pap tests are more likely to be treated earlier and less likely to suffer adverse outcomes from HPV and cervical cancer.
- **Weight Assessment and Counseling for Child and Adolescents:** Children who receive weight assessment and counseling are more likely to achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- **Adult Weight Screening and Follow-up:** Adults who receive weight assessment and follow-up are more likely to achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- **Tobacco Use Screening and Cessation Intervention:** Adults who use tobacco and receive cessation counseling are more likely to end tobacco use and tobacco-related illnesses.
- **Asthma Pharmacological Therapy:** Patients with persistent asthma treated with appropriate pharmacological intervention are likely to have fewer attacks, require fewer ER visits, and suffer related complications including death.
- **Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) *Lipid Therapy*:** CAD patients who receive lipid lowering therapy are less likely to suffer adverse CAD-related clinical events.
- **Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD) *Aspirin or Antithrombotic Therapy*:** Patients with IVD who use aspirin or other antithrombotic drugs are less likely to suffer myocardial infarctions or other adverse vascular events.
- **Colorectal Cancer Screening:** Adults who receive appropriate screenings are more likely to be treated earlier and less likely to suffer adverse outcomes, including premature death.

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Table 6B: Quality of Care Indicator

- **HIV Linkage to Care:** Patients testing HIV positive who receive timely follow-up are likely to have reduced morbidity and mortality, and the risk of further transmission will be reduced.
- **Patients Screened for Depression and Follow-Up:** Patients over age 12 who are screened and receive appropriate follow-up are more likely to obtain needed treatment and have fewer adverse outcomes.
- **Dental Sealants:** Children ages 6 - 9 at moderate to high risk of caries who received sealant on a permanent first molar tooth are less likely to suffer dental complications requiring additional treatment.

TABLE TIPS:

All age requirements for this table are as of December 31.

SECTION C: CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATIONS

- Column (a) includes all children who turned 3 in the measurement year who had at least one medical visit in the measurement year and were first ever seen at any point prior to their 3rd birthday.
- Column (c) is the number of children in column (b) who, on or by their 3rd birthday are fully compliant (i.e., for each disease the patient received vaccines, had evidence of the disease, OR has a contraindication for the vaccine).
- A note that "patient is up-to-date" with immunizations that does not list the date and name of each immunization provided does not constitute sufficient evidence of compliance.
- **Exclusions:** There are NO exclusions for this measure.

SECTION D: CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING/PAP TESTS

- Column (a) includes all women ages 24 – 64, with at least one medical visit in a health center clinic in the reporting year, who were first seen before age 65.
- Column (c) includes all women in column (b) who received one or more documented Pap tests during the current or two previous measurement years; OR, for women 30 years of age or older at the time of the test who choose to also have an HPV test performed simultaneously, during the current or four previous measurement years. Confirmation of date and test result in record is required to meet compliance.
- **Exclusions:** Women who have had a hysterectomy.

SECTION E: WEIGHT ASSESSMENT AND COUNSELING FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- Column (a) includes all children who were between ages 3 and 17 during the measurement year, had at least one medical visit during the measurement year in an appropriate clinical setting, and were first ever seen prior to their 18th birthday.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) who have a recorded BMI percentile, recorded nutrition counseling, and recorded physical activity counseling. All of these components are necessary for compliance.

Table 6B: Quality of Care Indicator

- Compliant: BMI Percentile must be noted in chart or EHR (not just BMI or height and weight) AND counseling on nutrition AND activity must be in patient record, may be in narrative form or check box, and must be specific. Anticipatory guidance to parent is counted when documented in child's record.
- **Exclusions:** Pregnant patients.

SECTION F: ADULT WEIGHT SCREENING AND FOLLOW-UP

- Column (a) includes all adults who were 18 or older, who had at least one medical visit in a setting which had equipment present to measure weight and height, and were ever seen after their 18th birthday.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) who have a recorded BMI and recorded follow-up plan if patient is overweight or underweight. Follow up must be during past 6 months or at current visit.
- Compliant: BMI noted in chart or EHR and, if patient is overweight or underweight, follow-up weight management plan is documented (successful completion is not required).
- **Exclusions:** Pregnant and terminally ill patients.

SECTION G: TOBACCO USE SCREENING AND CESSATION

- Column (a) includes all adults who were 18 or older, who had at least one medical visit during the measurement year, at least 2 medical visits ever, and who were last seen after their 18th birthday.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) who either have been screened negative for tobacco use in the measurement year or the prior year, or if identified as having used any form of tobacco one or more times in the measurement year or prior year, received cessation counseling intervention or medication.
- Note that the screening can be performed by any provider, including a dentist or vision provider.
- **Exclusions:** There are NO exclusions for this measure.

SECTION H: ASTHMA PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY

- Column (a) includes all patients between 5 and 40 years of age as of Dec. 31 currently diagnosed with persistent asthma, with at least 1 medical visit in the health center during the measurement year and at least 2 medical visits ever.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) for whom documentation demonstrates that appropriate pharmacologic therapy was provided.
- Compliant: Copy of prescription or note that the prescription for inhaled corticosteroids or acceptable alternative was given during the current year is included in the chart of EHR. Acceptable alternative pharmacologic therapy: Leukotriene modifiers, Cromolyn sodium, Nedocromil sodium, Sustained release methylxanthines.
- **Exclusions:** Patients with allergic reaction to asthma meds and patients diagnosed with intermittent asthma.

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Table 6B: Quality of Care Indicator

SECTION I: CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (CAD): *LIPID THERAPY*

- Column (a) includes all adults age 18 or older; who had at least 1 medical visit during the measurement year, at least 2 medical visits ever, who were last seen after they turned 18, and were diagnosed with CAD or diagnosed as having had a myocardial infarction (MI) OR have had cardiac surgery.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) for whom documentation demonstrated that patient received a prescription for or was using lipid lowering therapy in the measurement year.
- Do not count as compliant patients receiving a form of treatment, such as therapeutic lifestyle changes and/or control of non-lipid risk factors, without pharmaceutical treatment.
- **Exclusions:** Patients whose last LDL lab test was less than 130 mg/dL; patients with an allergy to or history of adverse outcomes from or intolerance to LDL lowering medications.

SECTION J: ISCHEMIC VASCULAR DISEASE (IVD): *ASPIRIN OR ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY*

- Column (a) includes all adults who were age 18 or older who had at least one medical visit during the measurement year, who were last seen while they were 18 or older, and who were diagnosed with IVD during the measurement or prior year OR had been discharged after AMI or CABG or PTCA between Jan. 1st and Nov. 1st of the prior year.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) for whom documentation exists that they had received a prescription for, were given, or were using aspirin or another antithrombotic drug during the measurement year.
- **Exclusions:** There are NO exclusions for this measure.

SECTION K: COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

- Column (a) includes all patients who were age 51 through 74 who had at least one medical visit during the measurement year.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients in column (b) for whom documentation demonstrated that the patient had a colonoscopy during the measurement year or previous 9 years OR a flexible sigmoidoscopy within the measurement year or previous 5 years OR a fecal occult blood test (FOBT), including the fecal immunochemical test during the measurement year.
- **Exclusions:** Patients who have or have had colorectal cancer or colectomy.

SECTION L: NEWLY IDENTIFIED HIV CASES AND FOLLOW-UP

- Column (a) includes all patients newly diagnosed for the first time ever as HIV positive, with the diagnosis having been made between October 1st and September 30th, and who had at least 1 medical visit during the measurement year. Identification of patients for this measure crosses years and may include prior year patients.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients from column (b) who were seen for follow-up within 90 days of that first-ever diagnosis by the health center (e.g., a visit where treatment was initiated, by either a health center provider or a referral resource).
- **Exclusions:** There are NO exclusions for this measure.

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Table 6B: Quality of Care Indicator

SECTION M: PATIENTS SCREENED FOR DEPRESSION AND FOLLOW-UP

- Column (a) includes all patients age 12 or older who had at least 1 medical visit during the reporting year.
- Column (c) includes the number of patients from column (b) who had either an age-appropriate standardized depression screening test during the measurement year which was negative, or a which was positive AND who have a follow-up plan documented.
- **Exclusions:** Patients who are already participating in ongoing treatment for depression. Also excluded are patients with an active diagnosis for depression or bipolar disorder.

SECTION N: DENTAL SEALANTS

- Column (a) includes dental patients, ages 6 - 9 who were at moderate to high risk for caries who received a sealant on a permanent first molar tooth in the measurement year.
- Column (c) includes ***dental patients*** ages 6 - 9 who had an oral assessment or comprehensive or periodic oral evaluation visit during the reporting year and documented as having moderate to high risk for caries; for measurement year 2015, this includes patients whose date of birth is between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2009.
- **Exclusions:** Children for whom all first permanent molars are non-sealable. (i.e., molars are decayed, filled, currently sealed or un-erupted/missing

STRATEGIES FOR DATA COLLECTION:

CPT-II, ICD-9, and ICD-10 codes to assist in reporting clinical measures are included in the full UDS Reporting Instructions.

SELECTED CALCULATIONS (SEE TABLES ON NEXT PAGE):

Compliance Rate is calculated by dividing Table 6B column (c) by column (b)

- Line 10, Childhood immunizations: 1550/1395 = 90%
- Line 11, Pap test: 36/70 = 51%

Estimated percentage of population receiving service is calculated by dividing Table 6B, column (a) by total patients on Table 3A in age group.

- Line 10, Childhood immunizations: 1,550 = total number of 3 year olds (all 3-yr olds are medical patients in this example—this may often not be the case.)
- Line 11, Pap tests: 20,326/23,981 (# of women age 24-64 from table 3A) = 85% of women age 24-64 received test

Table 6B: Quality of Care Indicator

TABLE AND CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

Table 3A and 5 and 6B: In this example, reporting of the universe of patients for childhood immunizations and Pap tests must be reasonable (as must all universe selections) given total patients by age on 3A and/or the percentage of patients who are medical patients on Table 5.

SECTION C – CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION				
	Childhood Immunization	Total Number of Patients with 3rd Birthday During Measurement Year (a)	Number Charts Sampled or EHR Total (b)	Number of Patients Immunized (c)
10	**MEASURE:** Children who have received age appropriate vaccines prior to their 3rd birthday during measurement year (on or prior to December 31)	1,550	1,550	1,395

SECTION D – CERVICAL CANCER SCREENINGS				
	Pap Tests	Total Number of Female Patients 24-64 Years of Age (a)	Number Charts Sampled or EHR Total (b)	Number of Patients Tested (c)
11	**MEASURE:** Female patients aged 24-64 who received one or more Pap tests to screen for cervical cancer	20,326	70	36

TABLE 3A – PATIENTS BY AGE AND GENDER			
	Age Groups	Male Patients (a)	Female Patients (b)
4	Age 3	786	764
25	Age 24		873
26	Ages 25-29		7,362
27	Ages 30-34		3,719
28	Ages 35-39		3,149
29	Ages 40-44		2,845
30	Ages 45-49		2,737
31	Ages 50-54		2,582
32	Ages 55-59		2,110

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Table 7: Health Outcomes and Disparities

PURPOSE:

Table 7 reports data on selected health outcome indicators by race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity that are commonly seen as indicators of community health. Birth outcome information is discussed on a separate fact sheet.

CHANGES:

Beginning with data from 2015, the number of categories for reporting diabetic HbA1c has been reduced. Only the HbA1c categories of "less than 8%" (column 1d) and "greater than 9% or No Test During the Year" (column 3f) are reported.

As with Tables 6A and 6B, use of ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes will apply to identify patients with specific diagnosis. Careful attention is required to ensure that patients are only counted once with the condition although both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes may be used to help identify a patient with specific diagnosis.

If a health center's EHR is only able to provide data for a subset of column (a), it must be greater than or equal to 80% of column (a) and *must not* be restricted by any variable related to the test measure. In the event that fewer than 70 patients meet the criteria and are reported in column (a), the number in column (b) must be the same as in column (a).

KEY TERMS:

PROCESS MEASURE: Documentation of measurable outcomes of clinical intervention as a surrogate for good long-term health outcomes. For example:

- **Low Birth Weight:** If there are fewer low birth weight children born, then there will be fewer children who suffer the sequela of low birth weight, such as delayed or diminished intellectual and/or physical development.
- **Controlled hypertension:** If there is less uncontrolled hypertension, then there will be less cardiovascular damage, and fewer heart attacks and strokes with related complications later in life.
- **Controlled diabetes:** If there is less uncontrolled diabetes then there will be fewer long term medical complications like blindness and less need for limb removal and other procedures later in life.

HOW DATA ARE USED

These data will be used to calculate:

- Disparities in health outcomes by race and ethnicity (National level).
- Prevalence rates for HTN and DM.

TABLE TIPS:

DISPARITIES

- Patients who report their race but do not indicate they are Latino/Hispanic are assumed to be non-Hispanic and reported in the second section.
- Patients for whom ethnicity and race are not known are reported in the third section (line h) as: Unreported/Refused to Report Race and Ethnicity .
- Data source for reporting patients by race and ethnicity for Table 3B and 7 must be consistent for accurate reporting.

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Table 7: Health Outcomes and Disparities

CONTROLLED HYPERTENSION

- In column (2a), report the universe: all patients age ***18 to 85***; with a history (i.e., diagnosis could be in prior year) of hypertension prior to 6/30 of calendar year; with at least 2 medical visits (for any reason) during reporting year.
- In column (2b), report the universe or sample of 70 patients.
- In column (2c), report the number of adult patients in column (2b) whose most recent blood pressure was less than 140/90.
- Pregnant patients and patients with ESRD are excluded.
- **NOTE:** For each row, column (2a) must be ≥ column (2b) which must be ≥ column (2c).

CONTROLLED DIABETES

- In column (3a), report the universe: all patients age ***18 to 75***, with a history (i.e., diagnosis could be in prior years) of diabetes, with at least 2 medical visits (for any reason) during the reporting year.
- In column (3b), report the universe or sample of 70 patients.
- In column (3d1) report the number of patients with Hba1c <8%
- In column (3f) report the number of patients with Hba1c >9% and patients who had no test during the year.

For 2015 Hba1c levels between 8% and 9% no longer require reporting

TABLE 7: HEALTH OUTCOMES AND DISPARITIES

Section C: Diabetes by Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

#	Race and Ethnicity	Total Patients with Diabetes (3a)	Charts Sampled or EHR Total (3b)	Patients with Hba1c <8% (3d1)	Patients with Hba1c>9% or No Test During Year (3f)
HISPANIC/LATINO					
1a	Asian				
1b1	Native Hawaiian				
1b2	Other Pacific Islander				
1c	Black/African American				
1d	American Indian/Alaska Native				
1e	White				
1f	More than One Race				
1g	Unreported/Refused to Report Race				
	Subtotal Hispanic/ Latino				

Table 7: Health Outcomes and Disparities

- Patients with a diagnosis of gestational diabetes or steroid-induced diabetes are excluded, as are patients with diagnosed polycystic ovaries that do not have two face-to-face visits with the diagnosis of diabetes in calendar year or prior year.

- **NOTE:** For each row, column (3a) must be ≥ column (3b). For each row, column (3b) = column (3d1) + (3f)

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

(Shown on following page)

Tables 3A, 3B, 5, and 7: Reporting of the universe of patients for HTN and DM on Table 7 must be consistent with total patients by age on Table 3A, race and Latino ethnicity on Table 3B, and the percentage of patients who are medical patients on Table 5 (shown on following page).

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

(Shown on following page)

- Compliance Rate is calculated by dividing Table 7, column (2c) by column (2b) (e.g., HTN for White/ Non-Hispanic = 24/37 = 65% patients with HTN controlled).

- Percent Medical Patients with Diagnosis is calculated by dividing total patients by diagnosis by total medical patients: Percent medical patients with HTN = 8,651 [Table 7, Line I, column (2a)]/67,919 [Table 5, Line 15, column (c)] = 13%.

Comparison of patients in universe on Table 7 with estimated total patients who meet reporting criteria:

- Total White/Non-Hispanic patients with HTN age 18-85 with two or more medical visits = 4,494 [universe on Table 7, line 2e, column (2a)].

- Can't exceed total patients 18-84 on Table 3A = 31,900 [lines 19-37, column (a) + column (b)] (Not shown).

- Can't exceed total medical patients on Table 5 = 67,919.

- Can't exceed total White/Non-Hispanic patients on Table 3B = 27,364.

Assuming an equal distribution of medical patients by race and ethnicity and age:

- Estimated maximum number of patients in universe for White/Non-Hispanic HTN patients= Total patients ages 18-84 (31,900) x .91 (% of patients that are medical) x .37 (% of patients who are White/Not Hispanic) = 10,741.

- **CHECK:** Universe of patients on Table 7 (4,494) does not exceed estimated maximum number of patients meeting criteria (10,741).

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Table 7: Health Outcomes and Disparities

#	Race and Ethnicity	Total Hypertensive Patients (2a)	Charts Sampled or EHR Total (2b)	Patients with HTN Controlled (2c)
HISPANIC/LATINO				
1a	Asian	2	0	0
1b1	Native Hawaiian	1	0	0
1b2	Pacific Islander	0	0	0
1c	Black/African American	9	0	0
1d	American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0
1e	White	15	1	1
1f	More than One Race	3	0	0
1g	Unreported/Refused to Report Race	3,397	26	18
	Subtotal Hispanic/Latino	3,427	27	19
NON-HISPANIC/LATINO				
2a	Asian	61	1	0
2b1	Native Hawaiian	9	0	0
2b2	Pacific Islander	137	1	1
2c	Black/African American	176	2	1
2d	American Indian/Alaska Native	16	0	0
2e	White	4,494	37	24
2f	More than One Race	11	0	0
2g	Unreported/Refused to Report Race	85	2	1
	Subtotal Non-Hispanic/Latino	4,989	43	27
UNREPORTED/REFUSED TO REPORT ETHNICITY				
h	Unreported/Refused to Report Race and Ethnicity	235	0	0
i	***Total***	8,651	70	46

TABLE 5: STAFFING AND UTILIZATION

Personnel by Major Service Category		FTEs (a)	Clinic Visits (b)	Patients (c)
15	Total Medical (Lines 8+10a through 14)	172.35	250,064	67,919

PERCENT OF PATIENTS THAT ARE MEDICAL =

Medical patients/total patients:

- Total medical patients = Table 5, line 15, column (c) = 67,919
- Total patients = Table 4, line 6 = 74,285 *(Not shown)*
- 67,919/74,285 → 91% of patients are medical patients.

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Table 7: Health Outcomes and Disparities

TABLE 3B: PATIENTS BY HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY/RACE/LANGUAGE			
Patients by Race		**HISPANIC/ LATINO (a)**	**NOT HISPANIC/LATINO (b)**
1	Asian	10	586
2a	Native Hawaiian	11	81
2b	Other Pacific Islander	11	615
2	Total Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (SUM Lines 2A + 2B)	22	696
3	Black/African American	132	1,076
4	American Indian/Alaska Native	12	376
5	White	337	27,364

PERCENT OF PATIENTS WHO ARE WHITE/NON-HISPANIC:

- Table 3B, line 5, column (b) = 27,364
- Total patients = Table 4, line 6 = 74,285 *(Not shown)*
- 27,364/74,285 → 37% percent of patients are White/ Non-Hispanic.

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Table 6B and Table 7: Prenatal Care

PURPOSE:

Tables 6B and 7 include sections that report data on prenatal care measures and other commonly seen indicators of healthy pregnancies and babies.

CHANGES:

No changes.

WHY ARE PRENATAL MEASURES IMPORTANT?

By improving these "intermediate outcome" measures, long-term negative health outcomes will be less likely for both the baby and mother.

- **Normal birth weight:** If there are children born at a normal birth weight, then there will be fewer children who suffer mental or physical delays or organ damage.
- **Early entry into care:** If a woman enters care in her first trimester, she will be less likely to suffer adverse birth outcomes.

HEALTH PEOPLE 2020 GOALS:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal: 77% of females will receive prenatal care in the first trimester.
- The Healthy People 2020 goal: reduce the percentage of low birth-weight, live births to 8%.

HOW DATA ARE USED:

These data will be used to calculate:

- Normal birth weight rates
- National disparities in health outcomes by race and ethnicity
- Prenatal risk factors

TABLE TIPS – Table 6B Entry into Prenatal Care

SECTION A: Age of Prenatal Care Patients

- Report ***all*** prenatal patients, regardless of whether services provided by the health center or by another through a referral from the health center during the year and regardless of whether they delivered.
- **Include:** Women whose only service in the reporting year was their delivery, women who transferred or were "risked out," women who were delivered by another provider.
- Do ***not*** include patients who had a pregnancy test but did not have a clinical visit.

SECTION B: Trimester of Entry into Prenatal Care

- Entry into prenatal care begins with a visit to a physician NP, PA, or CNM provider who initiates prenatal care with a *physical exam* (i.e., not a pregnancy test, nurse assessment, etc.)
- The patient is reported on the row corresponding to the trimester when they began their prenatal care.

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Table 6B and Table 7: Prenatal Care

TABLE TIPS – Table 6B (Continued):

- Women who begin prenatal care with the health center or are referred by the health center to another provider are reported in column (a).
- Women who begin care at another provider and transfer are reported in column (b).
- **Line 7 – First Trimester:** Includes women whose "first visit" occurred when she was estimated to be pregnant anytime through the end of the 13th week after conception.
- **Line 8 – Second Trimester:** Includes women whose "first visit" occurred when she was estimated to be between the start of the 14th week through the 26th week after conception.
- **Line 9 – Third Trimester:** Includes women whose "first visit" occurred when she was estimated to be 27 weeks or more after conception.
- Obstetricians commonly count time from last reported menstrual period (LMP). Since this is two weeks earlier than conception, if counting this way, then the first trimester would be considered up through 15 weeks post-LMP. The second trimester is through 28 weeks post-LMP. Trimester may be based on other data if LMP data are not available.
- The sum of the numbers in the six cells of lines 7 through 9 in section B must equal the number reported on line 6 in section A.

TABLE AND CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Table 6B Sections A and B: Total prenatal patients (line 6) must equal total prenatal patients by trimester of entry [Lines 7-9 columns (a) and (b)]. (See graph on next page).
- Tables 6B and 7: Number of prenatal patients should exceed number of women delivering because not all prenatal patients deliver in reporting year (example on next page).

TABLE TIPS – Table 7 Birth Weight

- All health centers will complete section A.
- With the exception of lines 0 and 2, data is reported by race and ethnicity.
- **Line 2** - Report the total number of deliveries ***performed by health center providers*** including those of non-health center patients.
- **Column (1a)** - Report all prenatal patients from Table 6B who were known to have delivered during the year, even if the delivery was done as the result of a referral to a non-health center provider.
- **Columns (1b) through (1d)** - Report all live births born to health center patients during the reporting year by weight, including multiples (e.g. birth weight for each baby), regardless of who performed the delivery.
- Health Center is expected to obtain birth weight information for all pregnant prenatal patients who deliver even if their providers do not perform the delivery.
- Birth mothers should be reported on the line corresponding to their unique race/ethnicity (which may differ from their baby's race/ ethnicity).

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Table 6B and Table 7: Prenatal Care

CONSIDERATIONS DEMONSTRATED:

Table 6B: Section A, ***total prenatal patients*** (line 6) must equal Section B, ***total prenatal patients*** by trimester of entry [Lines 7-9 columns (a) and (b)].

CHECK: Line 6 = 2,388
Lines 7-9, Column a + Column b = 2388

Total prenatal care patients (Table 6B, line 6) should be greater than prenatal care patients that delivered during the year
[Table 7, Line i, column (1a)]

CHECK: 2,388 > 1,304

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

- **% Early Entry into Prenatal Care (see Table 6B on next page):** (Total women having first visit with health center in 1st trimester + total women having first visit with another provider in 1st trimester)/[Total prenatal patients (Table 6B, line 6)]

  For example: (1,757 + 44)/(2,388) * 100 = 75.4% of women entered prenatal care in 1st trimester.

- **% Teen Prenatal Patients (see Table 6B on next page):** Prenatal patients less than 15 years old + Prenatal Patients Ages 15 to 19 (Table 6B, lines 1+2)/Total prenatal patients (Table 6B, line 5)

  For example: ((12+340)/2,388)*100 = 14.7% of prenatal patients who are teenagers.

TABLE 7: HEALTH OUTCOMES AND DISPARITIES

Section B: Hypertension by Race and Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity

0	HIV Positive Pregnant Women
2	Deliveries Performed by Health Center's Providers

#	Race and Ethnicity	Prenatal Care Patients Who Delivered During the Year (1a)
HISPANIC/LATINO		
1a	Asian	9
1b1	Native Hawaiian	
1b2	Other Pacific Islander	
1c	Black/African American	57
1d	American Indian/Alaska Native	
1e	White	163
1f	More than One Race	39
1g	Unreported/Refused to Report Race	164
	Subtotal Hispanic/Latino	432
NON-HISPANIC/LATINO		
2a	Asian	67
2b1	Native Hawaiian	2
2b2	Other Pacific Islander	
2c	Black/African American	243
2d	American Indian/Alaska Native	42
2e	White	265
2f	More than One Race	87
2g	Unreported/Refused to Report Race	64
	Subtotal Non-Hispanic/Latino	770
UNREPORTED/REFUSED TO REPORT ETHNICITY		
h	Unreported/Refused to Report Race and Ethnicity	102
i	***Total***	1,304

Table 6B and Table 7: Prenatal Care

TABLE 6B: QUALITY OF CARE INDICATORS		
Section A: Age Categories for Prenatal Patients		
Demographic Characteristics of Prenatal Care Patients		
	AGE	**NUMBER OF PATIENTS (a)**
1	Less than 15 years	12
2	Ages 15-19	340
3	Ages 20-24	865
4	Ages 25-44	1,167
5	Ages 45 and Over	4
6	Total Patients (sum lines 1-5)	2,388

Section B: Trimester of Entry into Prenatal Care			
	Trimester of First Known Visit for Women Receiving Prenatal Care During Reporting Year	**Women Having First Visit with Health Center (a)**	**Women Having First Visit with Another Provider (b)**
7	First Trimester	1,757	44
8	Second Trimester	429	31
9	Third Trimester	114	13

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Methods for Reporting Clinical Measures

PROCESS FOR REPORTING ON INDIVIDUAL CLINICAL MEASURES

STEP 1: Identify the patient population to be sampled, or the patient population on which you will report. You can report on the entire universe for the measure, or a minimum of 80% of the universe, as reported by the EHR.

- Include all active medical patients, sites in the scope of the project, and contracted medical services. (Exception: when reporting on Measure N "Dental Sealants", you will instead include all active dental patients and services.)
- Identify the number of patients who fit, or who initially appear to fit, the specific selection criteria for that measure. Create a list and number each member of the patient population in the universe.

STEP 2: Determine the sample size for manual chart review.

- This will either be a random sample of 70 patient charts, the total number of patients in the universe, or a minimum of 80% of your universe as reported from your EHR.
- Health centers who have fewer than 70 patients must report on all patients.

STEP 3: Select the Random Sample (if applicable).

- See below for information on random sampling.

STEP 4: Review the sample of records to determine compliance with the clinical measure.

- For each measure, review available data sources to identify any automated sources to simplify data collection (e.g. EHR, PEC's database, state immunization registries for vaccine histories, logs, practice management systems, etc.)
- For each patient in the sample, determine whether sufficient information is available in the data source(s) to assess compliance. If information is not available, pull the patient's record to retrieve required information.

STEP 5: Replace patients that should be excluded from the sample.

If a patient is selected that should be excluded from the sample, the patient will be replaced with a substitute.

Exclusions and reasons for sample replacement are as follows:

- **All Measures *except for measure N:*** Patient is not a medical patient.
- **Childhood Immunization:** Children seen for the first time ever after turning 3.
- **Cervical Cancer Screening:** Women who have had a hysterectomy.
- **Weight Assessment and Counseling for Children and Adolescents:** Pregnant patients
- **Adult Weight Screening and Follow-up:** Pregnant women and terminally ill patients.
- **Tobacco Use Screening and Cessation Intervention:** No exclusions.

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- **Asthma Pharmacological Therapy:** Patients with an allergic reaction to asthma medications; patients with a diagnosis of asthma, who upon review, are discovered to have intermittent, mild asthma.
- **Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) Lipid Therapy:** Patients whose last LDL lab test was less than 130 mg/dL; patients with an allergy to or a history of adverse outcomes from or intolerance to LDL lowering medications.
- **Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD):** Aspirin or Antithrombotic Therapy - No exclusions.
- **Colorectal Cancer Screening:** Patients who have or have had colorectal cancer or colectomy.
- **HIV Linkage to Care:** No exclusions.
- **Patients Screened for Depression and Follow-up:** Patients with an active diagnosis for Depression or Bipolar Disorder and patients who are already participating in on-going treatment for depression.
- **Dental Sealants:** Patient is not a dental patient; children for whom all first permanent molars are non-sealable.
- **Hypertension by Race and Ethnicity:** Pregnant women, patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD).
- **Diabetes by Race and Ethnicity:** Patients with a diagnosis of polycystic ovaries that do not have two face-to-face visits with the diagnosis of diabetes, during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year; gestational diabetes (ICD-9 code 648.8x or ICD-10 code O99.81) or steroid-induced diabetes (ICD-9 code 962.0, 249.xx, or 251.8 or ICD-10 code E16.4, E16.8) are not to be included.

REVIEWING THE CHARTS:

Eventually, some or all charts in the universe will need to be reviewed. When charts stored in multiple locations must be accessed, the following options are acceptable:

- All charts may be brought to a central point for review,
- A single reviewer may travel to each site to review charts, or
- Multiple reviewers may each review charts at the separate multiple sites.

WHERE DO I HAVE THE OPTION TO REPORT ON A SAMPLE?

TABLE 6:

- **CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION** (Section C, line 10).
- **CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING** (Section D, line 11).
- **WEIGHT ASSESSMENT AND COUNSELING FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS** (Section E, line 12).
- **ADULT WEIGHT SCREENING AND FOLLOW-UP** (Section F, line 13).
- **TOBACCO USE SCREENING AND CESSATION INTERVENTION** (Section G, line 14a).
- **ASTHMA PHARMACOLOGIC THERAPY** (Section H, line 16).
- **CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (CAD):** Lipid Therapy (Section I, line 18).

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- **ISCHEMIC VASCULAR DISEASE (IVD):** Use of Aspirin or another Antithrombotic (Section J, line 18).
- **COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING** (Section K, line 19).
- **HIV LINKAGE TO CARE** (Section L, line 20).
- **PATIENTS SCREENED FOR DEPRESSION AND FOLLOW-UP** (Section M, line 21).
- **DENTAL SEALANTS** (Section N, line 22)

TABLE 7:

- **HYPERTENSION BY RACE and ETHNICITY** (Section B).
- **DIABETES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY** (Section C).

HOW DO I REPLACE A CHART?

- Create a second "Replacements Set" of random numbers using the same method with 5 to 10 records in the set.
- Do NOT sort the sample!
- If a record in the sample of 70 patients needs to be excluded, replace that record with a record from the second "Replacements Set'.

HOW DO I SELECT A RANDOM SAMPLE?

- Prepare numbered list of all patients in universe. Use Randomizer (https://www.random.org/lists/) web site to generate set of 70 random numbers for the initial sample.
- Random numbers correspond with the charts identified in the numbered list of patients.

HOW IS RANDOM SAMPLING USED IN THE UDS?

- For each measure, health centers have the option to report on either the entire patient population (the universe), a minimum of 80%of the universe, or on a sample of 70 patients.
- If the health center has less than 70 patients who meet the criteria, then they must report on the total number of patients in the universe for that measure. For example, if the health center only has 25 patients with diabetes, then the health center must report on the universe of 25 patients.
- If a health center has more than 70 patients who meet the criteria, then they may choose whether to report at least 80% of the universe (all patients who meet criteria for denominator) from their EHR or to report on a sample of exactly 70 patients, depending on EHR capabilities. For example, if the health center has 100 patients with diabetes, they may either report on at least 80 patients, or a random sample of 70 patients.

Methods for Reporting Clinical Measures

- Please note: the 80% requirement has been made to encourage the use of EHR reporting, even if the EHR cannot report on a perfect 100% of the universe. This is not an opportunity to hand-pick the most favorable 80% of patients, or to exclude less desirable records. If your EHR can report on the entire universe of patients, it should do so. To report on the universe, the data source such as an EHR, must include all patients in the defined universe. In addition, the data source must cover the period of time to be reviewed and include information to assess compliance with the clinical measure as well as to evaluate exclusions.

For more information on sampling methodology, refer to Appendix C in the CY 2015 Manual. Tools for assistance, including a data entry tool are also available at www.bphcdata.net.

Input	Initial Sample	Replacements
Set of Numbers	1	1
Number per set	70	5
Number range = 1-"n"	Last sequence number in list	Last sequence number in list
Unique numbers	Yes	Yes
Sort numbers	Yes, least to greatest	No

UDS: UNIFORM DATA SYSTEM

Table 8A: Financial Costs

PURPOSE:

Table 8A reports accrued costs by cost center. By reviewing the data reported on Table 8A, one can understand the total cost associated with activities which are within the scope of the programs supported.

CHANGES:

None for 2015

KEY TERMS:

ACCRUED COSTS (Column A): The direct costs incurred during the reporting period associated with the cost centers and services listed.

ALLOCATION (Column B): The direct costs of the facility and non-clinical support services (line 16) distributed across the programs and program related services. Details of the methodology are shown in the box below.

ALLOCATION OF FACILITY AND NON-CLINICAL SUPPORT SERVICES IN COLUMN B (traditional method):

FACILITY COSTS on line 14 should be allocated based on the amount of square footage utilized for Medical, Dental, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Pharmacy, Vision, Other Professional Services, Enabling, Other Program Related Services, and Administration.

- **Note:** Health centers who use an alternative allocation method that better allocates facility costs may use it, but should be sure to save back-up paperwork for review and explain the methods used in the table note.

NON-CLINICAL SUPPORT SERVICES COSTS on line 15 should be allocated after facility costs have been allocated. Allocate administrative costs that can be assigned to specific services and then allocate the balance of costs based on the proportion of total cost (excluding administrative cost) that is attributable to each service category.

HOW DATA ARE USED

Data are used to calculate:

- Total cost per total patient
- Medical cost per medical patient, etc.
- Medical cost per medical visit, etc.
- Percent facility and non-clinical support costs
- Cash low analysis (Table 8A costs compared with cash revenues on 9D and 9E)
- Charge-to-cost ratio

TABLE TIPS:

In column (a), report the Accrued Costs:

- Direct costs
- Exclude bad debt
- Include depreciation
- Include direct costs for each cost center consistent with FTEs reported on Table 5

UDS: UNIFORM DATA SYSTEM

Table 8A: Financial Costs

TABLE TIPS (continued):

In column (b), report the Allocation of Facility and Admin. Allocate indirect costs from line 16 to cost centers. The total facility and non-clinical support costs reported on line 16, column (a) is distributed in column (b). Thus, the total amounts entered in column (b) must equal the amount reported on line 16, column (a).

In column (c), report the Total Cost:

- Sum of direct and indirect expenses
- Report donated ("in-kind") costs on line 18 only

MEDICAL CARE COSTS

- On line 1, report medical staff salaries and benefits including staff reported on contract and contracted visits for staff on Table 5, lines 1 – 12, only.
- On line 2, report all medical (not dental!) lab and x-ray costs including supplies, lab staff, etc.
- On line 3, report all other direct medical costs, including dues, supplies, depreciation, travel, CME, EHR system, etc.

OTHER CLINICAL SERVICES COSTS

- On lines 5, 6, 7, 9, and 9a, include all personnel (hired or contracted) and "other" direct expenses for the service.

PHARMACY COSTS

- On line 8b, report only the cost of pharmaceuticals.On line 8a, report all other costs including pharmacy systems, staff, equipment, and non-pharmaceutical supplies, etc., related to pharmacy.
- If you cannot separate non-drug cost from total cost (contract or pre-pack arrangements), report all costs on line 8b – "pharmaceuticals."
- All facility and non-clinical support costs for pharmacy is reported on line 8a.
- Do not include donated pharmaceuticals on either line. (Report these on Line 18.)

OTHER PROGRAM RELATED SERVICE COSTS

- Line 12 includes all staff and contract personnel as well as other related direct expenses for non-health-care service (e.g., WIC, housing corporations, job training, home-maker chore programs, etc.)
- Include on line 12 any "pass through" funds. More information on "pass through" funds can be found on Table 9E.
- **Note:** Details on lines 11a-11g report all direct costs for the provision of enabling services.

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Table 8A: Financial Costs

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

Table 5, column (a) and Table 8A: Comparison of Staff FTEs reported by service on Table 5 should be consistent with costs reported on Table 8A by cost center unless staff are volunteers.

- Table 5, column (c) and Table 8A: Comparison of visits and patients by service on Table 5 should be consistent with costs by service on Table 8A unless donated.
- Tables 8A and Table 9D: Total costs for billable services on 8A should be related to total charges on Table 9D if fees are calculated to cover costs.
- Tables 8A, 9D, and 9E: Cash income on Tables 9D and 9E should be related to total costs on Table 8A unless experiencing a profit on cash flow problem or deficit.
- **Note:** See 2015 UDS Manual Instructions for Table 8A—Financial Costs for further explanation and examples.

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

Dividing Total cost/service by FTEs, visits, and patients for that service category yields average costs (Shown on Table 5)

- **Average salary and benefits per medical FTE:** Divide Table 8A, line 1, column (a) by Table 5, lines 8 +10a + 11 + 12, column (a).
- =$20,287,757/(46.85 + 12.10 + 7.71 + 99.00) = $139,282

Average medical cost per medical visit: Divide total medical costs less lab and X-ray costs (Table 8A, line 4 – line 2) by medical visits less nursing visits (Table 5 line 15 – line 11) = $23,126,832/(250,064-0) = $92.48

Average medical cost per medical patient: Divide total medical costs less lab and X-ray costs (Table 8A, line 4 – line 2) by total medical patients (Table 5, line 15) = $23,126,832/67,919 = $340.50

Table 8A: Financial Costs

TABLE 5: STAFFING AND UTILIZATION				
	Personnel by Major Service Category	**FTEs (a)**	**Clinic Visits (b)**	**Patients (c)**
1	Family Physicians	24.55	115,843	
2	General Practitioners	0.75	2,922	
3	Internists	5.20	24,838	
4	Obstetrician/Gynecologists	5.70	22,729	
5	Pediatricians	8.15	44,659	
7	Other Speciality Physicians	2.50	9,291	
8	**Total Physicians (Lines 1-7)**	46.85	220,282	
9a	Nurse Practitioners	4.85	11,061	
9b	Physisican Assistants	6.85	17,615	
10	Certified Nurse Midwives	0.4	1,106	
10a	**Total NP, PA, and CNM's (Lines 9a-10)**	12.10	29,782	
11	Nurses	7.71		
12	Other Medical personnel	99.00		
13	Laboratory personnel			
14	X-ray personnel	6.69		
15	**Total Medical (Lines 8a+10a through 14)**	172.35	250,064	67,919

TABLE 8A: FINANCIAL COSTS				
		Accrued Cost (a)	**Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support Services (b)**	**Total Cost After Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support**
Financial Costs for Medical Care				
1	Medical Staff	20,287,757	9,741,909	30,029,666
2	Lab and X-ray	1,302,135	662,268	1,964,403
3	Medical/Other Direct	2,839,075	1,329,591	4,168,666
4	**Total Medical Care Services (Sum Lines 1 through 3)**	24,428,967	11,733,768	36,162,735

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Table 9D: Patient Related Revenue

PURPOSE:

Table 9D collects information on charges, collections, retroactive settlements, allowances, self-pay sliding discounts, and self-pay bad debt write-off.

CHANGES:

None for 2015

HOW DATA ARE USED

These data will be used to calculate average charge per visit, payor mix, and charge-to-cost ratio.

KEY TERMS:

FULL CHARGES: The entire gross charges to a payor for a billable service according to your fee schedule.

COLLECTIONS: The entire gross receipts for the year from a payor regardless of the period for which the service was rendered.

FORM OF PAYMENT:

MANAGED CARE CAPITATED: Capitation fees paid to the health center (usually monthly) regardless of whether services were delivered or not.

MANAGED CARE FEE-FOR-SERVICE: Charges and collections for patient assigned to the health center under managed care arrangement and seen on a fee-for-service basis.

PAYORS:

MEDICAID: Includes all routine Medicaid under any name; EPSDT under any name; Medicaid part of Medi-Medi or crossovers; CHIP if paid through Medicaid as it is in some states; may include fees for other state programs which are paid by the Medicaid intermediary in some states.

MEDICARE: Includes all routine Medicare; Medicare Advantage; Medicare portion of Medi-Medi or crossovers.

OTHER PUBLIC: Includes state or other public insurance programs; Non-Medicaid CHIP programs; state-based programs which cover a specific service or disease such as BCCCP, Title X, Title V, TB. Does not include indigent care programs.

PRIVATE: Includes private and commercial insurance; medi-gap programs, Tricare, Trigon, Workers Comp, etc.; contracts with schools, jails, Head Start, etc.

SELF-PAY: Charges for which patients are responsible and all associated collections.

TABLE TIPS:

CHARGES (COLUMN A)

- Undiscounted, unadjusted charges based on fee schedule, for services provided in the measurement year.
- Do not include "charges" where no collection is expected or will be attempted, such as for enabling services or pharmacy samples.
- Under no circumstances should the actual amount paid be used as full-charged (i.e. FQHC should never be reported as charges).

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Table 9D: Patient Related Revenue

COLLECTIONS (COLUMN B)

- Amount collected as payment for, or related to, the provision of services on a cash basis, including payments from third party payors, capitation payments, payments from patients, and collections related to services provided in a prior year.

ADJUSTMENTS (COLUMNS C1 – C4)

- COLUMNS (C1) AND (C2) INCLUDE PAYMENTS for FQHC or S-CHIP settlements (difference between established per-visit rate and initial payments) and reconciliations (submission of a cost report) for current or prior year.
- Column (c3) or "Other Retroactive Payments" includes risk pools, incentives, PFP, and withholds.
- These amounts are also included in column (b).

ALLOWANCES (COLUMN D)

- Reductions in payment by a third party based on a contract.
- Remember: Reduce the allowance in column (d) by the amount of FQHC adjustments (c1-c4).
- Allowances do not include:
  - non-payment for services that are not covered by the third party
  - non-payment of bills which were not submitted in a timely fashion or properly signed / submitted.
  - deductibles or co-payments that are not paid by a third party and not collected from patient.
- For capitated insurance only, the allowance is calculated as the difference between total charges and collections unless there are early or late capitation payments. Thus: (column d = column a – column b).

SLIDING DISCOUNTS (COLUMN E)

- Reduction in the amount due or paid for services rendered based solely on the patient's documented income and family size as it relates to federal poverty level.
- May be applied to co-payments, deductibles, and non-covered services for insured patients when the related charge has been moved to the self-pay line.
- Self-pay line only

BAD DEBT (COLUMN F)

- Amounts considered to be uncollectable from the patient and formally written off during the calendar year, regardless of when the service was provided.
- *Only self-pay bad debt* is reported, third-party bad debt is not reported.

RECLASSIFYING CHARGES:

- Co-payments and deductibles as well as charges for non-covered services rejected by third parties should be moved to the payor responsible for the charge.
- It is essential to reclassify these charges and portions of charges appropriately.
- Show collections of these reclassifications on the appropriate line.

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Table 9D: Patient Related Revenue

REPORTING CHARGES AND COLLECTIONS FOR PHARMACEUTICALS DISPENSED AT CONTRACT PHARMACIES

- Charges are reported by payor in column (a)
- The amount received from the patient (Line 13) or insurance company (Line 10) is reported in column (b).
- The amount that is written off for an insurance company is reported in column (d).
- The amount written off for a patient as a sliding discount is written off in column (e).

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Table 4, lines 7-12 and Table 9D: Reporting of charges and collections by payor on Table 9D relates to insurance enrollment on Table 4. (Shown on Table 4)
- Table 4, lines 13a-b and Table 9D: Reporting of capitated managed care revenues on Table 9D divided by capitated member months on Table 4 should approximate PMPM. (Shown below.)
- Table 5 and Table 9D: Billable visits on Table 5 should relate to charges on 9D (charge per visit).
- Table 8A and Table 9D: Reimbursable costs should relate to gross charges if fee schedule is designed to cover costs.
- Table 9D, line 13, col (e) and Table 9E, line 6a, col a: If indigent care funds on Table 9E reimburse for services delivered to uninsured patients in the current year, they should not exceed sliding fee discount on Table 9D.

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Table 9D: Patient Related Revenue

TABLE 4 – SELECTED PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS – UNIVERSAL

MANAGED CARE UTILIZATION

	Payor Category	Medicaid (a)	Medicare (b)	Other Public Including Non-Medicaid S-Chip (c)	Private (d)	Total (e)
13a	Capitated Member months	369,650	-	-	-	369,658
13b	Fee-for-service Member months	-	-	-	-	-
13c	**TOTAL MEMBER MONTHS** (Sum lines 13a+13b)	**369,658**				**369,658**

SELECTED CALCULATION: MANAGED CARE ACTIVITY

- Average capitation per member per month (PMPM) = Divide capitated managed care revenues/capitated member months by payor.
- E.g., Private capitated managed care revenues/Private capitated member months = PMPM

SELECTED CALCULATION: RATIO OF CHARGES TO REIMBURSABLE COST

- Total charges = Table 9D, line 14, column (a) = 52,440,869
- Total loaded cost for billable services = Table 8A, column (c), lines 4 + 10: Loaded cost for billable services = $36,162,735 + $13,235,881 = $49,398,616

TABLE 9D – PATIENT RELATED REVENUE

	Payor Category	Full Charges This Period (a)	Amount Collected This Period (b)
10	Private Non-Managed Care	4,398,124	2,047,567
11a	Private Managed Care (Capitated)	-	-
11b	Private Managed Care (fee-for-service)	-	-
12	**Total Private** (Sum lines 10+11a+11b)	**4,398,124**	**2,047,567**

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Table 9D: Patient Related Revenue

TABLE 9D (Part II of II) – PATIENT RELATED REVENUE (Scope of Project Only)						
Payor Category		Full Charges This Period (a)	Amount Collected This Period (b)	RETROACTIVE SETTELEMENTS, RECEIPTS, AND PAYBACKS (C)		
				Collection of Reconciliation/ Wrap Around Current Year (c1)	Collection of Reconciliation/ Wrap Around Previous Years (c2)	Collection of Other Retroactive Payments Including Risk Pool/ Incentive/Withhold (c3)
14	**TOTAL** (Lines 3+6+9+12+13)	52,440,869	41,010,494	4,113,290	1,306,596	2,944,160

TABLE 8A – FINANCIAL COSTS				
		Acrued Cost (a)	Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support Services (b)	Total Cost After Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support Services (c)
FINANCIAL COSTS FOR MEDICAL CARE				
1	Medical Staff	20,287,757	9,641,909	30,029,666
2	Lab and X-ray	1,302,135	662,268	1,964,403
3	Medical/Other Direct	2,839,075	1,329,591	4,168,666
4	**TOTAL MEDICAL CARE SERVICES** (SUM LINES 1 THROUGH 3)	**24,428,967**	**11,733,768**	**36,162,735**
FINANCIAL COSTS FOR OTHER CLINICAL SERVICES				
5	Dental	3,986,773	1,771,103	5,757,876
6	Mental Health	1,356,455	652,157	2,008,612
7	Substance Abuse	446,473	217,386	663,859
8a	Pharmacy not including pharmaceuti-cals	1,587,276	790,340	2,377,616
8b	Pharmaceuticals	2,177,064		2,177,064
9	Other Professional (Specify_____)	555,819	280,298	83,618
9a	Vision	1,111,640	560,597	167,236
10	**TOTAL OTHER CLINICAL SERVICES** (SUM LINES 5 THROUGH 9A)	11,221,500	4,271,881	13,235,881

UDS: UNIFORM DATA SYSTEM

Table 9E: Other Revenue

PURPOSE:

Table 9E collects information on non-patient related cash receipts for the reporting period that supported activities described in the scope of project(s) covered by any BPHC grant program, the look-alike program, or the BHW primary care clinic program.

CHANGES TO REPORTING:

None.

KEY TERMS:

LAST PARTY RULE: Grant and contract funds should always be reported based on the entity from which the health center received them, regardless of their origin.

DRAW DOWNS: The cash amount drawn down during the reporting year – not the award amount.

OTHER FEDERAL GRANTS: Grants received directly from the Federal Government except BPHC.

STATE: Includes grants which are not tied to service delivery (WIC, prevention, outreach, etc.).

INDIGENT CARE PROGRAMS: Includes state and local programs that in general pay for health care and are based on a current or prior level or service, though not on a specific fee for service.

FOUNDATION OR PRIVATE GRANTS: Includes funds received from foundations or private organizations (including funds received from another health center).

OTHER REVENUES: Includes contributions, fund raising income, rents and sales, patient record fees, etc.

HOW DATA ARE USED

- Tables 9D and 9E: Numerator for calculating revenues per health center, per provider FTE, per visit, etc.
- Tables 9D and 9E versus 8A: Cash collections compared with accrued costs as indicator of cash flow.
- Tables 9D and 9E: Diversification of funding.

TABLE TIPS:

- Report non-patient service income.
- Cash basis — amount received/drawn down during reporting year.
- Report based on "last party" to handle funds before you receive them (e.g., Federal dollars received through the state are reported as "state"; grant passed through another health center is private).

BPHC GRANTS

- The amounts shown on the BPHC Grant Lines should reflect direct funding only.
- Enter draw-downs during the reporting period for all BPHC Section 330 grants in the primary care cluster.

OTHER REVENUES

Line 3: Other Federal Grants

- Do not report Ryan White Part A or Part B unless you are a governmental entity that receives them directly.
- Do not report Ryan White Part C funds from another health center.

Table 9E: Other Revenue

- Do not include IHS funds for compacted and contracted services (these are considered "safety net" and are reported on line 6a).

Line 3a: Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Grants for Eligible Providers

- Documents incentives provided to eligible providers for the adoption, implementation, upgrading, and meaningful use of certified EHRs.

Line 6: State Grants and Line 7: Local Grants

- Includes grants that pay for line items rather than products.
- Are not "product sensitive" — won't be reduced if you under-produce or be increased if you over-produce.

Line 6a: Indigent Care Programs

- May be a lump sum or based on a pre-set "*per-visit*" fee.
- All of the associated charges, sliding, discounts, and bad debt write-offs are reported on the self-pay line.
- Do not include state ***insurance*** plans.

REVENUES NOT REPORTED ON 9E

- Do not include value of donated services, supplies, or facilities.
- Do not include capital received as a loan.
- Do not include patient-related revenues (e.g., pharmacy, BCCCP, etc.), as these are reported on 9D.

CROSS TABLE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Tables 5, 8A, and 9E: Activity related to grants and contracts reported on Table 9E should be reported on Table 5 and 8A (e.g., if WIC FTEs are reported on Table 5, a WIC grant should be reported on Table 9E).
- Table 8A, 9D, and 9E: Cash revenues reported on Tables 9D and 9E should relate to costs on Table 8A unless health center is reporting a deficit or having cash flow problems.

If funds are passed through to another agency:

- You count the patients on Tables 3A, 3B, 4, and 5 and the staff and production on Table 5: Show costs by service category of Table 8A
- You report nothing else about the grant: Show costs (usually equal to grant amount) as "other" on Table 8A, line 12.
- Table 9D, line 13, column (e) and Table 9E, line 6a, column (a): If indigent care funds on Table 9E reimburse for services delivered to uninsured patients in the current year, they normally do not exceed sliding fee discount on Table 9D.
- For the Medicare and Medicaid Electronic Health Record Incentive Program grants on line 3a, if payments are made directly to provider, any amount kept by the provider as compensation should be reflected on this line and Table 8A, line 1.

UDS: UNIFORM DATA SYSTEM

Table 9E: Other Revenue

TABLE 8A: FINANCIAL COSTS				
		Accrued Cost (a)	Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support Services (b)	Total Cost After Allocation of Facility and Non-Clinical Support
17	**TOTAL ACCRUED COSTS (sum lines 4+10+13+16)**	54,244,560		
18	Value of Donated Facilities, Services and Supplies (specify:_____)			
19	**TOTAL WITH DONATIONS (sum lines 17 and 18)**			

TABLE 9D – PATIENT RELATED REVENUE (Scope of Project Only)							
	Payor Category	Full Charges This Period (a)	Amount Collected This Period (b)	RETROACTIVE SETTELEMENTS, RECEIPTS, AND PAYBACKS (C)			
				Collection of Reconciliation/ Wrap Around Current Year (c1)	Collection of Reconciliation/ Wrap Around Previous Years (c2)	Collection of Other Retroactive Payments Including Risk Pool/Incentive/ Withhold (c3)	Penalty/ Payback (c4)
14	**TOTAL** (Lines 3+6+9+12+13)	52,440,869	41,010,494	4,113,290	1.306,596	2,944,160	

SELECTED CALCULATIONS:

- **Surplus/Deficit:** Compares accrued costs on Table 8A with cash revenues from Tables 9D and 9E. A deficit suggests a cash flow problem.
- ***Total accrued costs*** on Table 8A (line 17) = ***$54,244,560***
- ***Cash revenues*** = collections from patient services (Table 9D, line 14, column (b) = $41,010,494) + draw downs from grants and contracts (Table 9E, line 11 = $14,336,510) = ***$55,347,004***
- ***Cash revenues*** > Total accrued costs, resulting in a surplus.

TABLE 9E – OTHER REVENUES		
11	**Total Revenue** (lines 1+5+9+10)	14,336,510