

QCDR Name	Measure ID	Measure Title	Measure Description	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator Exclusions	Denominator Exceptions	Numerator Exclusions	Data Source Used for the Measure	Does this measure belong to another QCDR? If so, which one?	NQF Number (if applicable)	NQS Domain	NQS Domain Rationale	Outcome or High Priority?	High Priority Type	Measure Type	Inverse Measure	Proportional Measure	Continuous Variable Measure	Ratio Measure	If Continuous Variable and/or Ratio is chosen, what would be the range of the score(s)?	Number of performance rates to be submitted	Indicate an Overall Performance Rate if more than 1 performance rate is to be submitted. Specify which of the submitted rates will	Is the Measure Risk-Adjusted	If risk-adjusted, indicate which score is risk-adjusted	Please indicate which specialty/specialties this measure applies to
American College of Physicians Genesis Registry	ACPRG3	Fixed-dose Combination of Hydralazine and Isosorbide Dinitrate Therapy for Self-identified Black or African American Patients with Heart Failure and LVEF <40% on ACEI or ARB and Beta-blocker Therapy	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of heart failure (HF) and a current or prior ejection fraction (EF) <40% who are self-identified Black or African Americans and receiving ACEI or ARB and Beta-blocker therapy who were prescribed a fixed-dose combination of hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate seen for an office visit in the measurement period in the outpatient setting or at each hospital discharge	All patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of heart failure and a current or prior EF <40% who are self-identified Black or African Americans and receiving ACEI or ARB and beta-blocker therapy.	Patients prescribed a fixed-dose combination of hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate seen for an office visit in the measurement period in the outpatient setting or at each hospital discharge.	None	Hypotension (severe or symptomatic), Severe lupus erythematosus, Unstable angina, Peripheral neuritis, Patient actively taking Phosphodiesterase Type 5 (PDE5) Inhibitors	None	EHR, Registry (enter which Registry in the field below) American College of Physicians Genesis Registry™ in collaboration with Premier (Provided by NMQF)	No	2764	Effective Clinical Care	This measure aligns with recommended guidelines for clinical care of African-American patients with heart failure (HF). According to ACCF/AHA's 2013 guideline for management of HF, the combination of hydralazine and isosorbide dinitrate should be prescribed to Africa-American patients with NYHA class III-IV HFrEF receiving optimal therapy with ACE inhibitors and beta blockers, unless contraindicated (Yance et al, 2013).	N/A	N/A	Process	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	1	N/A	No	N/A	Cardiology, internal medicine, family practice, hospitalists, endocrinology, nephrology, pulmonary/critical care
American College of Physicians Genesis Registry	ACPRG1	High Risk Pneumococcal Vaccination	The percentage of patients aged 19 through 64 with a high risk condition, who either received a pneumococcal vaccination OR who reported previous receipt of a pneumococcal vaccination.	Patient aged 19 through 64 with a high risk condition (e.g., diabetes, heart failure, COPD, end-stage kidney disease, nephritic syndrome, chronic kidney disease, chronic dialysis, asplenia, malignancy, solid organ transplant, on immunosuppressive medications, HIV, cystic fibrosis) and a valid patient encounter code.	Patients who received a pneumococcal vaccination OR who reported previous receipt of a pneumococcal vaccination.	None	Pneumococcal vaccination not received with patient reason(s) documented (e.g., patient refusal).	None	EHR (response provided by NCQA; awaiting confirmation from Premier that this response is sufficient)	No	0000	Community/Population Health	Immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases is an effective method for improving health at a community/population level. When a large enough percentage of the population is vaccinated against certain diseases, community, or herd, immunity is achieved and helps prevent the spread of contagious diseases at the community level. Vaccination is critical to protecting the health of those who are not able to get vaccines (including infants and immunocompromised people). MIPS immunization measures (e.g., childhood immunization status -- CMS117v5; influenza immunization - CMS147v6; pneumococcal vaccination status for older adults --	N/A	N/A	Process	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	1	N/A	No	N/A	All (except pediatrics)
American College of Physicians Genesis Registry	ACPRG2	Tdap (Tetanus, Diphtheria, Acellular Pertussis) Vaccination	Percentage of patients aged 19 or older who received a primary vaccine series of tetanus/diphtheria/acellular pertussis (tdap) vaccine OR who reported previous receipt of Tdap booster vaccination.	Patients aged 19 or older with a valid patient encounter code.	Patients who received Tdap vaccination OR who reported previous receipt of Tdap booster after the age of 19.	None	Tdap vaccination not received with reason(s) documented (e.g., vaccination not indicated/patient refusal).	None	EHR (response provided by NCQA; awaiting confirmation from Premier that this response is sufficient)	No	0000	Community/Population Health	Immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases is an effective method for improving health at a community/population level. When a large enough percentage of the population is vaccinated against certain diseases, community, or herd, immunity is achieved helps prevent the spread of contagious diseases at the community level. Vaccination is critical to protecting the health of those who are not able to get vaccines (including infants and immunocompromised people). MIPS immunization measures (e.g., childhood immunization status -- CMS117v5; influenza immunization - CMS147v6; pneumococcal vaccination status for older adults -- CMS127v5) are classified under	N/A	N/A	Process	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	1	N/A	No	N/A	All (except pediatrics)
American College of Physicians Genesis Registry	PPRNET34	Zoster (Shingles) Vaccination	The percentage of patients 50 years of age and older who have two Varicella Zoster (shingles) Shingrix vaccinations	Patients 50 years of age and older	Patients with two Shingrix shingles vaccines ever recorded	N/A	N/A	N/A	EHR (demographics, laboratory results, medication list, immunizations, procedures list) (Provided by PPRNet)	Yes-- PPRNet	0000	Community/Population Health	Immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases is an effective method for improving health at a community/population level. Although this vaccine does not promote herd immunity, it has been shown to be a cost-effective approach to prevent herpes zoster and post herpetic neuralgia in the elderly population. MIPS immunization measures (e.g., childhood immunization status -- CMS117v5; influenza immunization - CMS147v6; pneumococcal vaccination status for older adults -- CMS127v5) are classified under community/population health NQS domain.	N/A	N/A	Process	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	1	N/A	No	N/A	All (except pediatrics)