

INFORMATION
ANALYSIS
DIRECTORATE



Exception Reporting

2016-17



Department of
Health

An Roinn Sláinte

Mánnystrie O Poustie

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Exception Reporting Bulletin for Northern Ireland 2016/17

This bulletin summarises the Exception Reporting data from the thirteenth year of the Quality & Outcomes Framework (QOF), April 2016 to March 2017. The source of this data is the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS), a Northern Ireland IT system used by general practices that supports the QOF payment process.

A summary of the 2016/17 exclusion data is not included in this report, but can be found with the 2016/17 exception data files, which are available to download from the Department's website¹.

Summary

- The overall Northern Ireland exception rate was 3.53%.
- Of the 55 indicators for which exception data are published, the lowest exception rate at Northern Ireland level is for SMOK001 (Smoking) (0.31%) and the highest exception rate is for AF007 (Atrial Fibrillation) (28.85%).
- The overall exception rates for GP practices range from 0.92% to 11.19%.

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¹ Department of Health. (2017) *LCG and Practice level Exception Rates data tables* [.xls]. Available at: <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/exception-reporting>.

1. Introduction to Exception Reporting

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) includes the concept of exception reporting. This has been introduced to allow practices to pursue the quality improvement agenda and not be penalized where, for example, patients do not attend for review, or where a medication cannot be prescribed due to a contraindication or side effect.

Practices can exclude specific patients from data collected to calculate QOF achievement scores. Patients with specific diseases can be excluded from the denominators of individual QOF indicators if the practice is unable to deliver recommended treatments to those patients.

Extract from Annex D12 of the Statement of Financial Entitlement

Patients may be excepted if they meet the following criteria for exception reporting-

- A. patients who have been recorded as refusing to attend review who have been invited on at least 3 occasions during the financial year to which the achievement payments relate (except in the case of indicator CS002, where the patient should have been invited on at least 3 occasions during the period specified in the indicator during which the achievement is to be measured (i.e. the preceding 5 years ending on 31st March in the financial year to which achievement payments relate);
- B. patients for whom it is not appropriate to review the chronic disease parameters due to particular circumstances, for example, a patient who has a terminal illness or is extremely frail;
- C. patients newly diagnosed or who have recently registered with the contractor who should have measurements made within three months and delivery of clinical standards within nine months e.g. blood pressure or cholesterol measurements within target levels;
- D. patients who are on maximum tolerated doses of medication whose levels remain sub-optimal;
- E. patients for whom prescribing a medication is not clinically appropriate e.g. those who have an allergy, contraindication or have experienced an adverse reaction;
- F. where a patient has not tolerated medication;

- G. where a patient does not agree to investigation or treatment (informed dissent) and this has been recorded in their medical records following a discussion with the patient;
- H. where the patient has a supervening condition which makes treatment of their condition inappropriate e.g. cholesterol reduction where the patient has liver disease; or
- I. where an investigative service or secondary care service is unavailable²

In the case of exception reporting on criteria A and B, these patients are removed from the denominator for all indicators in that disease area where the care has not been delivered. For example, a contractor with 100 patients on the Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) register, of which four patients have been recalled for follow-up on three occasions but have not attended and one patient has become terminally ill with metastatic breast carcinoma during the year, the denominator for reporting would be 95, with the 5 patients being excepted. However, all 100 patients with CHD would be included in the calculation of the Adjusted Practice Disease Factor (APDF). This would apply to all relevant indicators in the CHD set.

In addition, contractors may exception report patients from single indicators if they meet criteria in Annex D12.(c)-(i), for example a patient who has heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) but who is intolerant of angiotensin receptor converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) could be exception reported from Heart Failure (HF) indicator HF003NI. This would result in the patient being removed from the denominator for that indicator only.

Contractors should report the number of exceptions for each indicator set and individual indicator. Contractors will not be expected to report why individual patients were exception reported. However, contractors may be called on to explain why they have excepted patients from an indicator and this should be identifiable in the patient record.

² General Medical Services, (2016) *General Medical Services (Statement of Financial Entitlements) Directions (Northern Ireland) 2016* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/gp-contract-statements-financial-entitlements>

2. Exception Reporting in the Payment Calculation and Analysis System (PCAS)

Summaries of exception rates for 2016/17 are presented in this report. There are specific reasons that are used to except patients from the denominators of indicators. Patients are not excepted from disease registers, but may be excepted from the denominator of particular indicators in each clinical area.

While these reasons are all classed as exceptions within PCAS, for the purposes of this publication, a distinction has been made between those that are true exceptions and those that are actually exclusions. Exclusions refer to reasons that make a patient ineligible for inclusion in an indicator’s denominator, for example because they do not meet the age requirement of the indicator.

It is not possible to publish exception rates by specific reason of exception due to practices using different IT systems. The sequence by which the clinical system of each practice (such as EMIS, InPractice, iSoft and Merlok) searches for exception reasons varies, and if a patient has been excepted for more than one reason, the hierarchy of exception reasons may differ between these systems and it is therefore unclear which exception reason was chosen.

3. Calculation of Exception and Exclusion Rates

The list of exceptions and exclusions may be found with the data tables under Exception/Exclusion Lookup.

The denominator is the number of patients that can appropriately be included in an indicator.

The exception rate calculation is:
$$\frac{\text{Number of Exceptions}}{(\text{Exceptions} + \text{Denominator})} \times 100$$

The exclusion rate calculation is:
$$\frac{\text{Number of Exclusions}}{(\text{Exclusions} + \text{Exceptions} + \text{Denominator})} \times 100$$

4. Exception Reporting Summaries

The table below shows exception rates for 19 QOF areas at Northern Ireland level.

Table 1. Northern Ireland Exception Rates by Indicator Group

Clinical Area	Sum of Denominators	Sum of Exceptions	Exception rate
Asthma	164,208	5,320	3.14%
Atrial Fibrillation	56,883	12,623	18.16%
Blood Pressure	807,710	2,784	0.34%
Cancer	6,722	1,033	13.32%
CHD	281,278	15,770	5.31%
COPD	141,773	12,488	8.10%
Cervical Screening	451,339	38,063	7.78%
CVD-PP	10,521	1,529	12.69%
Dementia	15,329	776	4.82%
Depression	14,033	1,376	8.93%
Diabetes	742,150	58,857	7.35%
Heart Failure	22,067	1,183	5.09%
Hypertension	259,667	4,341	1.64%
Mental Health	54,818	3,493	5.99%
Osteoporosis	4,271	796	15.71%
Rheumatoid Arthritis	27,368	1,169	4.10%
Sexual Health	7,001	63	0.89%
Smoking	1,596,994	4,940	0.31%
STIA	151,001	9,666	6.02%

Source: PCAS, July 2017

Table 1 summarises exception rates for 55 individual indicators and Tables 2 and 3 show the ten highest and ten lowest exception rates by indicator.

The highest exception rate at Northern Ireland level, at 28.85%, is attributed to AF007 (Atrial Fibrillation 7, defined as 'In those patients with Atrial Fibrillation whose latest record of a CHA₂DS₂-VASc score of 2 or more, the percentage of patients who are currently treated with anticoagulation drug therapy')³.

At 0.31%, the lowest exception rate at Northern Ireland level is for Smoking (SMOK001), defined as 'The percentage of patients aged 15 or over whose notes record smoking status in the preceding 3 years'³.

³ Department of Health. (2016) *Quality and Outcomes Framework guidance for GMS contract 2016/16: Guidance for the Regional Board and practices* [Online]. Available at: <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/qof-guidance-201617.pdf>

Table 2: Ten highest exception rates, at Northern Ireland level, by indicator

Indicator Code ³	Denominator	Exceptions	Exception Rate
AF007	24,726	10,027	28.85%
MH008	3,714	990	21.05%
OST005	3,041	669	18.03%
STIA009	30,255	6,463	17.60%
CVD-PP012	2,113	435	17.07%
DM010	76,647	15,766	17.06%
COPD007	33,513	6,437	16.11%
CHD007	63,243	11,019	14.84%
CAN003	6,722	1,033	13.32%
CVD-PP011	8,408	1,094	11.51%

Source: PCAS, July 2017

Table 3. Ten lowest regional exception rates by indicator

Indicator Code ³	Denominator	Exceptions	Exception Rate
MH009	2,868	48	1.65%
HYP002	259,667	4,341	1.64%
STIA004	26,583	321	1.19%
CHD002	73,390	872	1.17%
STIA007	26,596	308	1.14%
CON003	7,001	63	0.89%
COPD005	15,281	124	0.80%
CHD005	73,761	501	0.67%
BP002	807,710	2,784	0.34%
SMOK001	1,596,994	4,940	0.31%

Source: PCAS, July 2017

* See QOF Indicator Lookup for definitions

5. Summary statistics for Exception Rates at LCG and practice Level

Figure 1 shows the overall exception rates at Local Commissioning Group (LCG) level. The Southern LCG has the lowest overall exception rate at 2.83% and the Belfast LCG has the highest overall exception rate at 3.97%.

Figure 1. Overall Exception rates by Local Commissioning Group

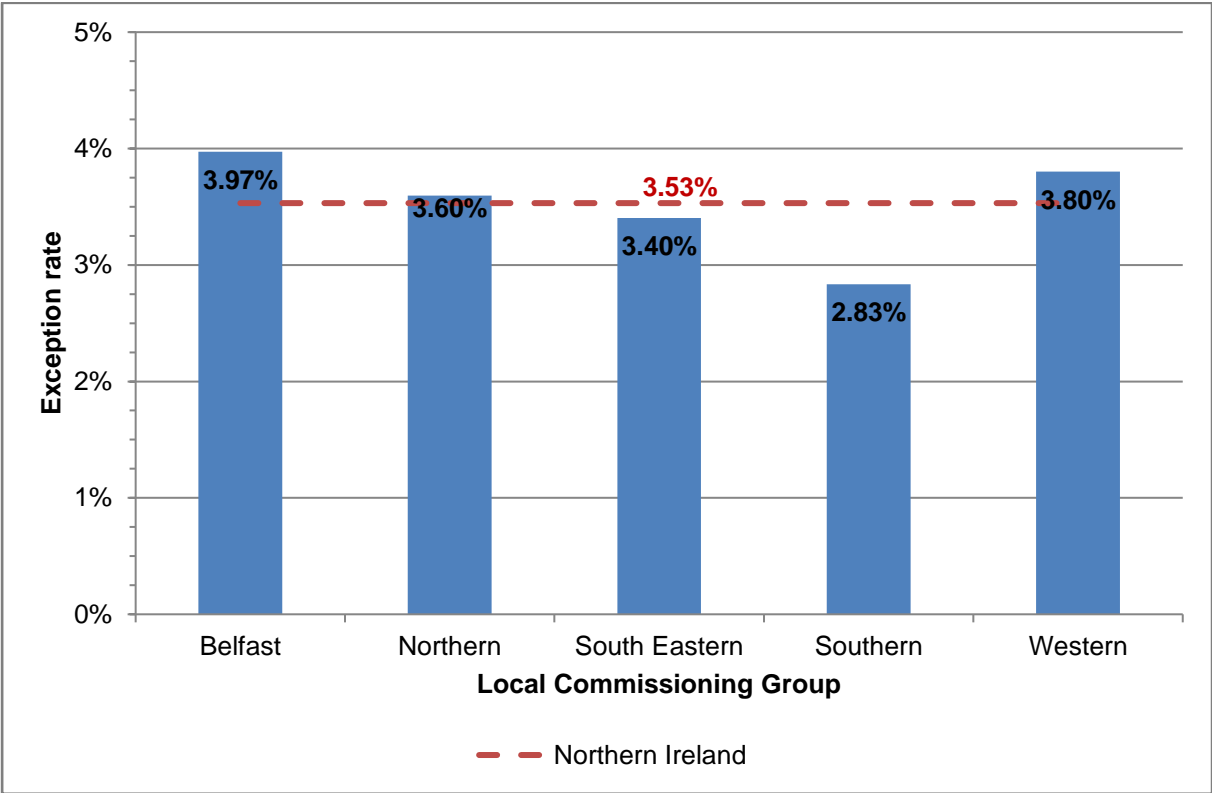


Figure 2 shows the frequency distribution of exception rates in general practice. The detailed practice level tables available for download should be consulted when comparing rates at practice level, as high exception rates may refer to small numbers of patients.

Figure 2. Frequency Distribution of Practice Exception Rates

