

General Comments on 1st Quarter 2022 Data

The following general comments about the data for this quarter are made by THCIC and apply to all data released for this quarter.

- Data are administrative data, collected for billing purposes, not clinical data.
- Data are submitted in a standard government format, the 837 format used for submitting billing data to payers. State specifications require the submission of additional data elements. These data elements include race and ethnicity. Because these data elements are not sent to payers and may not be part of the hospital's standard data collection process, there may be an increase in the error rate for these elements. Data users should not conclude that billing data sent to payers is inaccurate.
- Hospitals are required to submit the patient's race and ethnicity following categories used by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. This information may be collected subjectively and may not be accurate.
- Hospitals are required to submit data within 60 days after the close of a calendar quarter (hospital data submission vendor deadlines may be sooner). Depending on hospitals' collection and billing cycles, not all discharges may have been billed or reported. Therefore, data for each quarter may not be complete. This can affect the accuracy of source of payment data, particularly selfpay and charity categories, where patients may later qualify for Medicaid or other payment sources.
- Conclusions drawn from the data are subject to errors caused by the inability of the hospital to communicate complete data due to reporting form constraints, subjectivity in the assignment of codes, system mapping, and normal clerical error. The data are submitted by hospitals as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.

1q2022 Inpatient Certification Comments

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PROVIDER: Big Bend Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 711900

Only one diagnosis was given by the doctor and nothing else was given for this claim

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PROVIDER: Palestine Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 629001

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PROVIDER: Woodland Heights Medical Center

THCIC ID: 481000

One claim had an error with a manifestation code as principle diagnosis. I was unable to correct that claim at the time I worked the Claim Corrections list. I will capture an example of the next time this error is repeated and alert our Coding Department. Our coding systems should have a built in edit to catch this error. I will determine if the coder ignored our edit, or if they did not receive the edit.

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PROVIDER: North Central Surgical Center

THCIC ID: 860600

TEST CASE DELETED

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PROVIDER: Methodist Texsan Hospital

THCIC ID: 154003

E- 617 - Other Procedure Date earlier than 3 days before Admit Date or after Statement Thru Date: Error must remain due to specific coding and mock billing practices

E- 618 - Principal Procedure Date earlier than 3 days before Admit Date or after Statement Thru Date: Error must remain due to specific coding and billing practices

All errors have been reviewed and corrected to the best of the facilities ability.

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PROVIDER: United Memorial Medical Center Sugar Land Hospital

THCIC ID: 975780

(Removed by THCIC)

*Potential confidential information removed by THCIC.

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PROVIDER: Metropolitan Methodist Hospital

THCIC ID: 283000

E- 618 - Principal Procedure Date earlier than 3 days before Admit Date or after Statement Thru Date: Error must remain due to specific coding and billing practices

All errors have been reviewed and corrected to the best of the facilities ability.

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PROVIDER: Physicians Surgical Hospitals - 9th Street

THCIC ID: 852901

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

No errors detected on the certification report.

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PROVIDER: Physicians Surgical Hospitals - Plum Creek

THCIC ID: 852900

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

No errors detected on the certification report.

=====

PROVIDER: Methodist Specialty & Transplant Hospital

THCIC ID: 154001

E- 618 - Principal Procedure Date earlier than 3 days before Admit Date or after Statement Thru Date:
Error must remain due to specific coding and billing practices

All errors have been reviewed and corrected to the best of the facilities ability.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital-San Antonio

THCIC ID: 645000

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 135 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital Houston NW

THCIC ID: 706000

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 122 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital-Houston Medical Center

THCIC ID: 676000

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 176 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital-Tarrant County

THCIC ID: 690000

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 176 records are correctly reported as Elective.

=====

PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital Tarrant County Fort Worth SW

THCIC ID: 800000

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 176 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital San Antonio Central

THCIC ID: 975155

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 176 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital El Paso

THCIC ID: 727100

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are solely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 176 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital Dallas Central

THCIC ID: 914000

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital Clear Lake

THCIC ID: 720402

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PROVIDER: Kindred Hospital Sugar Land

THCIC ID: 792700

Kindred Hospital is a long –term care hospital that provides an acute hospital level of care and services to patient requiring a long hospitalization. Kindred hospital admissions are sorely based on referrals from various health care settings; such as: short term acute care; skilled nursing; sub-acute and in some cases direct admits from home. All referral are screen by our centralized admission department prior to admission and scheduled for admission at least 24 hours in advance. Therefore, all 176 records are correctly reported as Elective.

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PROVIDER: First Baptist Medical Center

THCIC ID: 975129

Certify with Errors

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PROVIDER: Baptist St Anthony's Hospital

THCIC ID: 001000

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No errors detected on the certification report.

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PROVIDER: North Austin Medical Center

THCIC ID: 829900

E- 618 - Principal Procedure Date earlier than 3 days before Admit Date or after

Statement Thru Date: Error must remain due to specific coding and billing practices

All errors have been reviewed and corrected to the best of the facilities ability.

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PROVIDER: Millwood Hospital

THCIC ID: 765001

Revenue codes are due to 1 day stays and accounts merged into another account
due to re-admit status.

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PROVIDER: Nacogdoches Medical Center

THCIC ID: 392000

certified

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PROVIDER: University Behavioral Health-Denton

THCIC ID: 826800

Many of the corrections would not allow me to correct, I tried to put information in the box after selecting the pencil and could not put information in. the only thing I was able to do was to x on the red x near the revenue code

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PROVIDER: Wilbarger General Hospital

THCIC ID: 084000

Certification data reviewed

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PROVIDER: HCA Houston Healthcare West

THCIC ID: 337001

Unable to correct one error.

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PROVIDER: North Central Baptist Hospital

THCIC ID: 677001

I hereby certify 1st quarter 2022 IP. 5012 encounters. On behalf of

(Removed by THCIC), CFO at North Central Baptist Hospital. (Removed by THCIC), Director

Revenue Analysis at North Central Baptist Hospital.

*Potential confidential information removed by THCIC.

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Hillcrest

THCIC ID: 506001

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Hillcrest

THCIC ID 506001

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.92%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error code E-618.

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported.

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PROVIDER: Lavaca Medical Center

THCIC ID: 527000

Certify with 3 claims due to invalid discharge status. Missed Correction cutoff

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Lakeway

THCIC ID: 975165

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Lakeway

THCIC ID 975165

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

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PROVIDER: Carrus Behavioral Hospital

THCIC ID: 975834

Patient races were not determined by Intake and not known at time of submission and certification.

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PROVIDER: Knapp Medical Center

THCIC ID: 480000

2022 Q1 Inpatient Data

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PROVIDER: St Joseph Medical Center

THCIC ID: 838600

838600 Inpatient data was 100%.

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PROVIDER: AD Hospital East

THCIC ID: 975130

Original upload of claims were corrected and now we have additional errors that we don't have access to correct online.

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PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Edgar B Davis

THCIC ID: 597000

Seton Edgar B. Davis, a member of the Seton Family of Hospitals, is a general acute care, 25-bed facility committed to providing quality inpatient and outpatient services for residents of Caldwell and surrounding counties. Seton Edgar B. Davis offers health education and wellness programs. In addition, specialists offer a number of outpatient specialty clinics providing area residents local access to the services of medical specialists. Seton Edgar B. Davis is located at 130 Hays St. in Luling, Texas. This facility is designated by the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services as a Critical Access Hospital and is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations under its Critical Access program. All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.0 errors on 132 inpatient claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable.

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist HEB

THCIC ID: 182000

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes.

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or

developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source. Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture. If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

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PROVIDER: Texas Surgical Hospital

THCIC ID: 975785

Errors in data are because of a transition of staff. That person no longer worked with the facility to correct by deadline.

Thank you.

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PROVIDER: Reagan Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 343000

Certifying without any comments.

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Azle

THCIC ID: 469000

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an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

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Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital-Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 235000

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PROVIDER: Encompass Health Rehab Hospital The Mid-Cities

THCIC ID: 700003

I certify to my knowledge.

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PROVIDER: UT Health East Texas Tyler Regional Hospital

THCIC ID: 975299

Invalid Operating Provider ID: 2 providers not listed with correct NPI, system issue.

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Specialty Hospital-Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 652000

Data Content

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

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease, or ICD-10-CM. This is mandated by the federal government. The

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file,

which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

As of the December 7, 2001, the THCIC Board indicated that they would be creating guidelines for use by hospitals. These guidelines will provide better

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

Texas Health Specialty Hospital does not have a newborn population.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

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PROVIDER: Valley Baptist Medical Center

THCIC ID: 400000

Certified with comments due to the pmt from facility was not received prior to

9/30 at System 13 so I was advised that the errored accts cannot be loaded back into the queue to be worked on. Acct did send the check to System 13 but due to not being received in time it was cancelled and is being sent back to facility.

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PROVIDER: JPS Health Network - Trinity Springs North

THCIC ID: 975121

Introduction

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

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

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

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

JPSH has confirmed that for errors related to "Other Procedure Date must be on or after the 3rd day before the Admission Date", patient was in observation

status at the time of the procedure. Procedure date and time are accurate based on when the procedure was completed.

After review of the required THCIC claim submission data criteria, JPSH has amended their reporting criteria to include previously omitted closed accounts and align with THCIC requirements. The change will impact reported data starting 4th Quarter 2021 and may change overall reporting volume.

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Round Rock

THCIC ID: 852600

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Round Rock

THCIC ID 852600

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.84%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

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PROVIDER: The Hospitals of Providence Spine & Pain Management Center

THCIC ID: 975803

No comments

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PROVIDER: Premier Specialty Hospital of El Paso

THCIC ID: 701000

Certify with no comments

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Alliance

THCIC ID: 972900

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes.

Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease, or ICD-10-CM. This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes, however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may

not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An 'apples to apples' comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

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For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the

837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

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Race/Ethnicity

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

Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Denton

THCIC ID: 820800

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes.

Administrative data may not accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the state's certification file is only three characters long. Thus, any patients discharged with a length of stay

greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Waxahachie

THCIC ID: 285000

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Waxahachie

THCIC ID 285000

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.95%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error code E-617.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

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PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Spohn Hospital-Kleberg

THCIC ID: 216001

Certified with errors as per advice of vendor

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White The Heart Hospital Plano

THCIC ID: 844000

Baylor Scott & White The Heart Hospital Plano

THCIC ID 844000

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.92%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Temple

THCIC ID: 537000

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Temple

THCIC ID 537000

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.77%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

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PROVIDER: Las Palmas Medical Center

THCIC ID: 180000

Certified with Comments

This data is submitted in an effort to meet statutory requirements. It is administrative data not clerical data and is utilized for billing and planning purposes. Conclusions drawn could be erroneous due to reporting constraints, subjectivity in assignment of codes, system mapping and normal clerical error. Diagnostic and procedural data may be incomplete due to data field limitations. The State data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated or all procedures performed. Race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected and may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility. It should also be noted the changes are not equal to or actual payments received by the facility or facility costs for performing the service. Most errors occurring are due to incorrect country codes or zip codes assigned to foreign countries, which are not recognized in the correction software. Corrections to coding data are made after coding audits by coding experts and are present after initial data is submitted to the State. All data has been corrected to the best of my ability and resources.

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PROVIDER: The Hospitals of Providence Sierra Campus

THCIC ID: 266000

No comments

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PROVIDER: Anson General Hospital

THCIC ID: 016000

Includes 3 swing bed patients

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PROVIDER: Dell Seton Medical Center at The University of Texas

THCIC ID: 975215

As the public teaching hospital in Austin and Travis County, Dell Seton Medical Center at The University of Texas (DSMCUT) serves patients who are often unable to access primary care. It is more likely that these patients will present in the later more complex stage of their disease. It is also a regional referral center, receiving patient transfers from hospitals not able to serve a complex mix of patients. Treatment of these very complex, seriously ill patients increases the hospital's cost of care, length of stay and mortality rates .As the Regional Level I Trauma Center, DSMCUT serves severely injured patients. Lengths of stay and mortality rates are most appropriately compared to other trauma centers. physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements."1 errors on 2641 inpatient claims (representing only [0.03]% of claims) were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary

resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable. 1 Invalid Attending Practitioner Identifier error was The Attending Practitioner Identifier field does not contain a valid NPI, a valid state license number (number does not match THCIC Practitioner Reference File), or is not a recognized temporary number.

=====

PROVIDER: HCA Houston Healthcare North Cypress

THCIC ID: 975321

Corrections made to the best of our ability at the time.

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PROVIDER: John Peter Smith Hospital

THCIC ID: 409000

Introduction

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

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

JPSH is a major teaching hospital offering, or providing through co-operative arrangements, postdoctoral training in orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, surgery, oral and maxillofacial surgery, radiology, sports medicine,

podiatry and pharmacy. The family medicine residency is the largest hospital-based family medicine residency program in the nation.

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

JPSH has confirmed that for errors related to “Other Procedure Date must be on or after the 3rd day before the Admission Date”, patient was in observation status at the time of the procedure. Procedure date and time are accurate based on when the procedure was completed.

After review of the required THCIC claim submission data criteria, JPSH has amended their reporting criteria to include previously omitted closed accounts and align with THCIC requirements. The change will impact reported data starting 4th Quarter 2021 and may change overall reporting volume.

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Taylor

THCIC ID: 044000

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Taylor

THCIC ID 044000

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Springwood Behavioral Health Hospital

THCIC ID: 778000

Data Content

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Length of Stay

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not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

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Race/Ethnicity

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Allen

THCIC ID: 724200

Data Content

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a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is 'over and above' the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to

obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate

whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source. Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture. If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

=====

PROVIDER: River Crest Hospital

THCIC ID: 747000

There were two patients that we did not have sufficient social security numbers for.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Grapevine

THCIC ID: 513000

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Grapevine

THCIC ID 513000

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.92%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

October 11, 2022 - It was brought to our attention of a discrepancy that approximately >10% claims had not been submitted to THCIC. Upon investigation, the issue was identified and will be corrected. From this date forward, the additional claims will be included. Thanks

=====

PROVIDER: Baptist Medical Center

THCIC ID: 114001

I (Removed by THCIC) certify on behalf of (Removed by THCIC)-CFO Baptist Medical Center

*Potential confidential information removed by THCIC.

=====

PROVIDER: Coryell Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 346000

Coryell Health submitted to STAR, with 100% accuracy, 177 inpatients for Q1 2022. There are only 126 patients listed in System 13.

=====

PROVIDER: Clay County Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 193000

No errors were found for the Inpatient claims.

=====

PROVIDER: Medical Arts Hospital

THCIC ID: 341000

Due to the sheer volume of the data and with limited resources within the hospital, I cannot properly analyze the data with 100% accuracy. But at this time, we will elect to certify the data.

=====

PROVIDER: The Hospitals of Providence Transmountain Campus

THCIC ID: 975188

No comments

=====

PROVIDER: Laredo Medical Center

THCIC ID: 207001

Some Physicians changed their names but do not match the NPI Registry. Will have Registration Manager Verify physician names and make the corrections. Some claims have not been completed due to insufficient information available.

=====

PROVIDER: Medical City Alliance

THCIC ID: 974490

INFORMATION IS VALID

=====

PROVIDER: Ennis Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 714500

1 claim has an invalid patient social security number

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White The Heart Hospital Denton

THCIC ID: 208100

Baylor Scott & White The Heart Hospital Denton

THCIC ID 208100

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.13%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error code E-617.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Northwest

THCIC ID: 797600

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements. 66 errors on 1623 inpatient claims (representing only [0.04]% of claims) were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable.

=====

PROVIDER: Glen Rose Medical Center

THCIC ID: 059000

Certifying without corrections made.

=====

PROVIDER: The Hospitals of Providence Memorial Campus

THCIC ID: 130000

Discrepancy in Admitting Diagnosis w/ Manifestation code contradiction
unresolved.

=====

PROVIDER: Mayhill Hospital

THCIC ID: 831700

I have reviewed and made all necessary corrections.

=====

PROVIDER: Las Palmas Del Sol Rehab Hospital East

THCIC ID: 976047

Certified with Comments

This data is submitted in an effort to meet statutory requirements. It is administrative data not clerical data and is utilized for billing and planning purposes. Conclusions drawn could be erroneous due to reporting constraints, subjectivity in assignment of codes, system mapping and normal clerical error.

Diagnostic and procedural data may be incomplete due to data field limitations. The State data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated or all procedures performed. Race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected and may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility. It should also be noted the changes are not equal to or actual payments received by the facility or facility costs for performing the service. Most errors occurring are due to incorrect country codes or zip codes assigned to foreign countries, which are not recognized in the correction software. Corrections to coding data are made after coding audits by coding experts and are present after initial data is submitted to the State. All data has been corrected to the best of my ability and resources.

=====

PROVIDER: El Paso Behavioral Health System

THCIC ID: 858600

5 accounts without charges secondary to combined Medicare billing for readmission and void same dat admissions/discharges.

=====

PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Williamson

THCIC ID: 861700

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.6 errors on 2127 inpatient claims (representing only 0.28% of claims) were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not

resolvable. Admission type 2 errors were due to inaccurate information entered.

=====

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Cleburne

THCIC ID: 323000

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes.

Administrative data may not

accurately represent the clinical details of an encounter.

The state requires us to submit inpatient claims, by quarter year, gathered from a form called an UB92, in a standard government format called HCFA 837 EDI electronic claim format. Then the state specifications require additional data elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is 'over and above' the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge. If a medical record is unavailable for coding the encounter is not billed and is not included in the data submission. This represents a rare event that is less than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease, or ICD-10-CM. This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes, however, this is often driven by physician's subjective criteria for defining a diagnosis. For example, while one physician may diagnose a patient with anemia when the patient's blood hemoglobin level falls below 9.5, another physician may not diagnose the patient with anemia until their blood hemoglobin level is below 9.0. In both situations, a diagnosis of anemia is correctly assigned, but the

criteria used by the physician to determine that diagnosis was different. An 'apples to apples' comparison cannot be made, which makes it difficult to obtain an accurate comparison of hospital or physician performance.

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Azle recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity

data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

=====

PROVIDER: Del Sol Medical Center

THCIC ID: 319000

Certified with Comments

This data is submitted in an effort to meet statutory requirements. It is administrative data not clerical data and is utilized for billing and planning purposes. Conclusions drawn could be erroneous due to reporting constraints, subjectivity in assignment of codes, system mapping and normal clerical error. Diagnostic and procedural data may be incomplete due to data field limitations. The State data file may not fully represent all diagnoses treated or all procedures performed. Race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected and may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility. It should also be noted the charges are not equal to or actual payments received by the facility or facility costs for performing the service. Most errors occurring are due to incorrect country codes or zip codes assigned to foreign countries, which are not recognized in the correction software. Corrections to coding data are made after coding audits by coding experts and are present after initial data is submitted to the State. All data has been corrected to the best of my ability and resources.

=====

PROVIDER: CHI St Lukes Health - Memorial Livingston

THCIC ID: 466000

Certifying as National I.T. and not Local Market.

=====

PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital Southlake

THCIC ID: 812800

Data Content

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

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the

patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

The length of stay data element contained in the state's certification file is only three characters long. Thus, any patients discharged with a length of stay greater than 999 days will not be accurately stored within the certification

database. It is rare that patients stay longer than 999 days, therefore, it is not anticipated that this limitation will affect this data.

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

The standard and non-standard source of payment codes are an example of data

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

=====

PROVIDER: Texas Health Hospital Rockwall

THCIC ID: 859900

Data Content

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

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or

developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source. Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture. If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

=====

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

THCIC ID: 363000

Baylor Scott & White All Saints Medical Center-Fort Worth

THCIC ID 363000

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.91%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Dubuis Hospital Beaumont

THCIC ID: 975255

Certified as correct.

=====

PROVIDER: HCA Houston Healthcare Kingwood

THCIC ID: 675000

Remaining errors for Invalid Revenue Procedure Code and Invalid Attending
Practitioner Identifier are unable to be corrected.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Irving

THCIC ID: 300000

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Irving

THCIC ID 300000

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.80%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Pflugerville

THCIC ID: 975340

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Pflugerville

THCIC ID 975340

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White McLane Childrens Medical Center

THCIC ID: 537006

Baylor Scott & White McLane Childrens Medical Center

THCIC ID 537006

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.70%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Highland Lakes

THCIC ID: 559000

Seton Highland Lakes, a member of the Seton Family of Hospitals, is a 25-bed acute care facility located between Burnet and Marble Falls on Highway 281. The hospital offers 24-hour emergency services, plus comprehensive diagnostic and treatment services for residents in the surrounding area. Seton Highland Lakes also offers home health and hospice services. For primary and preventive care, Seton Highland Lakes offers a clinic in Burnet, a clinic in Marble Falls, a clinic in Bertram, a clinic in Lampasas, and a pediatric mobile clinic in the county. This facility is designated by the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services as a Critical Access Hospital and is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations under its Critical Access designation program. All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort

to meet statutory requirements. Zero errors on inpatient claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification.

=====

PROVIDER: The Hospitals of Providence East Campus

THCIC ID: 865000

No comment

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Flower Mound

THCIC ID: 943000

Data Content

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

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Continuing Care Hospital

THCIC ID: 850300

Baylor Scott & White Continuing Care Hospital

THCIC ID 850300

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

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PROVIDER: University Medical Center

THCIC ID: 145000

Data represents information at the time of submission. Subsequent changes may continue to occur which will not be reflected in this published dataset. UMC works continually to minimize and rectify errors in our public reporting.

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PROVIDER: Medical City North Hills

THCIC ID: 437000

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Center-Diagnostics & Surgery Plano

THCIC ID: 815300

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PROVIDER: Medical City Frisco

THCIC ID: 975139

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Medical City Green Oaks Hospital

THCIC ID: 766000

INFORMATION IS VALID

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

THCIC ID: 813100

The Q1 2022 All Data/information in these files contain accurate data in areas such as Coding, Admissions, Diagnostic, & Bill Type etc. They may contain duplicates/missing claims but the file was reviewed and all corrections made

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital-Stephenville

THCIC ID: 256000

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PROVIDER: Corpus Christi Medical Center-Doctors Regional
THCIC ID: 703002

errors related to interface issue related to physician names

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PROVIDER: Harlingen Medical Center
THCIC ID: 788002

We couldn't correct the errors with error code 668 (total claim charges is not equal to some of service line charges) as system 13 is not allowing to add charges that were missing and we are getting pop up message saying "adding new charges disabled".

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PROVIDER: DeTar Hospital-Navarro
THCIC ID: 453000

DeTar Hospital Navarro only had 1 Inpatient error code for Q1 2022: E-697 - Missing Claim Filing Indicator Code for Subscriber, that was not corrected.

Reason: The account was a managed care insurance provider and the claim filing indicator code does not always cross over.

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PROVIDER: HCA Houston Healthcare Tomball

THCIC ID: 076000

Corrected to the best of our ability at the time of certification.

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PROVIDER: Medical City Weatherford-Anderson

THCIC ID: 975241

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Kaufman

THCIC ID: 303000

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PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Southwest

THCIC ID: 797500

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements. Zero errors on inpatient claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable.

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PROVIDER: Medical City-McKinney

THCIC ID: 246000

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Harris Methodist Hospital-Southwest Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 627000

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PROVIDER: Mission Trail Baptist Hospital

THCIC ID: 081001

certified on behalf of CFO (Removed by THCIC)

*Potential confidential information removed by THCIC.

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PROVIDER: CHI St Lukes Health Memorial San Augustine

THCIC ID: 072000

Certifying as National I.T. and not Local Market.

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PROVIDER: Resolute Health

THCIC ID: 973850

inpatient 100%

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Seay Behavioral Health Hospital

THCIC ID: 720000

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

Patient diagnoses and procedures for a particular hospital stay are coded by the hospital using a universal standard called the International Classification of Disease, or ICD-10-CM. This is mandated by the federal government. The hospital complies with the guidelines for assigning these diagnosis codes,

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality

percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

collect race and ethnicity as part of the admission process, that this has been added to meet the THCIC requirement. Our admissions staff indicates that many patients are very sensitive about providing race and ethnicity information.

Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to "home" as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

=====

PROVIDER: Mesa Springs

THCIC ID: 973430

The 1st Qtr. 2022 data for ethnicity is incorrect. We are working to resolve this issue so that we may accurately report this statistic.

=====

PROVIDER: Medical City Las Colinas

THCIC ID: 814000

INFORMATION IS VALID

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Lake Pointe

THCIC ID: 97528

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Lake Point

THCIC ID 975286

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate— 99.80%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618 and E-763.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Invalid POA verified, reported as posted.

Errors will stand “as reported”.

=====

PROVIDER: UT Southwestern University Hospital-Zale Lipshy Rehab

THCIC ID: 653003

No errors to report

=====

PROVIDER: UT Southwestern University Hospital-Zale Lipshy

THCIC ID: 653001

No errors to report

=====

PROVIDER: River Oaks Hospitals & Clinics

THCIC ID: 975414

The original claim upload had all claim errors corrected, but now I am seeing that we are not at 100%. I also do not have access to make any additional corrections.

=====

PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital-Plano

THCIC ID: 664000

Data Content

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

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used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

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=====

PROVIDER: Baylor University Medical Center

THCIC ID: 331000

Baylor University Medical Center

THCIC ID 331000

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.89%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618 and E-763.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Invalid POA verified, reported as posted.

Errors will stand “as reported”.

=====

PROVIDER: UT Southwestern University Hospital-Clements Psych

THCIC ID: 448002

No errors to report

=====

PROVIDER: Medical City Plano

THCIC ID: 214000

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: UT Southwestern University Hospital-Clements University

THCIC ID: 448001

E-617 & E-618 : Procedures dates are correct as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Texas Health Arlington Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 422000

Data Content

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Discharge Disposition

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=====

PROVIDER: Northeast Baptist Hospital

THCIC ID: 134001

I hereby certify 1st quarter 2022 IP. 2236 encounters. (Removed by THCIC), Director Revenue Analysis at North Central Baptist Hospital.

1 error code for an invalid condition code as information unavailable at time of service.

*Potential confidential information removed by THCIC.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Heart & Vascular Hospital Dallas

THCIC ID: 784400

Baylor Scott & White Heart & Vascular Hospital Dallas

THCIC ID 784400

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – Accuracy rate –100%

No comments needed.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Plano

THCIC ID: 814001

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center-Plano

THCIC ID 814001

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.60%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Cook Childrens Medical Center

THCIC ID: 332000

Cook Children's Medical Center has submitted and certified FIRST QUARTER 2022 inpatient, outpatient surgery and outpatient radiology encounters to the Texas Health Care Information Council with the following possible data concerns based on the required submission method.

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

Post-operative infections

Accidental puncture and lacerations

Post-operative wound dehiscence

Post-operative hemorrhage and hematoma

Comparative complication reports reflecting the above conditions could misstate the true conditions at Cook Children's Medical Center for the FIRST QUARTER 2022.

There may be some encounters will have one of the following issues:

Questionable Revenue Procedure Modifier 1

Questionable Revenue Procedure Modifier 2

These are errors that are very difficult, if not impossible to correct as that is how they are sent to the respective payers. This is especially true for

modifier errors related to transport (Rev Codes 0540 & 0545). Per the following website, these modifiers appear to be legitimate:

<https://www.findacode.com/code-set.php?set=HCPCSMODA>.

Additionally, there may be outpatient encounters where there is an invalid NPI associated with the attending provider. These are most likely to be encounters in the ED where a patient was seen by a nurse in triage and charges were incurred, but left without being seen by a physician or an advanced nurse provider.

However, our overall accuracy rate is very high, so this will be a small proportion of our encounters.

We will continue to work with the Revenue Cycle team to improve the accuracy of the data elements going forward.

This will affect encounters for the FIRST QUARTER 2022.

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

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

Furthermore, the data structure established by THCIC allows for a limited number of diagnoses and procedures. Patients with more than the limit for diagnoses or

procedures will be missing information from the database. This is especially true in complex cases where a patient has multiple major illnesses and multiple surgeries over an extended stay.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Austin

THCIC ID: 975789

Baylor Scott and White Medical Center Austin

THCIC ID 975789

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center McKinney

THCIC ID: 971900

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center McKinney

THCIC ID 971900

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.52%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618, E-637 and E-757.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Invalid ssn, reported as posted.

Missing first name, reported as posted.

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Hunt Regional Medical Center Greenville

THCIC ID: 085000

Greenville - 085000- Inpatient- Three E-618 errors- In all three cases, the patient presented to the ED, entered into Observation (Outpatient) status, and then admitted into Inpatient status. The procedure in question in each case took place while the patient was in Observation status.

=====

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Good Shepherd Medical Center-Longview

THCIC ID: 029000

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

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White The Heart Hospital McKinney

THCIC ID: 975385

Baylor Scott & White The Heart Hospital McKinney

THCIC ID 975385

1st Qtr 2022 – Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Hospital-Brenham

THCIC ID: 066000

Baylor Scott & White Hospital-Brenham

THCIC ID 066000

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate –100%

No comments needed.

=====

PROVIDER: Hamilton General Hospital

THCIC ID: 640000

All data reviewed for accuracy.

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Hospital College Station

THCIC ID: 206100

Baylor Scott & White Hospital College Station

THCIC ID 206100

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.77%

Errors from the 1st Quarter FER reflect the following error codes E-617, E-618.

Procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

=====

PROVIDER: Midland Memorial Hospital

THCIC ID: 452000

All claim data errors where corrected - a few were completed after the correction deadline, but they are all have been corrected for this quarter.

=====

PROVIDER: Central Texas Rehab Hospital

THCIC ID: 854400

Ellen Kays

=====

PROVIDER: Driscoll Childrens Hospital

THCIC ID: 488000

Thank you.

=====

PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Bastrop

THCIC ID: 975418

Ascension Seton Bastrop, a member of Ascension Texas, is a state of the art hospital and medical office building located along highway 71 that services residents of Bastrop and surrounding counties. The wide range of specialties and services provided include: 24 hour emergency care, inpatient services, primary care and family medicine, outpatient maternal fetal medicine, heart and vascular care including vascular imaging services, cardiac rehabilitation, outpatient neurosurgery care, outpatient respiratory services including pulmonary function tests and arterial blood gas testing, women's diagnostics services including mammography and dexametaxone, and onsite imaging (CT, X-ray, ultrasound) and laboratory services. All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements. Zero errors on inpatient claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification.

=====

PROVIDER: Medical City Denton

THCIC ID: 336001

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Medical City Fort Worth

THCIC ID: 477000

INFORMATION IS VALID

=====

PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Marble Falls

THCIC ID: 974940

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Marble Falls

THCIC ID 974940

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

=====

PROVIDER: University Medical Center of El Paso-Alameda

THCIC ID: 263000

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

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

=====

PROVIDER: CHRISTUS Good Shepherd Medical Center-Marshall

THCIC ID: 020000

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

=====

PROVIDER: Texas Health Heart & Vascular Hospital

THCIC ID: 730001

Data Content

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source. Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges. It is important to note that charges are not equal to actual payments received

by the hospital or hospital cost for performing the service. Typically, actual payments are much less than charges due to managed care-negotiated discounts and denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to “home” as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

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PROVIDER: Dell Childrens Medical Center

THCIC ID: 852000

Dell Children's Medical Center of Central Texas (DCMCCT) is the only children's hospital in the Central Texas Region. DCMCCT serves severely ill and/or injured children requiring intensive resources which increase the hospital's costs of care, lengths of stay and mortality rates. In addition, the hospital includes a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) which serves very seriously ill infants, which substantially increases costs of care, lengths of stay and mortality rates. All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements. One "patient type" error of inpatient claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable.

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PROVIDER: Pampa Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 832900

Unsure why condition code considered invalid.

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Buda

THCIC ID: 975391

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Buda

THCIC ID 975391

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 100%

No comments needed.

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PROVIDER: Dallas Medical Center

THCIC ID: 449000

Certify 1Q 2022 IP

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PROVIDER: Surgery Specialty Hospitals of America-Southeast Houston

THCIC ID: 694100

Invalid Revenue Code

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PROVIDER: Martin County Hospital District

THCIC ID: 388000

Errors have been corrected, education will be provided

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PROVIDER: HCA Houston Healthcare Clear Lake

THCIC ID: 212000

Fatal errors were corrected

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Hospital Clearfork

THCIC ID: 975167

Data Content

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

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

than 1% of the encounter volume.

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us

to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This

methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to “home” as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

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PROVIDER: Medical City Lewisville

THCIC ID: 394000

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas

THCIC ID: 431000

Data Content

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

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

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are

used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

Length of Stay

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

Admit Source data for Normal Newborn

When the Admit type is equal to 'newborn', the admit source should indicate whether the baby was a normal newborn, premature delivery, sick baby, extramural birth, or information not available. The best way to focus on severity of illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect

premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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

Cost/ Revenue Codes

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

denial of payment by insurance companies. Charges also do not reflect the actual cost to deliver the care that each patient needs.

Discharge Disposition

THR has identified a problem with a vendor (Siemens) extract that diverts some patient discharges to “home” as opposed to rehab. THR will communicate this issue and the plan to address this issue in writing to the THCIC Executive Director.

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PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Hays

THCIC ID: 921000

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements.[23] errors on [2545] inpatient claims (representing only [0.009]% of claims) were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable. X1 Patient Country, x1 Zip Code and x1 Social security number were due to incorrect documentation.

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PROVIDER: West Oaks Hospital

THCIC ID: 755001

There is no data to report on errors

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PROVIDER: HCA Houston Healthcare Northwest

THCIC ID: 229000

All corrections were made to the best of the ability of the facility

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Huguley Hospital

THCIC ID: 047000

The following comments reflect concerns, errors, or limitations of discharge data for THCIC mandatory reporting requirements as of October 13, 2022. If any errors are discovered in our data after this point, we will be unable to communicate these due to THCIC rules. This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes, and not clinical data, from which you can make judgments about patient care.

Submission Timing

To meet the States submission deadline, approximately 30 days following the close of the calendar year quarter, we submit a snapshot of billed claims, extracted from our database. Any discharged patient encounters no billed by this cut-off date will not be included in the quarterly submission file sent in.

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

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

government and all hospitals must comply.

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

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

Physician

While the hospital documents many treating physicians for each case, the THIC minimum data set has only (2) physician fields, Attending and Operating Physicians. Many physicians provide care to patients throughout a hospital stay. Consulting physicians may prescribe and treat patients on behalf of the physician listed as the Attending. "Other" physician case volumes, mortality, case costs and LOS, will frequently be inaccurate because of this limitation. Analysis of "Other physician" information should, therefore, take into consideration that a significant portion of treating physicians are excluded from the patient cases.

Due to hospital volumes, it is not feasible to perform encounter level audits and edits. All known errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

Within the constraints of the current THIC process, the data is certified to the best of our knowledge as accurate and complete given the above comments.

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PROVIDER: CHI St Lukes Health Memorial Lufkin

THCIC ID: 129000

Certifying as National I.T. and not Local Market.

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PROVIDER: Guadalupe Regional Medical Center

THCIC ID: 155000

We are certifying at 99% due to an oversight by the Compliance Officer in the deadline. To assist with coordination and management of time tables, a Senior Team member will jointly monitor the timeframes to prevent future oversights.

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PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Smithville

THCIC ID: 424500

All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements. Zero errors on inpatient claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification.

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PROVIDER: Ascension Seton Medical Center

THCIC ID: 497000

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

patients. This increased patient complexity may lead to longer lengths of stay, higher costs and increased mortality. All physician license numbers and names have been validated with the Physician and the Texas State Board of Medical Examiner website as accurate but some remain unidentified in the THCIC Practitioner Reference Files. These data are submitted by the hospital as their best effort to meet statutory requirements. 19 errors on 6097 inpatient claims representing only 0.003% of claims were unable to be corrected prior to certification. The primary resources with user permissions that can technically resolve the data errors do not have the expertise to resolve all errors; and in some cases the errors are not resolvable. 663 Invalid Patient Zip 1 error was due to incomplete and inaccurate information entered; 652 Admission Type 4 errors were due to incorrect code mappings

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PROVIDER: El Paso LTAC Hospital

THCIC ID: 841300

CERTIFY WITHOUT COMMENTS.

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PROVIDER: Freestone Medical Center

THCIC ID: 975198

None

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PROVIDER: Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Centennial

THCIC ID: 975285

Baylor Scott & White Medical Center Centennial

THCIC ID 975285

1st Qtr 2022 Inpatient

Accuracy rate – 99.84%

Errors from the 4th Quarter FER reflect the following error code E-618.

Principal procedure date verified in hospital system , reported as posted

Errors will stand as reported

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PROVIDER: UT Health East Texas Quitman Hospital

THCIC ID: 975298

Transferred from one distinct unit to another unit within the same hospital

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PROVIDER: Medical City Heart & Spine Hospitals

THCIC ID: 975407

INFORMATION IS VALID

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PROVIDER: Texas Health Hospital Frisco

THCIC ID: 975783

Data Content

This data is administrative data, which hospitals collect for billing purposes.

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elements to be included over and above that. Adding those additional data places programming burdens on the hospital since it is 'over and above' the actual hospital billing process. Errors can occur due to this additional programming, but the public should not conclude that billing data sent to our payers is inaccurate. These errors have been corrected to the best of our knowledge.

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

Diagnosis and Procedures

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

The codes also do not distinguish between conditions present at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital and those occurring during hospitalization.

For example, if a code indicating an infection is made, it is not always possible to determine if the patient had an infection prior to admission or developed an infection during their hospitalization. This makes it difficult to obtain accurate information regarding things such as complication rates.

The data submitted matches the state's reporting requirements but may be

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

The codes are assigned based on documentation in the patient's chart and are used by hospitals for billing purposes. The hospital can code up to 99 diagnoses and 99 procedures for each patient record. The state is requiring us to submit ICD-10-CM data on each patient but has limited the number of diagnoses and procedures to the first 25 diagnoses codes and the first 25 procedure codes. As a result, the data sent by us does meet state requirements but cannot reflect all the codes an individual patient's record may have been assigned. This means also that true total volumes may not be represented by the state's data file, which therefore make percentage calculations inaccurate (i.e. mortality percentages for any given diagnosis or procedure, percentage of patients in each severity of illness category). It would be obvious; therefore, those sicker patients (more diagnoses and procedures) are less accurately reflected by the 837 format. It then stands to reason that hospitals, which treat sicker patients, are likewise less accurately reflected.

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illness regarding an infant would be to check the infant's diagnosis at discharge, not the admitting source code. Many hospital information systems and registration process defaults to 'normal delivery' as the admission source.

Therefore, admission source does not always give an accurate picture.

If admission source is used to examine length of stay or mortality for normal neonates using the admit source to identify the cases, the data will reflect premature and sick babies mixed in with the normal newborn data. Texas Health Allen recommends use of ICD10 coding data to identify neonates. This methodology will ensure correct identification of the clinical status of the newborn admission.

Race/Ethnicity

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Therefore, depending on the circumstances of the patient's admission, race and ethnicity data may be subjectively collected. Therefore, the race and ethnicity data may not provide an accurate representation of the patient population for a facility.

Standard/Non-Standard Source of Payment

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contract type (HMO vs. PPO) may result in inaccurate analysis.

Cost/ Revenue Codes

The state requires that hospitals submit revenue information including charges.

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

Discharge Disposition

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