Quality Action Plan
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
Goals for Quality Measurement
- Use meaningful measures 2.0 framework to streamline and align quality measurement
- Leverage measures to drive outcomes improvement through public reporting and payment programs
- Improve quality measures efficiency by transitioning to digital measures and using advanced data analytics
- Empower consumers to make best health care choices through person-centered quality measures and public transparency
- Leverage quality measures to promote equity and close gaps in care

National Quality Strategy
The National Quality Strategy (NQS) pursues three aims and six priorities

Three Aims:
1. Better Care: Improve quality, by making health care patient-centered, reliable, accessible, and safe.
2. Healthy People/Healthy Communities: Improve health by supporting proven interventions to address behavioral, social, and environmental determinants of health.
3. Affordable Care: Reduce the cost of quality health care for individuals, families, employers, and government.

Six Priorities:
- Making care safer by reducing harm caused in the delivery of care.
- Working with communities to promote wide use of best practices to enable healthy living.
- Promoting the most effective prevention and treatment practices for the leading causes of mortality, starting with cardiovascular disease.
- Promoting effective communication and coordination of care.
- Ensuring that each person and family are engaged as partners in their care.
- Making quality care more affordable by developing and spreading new health care delivery models.

Facts about the NQS:
1. Framework developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality on behalf of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to guide local, state, and national efforts to measure and improve health care quality.
2. Promotes care that is focused on patients, families, and communities.
3. Reduces administrative burden on doctors and health care providers by allowing collaboration.
4. Implements latest evidence-based guidance from federal, state, local communities, providers, patients, and payers.
5. Serves as an evolving guide for healthcare quality improvement.

Social Determinants of Health
Social Determinants of Health impact health, well-being, and quality of life. Examples include:
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
- Polluted air and water
- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education, job opportunities, and income
- Language and literacy skills

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