



NR584NP Nurse Practitioner Quality Measures Worksheet

Name:

Carefully read the assignment guidelines and rubric and complete each section of the worksheet below using complete sentences.

General Instructions

The National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) ensures the quality of client care using defined standards. [Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set \(HEDIS\)](#) is a performance measurement tool millions of health insurance plans use. HEDIS includes six domains of care:

- Effectiveness of Care
- Access/Availability of Care
- Experience of Care
- Utilization and Risk Adjusted Utilization
- Health Plan Descriptive Information
- Measures Collected Using Electronic Clinical Data Systems

Expand each domain and review the **performance measures** under each HEDIS domain. Choose one NCQA HEDIS **performance measure** related to your future practice area. Use the [Nurse Practitioner Quality Measures Worksheet](#) to complete the assignment.

1. Follow APA grammar, spelling, word usage, and punctuation rules consistent with formal, scholarly writing.
2. Provide reference support from at least three scholarly resources according to [program expectations](#). Include in-text citations in APA format when applicable.
3. Abide by Chamberlain University's academic integrity policy.

1. Identification of the Selected Measure (minimum of one scholarly source using citations)

- a. Identify the selected performance measure.

Access/Availability of Care

- b. Analyze the selected performance measure for clinical significance and evidence base.

Access and availability of care are crucial for providing preventive health services and addresses avoidable disparities in health outcomes. Access to preventive screenings such as cancer screenings or cardiovascular risk assessments can save lives, but unfortunately not all have access to these services. Preventative care can identify potential health issues before they become serious, reducing the need for more complex and costly treatments later. For populations facing inequities, such as Indigenous people, racialized communities, and those with low incomes, access to healthcare can significantly reduce health disparities by ensuring they receive necessary screenings, vaccinations, and education (Persaud et al., 2023). A recent study discovered that people with diabetes who also have a low income have a higher mortality and hospital admission rates (Persaud et al., 2023). In addition, compared with the white race, the African American race with diabetes have lower odds for controlled hemoglobin A1C (Persaud et al., 2023). As a Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP), it is my goal to provide equitable care to underserved populations to ensure proper access to preventive healthcare screenings.

- c. Describe practical implications for practice.

The practical implications for practice involve several key strategies to improve access and availability of healthcare. Healthcare providers should focus on building strong, trusting relationships with patients, particularly those in underserved communities. A recent study concluded that trust is considered one of the primary factors in influencing patients' decision to choose and use various sources to access health-related information (Asan et al., 2021). Trust has been linked with treatment plan follow-through and improved clinical outcomes (Asan et al., 2021). Additionally, leveraging technology such as telehealth can enhance access for those in remote or rural locations (Asan et al., 2021). Policymakers should ensure adequate funding and resources for preventive care initiatives and address social determinants of health, such as income, housing, and education, which profoundly impact individuals' ability to access and benefit from healthcare services. By adopting these practical measures, healthcare