

**Risk Adjustment Example:
Percent of Residents with pressure sores, with an additional level of risk
adjustment**

	Facility A	Facility B
Numerator	8	9
Denominator	80	90
Observed score	10.00%	10.00%
Percent of residents who were admitted in the last year with stage 1-4 pressure ulcers (FAP)	15.00%	5.00%
Expected score	8	7
Adjusted score	10	13

Both Facility A and Facility B have the same observed score (10.00%). However, Facility A has a higher FAP score (15.00%) than Facility B (5.00%), reflecting the fact that Facility A admits a higher proportion of residents with pressure ulcers. Because of their FAP scores, Facility A has a higher expected score (8) than Facility B (7). As a result, Facility A's adjusted score of 10 is lower (better) than Facility B's score of 13.

This risk adjustment result makes sense. Even though Facility A is at higher risk than Facility B (because it admits more residents with pressure ulcers), both facilities achieve the same observed rate of pressure ulcers. Therefore, Facility A gets a lower (better) adjusted score than Facility B.

Impact of Resident and/or Facility Characteristics on Reported Scores

QM Measure	Adjustment Variable	If Facility A and B have the <i>same observed score</i> , but Facility A has...	...then Facility A's <i>expected score</i> will be...	...and Facility A's <i>adjusted score</i> will be ¹ ...
Percent of residents with pain (chronic)	Independence or modified independence in daily decision making (resident level covariate)	More residents who are independent in daily decision making	Higher	Lower (better)
		Fewer residents who are independent in daily decision making	Lower	Higher (worse)
Percent of residents with pressure sores with an additional level of risk adjustment (chronic)	Stage 1-4 pressure ulcers (FAP)	More residents who are admitted with pressure ulcers	Higher	Lower (better)
		Fewer residents who are admitted with pressure ulcers	Lower	Higher (worse)
Percent of short-stay residents with delirium (reported both with and without an additional level of risk adjustment)	Prior residential history (resident level covariate) - applies to both delirium measures	More residents with prior residential history	Higher	Lower (better)
		Fewer residents with prior residential history	Lower	Higher (worse)
	At least one symptom of delirium that represents a departure from normal functioning (FAP) - applies only to delirium measure with an additional level of risk adjustment	More residents with delirium	Higher	Lower (better)
		Fewer residents with delirium	Lower	Higher (worse)
Percent of short-stay residents who walk as well or better on day 14 as on day 5 of their stay	Dependence in walking (FAP)	More residents who are admitted with dependence in walking	Lower	Higher (better)
		Fewer residents who are admitted with dependence in walking	Higher	Lower (worse)

¹ The exact amount of adjustment depends upon the actual values for the observed and expected scores, and upon the national average. Example prepared by Rhode Island Quality Partners and Stepwise Systems, Inc.