



# Data quality assurance in healthcare performance assessment projects using administrative data

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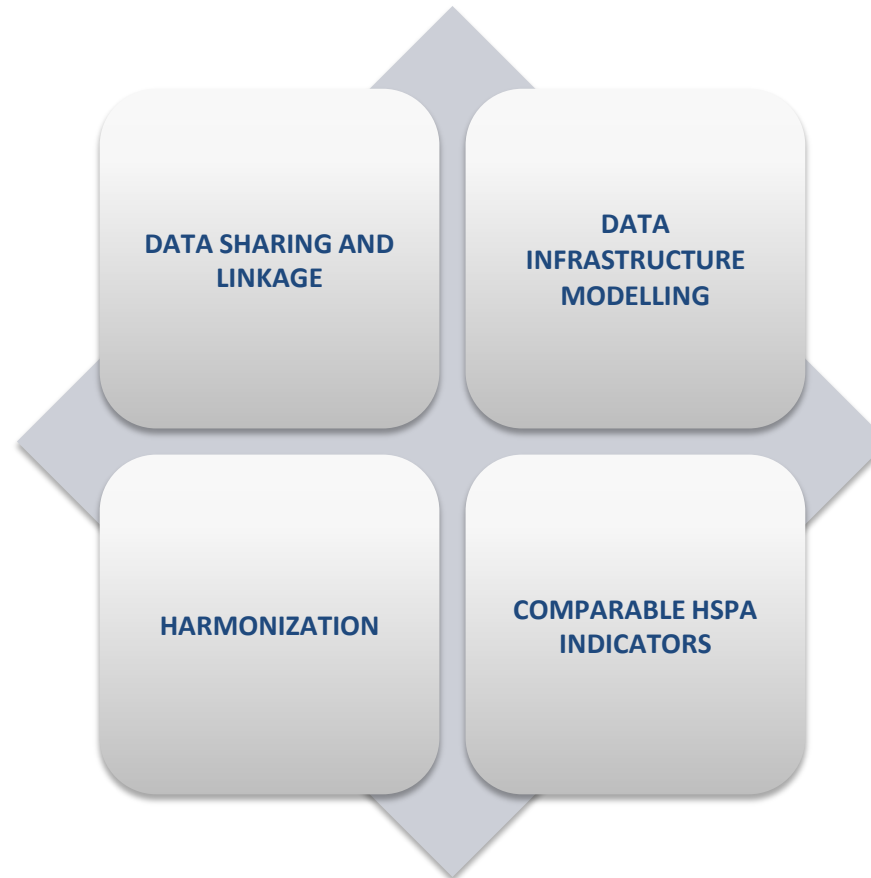
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## WP10 context (i)

This work package has sought to provide insight on **how to build a health data infrastructure (HDI)**, on routinely collected data with a view to assessing Healthcare Performance. Specifically,

1. In different countries, **mapping out and describing those information systems** that, using patient-level data could be reused for health care performance assessment;
2. Out of those information systems, **eliciting a common meaningful information dataset** that would enable cross-national health care performance assessment; and,
3. Using original datasets from the participant countries, **building a pilot data infrastructure, assessing its quality, and exploring its ability to report health care performance.**

## WP 10 context (ii)



# Using administrative data in comparative health systems performance assessment requires:

- a) defining the minimum common dataset required to assess HSP dimensions and indicators;
- b) analysing the data origins, as well as the linkage mechanisms and developing the logic data model that will allow the production of comparable performance indicators;
- c) getting access to original data sources, curated and maintained by data authorities under a predefined legal frame;
- d) transforming raw data formats and categories into a common standard;
- e) building extensive catalogues (i.e. dictionaries) aimed to allocate data to units of analysis while considering over time modifications;
- f) building a common language (i.e., semantic interoperability) from different ontologies (e.g., different classification systems for diagnoses and procedures);
- g) releasing resulting datasets that allow HSP analyses and reporting; and
- h) analysing the quality of those resulting datasets and, accordingly, decide on the accuracy and reliability of HSP results.

## Aim and Methods

- **AIM:** Exhibiting different approaches to assess data quality in HSPA
- **METHODS:**
  - empirical exercise on hospital administrative datasets
  - from Denmark, Slovenia and Spain -80 million hospital episodes, covering hospitalizations from 2002 to 2014.
  - collated in a single centralized relational data infrastructure
  - analysing different dimensions of data quality assurance; as: coherence, coverage, relevance, internal reliability, and accuracy.

# Dimensions of quality assurance

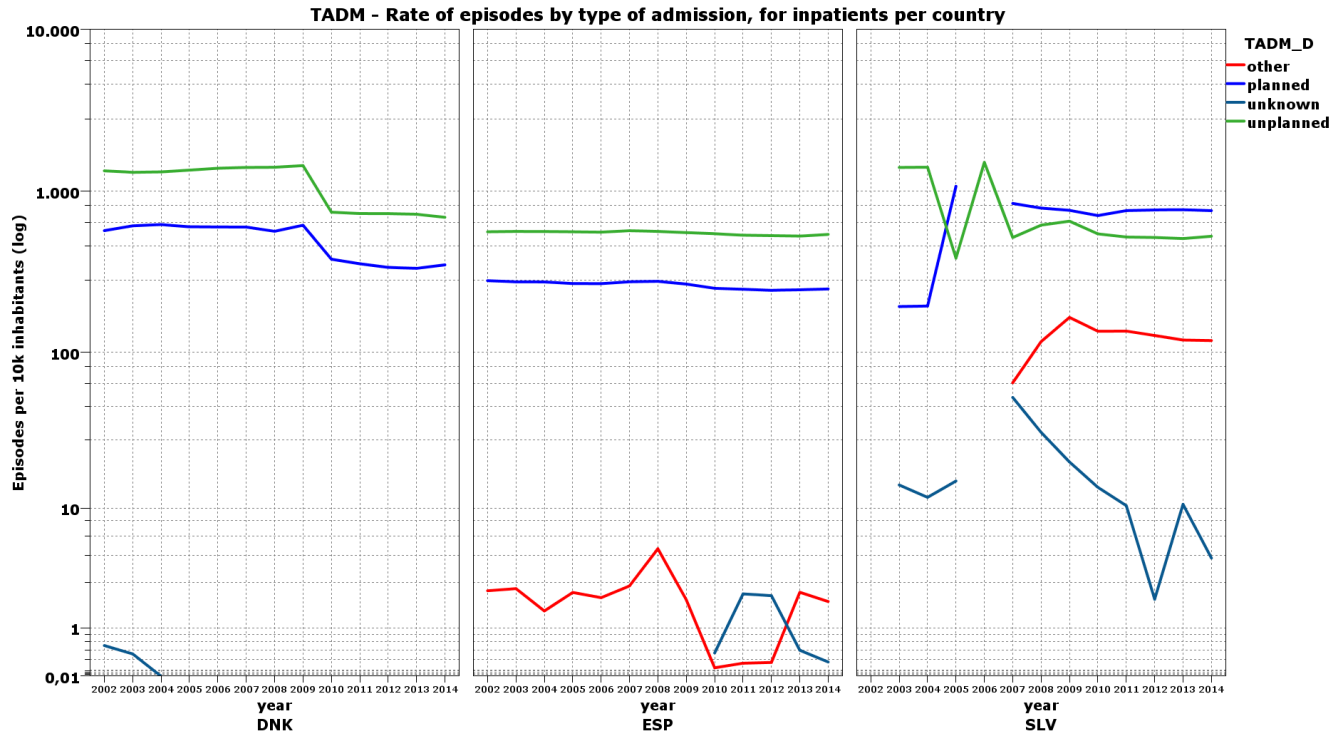
- **Coherence as** Are data reliably linked across the elements in the DWH?
- **Coverage** It measures to which extent the sample stored in the DWH is able to describe the actual performance.
- **Relevance** the number of performance dimensions and indicators covered by the DWH
- **Internal reliability**, aims at measuring whether the information stored in the DWH is consistent over the years, within each country. Is the basis for accurate estimates
- **Accuracy**, denotes how close to facts are estimations expected to be. It allows an estimation of the potential classification biases.

*NB. for the purpose of this presentation, just examples on accuracy are shown*

## Indicators for accuracy

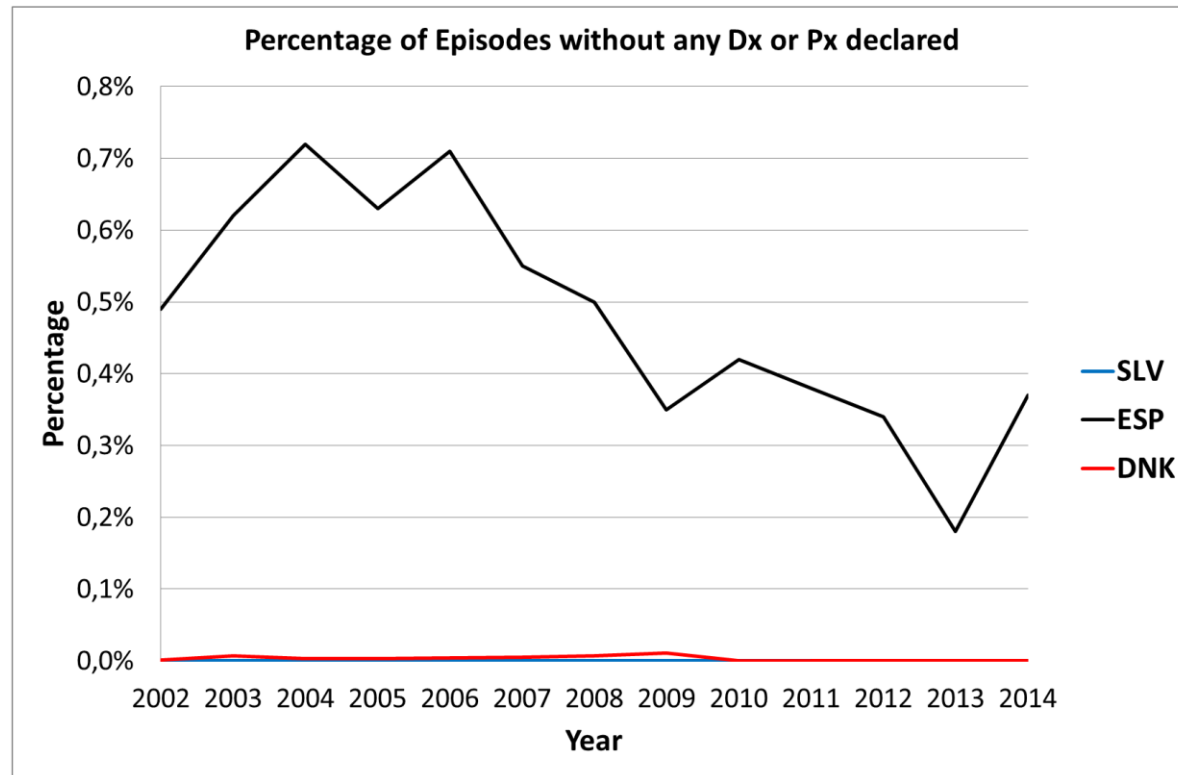
- CORE variables affected by inconsistencies
- Percentage of episodes without diagnoses or procedures, by country and year
- Coding precision (digits recorded as average)
- Episodes not allocated to the unit of analysis
- Stability over time of performance indicators
- Over time consistency of risk adjusters

# Missing values in \_CORE variables [Type of admission]



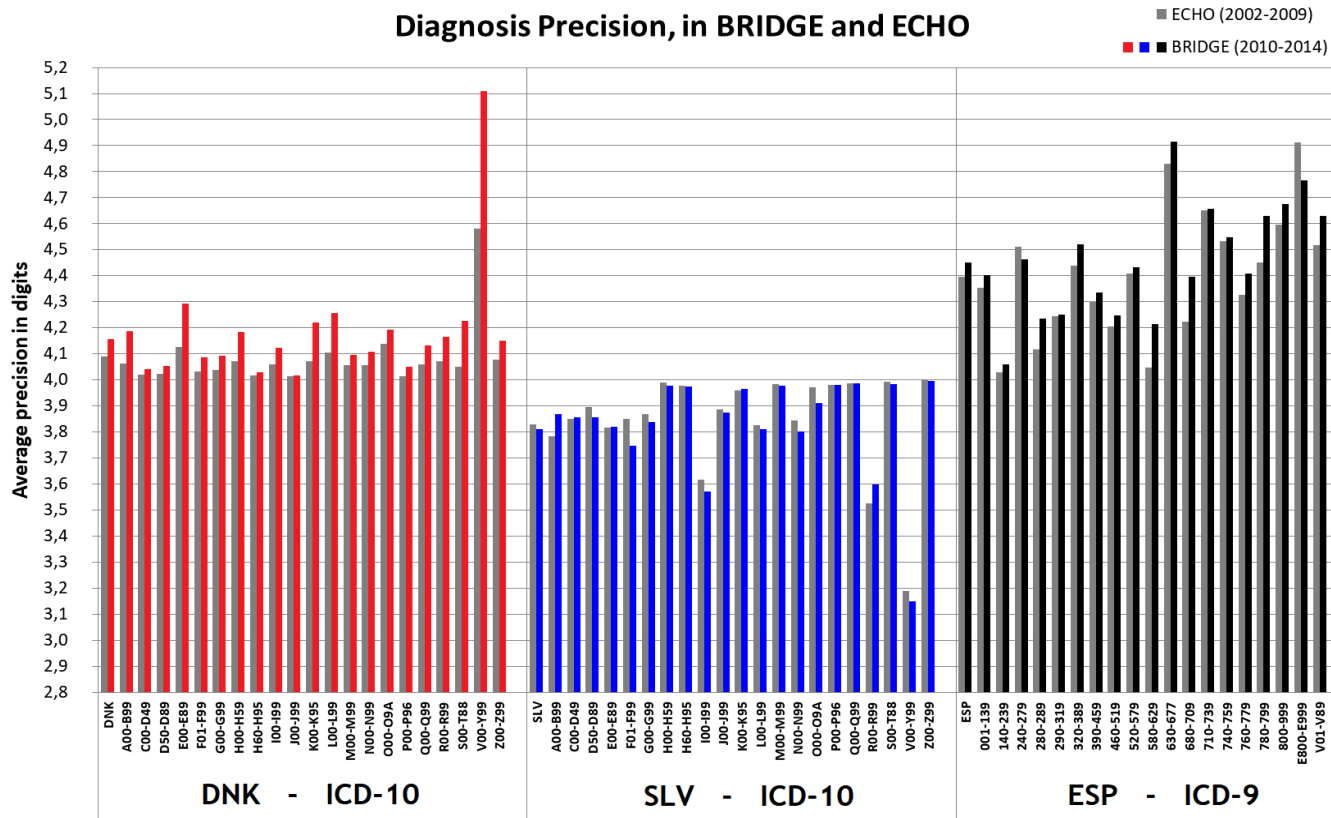


# Episodes without diagnoses or procedures [Percentage]

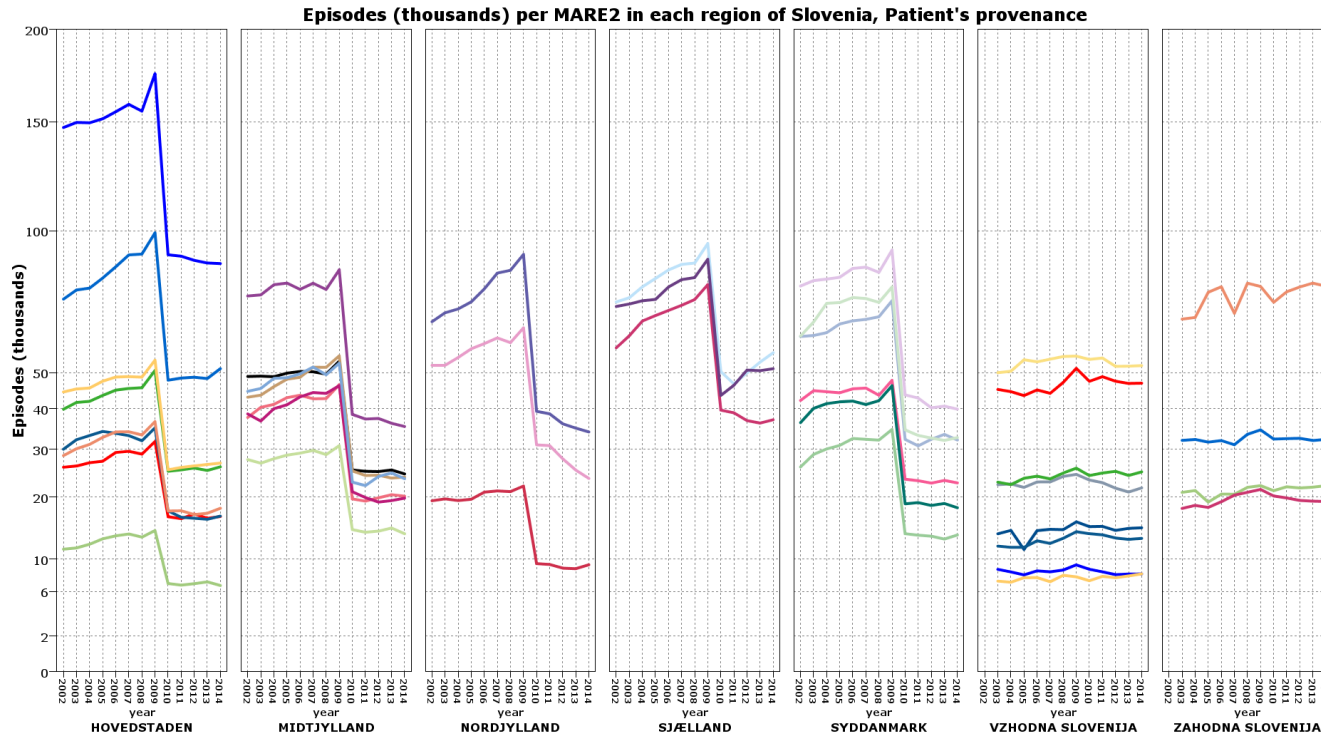


# Coding precision [2002-2009 to 2010-2014]

Diagnosis Precision, in BRIDGE and ECHO



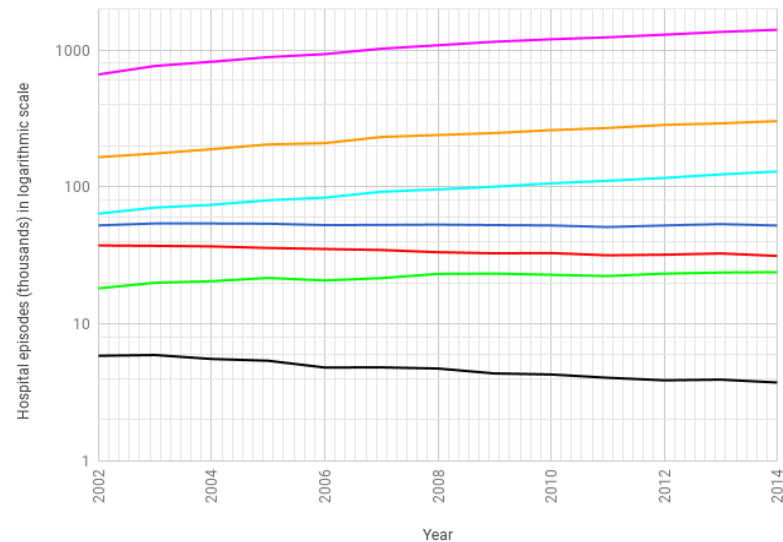
# Episodes not allocated to the unit of analysis [DNK vs SLV]



# Indicators and risk adjusters stability [AMI 30 day mortality]

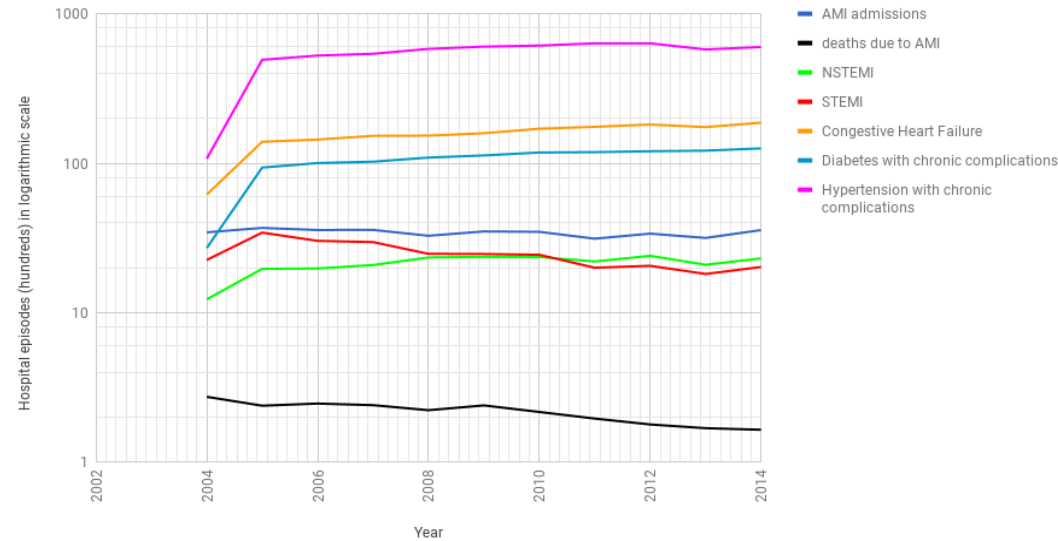
## Hospital episodes and absolute number of deaths by AMI in Spain (SPA)

AMI comorbidities used for risk-adjustment



## Hospital episodes and absolute number of deaths by AMI in Slovenia (SLV)

AMI comorbidities used for risk-adjustment



# Summing up

- WP10 has developed a **central relational data infrastructure that stores administrative data from different data sources from various countries**, with a view to carry out health systems performance research and monitoring.
- WP10 has proven the plausibility of **creating a central repository populated with anonymised and de-identified individual information**, transferred from different countries with limited administrative costs, while attaining the various legal requirements in data access, management, curation and reporting.
- WP10 has revealed that **it is possible to find a minimum common dataset that eventually allows a sound comparison of health systems performance at meaningful units of analysis.**
- A method has been developed to **assure semantic interoperability in the development of performance indicators** addressing different HSP domains: utilization, equity, quality and safety, and efficiency.
- The **quality analysis reveals strengths and weaknesses** that should take into account when conducting performance comparisons

... but

- Although the method developed to build comparable performance indicators has been shown valid, **there is a need of continuous in-country expert panels contributing to the face and empirical validation of existing or new indicators.**
- Although, the central relational dataset has been proven qualified to compare HSP across different countries, and efficient enough to deal with hundred of millions of episodes, **the logic data model might no be responsive to future requirements.**
- Indeed, according to the current developments in health systems performance assessment, beyond classical monitoring, **a state-of-the-art infrastructure should aim the reuse of electronic health and medical records and conduct more complex comparative effectiveness research which requires a different logic model**
- Given the data transfer restrictions, limitations, or merely administrative barriers, as well as the legal implications associated to data protection, **a growingly accepted solution is the design and development of a distributed infrastructure.**

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