

GLOSSARY

Metrics

Family PACT Client Office Visit Utilization:

- Count of Family PACT E&M Coded -
 - 99201
 - 99202
 - 99203
 - 99204
 - 99211
 - 99212
 - 99213
 - 99214

Chlamydia Screenings for FPACT Women:

- Women under Age 26
- Women Ages 26 or Over

Family PACT Female Clients Receiving Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives:

- Intrauterine Contraceptives (IUC)
 - Hormonal Intrauterine Device
 - Copper Intrauterine Device
- Contraceptive Implant

Dashboard Field Definitions

Year: Fiscal year (FY) in which clients received a service paid for by Family PACT. FY's begin July 1st and ends June 30th of the following year. The year listed is the first year in the FY, e.g., 2020 represents FY 2020-21.

County: County where the service is provided.

Text

Gender: Sex of clients within a given FY, based on client enrollment and claims data.

Clients Served: Total number of clients who received a service paid for by Family PACT within a given year; used to calculate all demographic percentages.

Established Clients: Count of established clients (clients enrolled in a previous FY) served within a given FY, based on client enrollment and claims data.

New Clients: Count of newly enrolled clients served within a given FY, based on on client enrollment and claims data.

Total Reimbursement: Total provider reimbursement for services accessed through the Family PACT program.

Age: Client age group of clients are comprised of two categories:

- clients the age of "25 and Under"
- clients over the age of 25

Ethnicity: Ethnicity of clients who identified as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian or Other on the Client Eligibility Certification form.

Evaluation and Management (E/M) Codes

Evaluation and Management (E&M) services are an integral part of family medicine practices. These services are represented by a category of Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes used for billing purposes. Selection of the appropriate E&M service CPT code level is determined by services performed by a clinician and based on Medical Decision Making and time.

E&M Codes:

New Client (Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of a new client)

- 1) **99201 (discontinued/no longer in use, effective January 1, 2021) -**
 - a) requires these three key components: a problem focused history; a problem focused examination; and straightforward medical decision making.
 - b) 5-10 minutes
- 2) **99202 -**
 - a) requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and straightforward medical decision making
 - b) 15-29 minutes
- 3) **99203 -**
 - a) requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and low level of medical decision making
 - b) 30-44 minutes
- 4) **99204 -**
 - a) requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and moderate level of medical decision making
 - b) 45-49 minutes

Established Client (Office or other outpatient visit for the evaluation and management of an established client)

- 1) **99211 -**
 - a) may not require the presence of a physician or other qualified health care professional
 - b) No time component
- 2) **99212 -**
 - a) requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and straightforward medical decision making
 - b) 10-19 minutes
- 3) **99213 -**
 - a) requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and low level of medical decision making
 - b) 20-29 minutes
- 4) **99214 -**
 - a) requires a medically appropriate history and/or examination and moderate level of medical decision making
 - b) 30-39 minutes

Graph Types

Line Graphs:

Illustrates data that represent change over time. Line graphs are comprised of two axes called the x-axis and the y-axis. In this dashboard, time (FY), is represented on the horizontal axis.

When to use a line graph:

- To show a trend
- To make predictions based on data over time
- When comparing two (or more) different variables, situations, and information over a given period of time

Bar Graphs:

Represents categorical data with rectangular bars. They are commonly used to compare several categories of data, or in the case for this dashboard, show large data changes over time.

When to use a bar graph:

- To display data grouped into nominal or ordinal categories
- Visualizing distribution of data with more than three categories

Pie Graphs:

Displays data and statistics in an easy-to-understand 'pie-slice' format and illustrates numerical proportion. Each pie slice is relative to the size of a particular category in a given group as a whole.

When to use a pie graph:

- To create and represent the composition of something
- To display data grouped into nominal or ordinal categories
- To show percentage or proportional data
- When comparing areas of growth within a business such as profit