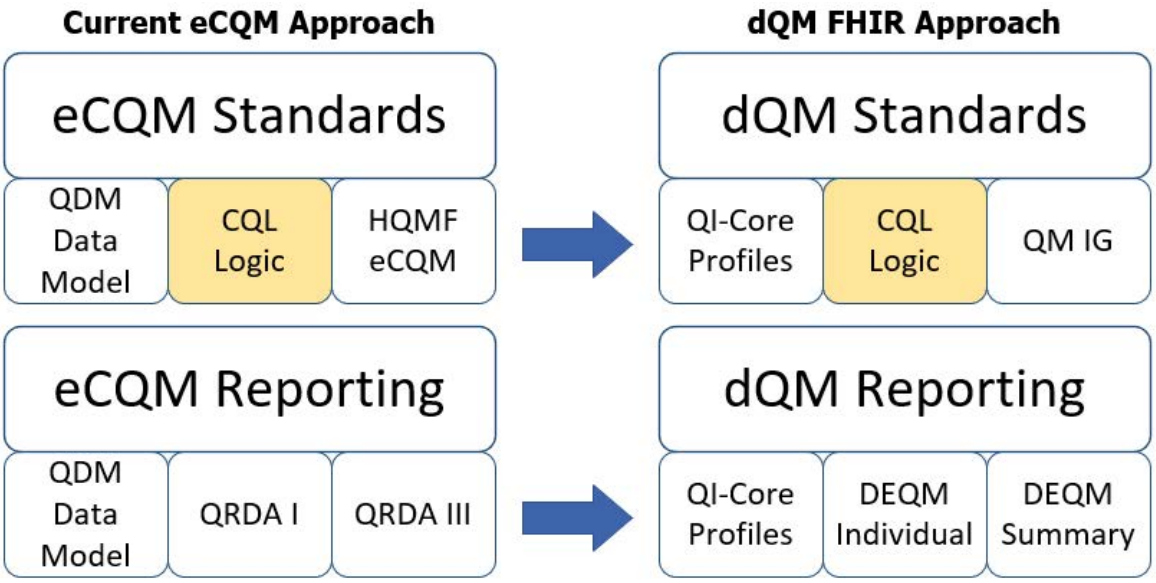
CMS Transiton from the eCQM approach to a FHIR-based dQM Approach

Graphic 1: Transition from eCQMs to dQMs



Graphic 1 illustrates the transition to FHIR standards, with reduced reliance on QDM and QRDA, retains CQL, and improves interoperability and consistency across measure definition and reporting.

Graphic 2: Metadata Differences Between eCQM and dQM

There are subtle differences in some human readable fields.

Some previous fields are no longer included, such as Transmission Format.

Some fields are new, such as GUID (Version Specific).

eCQM Metadata Terms	dQM Metadata Terms
eCQM Title	Title
CMS ID	CMS Identifier
eCQM Version Number	Version
GUID	GUID (Version Independent)
Measurement Period	Effective Period
Reference	Citation

Graphic 2 shows the metadata differences between eCQMs and dQMs. The differences include terminology updates, removal of outdated fields, and improved version handling, rather than major structural changes.

Graphic 3: CQL Written with QDM Versus QI-Core

QDM

```
define "Initial Population":
AgeInYearsAt(date from end of "Measurement Period"  ) in Interval[18, 75]
  and exists ( "Qualifying Encounters" )
  and exists ( ["Diagnosis": "Diabetes"] DiabetesDx
    where DiabetesDx.prevalencePeriod overlaps day of "Measurement Period"  )
```

QI-Core

```
define "Initial Population":
AgeInYearsAt(date from end of "Measurement Period")in Interval[18, 75]
  and exists ( "Qualifying Encounters" )
  and exists ((([ConditionEncounterDiagnosis: "Diabetes"]).verified()) DiabetesDx
    where DiabetesDx.prevalenceInterval() overlaps day of "Measurement Period“ )
```

Graphic 3 shows the QDM version of the Initial Population translated to the QI-Core version on the bottom half of the slide. Both definitions identify adults ages 18–75 who had at least one qualifying encounter and have a diagnosis of diabetes during the measurement period.