

QA AUTOMATION READINESS CHECKLIST FOR HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS



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STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

- QA automation goals are aligned with regulatory priorities (e.g., timely claims processing, encounter data integrity, audit readiness).
- IT and QA strategy supports CMS and DHCS modernization initiatives (e.g., CMS Interoperability Rule, CalAIM, NCOA digital quality measurement).
- Executive sponsorship includes Compliance, Medical Management, and IT leadership.

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PROCESS MATURITY

- Manual QA processes exist for high-impact functions (e.g., claims adjudication, member eligibility, provider search).
- Testing scenarios reflect Medi-Cal/Medicare business rules, benefit structures, and encounter data validation.
- Regression test cycles are in place to support state reporting timelines and code updates (e.g., ICD, CPT).

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TEAM CAPABILITY

- QA and IT teams have experience working with core administration platforms (e.g., Cognizant TriZetto, HealthEdge, Salesforce Health Cloud).
- Teams are trained on healthcare-specific automation frameworks or have access to consultants with payer expertise.
- UAT includes state regulatory review (if required) and business owner signoff.

TECHNOLOGY READINESS



- Core systems and integrations (EDI 837/835, provider directories, member portals) can be tested via API or UI automation.
- Environments support HIPAA-compliant test data (e.g., synthetic member data or obfuscated PHI).
- Selected test tools are approved by IT security and fit into the org's broader modernization roadmap (e.g., cloud readiness, DevSecOps).

COMPLIANCE & SECURITY

- Automation strategy supports HIPAA, HITECH, and CMS audit trail requirements.
- Testing environments use non-production data with masking/scrambling as appropriate.
- Change control and test logging meet CMS and DHCS documentation standards.

GOVERNANCE & OVERSIGHT

- QA automation is governed by PMO or IT governance board with representation from compliance and business ops.
- Vendor-provided systems are integrated into test planning (e.g., testing managed care platforms, PBMs, or delegated entities).
- Reporting includes release readiness, risk heatmaps, and traceability back to business-critical functions.

METRICS & MONITORING

- Metrics align with audit and performance indicators (e.g., encounter error rates, clean claim rate, code deployment success).
- Dashboards provide visibility to operations, compliance, and executive stakeholders.
- Post-deployment monitoring tools are in place to catch issues that automation may have missed (e.g., log analysis, anomaly detection).