

## Asthma Metric

	<b>HEDIS 2013</b> Used for 2015 & 2016 Performance Periods <i>(Use of Appropriate Medications for People with Asthma (ASM))</i>	<b>HEDIS 2016</b> Used for 2017 & 2018 Performance Periods <i>(Medication Management for People with Asthma (MMA))</i>
<b>Description</b>	The percentage of members 5-64 years of age during the measurement year who were identified as having persistent asthma and who were appropriately prescribed medication during the measurement year.	The percentage of members 5-64 years of age during the measurement year who were identified as having persistent asthma <b>and were dispensed appropriate medications that they remained on during the treatment period:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>The percentage of members who remained on an asthma controller medication for at least 50% of their treatment period.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Dispensing Event</b>	Three methods to identify a dispensing event: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ If the days supply of a prescription is less than 30, the prescription is equal to 1 dispensing event.</li> <li>✓ If the days supply of a prescription greater than or equal to 30, the days supply is divided by 30 and rounded down.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Example: 100 days supply / 30 = 3.33 (rounded down to 3 dispensing events)</li> <li>➤ Multiple prescriptions for different medications dispensed on the same day count as separate dispensing events.</li> <li>➤ Multiple prescriptions for the same medication dispensed on the same day will have the days supply summed and divided by 30 to determine the number of dispensing events.</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Inhaler /Injection medications                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Every inhaler/injection medication dispensed counts as a unique dispensing event.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Three methods to identify a dispensing event: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ If the days supply of a prescription is less than 30, the prescription is equal to 1 dispensing event.</li> <li>✓ If the days supply of a prescription greater than or equal to 30, the days supply is divided by 30 and rounded down.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Example: 100 days supply / 30 = 3.33 (rounded down to 3 dispensing events)</li> <li>➤ Multiple prescriptions for different medications dispensed on the same day count as separate dispensing events.</li> <li>➤ Multiple prescriptions for the same medication dispensed on the same day will have the days supply summed and divided by 30 to determine the number of dispensing events.</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Inhaler / Injection medications                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>All inhalers of the same medication dispensed on the same day count as one dispensing event. Medications with different Drug IDs dispensed on the same day are counted as different dispensing events.</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		➤ Every injection medication dispensed counts as a unique dispensing event.
<b>Denominator Inclusion</b>	<p><b>Age:</b> 5 – 64 (as of the last day of the performance period)</p> <p><b>Continuous Enrollment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the performance period.</li> <li>✓ No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the previous performance period.</li> </ul> <p><b>Persistent Asthma</b> (Beneficiaries must meet at least one of the following in both the performance period and the year prior):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ At least one ED visit with asthma as the principal diagnosis</li> <li>✓ At least one acute inpatient claim/encounter with asthma as the principle diagnosis</li> <li>✓ At least four outpatient asthma visits on different dates of service, with asthma as one of the listed diagnoses and at least two asthma medication dispensing events</li> <li>✓ At least four asthma medication dispensing events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If a beneficiary had four asthma medication dispensing events and a leukotriene modifier was the sole asthma medication dispensed during the performance period (or year prior), the beneficiary must also have at least one diagnosis of asthma (any setting) in the same year as the leukotriene modifier.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Age:</b> 5 – 64 (as of the last day of the performance period)</p> <p><b>Continuous Enrollment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the performance period.</li> <li>✓ No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the previous performance period.</li> </ul> <p><b>Persistent Asthma</b> (Beneficiaries must meet at least one of the following in both the performance period and the year prior):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ At least one ED visit with asthma as the principal diagnosis</li> <li>✓ At least one acute inpatient claim/encounter with asthma as the principle diagnosis</li> <li>✓ At least four outpatient asthma visits on different dates of service, with asthma as one of the listed diagnoses and at least two asthma medication dispensing events</li> <li>✓ At least four asthma medication dispensing events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ If a beneficiary had four asthma medication dispensing events and a leukotriene modifier or antibody inhibitors were the sole asthma medication dispensed during the performance period (or year prior), the beneficiary must also have at least one diagnosis of asthma (any setting) in the same year as the leukotriene modifier or antibody inhibitor.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Denominator Exclusion</b>	<p>Exclude any member who had at least one encounter (any setting) with a code to identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Emphysema</li> <li>✓ COPD</li> </ul>	<p>Exclude any member who had at least one encounter (any setting) with a code to identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Emphysema</li> <li>✓ COPD</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cystic Fibrosis</li> <li>✓ Acute Respiratory Failure</li> </ul> <p><i>* Exclusions are counted if they occurred anytime in the beneficiary history back to 2010.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Obstructive Chronic Bronchitis</li> <li>✓ Chronic Respiratory Conditions Due to Fumes/Vapors</li> <li>✓ Cystic Fibrosis</li> <li>✓ Acute Respiratory Failure</li> </ul> <p><i>* Exclusions are counted if they occurred anytime in the beneficiary history back to 2010.</i></p> <p>Exclude any beneficiary who had no asthma controller medications dispensed during the performance period.</p>
<p><b>Numerator Inclusion</b></p>	<p>Beneficiary is dispensed at least one prescription for an asthma controller medication during the measurement year.</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries who achieve a Proportion of Days Covered (PDC) of at least 50% for their asthma controller medications during the performance period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Identify the Index Prescription Start Date (IPSD) – The earliest dispensing event for any asthma controller medication during the performance period.</li> <li>✓ Calculate the number of days beginning on the IPSD through the end of the performance period.</li> <li>✓ Count the days covered by at least one prescription for an asthma controller medication during the treatment period (does not include days supply that extend beyond the end of the performance period)</li> <li>✓ Calculate the beneficiary's PDC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Total Days Covered by a controller medication in the treatment period / Total Days in treatment period</li> </ul> </li> </ul>