

Proportion of Days Covered—Dyslipidemia Medications

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed a medication for dyslipidemia during the measurement period who met the PDC threshold of 80 percent.

Proportion of Days Covered: ACEI or ARB

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed either an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) or angiotensin-receptor blocker during the measurement period (ARB) who met the PDC threshold of 80 percent.

Proportion of Days Covered: Beta-Adrenergic Blocker

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed a beta-adrenergic blocker during the measurement period who met the PDC threshold of 80 percent.

Proportion of Days Covered: Calcium-Channel Blocker (CCB)

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed a calcium-channel blocker (CCB) during the measurement period who met the PDC threshold of 80 percent.

Proportion of Days Covered: Diabetes Medications

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed an diabetes medication during the measurement period who met the PDC threshold of 80 percent for the following therapeutic categories: Biguanides, Sulfonylureas and Thiazolidinediones. For each product line, report the three rates separately and a total rate.

- PDC: Biguanides
- PDC: Sulfonylureas
- PDC: Thiazolidinediones
- Total Proportion of Days Covered

Gap in Therapy: Dyslipidemia Medications

Description

The percentage of prevalent users of medications for dyslipidemia who experience a significant gap (> 30 days) in medication therapy during the measurement period.

Gap in Therapy: ACEI or ARB

Description

The percentage of prevalent users of any angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) or angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB) who experienced a significant gap (> 30 days) in medication therapy during the measurement period.

Gap in Therapy: Beta-Adrenergic Blocker

Description

The percentage of prevalent users of beta-adrenergic blockers (BB) who experienced a significant gap (> 30 days) in medication therapy during the measurement period.

Gap in Therapy: Calcium-Channel Blocker

Description

The percentage of prevalent users of any calcium-channel blocker (CCB) who experienced a significant gap (> 30 days) in medication therapy during the measurement period.

Gap in Therapy: Diabetes Medications

Description

The percentage of prevalent users of diabetes medications who experience a significant gap in medication therapy during the measurement period. Report the measure for the following therapeutic categories: biguanides, sulfonylureas and thiazolidinediones. Report the three rates separately and a total rate.

- Gap in Therapy: Biguanides
- Gap in Therapy: Sulfonylureas
- Gap in Therapy: Thiazolidinediones
- Total Gap in Therapy

Diabetes Medication Dosing

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed a dose higher than the daily recommended dose for the following therapeutic categories of oral antihyperglycemics: biguanides, sulfonylureas, and thiazolidinediones. Report each of the three rates separately and as a total rate.

- Dosing for Biguanides
- Dosing for Sulfonylureas
- Dosing for Thiazolidinediones
- Total rate (the sum of the three numerators divided by the sum of the three denominators)

Diabetes: Suboptimal treatment regimen

Description

The percentage of patients who were dispensed a medication for diabetes and a medication for hypertension who are not receiving an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) or angiotensin-receptor blocker (ARB) medication.

Suboptimal Asthma Control

Description

The percentage of patients with persistent asthma who were dispensed more than 5 canisters of a short-acting beta2 agonist inhaler over any 3 month period.

Absence of Controller Therapy

Description

The percentage of patients with persistent asthma who should be receiving controller therapy.

Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly

Description

This measure is an adaptation of the HEDIS measure, *Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly* and calculates the following.

- The percentage of patients 65 years of age and older who received at least one prescription for a high-risk medication, stratified by age.
- The percentage of Medicare members 65 years of age and older who received two or more different prescriptions for high-risk medications.

The first rate assesses the extent to which elderly members had some exposure to potentially harmful medications during the measurement period. The second rate further assesses if elderly members were exposed to multiple harmful medications during the measurement period — which puts the elderly at increased risk for adverse medication events. For both rates, a lower rate represents better performance.