

HEDIS Reminders

Adult Screening/Preventative

Breast Cancer Screening annually, or at a minimum, once every 2 calendar years (50-74 years of age)

- Document mastectomy history, if applicable

Cervical Cancer Screening every 3 years (21-64 years of age)

- Automatic HPV testing with pap, NOT just reflex
- If no cervix – document history of hysterectomy (e.g. total abdominal hysterectomy). Using *total or no pap needed due to absence of cervix or hysterectomy* helps support an exclusion to this measure
- Women 30-64 years of age meet criteria if HPV testing is performed every 5 years (NOT reflex)

Chlamydia Screening annually (sexually active women 16-24 years of age)

PSA Screening (50-69 years of age)

- Do not test on 70 years and older who do not have any previous history of PSA elevation or cancer.

Colorectal Screening (50-75 years of age)

- Colonoscopy minimum every 10 years
- FIT-DNA (Cologuard) every 3 years
- Fecal Occult Blood (iFOB) annually
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years
- CT colonography every 5 years
- Documentation of Total Colectomy

Fall Risk Screening (\geq 65 years of age on Health Outcomes Survey - HOS)

- Discuss risk and management (if fall or problems with balance or walking) with practitioner

Urinary Incontinence (\geq 65 years of age on HOS)

- Discuss treatment and impact on ADL with health care provider

Physical Activity (\geq 65 years of age on HOS)

- Discuss level of exercise or physical activity
- Advise on starting, increasing, or maintaining level of exercise or physical activity

Osteoporosis (women 65-75 years of age)

- Screening bone density test on or after patient's 65th birthday

Adult Vaccinations

- Flu vaccine annually
- Pneumo vaccine minimum of 1 (\geq 65 years of age)

Pediatric Screening/Preventative

Well Child Visits (2-17 years of age)

- BMI percentile annually
- Counseling on nutrition annually
- Counseling on physical activity annually

Childhood Immunizations (2 years of age) – have the following vaccines by their 2nd birthday

- four diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (DTaP)
- (Continued on next page)*

- three polio (IPV)
- one measles, mumps and rubella (MMR)
- three haemophilus influenza type B (HiB)
- three hepatitis B (HepB)
- one chicken pox (VZV)
- four pneumococcal conjugate (PCV)
- one hepatitis A (HepA)
- two or three rotavirus (RV)
- two influenza (flu)

Adolescent Immunizations (13 years of age) – have the following vaccines by their 13th birthday

- one dose of meningococcal vaccine
- one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine
- completed the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series

Disease Management

Hypertension (17-85 years of age)

- < 140/90

Diabetes (17-75 years of age, type 1 or 2)

- A1C annually (goal < 8.0%)
- Micro-albumin annually (or on ACE Inhibitor/ARB medication or documentation of renal transplant, ESRD, etc.)
- Examples of ACE Inhibitor and ARB Medications:

Description	Prescription					
Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors	• Benazepril	• Enalapril	• Lisinopril	• Perindopril	• Ramipril	• Trandolapril
Angiotensin II inhibitors	• Azilsartan	• Eprosartan	• Losartan	• Telmisartan		
	• Candesartan	• Irbesartan	• Olmesartan	• Valsartan		
Antihypertensive combinations	• Amlodipine-benazepril	• Azilsartan-chlorthalidone	• Hydrochlorothiazide-moexipril			
	• Amlodipine-hydrochlorothiazide-valsartan	• Benazepril-hydrochlorothiazide	• Hydrochlorothiazide-olmesartan			
	• Amlodipine-hydrochlorothiazide-olmesartan	• Candesartan-hydrochlorothiazide	• Hydrochlorothiazide-quinapril			
	• Amlodipine-olmesartan	• Captopril-hydrochlorothiazide	• Hydrochlorothiazide-telmisartan			
	• Amlodipine-perindopril	• Enalapril-hydrochlorothiazide	• Hydrochlorothiazide-valsartan			
	• Amlodipine-telmisartan	• Fosinopril-hydrochlorothiazide	• Nebivolol-valsartan			
	• Amlodipine-valsartan	• Hydrochlorothiazide-irbesartan	• Sacubitril-valsartan			
		• Hydrochlorothiazide-lisinopril	• Trandolapril-verapamil			
		• Hydrochlorothiazide-losartan				

- Diabetic eye exam annually (report available in EMR)
- BP < 140/90
- Statin therapy – provided and adhering to (39-75 years of age) – Examples include the following Low-intensity statin therapy prescriptions as well as the High and Moderate-intensity statin therapy prescriptions found under *Cardiovascular Disease*

Description	Prescription	
Low-intensity statin therapy	• Simvastatin 5-10 mg	• Lovastatin 20 mg
	• Ezetimibe-simvastatin 10 mg	• Fluvastatin 20–40 mg
	• Pravastatin 10–20 mg	

- Foot exam annually (not currently required)

Cardiovascular Disease

- Statin therapy – provided and adhering to (males 20-75 years of age, females 39-75 years of age)
- Acute MI – receive persistent beta-blocker treatment for 6 months after discharge (17 years of age and older)
- Examples of Statins:

Description	Prescription
High-intensity statin therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atorvastatin 40-80 mg • Amlodipine-atorvastatin 40-80 mg • Ezetimibe-atorvastatin 40-80 mg • Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg • Simvastatin 80 mg • Ezetimibe-simvastatin 80 mg
Moderate-intensity statin therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atorvastatin 10-20 mg • Amlodipine-atorvastatin 10-20 mg • Rosuvastatin 5-10 mg • Simvastatin 20-40 mg • Ezetimibe-simvastatin 20-40 mg • Pravastatin 40-80 mg • Lovastatin 40 mg • Fluvastatin 40-80 mg bid • Pitavastatin 1–4 mg

- Examples of Beta Blocker Medications:

Description	Prescription
Noncardioselective beta-blockers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carvedilol • Labetalol • Nadolol • Pindolol • Propranolol • Timolol • Sotalol
Cardioselective beta-blockers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acebutolol • Atenolol • Betaxolol • Bisoprolol • Metoprolol • Nebivolol
Antihypertensive combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atenolol-chlorthalidone • Bendroflumethiazide-nadolol • Bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide • Hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol • Hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol

Asthma (5-64 years of age with persistent asthma)

- Maintains a ratio of dispensed controller medications to total (reliever + controller) dispensed asthma medications of 0.50 or greater in a calendar year.
- Examples of Asthma Reliever Medication:

Description	Prescriptions
Short-acting, inhaled beta-2 agonists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albuterol • Levalbuterol

- Examples of Asthma Controller Medication:

Description	Prescriptions
Antiasthmatic combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dyphylline-guaifenesin
Antibody inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omalizumab
Anti-interleukin-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dupilumab
Anti-interleukin-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mepolizumab • Reslizumab • Benralizumab
Inhaled steroid combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budesonide-formoterol • Fluticasone-vilanterol • Fluticasone-salmeterol • Formoterol-mometasone
Inhaled corticosteroids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beclomethasone • Budesonide • Ciclesonide • Flunisolide • Fluticasone • Mometasone
Leukotriene modifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montelukast • Zafirlukast • Zileuton
Methylxanthines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theophylline

Major Depression Diagnosis (17 years of age and older)

- Treated with and remained on antidepressant

ADHD (6-12 years of age that are newly prescribed medication)

- Initial follow up with practitioner within 30 days of new medication
- At least 2 follow-up visits (in addition to initial follow-up) with practitioner within 270 days if remained on medication for at least 210 days

Pregnancy

- Prenatal care visit in first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment at MAHP
- Postpartum visit on or between 7 and 84 days after delivery

Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Members with 2 or More High-Risk Chronic Conditions

- Follow-up visit on or within 7 days of ED visit
- High-risk chronic conditions include: COPD, Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, chronic kidney disease, depression, heart failure, acute MI, afib, stroke and TIA