

Provider Tip Sheet

What is HEDIS®?

HEDIS® (Healthcare Effectiveness Data Information Set) is a widely used set of performance measures in the managed care industry, developed and maintained by NCQA. HEDIS® measures results and drives improvement efforts surrounding best practices.

What is the HEDIS® APM measure looking at?

The rate of members aged 1 – 17 taking two or more antipsychotics, who received metabolic testing.

Why is the HEDIS® APM measure important?

Antipsychotic medications can increase a child's risk for developing serious metabolic health complications^{1, 2} associated with poor cardio-metabolic outcomes in adulthood.³ Given these risks and the potential lifelong consequences, metabolic monitoring is important to ensure appropriate health management of children and adolescents on antipsychotic medications.

Who is included in the measure?

- Members with at least 2 dispensing dates of antipsychotic medications
- Members aged 1 – 17 covered under Commercial or Medicaid LOB

Which Members are excluded?

Members using hospice services at any time during the year.

When does the Member 'pass' the measure?

There must be at least one blood glucose lab test AND one LDL-C lab test during the calendar year.

What can providers do to help improve HEDIS® APM rates?

- Document patient's response to medication.
- Document lab results and any action that may be required.
- Use supplemental lab data to update medical records when applicable.
- Monitor the glucose and cholesterol levels of children and adolescents on antipsychotic medications.
- Monitor children on antipsychotic medications to help to avoid metabolic health complications such as weight gain and diabetes.
- Establish a baseline and continuously monitor metabolic indices to ensure appropriate management of side-effects of antipsychotic medication therapy.

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¹ Correll, C.U., P. Manu, V. Olshanskiy, B. Napolitano, J.M. Kane, and A.K. Malhotra. 2009. "Cardiometabolic risk of second-generation antipsychotic medications during first-time use in children and adolescents." *Journal of the American Medical Association*

² Andrade, S.E., J.C.Lo, D. Roblin, et al. December 2011. "Antipsychotic medication use among children and risk of diabetes mellitus." *Pediatrics* 128(6):1135-41

³ Srinivasan, S.R., L. Myers, G.S. Berenson. January 2002. "Predictability of childhood adiposity and insulin for developing insulin resistance syndrome (syndrome X) in young adulthood: The Bogalusa Heart Study." *Diabetes* 51(1):204-9