

Measure Description

The percentage of members 5-64 years of age who were identified as having persistent asthma and had a ratio of controller medications to total asthma medications of .50 or greater during the measurement year.

Using Correct Billing Codes

Codes to Identify Asthma

| Description | Codes |
|-------------|---|
| Asthma | ICD-10: J45.21, J45.22, J45.30- J45.32, J45.40-J45.42, J45.50-J45.52, J45.901, J45.902, J45.909, J45.990, J45.991, J45.998 |

Asthma Controller & Reliever Medications (Examples)

| Description | Asthma Controller Medications - Prescription | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Antibody Inhibitor | • Omalizumab | |
| Anti-interleukin-4 | • Dupilumab | |
| Anti-interleukin-5 | • Benralizumab | • Mepolizumab |
| Inhaled Steroid Combinations | • Budesonide-formoterol • Fluticasone-vilanterol | • Fluticasone-salmeterol |
| Inhaled Corticosteroids | • Beclomethasone • Budesonide | • Ciclesonide • Flunisolide • Mometasone |
| Leukotriene Modifiers | • Montelukast | • Zafirlukast • Zileuton |
| Methylxanthines | • Theophylline | |
| Description | Asthma Reliever Medications - Prescription | |
| Short-acting, inhaled beta-2 agonists | • Albuterol | • Levalbuterol |

How to Improve HEDIS® Scores

- Ensure proper coding to avoid coding asthma if not formally diagnosing asthma and only asthma-like symptoms were present (e.g., wheezing during a viral URI and acute bronchitis is not 'asthma').
- Educate patients on use of asthma medications.
- Prescribe a long-term controller medication as well as a short-term 'rescue' inhaler.
- Use the opportunity list and contact patients who have not filled a controller medication.