

One of a series of tip sheets that look at key Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set measures

Medication management for people with asthma

This measure examines the percentage of members ages 5 to 85 during the current year who were identified as having persistent asthma and who were dispensed appropriate medications that they remained on during the treatment period. Two rates are reported:

- The percentage of members who remained on an asthma controller medication for at least 50 percent of their treatment period
- 2. The percentage of members who remained on an asthma controller medication for at least 75 percent of their treatment period

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 Code properly. This measure is calculated solely through pharmaceutical claims data; therefore, it's important that proper diagnosis and procedure codes are used and submitted in a timely manner. ICD-10 codes for asthma:

J45.20-22, J45.30-32, J45.40-42, J45.50-52, J45.901, J45.902, J45.909, J45.990, J45.991, J45.998

 Partner. Long-term adherence is essential for successful medication management. Encourage a sense of partnership and self-empowerment through open communication.

Did you know?

- Adherence to asthma medication is reported to be as low as 30 to 70 percent.
- Up to three-quarters of the total cost associated with asthma may be due to poor asthma control.
- Factors associated
 with non-adherence
 to medications include
 difficulties with inhaler
 devices, complex
 regimens, side effects,
 cost of medication and
 location of pharmacies.
- Michigan school children are allowed by law to carry and self-administer prescribed asthma medication on school grounds and during school-sponsored activities and programs.

Educate:

- Patient education is a continual and personalized process. Changes in clinical research, as well as a patient's life status, require frequent assessment and additional education.
- Explain the nature of long-term medication; e.g., the need for it to be taken every day
 even if symptoms are not being experienced at the time. Emphasize the difference
 between long-term medication (used as a preventive measure) and short-term
 medication (used as a rescue measure when symptoms arise).

Tip:

Avoid giving free medication samples when possible as this could interfere with pharmacy claims and produce false non-adherence results.

Asthma controller medications

Description		Prescriptions	
Antiasthmatic combinations	• Dyphylline- guaifenesin	Guaifenesin- theophylline	
Antibody inhibitor	 Omalizumab 		
Inhaled corticosteroids	BeclomethasoneBudesonide	CiclesonideFlunisolide	Fluticasone CFC freeMometasone
Inhaled steroid combinations	Budesonide- formoterol	Fluticasone- salmeterol	Mometasone- formoterol
Leukotriene modifiers	 Montelukast 	 Zafirlukast 	 Zileuton
Mast cell stabilizers	 Cromolyn 		
Methylxanthines	 Aminophylline 	 Dyphylline 	• Theophylline
Short acting, inhaled beta-2 agonists	 Albuterol 	• Levalbuterol	 Pirbuterol