



# 2022 Effectiveness Measures for Evaluation of Clinical Quality

MEASURE TITLE	MEASURE DESCRIPTION	SPECIALTIES
Appropriate Treatment for Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)	Patient(s) with a diagnosis of Upper Respiratory Treatment (URI) that did not have a prescription for an antibiotic on or within three days after the initiating visit	Allergy & Immunology
Asthma Care: Regular Follow-Up Visits	Patient(s) who had an ambulatory visit for asthma care in last 12 reported months	Allergy & Immunology
Asthma Presumed Uncontrolled or Partly Controlled: Use of Inhaled Corticosteroid or Acceptable Alternative	Adult(s) with presumed uncontrolled or partly controlled asthma using an inhaled corticosteroid or acceptable alternative (leukotriene modifiers)	Allergy & Immunology
Asthma Presumed Uncontrolled or Partly Controlled: Use of Inhaled Corticosteroid or Acceptable Alternative – Pediatrics	Pediatric patient(s) with presumed uncontrolled or partly controlled asthma using an inhaled corticosteroid or acceptable alternative	Allergy & Immunology
Asthma Medication Ratio (AMR)	Patient(s) with an asthma medication ratio $\geq$ 0.50 during the report period	Allergy & Immunology, Pulmonary Medicine
Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment in Adults with Acute Bronchitis (AAB)	Patient(s) with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis that did not have a prescription for an antibiotic on or three days after the initiating visit	Allergy & Immunology, Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
Cancer Treatment Protocol Compliance	Patient(s) with cancer for whom the physician's chemotherapy treatment protocol demonstrates compliance with national, local, and other recognized compendia and published standards of care; and represents the most effective and least toxic choice	Oncology
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease (SPC) – Treatment	Patient(s) with cardiovascular disease who received a high- or moderate-intensity statin medication	Cardiology, Thoracic Surgery, Vascular Surgery
Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease (SPC) – Adherence	Patient(s) with cardiovascular disease taking statin medications who adhered to the prescribed statin medication regimen (proportion of days covered) at least 80 percent during the treatment period	Cardiology
Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (PBH)	Patient(s) hospitalized with an acute myocardial infarction (AMI) persistently taking a beta-blocker for six months after discharge	Cardiology
Congestive Heart Failure: Patients Currently Taking Ace-Inhibitor or Acceptable Alternative	Patient(s) currently taking an ACE inhibitor or acceptable alternative: Patient filled a prescription for one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACE-inhibitor containing medication; OR</li> <li>• Angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) containing medication; OR</li> <li>• Hydralazine containing medication; OR</li> <li>• Nitrate (oral and transdermal only) containing medication</li> </ul>	Cardiology

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Hypertension – Annual Monitoring for Serum Potassium	Patient(s) taking an ACE-inhibitor, angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB), diuretic, or aldosterone receptor antagonist-containing medication that had a serum potassium in last 12 reported months	Cardiology, Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Psychiatry
Hypertension – Annual Monitoring for Serum Creatinine	Patient(s) with hypertension that had a serum creatinine in last 12 reported months	Cardiology, Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology
Hypertension (HTN) – Diabetes and/or CKD	Patient(s) 18 - 85 years of age with hypertension and diabetes mellitus and/or CKD with most recent blood pressure less than 140/90 mm Hg in the last 12 months	Cardiology
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease – Medication Compliance	Patient(s) compliant with prescribed long-acting antimuscarinic agent (minimum compliance 80%)	Pulmonary Medicine
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease – Hospitalization	Patient(s) that did not have a COPD related hospitalization in last 12 reported months	Pulmonary Medicine
Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (SPR)*	Percentage of patients 40 years of age and older with a new diagnosis of COPD or newly active COPD, who received appropriate spirometry testing to confirm the diagnosis	Pulmonary Medicine
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (PCE) – Systemic Corticosteroid	Patient(s) 40 years of age and older with COPD exacerbation who received a systemic corticosteroid within 14 days of the hospital or ED discharge	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Pulmonary Medicine
Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (PCE) – Bronchodilator	Patient(s) 40 years of age and older with COPD exacerbation who received a bronchodilator within 30 days of the hospital or ED discharge	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Pulmonary Medicine
Transitions of Care (TRC)	Patient(s) 18 years of age and older who had physician engagement within 30 days after discharge	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – HbA1c poor control (>9.0 Percent)	Patient(s) 18–75 years of age with evidence of poor diabetic control, defined as the most recent HbA1c result greater than 9.0 percent	Endocrinology, Internal Medicine
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – HbA1c Testing Once a Year	Patient(s) 18–75 years of age who had an HbA1c test in the last 12 reported months	Endocrinology, Family/General Practice, Obstetrics & Gynecology
Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) – Medical Attention For Nephropathy	Patient(s) 18–75 years of age with diabetes who had an annual screening for nephropathy or evidence of nephropathy	Endocrinology
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes (SPD) – Treatment	Patient(s) 40–75 years of age with diabetes who received a statin medication	Endocrinology
Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes (SPD) – Adherence	Patient(s) with diabetes taking statin medications who adhered to the prescribed statin medication regimen (proportion of days covered) at least 80 percent of the time during the treatment period	Endocrinology
Medication Adherence for Diabetes Medications	Patient(s) compliant with all prescribed diabetes medications (minimum compliance 80 percent or higher)	Endocrinology

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Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture (OMW)	Percentage of women 67–85 years of age who suffered a fracture and who had either a bone mineral density (BMD) test or prescription for a drug to treat osteoporosis in the six months after the fracture	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Orthopedic Surgery
Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain (LBP)	Percentage of members with a primary diagnosis of low back pain who did not have an imaging study (plain X-ray, MRI, CT scan) within 28 days of the diagnosis	Neurosurgery
Neuroimaging for Patients with Primary Headache (Overuse)	Adult(s) with a computerized axial tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) study of the head that was not medically indicated	Neurology
Imaging for Transient Ischemic Attack or Ischemic Stroke (Timeliness)	Patient(s) with a recent acute cerebral ischemic event who had a head computerized axial tomography (CT) scan or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) test soon after the acute event (episode start date through seven days)	Neurology
Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia	Percentage of individuals 65 years of age and older with dementia who are receiving an antipsychotic medication without evidence of a psychotic disorder or related condition	Neurology, Psychiatry
Recent Hospitalization for an Acute Cerebral Ischemic Event – Physician Visit within 30 days of Hospital Discharge	Patient(s) with a recent hospitalization for an acute cerebral ischemic event who had any provider visit within 30 days of hospital discharge	Neurology
Cataracts: Complications within 30 Days Following Cataract Surgery Requiring Additional Surgical Procedures	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of uncomplicated cataract who had cataract surgery and had any of a specified list of surgical procedures in the 30 days following cataract surgery which would indicate the occurrence of any of the following major complications: retained nuclear fragments, endophthalmitis, dislocated or wrong power IOL, retinal detachment, wound dehiscence	Ophthalmology
Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (POAG) – Optic Nerve Evaluation	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) who had an optic nerve head evaluation during one or more office visits within 12 months	Ophthalmology
Prenatal and Postpartum Care (PPC)	Percentage of deliveries of live births during the measurement period for which 1) Women received a prenatal visit in the first trimester; or within 42 days of enrollment; 2) Women received postpartum care	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Pregnancy Management	Percentage of women that had an HBsAg testing.	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Nulliparous C-section Birth Rate	Percentage of Cesarean live deliveries for nulliparous females between ages 8–65	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Overall C-section Rate	Percentage of Cesarean live deliveries for females between ages 8–65	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Preterm Birth Rate	Percentage of total live deliveries for females between ages 8–65 who are pre-term (25 to 36 weeks of gestation)	Obstetrics & Gynecology

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Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP)	Patient(s) 20 years of age and older who had a preventive or ambulatory care visit during the last 12 months of the report period	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life (W15)*	Percentage of members who turned 15 months old during the measurement year who had six or more well-child visits with a PCP during the first 15 months of life	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life (W30)**	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patient(s) that had six or more well-child visits with a PCP during the first 15 months of life</li> <li>2. Patient(s) age 30 months that had two well-child visits with a PCP between ages 15 months and 30 months</li> </ol>	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Well-Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Years of Life (W34)*	Patient(s) 3–6 years of age who had one well-child visit with a PCP in the last 12 reported months	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Adolescent Well-Care Visits (AWC)*	Patient(s) 12–21 years of age who had one comprehensive well-care visit with a PCP or an OB/GYN in the last 12 reported months	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (WCV)**	Patient(s) 3 - 21 years that had at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a PCP or an OB/GYN practitioner in the last 12 reported months	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Appropriate Testing for Pharyngitis (CWP)	Percentage of members 3 years of age and older with a diagnosis of pharyngitis, dispensed an antibiotic and received a group A streptococcus test for the episode	Pediatrics
Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life	Children 1–3 years of age at the end of the report period who were screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized tool	Pediatrics
Immunizations for Adolescents (IMA)	Patient(s) 13 years old at the end of the report period that had three HPV vaccinations at least 14 days apart, or two HPV vaccinations at least 146 days apart between their 9th and 13th birthdays	Pediatrics
Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)	Patient(s) with major depression who start an antidepressant medication that remained on treatment for at least 12 weeks (effective acute phase treatment)	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry
Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)	Patient(s) with major depression who start an antidepressant medication that remained on treatment for at least 6 months (effective continuation phase treatment)	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry
Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals With Schizophrenia (SAA)	Patient(s) with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder who were dispensed and remained on antipsychotic medication for at least 80% of their treatment period	Psychiatry
Cardiovascular Monitoring for People with Cardiovascular Disease and Schizophrenia (SMC)	Patient(s) with cardiovascular disease and schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder who had a LDL-C test during the report period	Psychiatry
Depression – SSRI Compliance	Patient(s) compliant with prescribed selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (minimum compliance 80%)	Psychiatry

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Depression – Annual Visit	Patient(s) 18 years of age or older taking a medication for depression treatment that had an annual provider visit	Psychiatry
Diabetes Monitoring for People with Diabetes and Schizophrenia (SMD)	Patient(s) with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and diabetes who had a HbA1c and LDL-C test during the report period	Psychiatry
Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication (ADD)	Patient(s) with an outpatient, intensive outpatient or partial hospitalization follow-up visit with a prescribing provider during the 30 days after the initial ADHD prescription	Pediatrics, Psychiatry
Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence (FUA)	Patient(s) 13 years and older with an ED visit for alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence that had a follow-up visit within 30 days	Psychiatry
Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness (FUM)	Patient(s) six years of age or older with an ED visit for mental illness or intentional self-harm that had a follow-up visit within 30 days	Psychiatry
Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (FUH)	Patient(s) hospitalized for mental illness or intentional self-harm that had a follow-up encounter with a mental health practitioner within 30 days after discharge	Psychiatry
Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence Treatment (IET)*	Patient(s) age 18 years or older with a new episode of alcohol or drug (AOD) abuse or dependence who initiated treatment within 14 days of the diagnosis	Family/General Practice, Psychiatry
Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (APM)	Patient(s) 1 – 17 years who had two or more antipsychotic medications and had blood glucose and cholesterol testing during the report period	Psychiatry
Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Taking Hydroxychloroquine – Eye Exam in Last 12 Months	Patient(s) with rheumatoid arthritis taking hydroxychloroquine who had an eye exam in the last 12 reported months	Rheumatology
Disease Modifying Anti-rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis (ART)	Percentage of patients 18 years of age and older who were diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis and dispensed at least one ambulatory prescription for a disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD)	Rheumatology
Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL)	Patient(s) 50–75 years of age who had appropriate screening for colorectal cancer	Colon & Rectal Surgery, Family/General Practice, Gastroenterology, Internal Medicine
Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with History of Adenomatous Polyps – Avoidance of Inappropriate Use	Patient(s) receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior adenomatous polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings, which had an interval of three or more years since their last colonoscopy (inappropriate use)	Gastroenterology
Inflammatory Bowel Disease - Ulcerative Colitis or Crohn's Colitis: Colonoscopy Interval	Patient(s) 18 years of age and older with ulcerative colitis or Crohn's colitis who had a colonoscopy in last 24 reported months	Gastroenterology

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Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)	<p>Percentage of women 21–64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using either of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women 21–64 years of age who had cervical cytology performed every 3 years</li> <li>• Women 30–64 years of age who had cervical cytology/human papillomavirus (HPV) co-testing performed every 5 years</li> </ul>	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology
Breast Cancer Screening (BCS)	Patient(s) 52–74 years of age who had a screening mammogram in the last 27 reported months	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology
Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL)	Percentage of women 16–24 years of age who were identified as sexually active and who had at least one test for chlamydia during the measurement period	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Prostate Cancer Surveillance	Patient(s) with prostate cancer who had a prostate specific antigen test in the last 12 reported months	Urology
Non-Recommended PSA-Based Screening in Older Men (PSA)	Percentage of men 70 years and older who were screened unnecessarily for prostate cancer using prostate-specific antigen (PSA)- based screening	Urology
Plan All-Cause Readmissions (PCR)	Unplanned hospital readmission within 30 days of principal procedure	Colon & Rectal Surgery, General Surgery, Neurosurgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Vascular Surgery
Hospital Admission After Hospital Outpatient Surgery	Patient(s) who had outpatient same-day surgeries performed in the hospital outpatient setting who did not have 1) an inpatient admission directly after surgery [typically unexpected for the surgeries/procedures included in the measure]; or 2) an unplanned hospital visit (emergency department visit, observation stay, or unplanned inpatient admission) occurring after discharge and within seven days of the surgical procedure	Colon & Rectal Surgery, General Surgery, Neurosurgery, Plastic Surgery, Vascular Surgery
Complications within 90 Days Following Elective Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA) and/or Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA)	Patient(s) aged 65 and older who experienced complications 90 days post-index admission for elective THA and/or TKA Complications included in this measure: acute myocardial infarction, pneumonia, sepsis/septicemia/shock, surgical site bleeding, pulmonary embolism, death, mechanical complications, periprosthetic joint infection/wound infection	Orthopedic Surgery
Complications within 90 Days of Principal Procedure	Patient(s) aged 18 years and older who experienced complications that were not present on admission, but occurred within 90-days post-index admission. Specified complications list includes acute myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, pneumonia, sepsis/septicemia/shock, surgical site/wound infection, surgical wound disruption, unplanned reintubation, intraoperative/postoperative bleeding, pulmonary embolism, deep venous thrombosis, progressive renal insufficiency or acute renal failure, urinary tract infection, postoperative stroke	Colon & Rectal Surgery, General Surgery, Neurosurgery, Thoracic Surgery, Vascular Surgery

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Complications within 90 Days of Principal Procedure	Patient(s) aged 18 years and older who experienced complications that were not present on admission, but occurred within 90-days post index admission. Specified complications list includes acute myocardial infarction, pneumonia, sepsis/septicemia/shock, surgical site/wound infection, surgical wound disruption, intraoperative/postoperative bleeding, pulmonary embolism, deep venous thrombosis, progressive renal insufficiency or acute renal failure, urinary tract infection, postoperative stroke and mechanical complication of breast prosthesis and implant	Plastic Surgery
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Repair Mortality Rate	In-hospital deaths for patients ages 18 years and older who had abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) repair	Vascular Surgery
Carotid Endarterectomy Mortality Rate	In-hospital deaths for patients ages 18 years and older who had carotid endarterectomy (CEA)	Vascular Surgery

\* Measures are evaluated for measure year 2019 only.

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