



2024 Effectiveness Measures for Evaluation of Clinical Quality

MEASURE TITLE	MEASURE DESCRIPTION	SPECIALTIES
Asthma – Emergency Department in Last 12 Months	Patient(s) who did not have an asthma-related emergency department encounter or observation stay in last 12 reported months	Allergy & Immunology, Pulmonary Medicine
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 ≥ 0.50 during the report period	Allergy & Immunology, 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	Allergy & Immunology, Pulmonary 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
Controlling Blood Pressure	Patient(s) 18–85 years of age with hypertension, with most recent documented blood pressure less than 140/90 mm Hg	Cardiology, Endocrinology, Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology
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
Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF): Needs ACEi/ARB/ARNi	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) who were prescribed and dispensed an ACEi, ARB or ARNi therapy during the last 6 months of the measurement year	Cardiology
Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF): Needs Beta Blocker	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction who were prescribed and dispensed an approved Beta-Blocker during the last 6 months of the measurement year	Cardiology

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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 6 months after discharge	Cardiology
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
Hypertension – Annual Monitoring for Serum Creatinine	Patient(s) with hypertension who had a serum creatinine in last 12 reported months	Cardiology, Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
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) who did not have a COPD-related hospitalization in last 12 reported months	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
Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Bronchitis (AAB)	Patient(s) with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis who did not have a prescription for an antibiotic on or 3 days after the initiating visit	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients with Diabetes (KED)	Patient(s) 18–85 years of age with diabetes who had kidney health evaluation in last 12 reported months	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Endocrinology
Use of High-Risk Medications in Older Adults (DAE) – Adjusted	Patients 67 years and older who received 2 or more of the same high-risk medications from the same drug class or 2 or more of the same high-risk medications except for appropriate diagnosis in the last 12 reported months	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,
Eye Exam for Patients With Diabetes (EED)**	Patient(s) 18 - 75 years of age with diabetes who had an annual retinal eye exam	Endocrinology, Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
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
Hemoglobin A1c Control for Patients With Diabetes (HBD)**	Patient(s) 18 – 75 years of age with diabetes whose most recent HbA1c result is greater than 9.0%	Endocrinology

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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
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, 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 7 days)	Neurology
Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia	Percentage of individuals 65 years of age or 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
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 (excluding bundled prenatal services); 2) women received postpartum care (excluding bundled postpartum services)	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Pregnancy Management	Percentage of women who had an HBsAg testing	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Nulliparous C-section Birth Rate	Percentage of Cesarean live deliveries for nulliparous females 8–65 years of age	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Overall C-section Rate	Percentage of Cesarean live deliveries for females 8–65 years of age	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Preterm Birth Rate	Percentage of total live deliveries for females 8–65 years of age who are preterm (25 to 36 weeks of gestation)	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Adults’ Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP)	Patient(s) 20 years of age or older who had a preventive or ambulatory care visit during the last 12 months of the report period	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine
Avoidable Hospitalization	Patient(s) 18 years of age or older who had an acute inpatient admission or observation stay for one of the following conditions: diabetes with short-term complications, diabetes with long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation, chronic obstructive	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine

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	pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, heart failure, bacterial pneumonia or urinary tract infection within the measurement year	
Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for People with Multiple High-Risk Chronic Conditions (FMC)	Patient(s) 18 years of age or older with an ED visit and multiple high-risk chronic conditions who had a follow-up visit within 7 days	Family/General Practice, Internal 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
Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life (W30)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient(s) who had 6 or more well-child visits with a PCP during the first 15 months of life 2. Patient(s) 30 months of age who had 2 well-child visits with a PCP between ages 15 months and 30 months 	Family/General Practice, Pediatrics
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (WCV)	Patient(s) 3–21 years of age who had at least 1 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 or 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
Childhood Immunization Status (CIS)	Patient(s) 2 years old at the end of the report period who had 1) 4 diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (DTaP); 2) 3 polio (IPV); 3) 1 measles, mumps and rubella (MMR); 4) 3 haemophilus influenza type B (Hib); 5) 3 hepatitis B (HepB); 6) 1 chickenpox (VZV); 7) 4 pneumococcal conjugate (PCV); 8) 1 hepatitis A (HepA); 9) 2 or 3 rotavirus (RV); 10) and 2 influenza (flu) vaccines by their 2nd birthday	Pediatrics
Immunizations for Adolescents (IMA)	Patient(s) 13 years of age at the end of the report period who had 3 HPV vaccinations at least 14 days apart, or two HPV vaccinations at least 146 days apart between their 9th and 13th birthdays	Pediatrics
Lead Screening in Children (LSC)	Patient(s) 2 years old at the end of the report period who had at least 1 capillary or venous blood test on or before their 2nd birthday	Pediatrics
Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (WCC)	Patient(s) 3 – 17 years of age who had an outpatient visit with a PCP or OB/GYN and had evidence of BMI percentile documentation during the report period	Pediatrics
Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (WCC)	Patient(s) 3 – 17 years of age who had an outpatient visit with a PCP or OB/GYN and had nutrition counseling during the report period	Pediatrics
Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents (WCC)	Patient(s) 3 – 17 years of age who had an outpatient visit with a PCP or OB/GYN and had physical activity counseling during the report period	Pediatrics
Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)	Patient(s) with major depression who start an antidepressant medication and remained on treatment for at least 12 weeks (effective acute phase treatment)	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Psychiatry
Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)	Patient(s) with major depression who start an antidepressant medication and remained on treatment for at least 6 months (effective continuation phase treatment)	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, 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

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Cardiovascular Monitoring for People with Cardiovascular Disease and Schizophrenia (SMC)	Patient(s) with cardiovascular disease and schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder who had an LDL-C test during the report period	Psychiatry
Depression – SSRI Compliance	Patient(s) compliant with prescribed selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (minimum compliance 80%)	Psychiatry
Depression – Annual Visit	Patient(s) 18 years of age or older taking a medication for depression treatment who 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 of age or older with an ED visit for alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence who had a follow-up visit within 30 days	Psychiatry
Follow-Up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness (FUM)	Patient(s) 6 years of age or older with an ED visit for mental illness or intentional self-harm who 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 who 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) 18 years of age 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, Internal Medicine
Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (APM)	Patient(s) 1–17 years of age who had 2 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
Rheumatoid Arthritis – CBC Test	Patient(s) taking methotrexate, sulfasalazine, or leflunomide that had a CBC in last 3 reported months	Rheumatology
Rheumatoid Arthritis – Serum ALT or AST Test	Patient(s) taking methotrexate, sulfasalazine, or leflunomide that had serum ALT or AST test in last 3 reported months	Rheumatology
Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL)	Patient(s) 46–75 years of age who had appropriate screening for colorectal cancer	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 3 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
Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)	Percentage of women 21–64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using either of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women 21–64 years of age who had cervical cytology performed every 3 years 	Family/General Practice, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women 30–64 years of age who had cervical cytology/human papillomavirus (HPV) co-testing performed every 5 years 	
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 1 test for chlamydia during the measurement period	Family/General Practice, Obstetrics & Gynecology , Internal Medicine
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 of age or 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 7 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) 18 years of age 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) 18 years of age or 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
Complications within 90 Days of Principal Procedure	Patient(s) 18 years of age or 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 of age or older who had abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) repair	Vascular Surgery

* Measures are evaluated for measure year 2021 only.

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