



Strategies to Antidepressant Medication Management and Antipsychotic Medication Adherence

*2023 | Optimizing the Impact of the AMM and
SAA HEDIS® Measures*



Purpose of the Training

To recognize the intent of the measures and share strategies to impact quality care and outcomes for our members.



Why is HEDIS® Important to Providers?



- Value-Based Service and other Pay-for-Performance incentive programs
- Focuses on preventative care and supports better patient outcomes
- The focus on quality outcomes can help members get the most from their benefits, which ultimately means better use of limited resources.
- It is a validated set of measurements by which one can measure the effectiveness of treatment interventions.

HEDIS® Measures



AMM

- Antidepressant Medication Management

SAA

- Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for individuals with Schizophrenia

Key Factors of Depression

- An estimated 5% of adults suffer from depression.
- One of the leading cause of disability across the world
- Patients may describe feeling sad, irritable, loss of pleasure, sleep issues, hopelessness about the future, and have thoughts of suicide.
- Common treatments may include psychological treatments and/or antidepressant medication.



Antidepressant Medication Management

AMM Measure Components

- Ages 18 years and older
- Principal diagnosis of Major Depression
- Were prescribed an antidepressant
- Acute and Continuation Rates

Meeting the Acute Phase

- Remain on antidepressant for at least 84 days/12 weeks

Meeting the Continuation Phase

- Remain on antidepressant for at least 180 days/6 months

Intent

- To assist providers with monitoring patients' use of antidepressant medication and provide follow-up care to help monitor clinical worsening and risk of suicidality



Strategies to Impact Medication Management

Encourage the patient to:

- Fill out evidence-based screenings
- Consider psychotherapy and telehealth options
- Ask questions and engage in a crisis plan

Complete a comprehensive medical exam, including lab testing to:

- Rule out other medical, developmental, or mental disorders before diagnosing major depression.
- Explore various treatment options before prescribing medication
 - Medication is not typically felt to be the first line intervention for Mild Depression. Moderate to Severe (Major) Depression typically necessitates medication (or sometimes other forms of) treatment intervention.



Strategies to Impact Medication Management



Be available to collaborate care

Proactively outreach

Engage the pharmacist

Schizophrenia and Antipsychotic Medications

Schizophrenia psychotic symptoms of hallucinations, disorganized speech or behavior, and delusions can severely affect a person's quality of life and level of functioning.

A variety of antipsychotic medications have been proven to be effective in reducing psychotic symptoms and reducing the risk of relapse or hospitalization.

- Aripiprazole, Asenapine, Brexpiprazole, Cariprazine, Clozapine, Haloperidol, Iloperidone, Loxapine, Lurasidone, Molindone, Olanzapine, Paliperidone, Quetiapine, Risperidone, Ziprasidone, Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Perphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Thioridazine, Trifluoperazine, Amitriptyline-perphenazine, Thiothixene



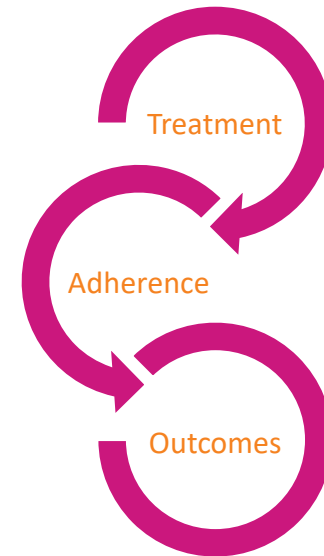
The Value of Medication Adherence

Outcomes

- Improved Clinical Outcomes
- Reduced Medical Expenses
- Higher Quality of Care
- Improved Life Expectancy & Quality of Life

Risk

- Hospitalization
- ED Utilization
- Disease Progression & Complications



Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia



SAA Measure Components

- Ages 18 years and older
- Diagnosed with Schizophrenia or Schizoaffective Disorder
- Dispensed and remained on an antipsychotic medication for at least 80% of their treatment period

Measure Intent

- Decrease the chance for relapse and fewer hospitalizations
- Lead to interventions to improve adherence and help close the gap in care between people with schizophrenia and the general population

Strategies to Impact Antipsychotic Medication Adherence

Engage the member in their treatment plan:

- Encourage family support & education on diagnosis, medications, and side effects
- Stress importance of talking to a doctor if thinking about stopping medications
- Assess social, mental, and physical health needs
- Offer psychoeducation, skills training, peer support, and/or case management
- Obtain signed release of information forms to coordinate care



Strategies to Impact Antipsychotic Medication Adherence

Encourage Providers to:

- › Schedule follow-up to evaluate if medication is being taken as prescribed
- › Provide education on side effects
- › Schedule routine labs and encourage members to make healthy lifestyle choices
- › Review missing fills to ensure members are getting timely refills
- › Partner with the health plan and pharmacy to improve medication adherence

The Role of the Provider in HEDIS®



Demonstrate commitment to quality care and improved patient outcomes

Know the BH HEDIS® measure requirements and provide appropriate care or referrals within the designated timeframes

Accurately code all claims and document clearly ALL services provided

Collaborate with the health plan for effective programs and interventions

Play an active role in coordinating care for our members

Thank You!

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