



PHYSICIAN PARTNERS

## QUALITY TIP TUESDAY

### Medication Adherence: Proportion of Days Covered

#### HEDIS Measure Description:

- Patients who were dispensed and remained on Medication during the measurement year for 80% of the treatment period

#### Measures included:

- Medication Adherence for **Diabetes** (All Class)
- Medication Adherence for **Hypertension** (RAS Antagonists)
- Medication Adherence for **Cholesterol** (Statins)

| MEDICATIONS INCLUDED IN EACH MEASURE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Diabetes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Hypertension                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Cholesterol    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biguanides</li><li>• Sulfonylureas</li><li>• Thiazolidinediones</li><li>• Dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP)-IV inhibitors</li><li>• Incretin mimetics</li><li>• Meglitinides</li><li>• Sodium glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors</li></ul> | <p>Renin-angiotensin system (RAS) antagonists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors</li><li>• Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs)</li><li>• Direct renin inhibitors</li></ul> | <p>Statins</p> |

#### Helpful hints:

- Remind patients to always use their insurance card when filling these prescriptions
- Encourage mail-order pharmacy use, when available
- Emphasize the benefits of taking the medication and the risks of not taking the medication, the benefits should outweigh the risks
- At each visit, ask your patients about their medication habits:
  - What side effects have you experienced, if any?
  - How many doses have you forgotten to take?
  - What financial barriers prevent you from obtaining your prescriptions?
  - What issues prevent you from refilling your prescriptions?
- Once patients are stable on regimen, write 90 or 100-day supplies of maintenance medications
- Schedule a follow-up visit within 30 days when prescribing a new medication to assess effectiveness and any barriers

\*PDF available to the offices for printing

\*\*Additional information on HEDIS and more, please refer to you MPP Quality Top 10 guide