



The measures chosen for 2017 continue to be focused more on outcomes, rather than specific processes as they had been in the past. These measures also are intended to cover a broader range of patients in the practice and include both pediatric and adult patient populations.

The clinical quality measures as selected by the Clinical Management Subcommittee for 2017 for the pediatric population are:

- Adolescent Well Care Visit
- Pediatric Body Mass Index
- Asthma Medication Compliance
- Childhood Immunizations

More information about the measures and their significance are included in this handout and is taken from the National Quality Measures Clearinghouse information. Please refer any questions or comments to me at [joby.kolsun@leememorial.org](mailto:joby.kolsun@leememorial.org).

### **Adolescent Well Care Visit**

**Why** – Adolescents benefit from an annual preventive health care visit that addresses the physical, emotional and social aspects of their health. Adolescence is a time of transition between childhood and adult life and is accompanied by dramatic changes. Accidents, homicide and suicide are the leading causes of adolescent deaths. Sexually transmitted diseases, substance abuse, pregnancy and antisocial behavior are important causes of—or result from—physical, emotional and social adolescent problems.

**What** - The percentage of patients 12 to 19 years of age who had at least one visit with a primary care practitioner (PCP) or an obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN) practitioner during the measurement year.

#### **How**

**Numerator** – One or more visits with a PCP (Ambulatory Visits Value Set, see below) during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year. Count all patients who had an ambulatory or preventive care visit with any PCP. Exclude specialist visits.

**Denominator** – Patients 12 to 19 years as of December 31 of the measurement year.

**Exclusions** - None

**Ambulatory Visit Value Set**



**CPT codes** – 99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99211, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245, 99341, 99342, 99343, 99344, 99345, 99347, 99348, 99349, 99350, 99381, 99382, 99383, 99384, 99385, 99386, 99387, 99391, 99392, 99392, 99393, 99394, 99395, 99396, 99397, 99401, 99402, 99403, 99404, 99411, 99412, 99420, 99429.

**HCPCS codes** – G0402, G0438, G0439, G0463, and T1015.

**ICDM-10** – Z00.00Z00.01, Z00.121, Z00.129, Z00.5, Z00.8, Z02.0, Z02.1, Z02.3, Z02.4, Z02.5, Z02.6, Z02.71, Z02.79, Z02.81, Z02.82, Z02.83, Z02.89, Z02.9.

## **Pediatric Body Mass Index**

**Why** - One of the most important developments in pediatrics in the past two decades has been the emergence of a new chronic disease: obesity in childhood and adolescence. The rapidly increasing prevalence of obesity among children is one of the most challenging dilemmas currently facing pediatricians. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that overweight children and adolescents are more likely to become obese as adults.

**What** - The percentage of patients 3 to 17 years of age who had an outpatient visit with a primary care practitioner (PCP) or obstetrician/gynecologist (OB/GYN) and who had evidence of body mass index (BMI) percentile documentation during the measurement year.

### **How**

**Numerator** – Documentation of BMI percentile (BMI Percentile Value Set) during the measurement year.

**Denominator** - Ages 3–17 years as of December 31 of the measurement year.

**Exclusions** - Patients who have a diagnosis of pregnancy during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year.

### **Pediatric BMI Percentile Value Set – ICDM-10Codes**

Z68.51 ..... less than 5th percentile for age

Z68.52 ..... 5th percentile to less than 85th percentile for age

Z68.53 ..... 85th percentile to less than 95th percentile for age

Z68.54 ..... greater than or equal to 95th percentile for age

## **Asthma Medication Compliance > 75%**

**Why** - Pharmacologic therapy is used to prevent and control asthma symptoms, improve quality of life, reduce the frequency and severity of asthma exacerbations, and reverse airflow obstruction.



**What** - This measure is used to assess the percentage of patients 5 to 18 years of age during the measurement year who were identified as having persistent asthma and who were dispensed appropriate medications that they remained on for at least 75% of their treatment period.

## How

**Numerator** – Patients 5-18 years of age

**Denominator** –

Step 1 - Identify patients as having persistent asthma who met at least one of the following criteria during both the measurement year and the year prior to the measurement year. Criteria need not be the same across both years.

- At least one ED visit (ED Value Set), with asthma as the principal diagnosis (Asthma Value Set).
- At least one acute inpatient claim/encounter (Acute Inpatient Value Set), with asthma as the principal diagnosis (Asthma Value Set).
- At least four outpatient asthma visits (Outpatient Value Set) or observation visits (Observation Value Set) on different dates of service, with asthma as one of the listed diagnoses (Asthma Value Set) and at least two asthma medication dispensing events (Table MMA-A). Visit type need not be the same for the four visits.
- At least four asthma medication dispensing events (Table MMA-A).

Step 2 - A patient identified as having persistent asthma because of at least four asthma medication dispensing events, where leukotriene modifiers or antibody inhibitors were the sole asthma medication dispensed in that year, must also have at least one diagnosis of asthma (Asthma Value Set), in any setting, in the same year as the leukotriene modifier or antibody inhibitor (i.e., the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year).

**Exclusions** – Exclude patients who met any of the following criteria:

- Patients who had any diagnosis from any of the following value sets, any time during the patient's history through December 31 of the measurement year:
  - Emphysema Value Set.
  - Other Emphysema Value Set.
  - COPD Value Set.
  - Obstructive Chronic Bronchitis Value Set.
  - Chronic Respiratory Conditions Due to Fumes/Vapors Value Set.
  - Cystic Fibrosis Value Set.
  - Acute Respiratory Failure Value Set.
- Patients who have no asthma controller medications (Table MMA-B) dispensed during the measurement year

**Table MMA-A: Asthma Medications**

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

**Table MMA-B: Asthma Controller Medications**

Description	Prescriptions		
Antiasthmatic combinations	• Dyphylline-guaifenesin	• Guaifenesin-theophylline	
Antibody inhibitor	• Omalizumab		
Inhaled steroid combinations	• Budesonide-formoterol	• Fluticasone-salmeterol	• Mometasone-formoterol
Inhaled corticosteroids	• Beclomethasone • Budesonide	• Ciclesonide • Flunisolide	• Fluticasone CFC free • Mometasone
Leukotriene modifiers	• Montelukast	• Zafirlukast	• Zileuton
Mast cell stabilizers	• Cromolyn		
Methylxanthines	• Aminophylline	• Dyphylline	• Theophylline

## Childhood Immunizations

**Why** - Childhood immunizations help prevent serious illnesses such as polio, tetanus and hepatitis. Vaccines are a proven way to help a child stay healthy and avoid the potentially harmful effects of childhood diseases like mumps and measles.

**What** - This measure is used to assess the percentage of children who turn two years of age during the measurement year who had four diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (DTaP); three polio (IPV); one measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR); three haemophilus influenza type B (HiB); three hepatitis B (HepB); one chicken pox (VZV); four pneumococcal conjugate (PCV); one hepatitis A (HepA); two or three rotavirus (RV); and two influenza (flu) vaccines by their second birthday.

### How

**Numerators** - For MMR, hepatitis B, VZV and Hepatitis A, count any of the following.

- Evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine.
- Documented history of the illness.
- A seropositive test result for each antigen.



For DTaP, IPV, HiB pneumococcal conjugate, rotavirus and influenza, count only:

- Evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine.

For combination vaccinations that require more than one antigen (i.e., DTaP and MMR), the organization must find evidence of all the antigens.

**DTaP** At least four DTaP vaccinations (DTaP Vaccine Administered Value Set), with different dates of service on or before the second birthday. Do not count any vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth.

**IPV** At least three IPV vaccinations (Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) Administered Value Set), with different dates of service on or before the second birthday. IPV administered prior to 42 days after birth cannot be counted.

**MMR** Any of the following with a date of service on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria:

- At least one MMR vaccination (Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) Vaccine Administered Value Set).
- At least one measles and rubella vaccination (Measles/Rubella Vaccine Administered Value Set) and at least one mumps vaccination or history of the illness (Mumps Vaccine Administered Value Set; Mumps Value Set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.

- At least one measles vaccination or history of the illness (Measles Vaccine Administered Value Set; Measles Value Set) and at least one mumps vaccination or history of the illness (Mumps Vaccine Administered Value Set; Mumps Value Set) and at least one rubella vaccination or history of the illness (Rubella Vaccine Administered Value Set; Rubella Value Set) on the same date of service or on different dates of service.

Note: The "Collecting Data for Measures With Multiple Numerator Events" Guideline (i.e., the 14-day rule) does not apply to MMR.

**HiB** At least three HiB vaccinations (Haemophilus Influenza Type B (HiB) Vaccine Administered Value Set), with different dates of service on or before the second birthday. Do not count any vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth.

**Hepatitis B** Any of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria:

- At least three hepatitis B vaccinations (Hepatitis B Vaccine Administered Value Set), with different dates of service.
  - One of the three vaccinations can be a newborn hepatitis B vaccination (Newborn Hepatitis B Vaccine Administered Value Set) during the eight-day period that begins on the date of birth and ends seven days after the date of birth. For example, if the patient's date of birth is December 1, the



newborn hepatitis B vaccination must be on or between December 1 and December 8.

- History of hepatitis illness (Hepatitis B Value Set).

**VZV** Either of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria:

- At least one VZV vaccination (Varicella Zoster (VZV) Vaccine Administered Value Set), with the date of service on or before the second birthday.
- History of varicella zoster (e.g., chicken pox) illness (Varicella Zoster Value Set).

**Pneumococcal conjugate** At least four pneumococcal conjugate vaccinations (Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine Administered Value Set), with different dates of service on or before the second birthday. Do not count any vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth.

**Hepatitis A** Either of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria:

- At least one hepatitis A vaccination (Hepatitis A Vaccine Administered Value Set), with a date of service on or before the second birthday.
- History of hepatitis A illness (Hepatitis A Value Set).

**Rotavirus** Any of the following on or before the second birthday. Do not count any vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth.

- At least two doses of the two-dose vaccine (Rotavirus Vaccine [2 Dose Schedule] Administered Value Set) on different dates of service.
- At least three doses of the three-dose vaccine (Rotavirus Vaccine [3 Dose Schedule] Administered Value Set) on different dates of service.
- At least one dose of the two-dose vaccine (Rotavirus Vaccine [2 Dose Schedule] Administered Value Set) and at least two doses of the three-dose vaccine (Rotavirus Vaccine [3 Dose Schedule] Administered Value Set), all on different dates of service.

**Influenza** Two influenza vaccinations (Influenza Vaccine Administered Value Set), with different dates of service on or before the second birthday. Do not count any vaccination administered prior to 6 months (180 days) after birth.

**Denominator** - Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year

**Exclusions** - Exclude children who had a contraindication for a specific vaccine from the denominator for all antigen rates and the combination rates. The denominator for all rates must be the same.

- Exclude contraindicated children only if administrative data do not indicate that the contraindicated immunization was rendered in its entirety.

Any of the following on or before the patient's second birthday meet exclusion criteria:



- Anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components (Anaphylactic Reaction Due To Vaccination Value Set).
- Encephalopathy (Encephalopathy Due To Vaccination Value Set) with a vaccine adverse-effect code (Vaccine Causing Adverse Effect Value Set).
- Immunodeficiency (Disorders of the Immune System Value Set).
- HIV (HIV Value Set).
- Lymphoreticular cancer, multiple myeloma or leukemia (Malignant Neoplasm of Lymphatic Tissue Value Set).
- Anaphylactic reaction to neomycin.
- Anaphylactic reaction to streptomycin, polymyxin B or neomycin.
- Anaphylactic reaction to common baker's yeast.