

## HEDIS® Provider Guide:

### Measure Description

The percentage of members 5-64 years of age during the measurement year who were identified as having persistent asthma and were dispensed appropriate medications that they remained on during the treatment period at least 75% of the time.

### Using Correct Billing Codes

#### Codes to Identify Asthma

Description	Codes
<b>Asthma</b>	<b>ICD-9:</b> 493.00-493.02, 493.10-493.12, 493.81, 493.82, 493.90-493.92 <b>ICD-10:</b> J45.20-J45.22, J45.30-J45.32, J45.40-J45.42, J45.50-J45.52, J45.901, J45.902, J45.909, J45.990, J45.991, J45.998

\* ICD-10 -CM codes are to be used on or after 10/1/2015.

### Asthma Controller Medications

Description	Prescription		
<b>Antiasthmatic Combinations</b>	• Dyphylline-guaifenesin	• Guaifenesin-theophylline	
<b>Antibody Inhibitor</b>	• Omalizumab		
<b>Anti-interleukin-5</b>	• Mepolizumab	• Reslizumab	
<b>Inhaled Steroid Combinations</b>	• Budesonide-formoterol	• Fluticasone-salmeterol • Fluticasone-vilanterol	• Mometasone-formoterol
<b>Inhaled Corticosteroids</b>	• Beclomethasone • Budesonide	• Ciclesonide • Flunisolide	• Fluticasone CFC free • Mometasone
<b>Leukotriene Modifiers</b>	• Montelukast	• Zafirlukast	• Zileuton
<b>Methylxanthines</b>	• Dyphylline	• Theophylline	

### How to Improve HEDIS® Scores

- Ensure proper coding to avoid coding asthma if not formally diagnosing asthma and only asthma-like symptoms were present (e.g., wheezing during a viral URI and acute bronchitis is not 'asthma').
- Educate patients on use of asthma medications.
- Prescribe a long-term controller medication as well as a short-term 'rescue' inhaler.
- Use the needed services list and contact patients who have not filled a controller medication.