

WHAT IS THE APM MEASURE LOOKING AT?

The rate of members age 1 – 17 taking two or more antipsychotics, who received metabolic testing

WHY IS THE APM MEASURE IMPORTANT?

Antipsychotic medications can increase a child's risk for developing serious metabolic health complications ^{1,2} associated with poor cardio-metabolic outcomes in adulthood ³. Given these risks and the potential lifelong consequences, metabolic monitoring is important to ensure appropriate management of children and adolescents on antipsychotic medications.

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE MEASURE?

Members aged 1 – 17 with at least two dispensing dates of antipsychotic medications

Applies to members aged 1-17; Commercial and Medicaid LOB are included.

WHEN DOES A MEMBER 'PASS' THE MEASURE?

There must be at least one Glucose lab test AND one LDL-C lab test

WHICH MEMBERS ARE EXCLUDED?

Members on hospice are excluded

WHAT CAN PROVIDERS DO TO IMPROVE APM RATES?

- Document patient's response to medication
- Document lab results and any action that may be required
- Use supplemental lab data to update medical records when applicable
- Monitor the glucose and cholesterol levels of children and adolescents on antipsychotic medications
- Monitor children on antipsychotic medications to help to avoid metabolic health complications such as weight gain and diabetes
- Establish a baseline and continuously monitor metabolic indices to ensure appropriate management of side-effects of antipsychotic medication therapy

WHAT IS HEDIS® ?

HEDIS (Healthcare Effectiveness Data Information Set) is a widely used set of performance measures in the managed care industry, developed and maintained by NCQA. HEDIS measures results and drives improvement efforts surrounding best practices

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- 1 Correll, C.U., P. Manu, V. Olshanskiy, B. Napolitano, J.M. Kane, and A.K. Malhotra. 2009. "Cardiometabolic risk of second-generation antipsychotic medications during first-time use in children and adolescents." *Journal of the American Medical Association*
- 2 Andrade, S.E., J.C.Lo, D. Roblin, et al. December 2011. "Antipsychotic medication use among children and risk of diabetes mellitus." *Pediatrics* 128(6):1135-41
- 3 Srinivasan, S.R., L. Myers, G.S. Berenson. January 2002. "Predictability of childhood adiposity and insulin for developing insulin resistance syndrome (syndrome X) in young adulthood: The Bogalusa Heart Study." *Diabetes* 51(1):204-9