## **Medication Management:**

## Implications for Practices in Alternative Payment Models (APMs)

Did You Know?

More than half of Americans have at least one chronic condition, and 1 in 4 have two or more. Treating people with chronic conditions accounts for 86% of healthcare spending<sup>1</sup>

Only **33-50%** of people with chronic conditions adhere completely to prescribed medication therapies<sup>2</sup>

Nearly 1 in 3 adverse events leading to hospitalizations are associated with medications<sup>2</sup>

- >\$400 Billion is spent on medications in the U.S. each year<sup>3</sup>
- ~\$300 Billion is spent on the misuse, underuse & overuse of medications<sup>4</sup>

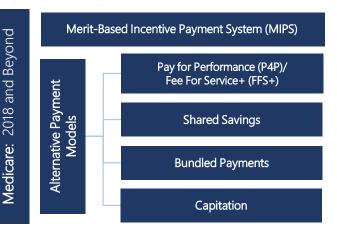
<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Chronic Disease Overview, www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm. <sup>2</sup> Smith M, et al. Health Affairs. 2010; 29(5):906-913. <sup>3</sup> IMS Health Report 2016. <sup>4</sup> NEHI. Bend the Curve: Health Care Leader's Guide to High Value Health Care. www.nehi.net/publications. Posted December 16, 2011. Accessed November 14, 2016

APMs incentivize practices and providers to provide their patients high-value, high-quality, patient-centered care

Despite variation among metrics used in APM models, many metrics commonly shared across these models are aligned with medication management

As APMs become more prevalent, practices can utilize medication management as a means of improving quality across these models

For more information about APMs and MIPS: https://gpp.cms.gov/



## Sample Quality Measures Aligned with Medication Management

| Ischemic Vascular Disease: Use of Aspirin or Other Antiplatelet Therapy  MIPS #204; ACO-30 | Preventative Care & Screening: Screening for Clinical Depression & Follow-up Plan MIPS #134; ACO-18; HEDIS | Medication Reconciliation<br>Post-Discharge<br>MIPS #046; ACO-12; HEDIS             |
|--|--|---|
| Persistence of Beta Blocker<br>Treatment After an MI<br>MIPS #442; HEDIS                   | Preventative Care and Screening:<br>Influenza Immunization<br>MIPS #110; ACO-14; HEDIS                     | Controlling High BP (<140/90)  MIPS #236; ACO-28: CPC+ #165                         |
| Statin Therapy for the Prevention and Treatment of CV Disease  MIPS #438; ACO-42; HEDIS    | Tobacco Use: Screening and Cessation Intervention  MIPS #226; ACO-17; CPC+ #138; HEDIS                     | HbA1c Poor Control (>9%)  MIPS #001; ACO-27: CPC+ #122                              |
| Medication Management in Patients with Asthma  MIPS #444; HEDIS                            | Use of High Risk Meds in the Elderly  MIPS #238; CPC+ #156; HEDIS  | 30-Day All Cause Readmission<br>After Discharge<br>MIPS #458; ACO-8: HEDIS          |
| Antidepressant Medication Management MIPS #009; HEDIS                                      | Falls: Screening for Future Falls Risk  MIPS #318; ACO-13; CPC+ #139                                       | Initiation & Engagement of Substance Abuse or Dependence Treatment  CPC+#137; HEDIS |

APM = Alternative Payment Model; MIPS = Merit-Based Incentive Payment System5; ACO = Accountable Care Organization6; CPC+ = Comprehensive Primary Care Plus7; HEDIS = The Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set<sup>8</sup>

- \* Effective medication management processes can significantly impact a practice's overall population health, and in turn it can increase a practice's ability to perform well in many of their APM measures
- \* Consider how your practice can leverage local pharmacy partners to support your practice's care of chronically ill, high risk patients and in turn, your performance and quality initiatives

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> MIPS Quality Measures [hyperlink]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> ACO 2018-2019 Quality Measure Narrative Specifications [hyperlink]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> CPC+ Quality Reporting Overview for Performance Year 2019 [hyperlink]