

### 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 <sup>1,2</sup> associated with poor cardio-metabolic outcomes in adulthood <sup>3</sup>. 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

---

HEDIS is a registered trademark of the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).

- 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