HEDIS[®] Tips:

Use of First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents

on Antipsychotics (APP)

MEASURE DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children and adolescents 1–17 years of age who had a new prescription for an antipsychotic medication and had documentation of psychosocial care as first-line treatment.

MEDICATIONS

Description	Prescription				
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	 Aripiprazole Asenapine Brexpiprazole* Cariprazine* Clozapine Haloperidol Iloperidone* 	 Loxapine Lurisadone* Molindone* Olanzapine Paliperidone* Pimozide* Quetiapine* 	 Quetiapine fumarate Risperidone Ziprasidone 		
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	Chlorpromazine Fluphenazine	PerphenazineThioridazine	 Trifluoperazine 		
Thioxanthenes	Thiothixene				
Long-acting injections	Aripiprazole Fluphenazine decanoate	Haloperidol decanoateOlanzapine	Paliperidone palmitateRisperidone		
Antipsychotic Com	bination Medications				
Description		Prescription			
Psychotherapeutic combinations*	Fluoxetine-olanzapinePerphenazine-amitriptyline				

* Please submit a request for coverage when prescribing miscellaneous antipsychotic agent medications and psychotherapeutic combination medications.

CODES INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT HEDIS MEASURE

Description	Codes
Psychosocial Care	CPT [®] : 90832-90834, 90836-90840, 90845-90847, 90849, 90853, 90875, 90876, 90880 HCPCS : G0176, G0177, G0409-G0411 H0004, H0035-H0040, H2000, H2001, H2011-H2014, H2017-H2019, S0201, S9480, S9484, S9485

Codes to Identify Telehealth Appointments

Description	Codes		
Telehealth Modifier	95, GT	WITH	POS: 02

	HOW TO IMPROVE HEDIS SCORES
	Establish a baseline and continuously monitor metabolic indices to ensure appropriate management of side-effects of antipsychotic medication therapy.
	Complete a thorough evaluation and coordination for new child/adolescent patients taking antipsychotics medications with the mental health professional to ensure that all medications are addressing current symptoms for the patient's ongoing stability and recovery.
	Monitor children and adolescents prescribed antipsychotics closely as they are more at risk for serious health concerns, including weight gain, extrapyramidal side effects, hyperprolactinemia and some metabolic effects including glucose and cholesterol levels, as recommended by The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.
	Monitor female children/adolescents treated with certain antipsychotics closely as they may also be at increased risk for gynecological problems.
	Educate and inform parents/guardians of the increased side effect burden of multiple concurrent antipsychotics on children's health and the implications for future physical health concerns including obesity and diabetes.
	Ensure the parents/guardians have an understanding of the local community support resources and what to do in an event of a crisis.
	Schedule telehealth appointments for patients who had a new prescription for an antipsychotic medication and document psychosocial care as first-line treatment.
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