

HEDIS® Tips:

Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment after a Heart Attack (PBH)

MEASURE DESCRIPTION

Patients 18 years and older who were hospitalized and discharged with a diagnosis of Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) and received persistent beta-blocker treatment for six months after discharge. Persistence of treatment for this measure is defined as at least 75% of the days supply filled.

Exclusions: Intolerance or allergy to beta-blocker therapy. Members with advanced illness and frailty. Members ages 66+ enrolled in an institutional SNP or living long-term in institutional settings.

USING CORRECT BILLING CODES

Codes to Identify AMI

Description	ICD-10 Code
Acute myocardial infarction (AMI)	I21.01, I21.02, I21.09, I21.11, I21.19, I21.21, I21.29, I21.3, I21.4, I21.9, I21.A1, I21.A9

Beta-Blocker Medications

Description	Prescription		
Noncardioselective beta-blockers	Carvedilol	Penbutolol	Timolol
	Labetalol	Pindolol	Sotalol
	Nadolol	Propranolol	
Cardioselective beta-blockers	Acebutolol	Betaxolol	Metoprolol
	Atenolol	Bisoprolol	Nebivolol
Antihypertensive combinations	Atenolol-chlorthalidone		Hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol
	Bendroflumethiazide-nadolol		Hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol
	Bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide		

HOW TO IMPROVE HEDIS SCORES

- ☐ Continue to stress the value of prescribed medications for managing heart disease.
- ☐ Utilize flow sheets to promote better adherence to guidelines when it comes to beta-blocker assessment and treatment after a heart attack at each visit.
- ☐ Provide smoking cessation and other interventions to eliminate or control risk factors.
- ☐ Contact Health Care Services at your affiliated Molina Healthcare state plan for additional information about Medication Therapy Management criteria and to request a referral for patients with at least six (6) chronic medications and at least three (3) qualifying diagnoses. They may be eligible for MTM sessions