

## Introduction

The information in this document provides background information about how chronic conditions data was interpreted for inclusion in the MDC MiPCT Dashboard and reports. Except in the case of obesity, the chronic condition determinations are made using all data available to MDC. In cases where MDC uses the HEDIS definitions to identify the chronic conditions, MDC does not use any of the eligibility or enrollment constraints.

The MDC MiPCT Dashboard and reports include data for the following chronic conditions:

[Asthma](#)

[Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder \(ADHD\)](#)

[Chronic Kidney Disease \(CKD\)](#)

[Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease \(COPD\)](#)

[Coronary Artery Disease \(CAD\)](#)

[Diabetes](#)

[Heart Failure \(aka: Chronic Heart Failure-CHF\)](#)

[Hypertension \(HTN\)](#)

[Obesity](#)

## Asthma

Asthma determinations are based on the 2012 HEDIS specification: Use of Appropriate Medications for People with Asthma. MDC uses the HEDIS definitions to identify the asthma chronic conditions, but does not use the age constraint.

In order to qualify as a chronic asthma condition, patients must have one of the following:

- One Emergency Department (ED) visit with asthma as a principle diagnosis
- One inpatient admission with asthma as a principle diagnosis
- Four outpatient visits with asthma as a diagnosis
- Four asthma pharmacy events

Exclusion(s): MDC excludes cases where the only reason patients are in the denominator is due to a pharmacy claim for a leukotriene modifier.

### Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

ADHD determinations are based on the 2012 HEDIS specification: Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication or a diagnosis of ADHD. Eligibility, enrollment, and age constraints are ignored. To be considered as having a chronic condition of ADHD, a patient must have at least one of the following occurrences:

- An outpatient encounter with a diagnosis in the ADHD diagnosis group (ICD-9 314 group)
- Has been prescribed ADHD medications listed in the HEDIS tables

Exclusion(s): None

### Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

CKD determinations are based on the NQF/AMA Measure: Assessment of Clinical Symptoms of Volume Overload for Chronic Kidney Disease. MDC uses the codes found within this specification to identify CKD in any setting.

Exclusion(s): None

### Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

COPD determinations are based on the 2012 HEDIS specification: Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD. To qualify as a chronic COPD condition, patients must have diagnosis codes indicating COPD in an outpatient, inpatient, or ED setting. Eligibility, enrollment, and age constraints are ignored.

Exclusion(s): None

### Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)

CAD determinations are based on National Quality Forum (NQF)-endorsed American Medical Association (AMA) publications for CAD measures. MDC uses the AMA coding for establishing Coronary Artery Disease to find an admitting or principal diagnosis of CAD or a CPT code indicating a coronary procedure.

Exclusion(s): None

### Diabetes

Diabetes determinations are based on the 2012 HEDIS specification: Comprehensive Diabetes Care. MDC uses the coding tables with medical and pharmacy claims to identify diabetes in all settings. Eligibility, enrollment, or age constraints are ignored.

Exclusion(s): MDC excludes the following from consideration as a Diabetes chronic condition:

- Patients in the denominator who qualified based only on pharmacy events and had a diagnosis of polycystic ovaries at any time in the claim history.
- Patients who were diagnosed with gestational diabetes or steroidal-induced diabetes in the current or previous year.

### Heart Failure (aka: Chronic Heart Failure-CHF)

Heart Failure determinations are based on the heart failure diagnosis taken from the AHRQ Quality Indicators' PQI #8: Congestive Heart Failure Admission Rate and the NQF/AMA Measure: Assessment of Clinical Symptoms of Volume Overload.

To qualify as a chronic CHF condition, patients must have one of the following:

- An admitting or principal diagnosis of CHF for 1 ED visit
- An admitting or principal diagnosis of CHF for 1 inpatient admission
- At least 2 outpatient visits with CHF as any diagnosis and procedure and revenue codes indicating an outpatient visit

Exclusion(s): None

### Hypertension (HTN)

Hypertension determinations are based on the 2012 HEDIS specification: Controlling High Blood Pressure. MDC uses the HEDIS definitions to identify patients as hypertensive if there is at least one outpatient encounter with a diagnosis of hypertension. Eligibility, enrollment, and age constraints are ignored.

Exclusion(s): MDC excludes patients with diagnosis codes indicating End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) or diagnosis codes indicating pregnancy for patients up to 54 years old.

### Obesity

Obesity is the only chronic condition that does not take into account all available data. A diagnosis of Obesity is only considered if it is present in the most recent measurement year. The guidelines for making an Obesity determination were based on documentation from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) for defining obese adults and pediatrics. The following parameters are used for making a determination about this condition:

- An ICD-9 code for obesity (278.00 and 278.01) exists
- A body mass indexing (BMI) code is greater than or equal to 35 (V85.35–V85.45)

**NOTE:** This BMI requirement is modified from the CDC and WHO specifications that use a BMI of greater than or equal to 30. The result is that, for MDC purposes, the patient falls in the upper end of Grade 2 overweight.

Exclusion(s): None