

Description of measure

Patients 5-64 years old with persistent asthma who had a ratio of prescribed controller medications to total asthma medications (AMR) of 0.50 or greater during the measurement year.

Asthma reliever medications		
Short-acting, inhaled beta-2 agonists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albuterol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levalbuterol
Asthma controller medications		
Inhaled steroid combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budesonide-formoterol Mometasone-formoterol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluticasone-salmeterol
Inhaled corticosteroids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beclomethasone Budesonide Ciclesonide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flunisolide Fluticasone CFC-free Mometasone
Leukotriene modifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montelukast Zafirlukast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zileuton
Mast cell stabilizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cromolyn 	
Methylxanthines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aminophylline Dyphylline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theophylline
Antibody inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omalizumab 	

Exclusions

Patients who weren't prescribed an asthma controller medication or those with a coded diagnosis of **emphysema, COPD, obstructive chronic bronchitis, chronic respiratory conditions due to fumes/ vapors, cystic fibrosis, or acute respiratory failure.**

Tips for best practice

- Prescribe controller meds to your patients with persistent asthma to better control their asthma and decrease their reliance on rescue medications. Ineffective use of asthma medication can lead to avoidable emergency room visits and a lower quality of life
- Ensure patients understand how to correctly use their inhalers

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