

Initial Core Set of Children's Health Care Quality Measures:  
Technical Specifications and Resource Manual for Federal Fiscal  
Year 2011 Reporting

Updated December 2011

Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services  
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services



For NCQA measures in the Initial Core Set:

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I. The Initial Core Set of Children’s Health Care Quality Measures .....	1
Background .....	1
CHIPRA Legislation.....	1
Identifying the Initial Core Set.....	1
Initial Core Set Measures .....	2
How the Initial Core Set Will Be Used.....	6
Other Related Quality Measurement Efforts .....	7
The Pediatric Quality Measures Program.....	7
The Electronic Health Record Incentive Program.....	7
II. Data Collection and Reporting of the Initial Core Set.....	8
Data Collection and Preparation for Reporting.....	8
Reporting and Submission.....	9
Technical Assistance.....	11
III. Technical Specifications for the Initial Core Set of Children’s Health Care Quality Measures .....	12
Measure 1: Timeliness of Prenatal Care.....	13
Measure 2: Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care.....	26
Measure 3: Percentage of Live Births Weighing Less Than 2,500 Grams .....	31
Measure 4: Cesarean Rate for Nulliparous Singleton Vertex .....	32
Measure 5: Childhood Immunization Status .....	37
Measure 6: Immunizations for Adolescents .....	44
Measure 7: Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children and Adolescents: Body Mass Index Assessment for Children/Adolescents .....	47
Measure 8: Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life .....	51
Measure 9: Chlamydia Screening.....	56
Measure 10: Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life .....	60
Measure 11: Well-Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Years of Life.....	63
Measure 12: Adolescent Well-Care Visits.....	65
Measure 13: Percentage of Eligibles That Received Preventive Dental Services .....	68
Measure 14: Children and Adolescent Access to Primary Care Practitioners .....	70
Measure 15: Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis.....	72
Measure 16: Otitis Media with Effusion (OME) – Avoidance of Inappropriate Use of Systemic Antimicrobials.....	77
Measure 17: Percentage of Eligibles That Received Dental Treatment Services.....	80
Measure 18: Ambulatory Care - Emergency Department Visits .....	82
Measure 19: Pediatric Central-Line Associated Bloodstream Infections .....	85
Measure 20: Annual Percentage of Asthma Patients with One or More Asthma-Related Emergency Room Visit .....	88

Measure 21: Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication.....	90
Measure 22: Annual Pediatric Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Testing .....	95
Measure 23: Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness.....	100
Measure 24: Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) Health Plan Survey 4.0H, Child Version .....	105

The “Initial Core Set of Children’s Health Care Quality Measures Technical Specifications and Resource Manual” is for use by States that seek to voluntarily report the initial core set of quality measures for children enrolled in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Although reporting the initial core set measures is voluntary, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) encourages States to report on as many of the measures as feasible. The more States that collect and report the initial core set of measures, the greater the potential for States and others to benefit from this information. CMS is developing data information systems to standardize reporting and make access to quality data more available to States for comparison purposes. States will be able to use these quality data in designing and implementing their quality improvement initiatives.

This manual consists of three chapters. The first chapter provides background information about the initial core set of children’s health care quality measures. The second chapter provides guidance for collecting, calculating, and reporting the initial core set measures. The third chapter includes the technical specifications for each of the measures. To get a full sense of what is needed to report the initial core set measures to CMS, States should familiarize themselves with the technical specifications as well as with the process for submitting data to CMS via the CHIP Annual Reporting Template System (CARTS).

## I. The Initial Core Set of Children's Health Care Quality Measures

### Background

A study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* indicated that children receive recommended care about half of the time.<sup>1</sup> Quality measures today are largely based on processes or outcomes of care. Process measures attempt to assess the degree to which evidence-based treatment guidelines are followed, where indicated, whereas outcome measures assess the results of care. The use of quality measurement helps strengthen accountability and support performance improvement initiatives at numerous levels (for example, Federal, State, health plan, and provider).

State Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) programs have been engaged in measuring and improving the quality of care for children in their programs for years. Many of those measures are submitted to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) via various mechanisms, whether to demonstrate waiver outcomes, measurement for particular populations (that is, CHIP beneficiaries) or through external quality review (EQR) reporting for managed care. However, differences in States' resources, data collection systems and capabilities, measures used, and quality improvement priorities limit comprehensive national comparisons on the quality of children's health care across a set of standardized, evidence-based measures.

### CHIPRA Legislation

The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) of 2009 (Pub.L. 111-3) included broad mandates to strengthen the quality of care and health outcomes of children in Medicaid and CHIP. Section 401 of CHIPRA called for the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to identify and publish an initial core set of children's health care quality measures for voluntary use by State programs administered under titles XIX and XXI, health insurance issuers, managed care entities, and providers of items and services under Medicaid and CHIP. The legislation required the HHS Secretary to identify measures applicable to the duration of enrollment and health care coverage, preventive and health promotion services, and the treatment and management of acute and chronic conditions in children. The legislation also called for measures that could be used to assess families' experiences with health care, the availability of services, and care in the most integrated health settings. Ultimately, the core measure set will provide an estimate of the overall national quality of health care for children; facilitate comparative analyses across various dimensions of pediatric health care quality; and help identify racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities.

### Identifying the Initial Core Set

In 2009, under delegated authority of the Secretary of HHS, CMS began collaborating with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to identify a set of child-focused health care quality measures. In order to include a wide range of national expertise in identifying the initial core set of measures, AHRQ's National Advisory Council established a national

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<sup>1</sup> Mangione-Smith R, DeCristofaro A, Setodji C, Keeseey, J, Adams, J, Schuster, MA, & McGlynn, EA. (2007). The Quality of Care Received by Children and Adolescents in the United States. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 357(15), 1515-1523.

Subcommittee (the SNAC) on Quality Measures for Children's Health Care in Medicaid and CHIP Programs. The SNAC consisted of State Medicaid representatives, child health care quality experts, and family advocates. The SNAC evaluated which measures were best suited for the core set based on their validity, feasibility of use by Medicaid and CHIP, and importance to improving health outcomes for children.

The SNAC reviewed more than 100 measures of children's health care quality, considering relevance to the legislative requirements and meeting the goal of assessing the overall national quality of health care for children. In total, the SNAC recommended 25 measures for the initial core set of health care quality measures for children. CMS and AHRQ made additional refinements based on legislative intent and removed one of the SNAC-recommended measures. The initial core set includes measures of prevention and health promotion services, management of acute and chronic conditions, oral health, and family experiences of care.

On December 29, 2009, the Secretary posted, for public comment in the Federal Register, an initial core set of children's health care quality measures for voluntary use by Medicaid and CHIP programs. AHRQ and CMS used feedback from the public comments to enhance the initial set of core measures and to target technical assistance accordingly. To ensure the availability of complete, tested, and validated specifications for the measures and domains identified by the SNAC, AHRQ and CMS made technical clarifications and substitutions to a few of the measures.

Additional information about the initial core set measures, including a February 2011 State Health Official letter outlining the initial core measures (<http://www.cms.gov/smdl/downloads/SHO11001.pdf>), and other related quality measurement activities can be found at the CMS Medicaid and CHIP web site (<http://www.medicare.gov/Medicare-CHIP-Program-Information/Medicare-and-CHIP-Program-Information.html>) and at the AHRQ web site (<http://www.ahrq.gov/chipra/>).

## Initial Core Set Measures

The following table provides a general description of each core set measure, the measure steward(s), and data sources. The data sources for the measures are administrative (such as, claims, encounters, vital records, and registries), hybrid (a combination of administrative data and medical records), medical records, and surveys, as noted in the table. The technical specifications in Chapter III of this manual provide additional details for each of the core set measures.

Measure	Measure Steward <sup>a</sup> (web site)	Description	Data Source	
Prevention and Health Promotion				
1	Timeliness of Prenatal Care	National Center for Quality Assurance (NCQA)/Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a>	Percentage of deliveries of live births between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year that received a prenatal care visit in the first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment	Administrative or hybrid

	Measure	Measure Steward <sup>a</sup> (web site)	Description	Data Source
2	Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of deliveries between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year that received the following number of expected prenatal visits:  < 21 percent of expected visits 21 percent – 40 percent of expected visits 41 percent – 60 percent of expected visits 61 percent – 80 percent of expected visits ≥ 81 percent of expected visits	Administrative or hybrid
3	Percentage of Live Births Weighing Less Than 2,500 Grams	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ( <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs</a> )	Percentage of live births that weighed less than 2,500 grams in the State during the reporting period	State vital records
4	Cesarean Rate for Nulliparous Singleton Vertex	California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative ( <a href="http://www.cmqcc.org">http://www.cmqcc.org</a> )	Percentage of women that had a cesarean section among women with first live singleton births (also known as nulliparous term singleton vertex [NTSV] births) at 37 weeks of gestation or later	State vital records alone or merged with discharge diagnosis data
5	Childhood Immunization Status	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children that turned 2 years old during the measurement year and had specific vaccines by their second birthday	Administrative or hybrid
6	Adolescent Immunization Status	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of adolescents that turned 13 years old during the measurement year and had specific vaccines by their 13th birthday	Administrative or hybrid
7	Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/ Adolescents: Body Mass Index Assessment for Children/ Adolescents	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children ages 3 to 17 that had an outpatient visit with a PCP or OB/GYN and whose weight is classified based on body mass index percentile for age and gender	Administrative or hybrid
8	Developmental Screening In the First Three Years of Life	Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI) and NCQA ( <a href="http://www.cahmi.org">http://www.cahmi.org</a> )	Percentage of children screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool in the 12 months preceding their first, second, or third birthday	Administrative or hybrid



Measure		Measure Steward <sup>a</sup> (web site)	Description	Data Source
9	Chlamydia Screening	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of women ages 16 to 20 that were identified as sexually active and had at least one test for Chlamydia during the measurement year	Administrative
10	Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children that turned 15 months old during the measurement year and had zero, one, two, three, four, five, or six or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner (PCP) during their first 15 months of life	Administrative or hybrid
11	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Years of Life	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children ages 3 to 6 that had one or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner during the measurement year	Administrative or hybrid
12	Adolescent Well-Care Visit	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of adolescents ages 12 to 21 that had at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a primary care practitioner or an obstetrical/gynecological (OB/GYN) practitioner during the measurement year	Administrative or hybrid
13	Percentage of Eligibles That Received Preventive Dental Services	CMS ( <a href="http://www.cms.gov/MedicaidEarlyPeriodicScr/03_StateAgencyResponsibilities.asp">http://www.cms.gov/MedicaidEarlyPeriodicScr/03_StateAgencyResponsibilities.asp</a> )	Percentage of individuals ages 1 to 20 eligible for Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs (that is, individuals eligible for EPSDT services) that received preventive dental services	Administrative
Availability				
14	Child and Adolescent Access to Primary Care Practitioners	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children and adolescents ages 12 months to 19 years that had a visit with a primary care practitioner (PCP), including four separate percentages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children ages 12 to 24 months and 25 months to 6 years who had a visit with a PCP during the measurement year</li> <li>• Children ages 7 to 11 years and adolescents ages 12 to 19 years who had a visit with a PCP during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year</li> </ul>	Administrative
Management of Acute Conditions				
15	Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children ages 2 to 18 that were diagnosed with pharyngitis, dispensed an antibiotic, and received a group A streptococcus test for the episode	Administrative

	Measure	Measure Steward <sup>a</sup> (web site)	Description	Data Source
16	Otitis Media with Effusion (OME) – Avoidance of Inappropriate Use of Systemic Antimicrobials in Children	American Medical Association/ Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (PCPI) <a href="http://www.ama-assn.org">http://www.ama-assn.org</a>	Percentage of children ages 2 months to 12 years with a diagnosis of otitis media with effusion (OME) that were not prescribed systemic antimicrobials	Administrative or electronic health record (EHR)
17	Percentage of Eligibles that Received Dental Treatment Services	CMS <a href="http://www.cms.gov/MedicaidEarlyPeriodicScreening/03_StateAgencyResponsibilities.asp">http://www.cms.gov/MedicaidEarlyPeriodicScreen/03_StateAgencyResponsibilities.asp</a>	Percentage of individuals ages 1 to 20 eligible for Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs (that is, individuals eligible for EPSDT services) that received dental treatment services	Administrative
18	Ambulatory Care – Emergency Department (ED) Visits	NCQA/HEDIS (www.ncqa.org)	Rate of ED visits per 1,000 member months among children up to age 19	Administrative
19	Pediatric Central Line-Associated Blood Stream Infections – Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/psscmanual/4psc_clabscurrent.pdf">www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/psscmanual/4psc_clabscurrent.pdf</a>	Rate of central line-associated blood stream infections (CLABSI) in the pediatric and neonatal intensive care units during periods selected for surveillance	Medical records
Management of Chronic Conditions				
20	Annual Percentage of Asthma Patients 2 Through 20 Years Old with One or More Asthma-Related Emergency Room Visits	Alabama Medicaid <a href="http://medicaid.alabama.gov/CONTENT/4.0_Programs/4.7.0_Health_Information_Technology/4.7.1_Together_for_Quality/4.7.1.4_Asthma_Measures.aspx">http://medicaid.alabama.gov/CONTENT/4.0_Programs/4.7.0_Health_Information_Technology/4.7.1_Together_for_Quality/4.7.1.4_Asthma_Measures.aspx</a>	Percentage of children ages 2 to 20 diagnosed with asthma during the measurement year with one or more asthma-related emergency room (ER) visits	Administrative

	Measure	Measure Steward <sup>a</sup> (web site)	Description	Data Source
21	Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Medication	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children newly prescribed ADHD medication that had at least three follow-up care visits within a 10-month period, one of which was within 30 days from the time the first ADHD medication was dispensed, including two rates: one for the initiation phase and one for the continuation and maintenance phase	Administrative
22	Annual Pediatric Hemoglobin A1C Testing	NCQA ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of children ages 5 to 17 with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) that had a Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test during the measurement year	Administrative or hybrid
23	Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">http://www.ncqa.org</a> )	Percentage of discharges for children ages 6 to 20 that were hospitalized for treatment of selected mental health disorders and who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization with a mental health practitioner within 7 days of discharge and within 30 days of discharge	Administrative
Family Experiences of Care				
24	Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems <sup>®</sup> (CAHPS) 4.0 (Child Version Including Medicaid and Children with Chronic Conditions Supplemental Items)	NCQA/HEDIS ( <a href="http://www.ncqa.org">www.ncqa.org</a> ) ( <a href="https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/content/ncbd/ncbd_intro.asp">https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/content/ncbd/ncbd_intro.asp</a> )	Survey on parents' experiences with their children's care	Survey

<sup>a</sup>The measure steward is the organization responsible for maintaining a particular measure or measure set. Responsibilities of the measure steward include updating the codes that are tied to technical specifications and adjusting measures as the clinical evidence changes.

## How the Initial Core Set Will Be Used

Implementation of a standardized set of children's health care quality measures will help CMS and States move toward a national system for quality measurement, reporting, and improvement. The data collected from these measures will help CMS to better understand the quality of health care children receive through Medicaid and CHIP programs. As per the CHIPRA legislation, State data derived from the core measures will become part of the Secretary's annual report on the quality of care for children in Medicaid and CHIP. The Secretary's annual report, released every September, summarizes State-specific and national measurement information on the quality of health care furnished to children enrolled in Medicaid

and CHIP programs. Annual reports for 2010 and 2011 are available at the CMS Medicaid and CHIP Quality Practices web site:

<http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Quality-of-Care/Quality-of-Care.html>.

## Other Related Quality Measurement Efforts

### The Pediatric Quality Measures Program

The initial core set of children's health care quality measures is the first step toward a national approach for measuring and improving the quality of health care for children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. Over the next several years, the initial core set will be updated to better reflect children's health care quality across all Medicaid and CHIP programs, providers, consumers, and health plans. To address the need for improved core measures and for the development of new measures in health care quality areas not reflected in the initial core set, AHRQ in collaboration with CMS, launched a Pediatric Quality Measures Program (PQMP) consisting of seven Pediatric Centers of Excellence in Quality Measurement. The PQMP will develop new quality measures that will increase the portfolio of evidence-based, consensus pediatric quality measures available to public and private purchasers of children's health care services, providers, and consumers. A specific focus of the PQMP is to develop measures that can be used to identify disparities by race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and children with special health care needs.

### The Electronic Health Record Incentive Program

Providers who participate in the Medicare & Medicaid Electronic Health Record (EHR) Incentive Program may be eligible for incentive payments for "meaningful use" of measures and health information technology. The following four initial core measures are also part of the EHR incentive program:

- Childhood Immunization Status (measure #5)
- BMI Assessment for Children/Adolescents (measure #7)
- Chlamydia Screening (measure #9)
- Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis (measure #15)

States collecting these overlapping measures might notice slight variations with the respective measure specifications. These variations can be largely attributed to the fact that the EHR Incentive Program and the initial core measures set might use a different version of the same measure (for example, a measure for the EHR Incentive Program could be based on Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) 2010 specifications, whereas the same core measure is based on HEDIS 2011 specifications). In rare instances, the methodology for calculating the measure could also differ slightly between the EHR Incentive Program and the initial core set measure, but it will not affect the results. The technical specifications for measures in the Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Program can be accessed at:

[http://www.cms.gov/QualityMeasures/03\\_ElectronicSpecifications.asp#TopOfPage](http://www.cms.gov/QualityMeasures/03_ElectronicSpecifications.asp#TopOfPage).

## II. Data Collection and Reporting of the Initial Core Set

To support consistency in reporting the initial core set measures, this chapter provides general guidelines for data collection, preparation, and reporting. The technical specifications are presented in Chapter III and provide detailed information on how to calculate each measure.

### Data Collection and Preparation for Reporting

- Version of specifications. This manual includes the most applicable version of a measure specification available to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) as of November 2011. For example, Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) 2011 specifications were used in this version of the technical specifications for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2011 reporting.
- Data collection time frames for measures. States should adhere to the measurement periods identified in the technical specifications for each measure. Some measures are collected on a calendar year basis, whereas others are indexed to a specific date or event, such as a child's birthday or diagnosis. When the option is not specified, data collection time frames should align with the calendar year before the reporting year; for example, calendar year 2010 data should be reported for FFY 2011. For the two dental measures (#13 and #17), the data collection time frame should be the same as the 416 reports; in other words, for FFY 2011 reporting, data should be reported for the period from October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011. For all measures, States should indicate start and end dates for the measurement period using the "Date Range" field in the CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) Annual Reporting Template System (CARTS).
- Reporting unit. The reporting unit for each measure is the State as a whole. This means that States reporting any of the core measures should collect data across all of the health care delivery systems used in their State Medicaid and CHIP programs (for example, fee-for-service [FFS], primary care case management [PCCM], managed care [MC]). States must aggregate data from all these sources into one State rate before reporting the data to CMS.
- Aggregating information for State-level reporting. To obtain a State-level rate for a measure that is developed from the rates of multiple units of measurement (such as multiple managed care organizations [MCOs] or across managed care and FFS delivery systems), the State must calculate a weighted average of the individual rates. How much any one entity (for example, individual MCOs) will contribute to the weighted average is based on the size of its eligible population for the measure. This means that units of measurement with larger eligible populations will contribute more toward the rate than those with smaller eligible populations. Hybrid and administrative data from different sources can be combined to develop a State-/program-wide rate as long as the specifications allow use of both data sources to construct the measure. A brief description of the methods used to aggregate data should be reported in the "Additional Notes on Measure" field in CARTS.
- Eligible population for measurement. For all measures, the denominator includes Medicaid and CHIP enrollees who satisfy measure-specific eligibility criteria. The eligible Medicaid and CHIP population could include Title XIX and Title XXI populations, but not populations funded only by States (such as, State-covered children that are above the Medicaid/CHIP eligibility levels). If a denominator for a measure specifies an age range beyond that eligible for a State's Medicaid and CHIP programs, the State should include only the ages eligible for the program in the denominator and note any deviations from the specifications in the

“Deviations from Measure Specifications” field in CARTS. States should use the most complete data available and ensure that the rates reported are representative of the entire population enrolled in their Medicaid and CHIP programs. For a measure based on administrative data, all beneficiaries who meet the eligible population requirements for the measure should be included. For a measure based on a sampling methodology, States should ensure that the sample used to calculate the measure is representative of the entire eligible population requirements for the measure.

- Data collection methods and data source. Several measures include two data collection methods, administrative and hybrid. The administrative method uses transaction data (for example, claims) or other administrative data to calculate the measure. These data can be used in cases in which the data are known to be complete, valid, and reliable. When administrative data are used, the entire eligible population is included in the denominator. The hybrid method uses both administrative data sources and medical record data to determine numerator compliance. The denominator consists of a sample of the measure’s eligible population. The hybrid method, when available, should be used when administrative data are incomplete or may be of poor quality.
- Small numbers. If a measure has a denominator that is less than 30 and the State chooses not to report the measure due to small numbers, please note this in the “Reason for Not Reporting” field in CARTS and specify the denominator size. Keep in mind that aggregating data to the State level minimizes the chances for small numbers in the denominator.
- Continuous enrollment. This refers to the time frame during which an enrollee must be eligible for benefits to be included in the measure denominator. The technical specifications provide the continuous enrollment requirement for each measure.
- Risk adjustment. No initial core set measure requires risk adjustment.

## Reporting and Submission

CMS has designated CARTS, a web-based data submission tool used by CHIP programs, as the vehicle that all States choosing to report the initial core measures must use. States report the numerators and denominators for each measure in CARTS. CARTS also provides the option for States to describe quality improvement activities related to the measure as well as future quality improvement plans. Procedures for reporting into CARTS are provided below.

- Submission to CARTS. States are asked to submit and certify final data on the initial core set measures for FFY 2011 in Section IIA of CARTS by March 1, 2012. CARTS will allow data to be updated after the submission deadline. However, updates after the deadline are not guaranteed to be used in the development of reports by CMS. States are encouraged to submit data that are as complete as possible by the submission deadline.
  - Specific fields for each measure are provided. States should complete every field for each measure submitted to ensure consistent reporting across States. Details on how to enter data on the initial core set measures can be found in the CARTS instructions.
  - CARTS includes an attachment facility to upload additional information about a particular measure or to report on a State-specific quality measure developed as part of a CHIPRA Quality Demonstration Grant. More information about submitting attachments can be found in the CARTS instructions.

- Other reporting guidance. Other reporting guidance is provided below to further promote consistency and transparency in reporting by States.
  - Reasons for not reporting a measure. Although reporting the initial core set of measures is voluntary, States choosing not to report a measure are required to explain their reason for not reporting the measure. This information will assist CMS in understanding why each State or why all States as a group may not be reporting on specific measures.
  - Noting deviations and additional information. Although States are encouraged to report measures adhering to the methods provided in the specifications, this may not always be possible. It might also be necessary to provide additional information and context about the rates reported. Any deviations and clarifications should be recorded in the “Deviations from Measure Specifications” field in CARTS. Examples of deviations include eligible population definitions that differ from the specifications (age ranges, coding for identifying the population, or missing population segments); differences in data sources used; differences in codes used (added, excluded, or substituted codes); issues encountered in calculating the measure; difference in version of HEDIS used; and caveats not specified elsewhere.
  - Options for reporting by Medicaid and CHIP programs. For each initial core set measure reported in CARTS, States must specify if the data reported are data for the State’s Medicaid program only; CHIP program only; or Medicaid and CHIP programs combined. CMS prefers that States report Medicaid and CHIP data combined whenever possible. States choosing to report a combined Medicaid and CHIP rate should coordinate internally between the two programs (and among CARTS users within the State) when reporting.
  - Data auditing. For FFY 2011, CMS will not expect certification or auditing of HEDIS or other measures. However, if there are current State mechanisms for accreditation, certification, and managed care external quality review reporting, or if the State validates its initial core set rates, we ask that you note these processes in the “Additional Notes on Measure” field in CARTS.
  - Reporting additional components of measures. CARTS provides States with the space needed to enter data for the components of the measures that are part of the initial core set. For example, the HEDIS Prenatal and Postpartum Care measure is composed of one rate for timeliness of prenatal care and another rate for postpartum care. Because the core set (measure #1) includes only the timeliness of prenatal care, CARTS will ask you only to report data on this particular rate. You may report the additional rate if you would like in the “Additional Notes on Measure” field in CARTS.
  - Reporting Electronic Health Record Incentive Program measures. For States reporting to CMS through CARTS on a core measure that is also an EHR incentive measure, we ask that you indicate whether any information was extracted from EHRs in the “Additional Notes on Measure” field in CARTS.
- Further assistance with CARTS. To obtain a CARTS user name and password, please contact Shambrekia Wise ([Shambrekia.Wise@cms.hhs.gov](mailto:Shambrekia.Wise@cms.hhs.gov)). For more information about using CARTS, contact Jeffrey Silverman ([Jeffrey.Silverman@cms.hhs.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Silverman@cms.hhs.gov)).

## Technical Assistance

To help States collect, report, and use the core measures to drive quality improvement at the State level, CMS offers technical assistance and analytic support. The overarching goals for providing technical assistance and analytic support are to increase the number of States consistently collecting and uniformly reporting the voluntary initial core measures set, and to help States understand how to use these data to improve the quality of health care for children. As part of the technical assistance effort, CMS will share promising practices for collecting the core measures with States. Please submit technical assistance requests specific to the initial core set of children's health care quality measures (Section IIA of CARTS) to:

[CMSCHIPRAQualityTA@cms.hhs.gov](mailto:CMSCHIPRAQualityTA@cms.hhs.gov).



### III. Technical Specifications for the Initial Core Set of Children's Health Care Quality Measures

This chapter presents the technical specifications for each measure of the initial core set of children's health care quality measures. Each specification includes a description of the measure and information about the eligible population, key definitions, data source(s), instructions for calculating the measure, and any other relevant measure information. These specifications represent the most applicable version available from the measure steward as of November 2011.

## Measure 1: Timeliness of Prenatal Care

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of Medicaid/CHIP deliveries of live births between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year that received a prenatal care visit in the first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	None specified
Continuous Enrollment	43 days prior to delivery through 56 days after delivery
Allowable Gap	No allowable gap during the continuous enrollment period
Anchor Date	Date of delivery
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	<p>Delivered a live birth on or between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year. Women who delivered in a birthing center should be included in this measure. Refer to Table 1.1 for codes to identify live births.</p> <p>Multiple births. Women who had two separate deliveries (different dates of service) between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year should be counted twice. Women who had multiple live births during one pregnancy should be counted once in the measure.</p>

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C. DEFINITIONS

Preterm*	A neonate whose birth occurs through the end of the last day of the 37th week (259th day) following the onset of the last menstrual period.
Post-term*	A neonate whose birth occurs from the beginning of the first day (295th day) of the 43rd week following the onset of the last menstrual period.
Start date of the last enrollment segment	For women with a gap in enrollment during pregnancy, the last enrollment segment is the enrollment start date during the pregnancy that is closest to the delivery date.

\* These definitions are from the Guidelines for Perinatal Care, Fifth Edition. American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

D. DATA SOURCE

D.1 - Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

Follow the first two steps below to identify the eligible population.

Step 1

Identify live births. Use Method A and Method B below to identify all women with a live birth between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year. Both methods must be used to identify the eligible population, but a woman only needs to be identified by one method to be included in the measure.

Method A

Codes listed identify a delivery and indicate the outcome of the delivery was a live birth. Women who are identified through the codes listed in Method A are automatically included in the eligible population and require no further verification of the outcome.

Denominator Criteria

Codes to Identify Live Births

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 650, V27.0, V27.2, V27.3, V27.5, V27.6, V30-V37\*, V39\*

\*These codes are from the infant’s records and are optional if infant and mother records are unable to be link.

Method B

Identify deliveries and verify live births. Codes in Table 1.1, step A, identify deliveries but do not indicate the outcome. Step B must be used to eliminate deliveries that did not result in a live birth.

Table 1.1. Codes to Identify Deliveries and Verify Live Births

Description	CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis	ICD-9-CM Procedure
Step A: Identify deliveries	59400, 59409, 59410, 59510, 59514, 59515, 59610, 59612, 59614, 59618, 59620, 59622	640.x1, 641.x1, 642.x1, 642.x2, 643.x1, 644.21, 645.x1, 646.x1, 646.x2, 647.x1, 647.x2, 648.x1, 648.x2, 649.x1, 649.x2, 651.x1, 652.x1, 653.x1, 654.x1, 654.x2, 655.x1, 656.01, 656.11, 656.21, 656.31, 656.51, 656.61, 656.71, 656.81, 656.91, 657.01, 658.x1, 659.x1, 660.x1, 661.x1, 662.x1, 663.x1, 664.x1, 665.x1, 665.x2, 666.x2, 667.x2, 668.x1, 668.x2, 669.x1, 669.x2, 670.02, 671.x1, 671.x2, 672.02, 673.x1, 673.x2, 674.x1, 674.x2, 675.x1, 675.x2, 676.x1, 676.x2, 678.x1, 679.x1, 679.x2	72.0-73.99, 74.0-74.2, 74.4, 74.99
Step B: Exclude deliveries not resulting in a live birth		630-637, 639, 656.4, 768.0, 768.1, V27.1, V27.4, V27.7	

Source: Refer to Tables PCC-A and B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Step 2

Identify continuous enrollment. For women identified in step 1, determine if enrollment was continuous between 43 days prior to delivery and 56 days after delivery, with no gaps.

## Numerator

A prenatal visit in the first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment, depending on the date of enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP and the gaps in enrollment during the pregnancy. Include only visits that occur while the woman was enrolled.

### Step 3

Determine enrollment status during the first trimester. Determine if women identified in step 2 were enrolled on or before 280 days prior to delivery (or estimated date of delivery [EDD]). For these women, go to step 4. For women not enrolled on or before 280 days prior to delivery (or EDD), who were therefore pregnant at the time of enrollment, proceed to step 6.

### Step 4

Determine continuous enrollment for the first trimester. Determine if women identified in step 3 were continuously enrolled during the first trimester (176–280 days prior to delivery [or EDD]) with no gaps in enrollment. For these women, use one of the four decision rules in Table 1.2 to determine if there was a prenatal visit during the first trimester.<sup>2</sup> For women who were not continuously enrolled during the first trimester, proceed to step 5.

### Step 5

For women who had a gap between 176 and 280 days before delivery, proceed to step 6.

### Step 6

For women identified in step 3 and step 5, determine the start date of the last enrollment segment.<sup>3</sup> For women not enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP on or before 280 days before delivery (or EDD) and for women who had a gap between 176 and 280 days before delivery (step 5), determine the start date of the last enrollment segment.

For women whose last enrollment started on or between 219 and 279 days before delivery, proceed to step 7. For women whose last enrollment started less than 219 days before delivery proceed to step 8.

### Step 7

Determine numerator compliance if enrollment started on or between 219 and 279 days before delivery. If the last enrollment segment started on or between

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<sup>2</sup> If the woman identified in step 3 was continuously enrolled for the first trimester (176–280 days before delivery with no gaps during this period), there is sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care in the first trimester. Table 1.2 must be used. Any enrollment gaps in the second and third trimesters are incidental.

<sup>3</sup> For women with a gap in enrollment during pregnancy, the last enrollment segment is the enrollment date during the pregnancy that is closest to the delivery date.

219 and 279 days before delivery, determine numerator compliance using the numerator criteria in Table 1.3 and find a visit between the last enrollment start date and 176 days before delivery.<sup>4</sup>

Step 8

Determine numerator compliance if enrollment started less than 219 days before delivery (i.e., between 219 days before delivery and the day of delivery). If the last enrollment segment started less than 219 days before delivery, determine numerator compliance using Table 1.3 numerator criteria for a visit within 42 days after enrollment.

Table 1.2. Markers for Early Prenatal Care Obtainable From Administrative Data

Decision Rule 1
Marker Event
Any prenatal care visit to an OB practitioner, a midwife or family practitioner or other primary care practitioner (PCP) with documentation of when prenatal care was initiated.
Administrative
Any one code: CPT: 59400*, 59425*, 59426*, 59510*, 59610*, 59618* CPT Category II: 0500F, 0501F, 0502F

\* Generally, these codes are used on the date of delivery, not the first date for OB care, so this code is useful only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated.

Source: Harvard Pilgrim Health Care

Decision Rule 2
Marker Event
Any visit to an OB practitioner or midwife with one of the following: Obstetric panel TORCH antibody panel Rubella antibody/titer with Rh incompatibility (ABO/Rh blood typing) Ultrasound (echocardiography) of pregnant uterus Pregnancy-related diagnosis code

<sup>4</sup> The 176 days before delivery includes the 42-day period after enrollment. For example, a woman who had a last enrollment segment 225 days before delivery would have until the end of the first trimester (176 days before delivery) instead of the 183 days before delivery under the 42-day criteria. Table 1.3 allows more flexibility for identifying prenatal care visits occurring later in the pregnancy.

Administrative		
<p>The woman must meet criteria in [Part A and (Part B or Part C)] or Part D.</p> <p>Part A: Any one code.                      CPT: 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99241-99245, 99500                      UB Revenue: 0514</p> <p>Part B: Any one code.                      CPT: 76801, 76805, 76811, 76813, 76815-76821, 76825-76828, 80055                      ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 640.x3, 641.x3, 642.x3, 643.x3, 644.x3, 645.x3, 646.x3, 647.x3, 648.x3, 649.x3, 651.x3, 652.x3, 653.x3, 654.x3, 655.x3, 656.x3, 657.x3, 658.x3, 659.x3, 678.x3, 679.x3, V22-V23, V28                      ICD-9-CM Procedure: 88.78</p>		
<p>Part C: One of the following.                      TORCH: A code for each of the four infections must be present for this component</p>	<p>Cytomegalovirus</p>	<p>CPT: 86644                      LOINC: 5121-9, 5122-7, 5124-3, 5125-0, 5126-8, 5127-6, 7851-9, 7852-7, 7853-5, 9513-3, 13225-8, 13949-3, 15377-5, 16714-8, 16715-5, 16716-3, 22239-8, 22241-4, 22244-8, 22246-3, 22247-1, 22249-7, 24119-0, 30325-5, 32170-3, 32791-6, 32835-1, 34403-6, 47307-4, 45326-6, 47363-7, 47430-4, 49539-0, 52976-8, 52984-2</p>
	<p>Herpes simplex</p>	<p>CPT: 86694, 86695, 86696                      LOINC: 5202-7, 5203-5, 5204-3, 5205-0, 5206-8, 5207-6, 5208-4, 5209-2, 5210-0, 7907-9, 7908-7, 7909-5, 7910-3, 7911-1, 7912-9, 7913-7, 9422-7, 10350-7, 13323-1, 13324-9, 13501-2, 13505-3, 14213-3, 16944-1, 16949-0, 16950-8, 16954-0, 16955-7, 16957-3, 16958-1, 17850-9, 17851-7, 19106-4, 21326-4, 21327-2, 22339-6, 22341-2, 22343-8, 24014-3, 25435-9, 25837-6, 25839-2, 26927-4, 27948-9, 30355-2, 31411-2, 32687-6, 32688-4, 32790-8, 32831-0, 32834-4, 32846-8, 33291-6, 34152-9, 34613-0, 36921-5, 40466-5, 40728-8, 40729-6, 41149-6, 41399-7, 42337-6, 42338-4, 43028-0, 43030-6, 43031-4, 43111-4, 43180-9, 44008-1, 44480-2, 44494-3, 44507-2, 45210-2, 47230-8, 48784-3, 49848-5, 50758-2, 51915-7, 51916-5, 52977-6, 52981-8, 53377-8, 53560-9, 57321-2</p>
<p>Part C: One of the following.                      TORCH: A code for each of the four infections must be present for this component</p>	<p>Rubella</p>	<p>CPT: 86762                      LOINC: 5330-6, 5331-4, 5332-2, 5333-0, 5334-8, 5335-5, 8013-5, 8014-3, 8015-0, 13279-5, 13280-3, 17550-5, 22496-4, 22497-2, 24116-6, 25298-1, 25420-1, 25514-1, 31616-6, 34421-8, 40667-8, 41763-4, 43810-1, 49107-6, 50694-9, 51931-4, 52986-7</p>

	Toxoplasma	CPT: 86777 LOINC: 5387-6, 5388-4, 5389-2, 5390-0, 5391-8, 8039-0, 8040-8, 11598-0, 12261-4, 12262-2, 13286-0, 17717-0, 21570-7, 22577-1, 22580-5, 22582-1, 22584-7, 23485-6, 23486-4, 23784-2, 24242-0, 25300-5, 25542-2, 33336-9, 34422-6, 35281-5, 35282-3, 40677-7, 40678-5, 40697-5, 40785-8, 40786-6, 41123-1, 41124-9, 42949-8, 47389-2, 47390-0, 56990-5, 56991-3
Marker Event		
Rubella/ABO/Rh: A code for Rubella and (ABO or Rh) must be present for this component	Rubella	CPT: 86762 LOINC: 5330-6, 5331-4, 5332-2, 5333-0, 5334-8, 5335-5, 8013-5, 8014-3, 8015-0, 13279-5, 13280-3, 17550-5, 22496-4, 22497-2, 24116-6, 25298-1, 25420-1, 25514-1, 31616-6, 34421-8, 40667-8, 41763-4, 43810-1, 49107-6, 50694-9, 51931-4, 52986-7
	ABO	CPT: 86900 LOINC: 883-9, 57743-7
	Rh	CPT: 86901 LOINC: 10331-7, 34961-3
	ABO and Rh	LOINC: 882-1, 884-7
Part D: Any one code. HCPCS: H1000-H1004, H1005*		
Decision Rule 3		
Marker Event		
Any visit to a family practitioner or other PCP with a pregnancy related ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code AND one of the following: Obstetric panel TORCH antibody panel Rubella antibody/titer with Rh incompatibility (ABO/Rh blood typing) Ultrasound of the pregnant uterus		
*When using a visit to a family practitioner or other PCP, it is necessary to determine that prenatal care was rendered and that the woman was not merely diagnosed as pregnant and referred to another practitioner for prenatal care.		
Administrative		
The woman must meet criteria in Part A and (Part B or Part C). Part A: Any CPT or UB revenue code with a ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code: (CPT with ICD-9-CM) or (UB with ICD-9-CM). The ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code must be on the same claim as the CPT or UB revenue code. Alternatively, an HCPCS code does not require a diagnosis code.		

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<p>CPT: 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99241-99245, 99500</p> <p>HCPCS: H1000-H1004, H1005*</p> <p>UB Revenue: 0514</p> <p>ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 640.x3, 641.x3, 642.x3, 643.x3, 644.x3, 645.x3, 646.x3, 647.x3, 648.x3, 649.x3, 651.x3, 652.x3, 653.x3, 654.x3, 655.x3, 656.x3, 657.x3, 658.x3, 659.x3, 678.x3, 679.x3, V22-V23, V28</p> <p>Part B: Any one code.</p> <p>CPT: 76801, 76805, 76811, 76813, 76815-76821, 76825-76828, 80055</p> <p>ICD-9-CM Procedure: 88.78</p>		
<p>Part C: One of the following.</p> <p>TORCH: A code for each of the four infections must be present for this component</p>	<p>Cytomegalovirus</p>	<p>CPT: 86644</p> <p>LOINC: 5121-9, 5122-7, 5124-3, 5125-0, 5126-8, 5127-6, 7851-9, 7852-7, 7853-5, 9513-3, 13225-8, 13949-3, 15377-5, 16714-8, 16715-5, 16716-3, 22239-8, 22241-4, 22244-8, 22246-3, 22247-1, 22249-7, 24119-0, 30325-5, 32170-3, 32791-6, 32835-1, 34403-6, 47307-4, 45326-6, 47363-7, 47430-4, 49539-0, 52976-8, 52984-2</p>
	<p>Herpes simplex</p>	<p>CPT: 86694, 86695, 86696</p> <p>LOINC: 5202-7, 5203-5, 5204-3, 5205-0, 5206-8, 5207-6, 5208-4, 5209-2, 5210-0, 7907-9, 7908-7, 7909-5, 7910-3, 7911-1, 7912-9, 7913-7, 9422-7, 10350-7, 13323-1, 13324-9, 13501-2, 13505-3, 14213-3, 16944-1, 16949-0, 16950-8, 16954-0, 16955-7, 16957-3, 16958-1, 17850-9, 17851-7, 19106-4, 21326-4, 21327-2, 22339-6, 22341-2, 22343-8, 24014-3, 25435-9, 25837-6, 25839-2, 26927-4, 27948-9, 30355-2, 31411-2, 32687-6, 32688-4, 32790-8, 32831-0, 32834-4, 32846-8, 33291-6, 34152-9, 34613-0, 36921-5, 40466-5, 40728-8, 40729-6, 41149-6, 41399-7, 42337-6, 42338-4, 43028-0, 43030-6, 43031-4, 43111-4, 43180-9, 44008-1, 44480-2, 44494-3, 44507-2, 45210-2, 47230-8, 48784-3, 49848-5, 50758-2, 51915-7, 51916-5, 52977-6, 52981-8, 53377-8, 53560-9, 57321-2</p>
	<p>Rubella</p>	<p>CPT: 86762</p> <p>LOINC: 5330-6, 5331-4, 5332-2, 5333-0, 5334-8, 5335-5, 8013-5, 8014-3, 8015-0, 13279-5, 13280-3, 17550-5, 22496-4, 22497-2, 24116-6, 25298-1, 25420-1, 25514-1, 31616-6, 34421-8, 40667-8, 41763-4, 43810-1, 49107-6, 50694-9, 51931-4, 52986-7</p>
	<p>Toxoplasma</p>	<p>CPT: 86777</p> <p>LOINC: 5387-6, 5388-4, 5389-2, 5390-0, 5391-8, 8039-0, 8040-8, 11598-0, 12261-4, 12262-2, 13286-0, 17717-0, 21570-7, 22577-1, 22580-5, 22582-1, 22584-7, 23485-6, 23486-4, 23784-2, 24242-0, 25300-5, 25542-2, 33336-9, 34422-6, 35281-5, 35282-3, 40677-7, 40678-5, 40697-5, 40785-8, 40786-6, 41123-1, 41124-9, 42949-8, 47389-2, 47390-0, 56990-5, 56991-3</p>

Rubella/ABO/Rh: A code for Rubella and (ABO or Rh) must be present for this component	Rubella	CPT: 86762 LOINC: 5330-6, 5331-4, 5332-2, 5333-0, 5334-8, 5335-5, 8013-5, 8014-3, 8015-0, 13279-5, 13280-3, 17550-5, 22496-4, 22497-2, 24116-6, 25298-1, 25420-1, 25514-1, 31616-6, 34421-8, 40667-8, 41763-4, 43810-1, 49107-6, 50694-9, 51931-4, 52986-7
	ABO	CPT: 86900 LOINC: 883-9, 57743-7
	Rh	CPT: 86901 LOINC: 10331-7, 34961-3
	ABO and Rh	LOINC: 882-1, 884-7
*H1005 is a code that indicates bundled services and is useful only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated.		
Decision Rule 4		
Marker Event		
Any visit to a family practitioner or other PCP with diagnosis-based evidence of prenatal care in the form of a documented last menstrual period (LMP) or EDD with either a completed obstetric history or risk assessment and counseling/education.		
Administrative		
The woman must meet criteria in (Part A and Part B) or Part C. Part A: Any one code. CPT: 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99241-99245, 99500 UB Revenue: 0514 Part B: Any internal organization code for LMP or EDD with an obstetrical history Any internal organization code for LMP or EDD with risk assessment and counseling/education Part C: Any one code. HCPCS: H1000-H1004, H1005*		

\*H1005 is a code that indicates bundled services and is useful only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated.

Source: Refer to Table PCC-C in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Table 1.3. Markers for Prenatal Care Obtainable From Administrative Data

Marker Event
Any visit to an OB/GYN, family practitioner or other PCP with either an ultrasound or a principal diagnosis of pregnancy.
Administrative
The woman must meet criteria in Part A or (Part B and Part C). Part A: Any one code. CPT: 59400*, 59425*, 59426*, 59510*, 59610*, 59618* HCPCS: H1000-H1004, H1005**

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CPT Category II: 0500F, 0501F, 0502F

Part B: Any one code.

CPT: 76801, 76805, 76811, 76813, 76815-76821, 76825-76828

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 640.x3, 641.x3, 642.x3, 643.x3, 644.x3, 645.x3, 646.x3, 647.x3, 648.x3, 649.x3, 651.x3, 652.x3, 653.x3, 654.x3, 655.x3, 656.x3, 657.x3, 658.x3, 659.x3, 678.x3, 679.x3, V22-V23, V28

ICD-9-CM Procedure: 88.78

Part C: Any one code.

CPT: 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99241-99245, 99500

UB Revenue: 0514

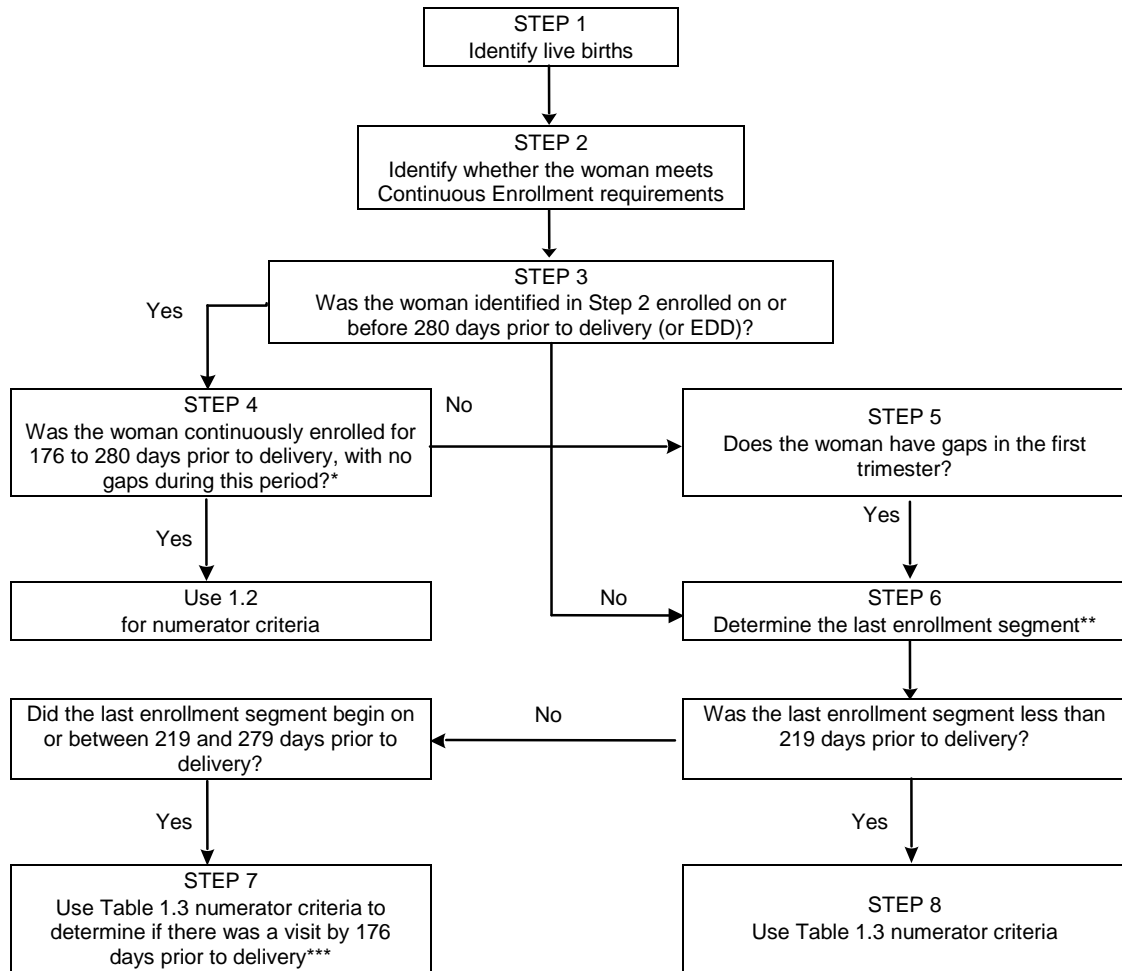
Note: If using an ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code from Part B with a CPT or UB revenue code from Part C, the ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code must be on the same claim as the CPT or UB revenue code.

\* Generally, these codes are used on the date of delivery, not the first date for OB care, so this code is useful only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated.

\*\* H1005 is a code that indicates bundled services and is useful only if the claim form indicates when prenatal care was initiated.

Source: Harvard Pilgrim Health Care; refer to Table PCC-D in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Timeliness of Prenatal Care Numerator



\* If the woman identified in step 3 was continuously enrolled for the first trimester (176–280 days before delivery), there is no need to look for gaps occurring during other times in the pregnancy. Use the criteria in Table 1.2 to determine numerator compliance. For example, if a woman was enrolled during the first trimester, 176–280 days before delivery with a gap between the 125–150 days before delivery, the Table 1.2 first trimester criteria for numerator compliance must still be met. The gap and last enrollment segment are incidental because the woman meets the first trimester enrollment test.

\*\* See the definition of last enrollment segment.

\*\*\*The 176 days before delivery includes the 42-day period following enrollment. For example, a woman who had a last enrollment segment 225 days before delivery has until the end of the first trimester (176 days before delivery), instead of the 183 days before delivery under the 42-day criteria. Table 1.3 also has greater flexibility to identify a prenatal care visit.

## D.2 - Hybrid Data Specifications

## Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population.

## Numerator

A prenatal visit in the first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment, depending on the date of enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP and gaps in enrollment during the pregnancy. Include only visits that occurred while the woman was enrolled.

## Administrative Data

Refer to Administrative Data Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data.

## Medical Records

Prenatal care visit to an OB/GYN practitioner or midwife, family practitioner or other PCP. For visits to a family practitioner or PCP, a diagnosis of pregnancy must be present. Documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating the date when the prenatal care visit occurred, and evidence of one of the following:

A basic physical obstetrical examination that includes auscultation for fetal heart tone, or pelvic exam with obstetric observations, or measurement of fundus height (a standardized prenatal flow sheet may be used)

Evidence that a prenatal care procedure was performed, such as:

- Screening test in the form of an obstetric panel (e.g., hematocrit, differential white blood cell [WBC] count, platelet count, hepatitis B surface antigen, rubella antibody, syphilis test, RBC antibody screen, Rh[D] and ABO blood typing), or
- TORCH antibody panel alone or
- A rubella antibody test/titer with an Rh incompatibility (ABO/Rh) blood typing, or
- Echography of a pregnant uterus
- Documentation of LMP or EDD in conjunction with either of the following:
- Prenatal risk assessment and counseling/education, or
- Complete obstetrical history

Note: For women whose last enrollment segment was after 219 days prior to delivery (i.e., between 219 days prior to delivery and the day of delivery), count documentation of a visit to an OB/GYN, family practitioner or other PCP with a principal diagnosis of pregnancy.

## E. ADDITIONAL NOTES

When counting prenatal visits, include visits with physician assistants, nurse practitioners, midwives and registered nurses if a physician co-signature is present, if required by State law.

Services that occur over multiple visits count toward this measure as long as all services are within the time frame established in the measure. Ultrasound and lab results alone should

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not be considered a visit; they must be linked to an office visit with an appropriate practitioner in order to count for this measure.

A pap test alone does not count as a prenatal care visit for the administrative and hybrid specification of the Timeliness of Prenatal Care rate, but is acceptable for the Postpartum Care rate. A colposcopy alone is not numerator compliant.

The intent is that a visit is with a PCP or OB/GYN. Ancillary services (lab, ultrasound) may be delivered by an ancillary provider.

## Measure 2: Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of Medicaid/CHIP deliveries between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year that received the following number of expected prenatal visits.

- <21 percent of expected visits
- 21 percent–40 percent of expected visits
- 41 percent–60 percent of expected visits
- 61 percent–80 percent of expected visits
- ≥81 percent of expected visits

This measure uses the same denominator as the Timeliness of Prenatal Care measure.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	None specified
Continuous Enrollment	43 days prior to delivery through 56 days after delivery
Allowable Gap	No allowable gap during the continuous enrollment period
Anchor Date	Date of delivery
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	<p>Delivered a live birth on or between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year. Women who delivered in a birthing center should be included in this measure. Refer to Table 1.1 for codes to identify live births.</p> <p>Multiple births. Women who had two separate deliveries (different dates of service) between November 6 of the year prior to the measurement year and November 5 of the measurement year should be counted twice. Women who had multiple live births during one pregnancy should be counted once in the measure</p> <p>Women for whom a prenatal visit is not indicated should be excluded. These exclusions are indicated by a dash (–) in Table 2.1</p>

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## C. DATA SOURCE

### C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The Eligible Population

Numerator

#### Step 1

Identify the delivery date using hospital discharge data.

#### Step 2

Identify the date when the woman enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP and determine the stage of pregnancy at time of enrollment. If the woman has gaps in enrollment during pregnancy, use the last enrollment segment to determine continuous enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP. For women with a gap in enrollment any time during pregnancy (including a gap in the first trimester), the last enrollment segment is the enrollment start date during the pregnancy that is closest to the delivery date.

Use the following approach (or an equivalent method) to calculate the stage of pregnancy at time of enrollment. If gestational age is not available, assume a gestational age of 280 days (40 weeks).

- Convert gestational age into days.
- Subtract gestational age (in days) from the date of delivery (step 1).
- Subtract the date obtained above from the date when the woman enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP to determine the stage of pregnancy at time of enrollment.
- Divide the numbers of days the woman was pregnant at enrollment (step 3) by 30. Round the resulting number according to the .5 rule to a whole number.
- For example, delivery date is August 8, 2010; gestational age is 33 weeks; date of enrollment is May 6, 2010. Given these variables, the process is:
  - Gestational age in days is 231 days (33 weeks x 7 days/week).
  - Date of delivery – gestational age (in days) is December 22, 2009 (August 8, 2009 – 231 days).
  - Date when the woman enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP– date obtained in Step 2 is 135 days (May 6, 2010 – December 22, 2009).
  - Month in which prenatal care began is 4.5 months (135 days/30 days) and then round up to 5 months using the 0.5 rule.
  - This woman's stage of pregnancy at time of enrollment is 5 months.

#### Step 3

Use Table 2.1 to find the number of recommended prenatal visits by gestational age and stage of pregnancy at time of enrollment per the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). The chart subtracts the number of



missed visits prior to the date the woman enrolled from the number of recommended visits for a given gestational age.

ACOG recommends that women with an uncomplicated pregnancy receive visits every 4 weeks for the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, every 2–3 weeks until 36 weeks of pregnancy, and weekly thereafter. For example, ACOG recommends 14 visits for a 40-week pregnancy. If the woman enrolled during her fourth month (3 missed visits prior to enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP), the expected number of visits is  $14 - 3 = 11$ .

For deliveries with a gestational age <28 weeks or >42 weeks, calculate the expected number of prenatal care visits using the date when the woman enrolled and ACOG's recommended schedule of visits. For example, if gestational age is 26 weeks and the woman enrolled during her second month of pregnancy, the expected number of prenatal care visits is 5 (6 expected visits [1 visit every 4 weeks or 6 visits in 24 weeks], less 1 visit missed in the first month).

If gestational age is 43 weeks and the woman enrolled during her third month of pregnancy, the expected number of prenatal care visits is 15 (14 expected visits for a 40-week gestation plus 1 visit each additional week [17 total expected prenatal care visits], less 2 visits missed in the first and second months).

#### Step 4

Identify the number of prenatal care visits the woman received during the course of her pregnancy and while enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP using claims and encounter data. Use Table 1.2 to identify prenatal visits that occurred during the first trimester. Any of the four rules presented in the table may be used to search for evidence of prenatal care; a woman's record only needs to satisfy one rule.

Use Table 1.3 to identify prenatal visits that occurred during the second and third trimester. Visits that occur on the date of delivery and meet the prenatal visit criteria count toward the measure.

Count as a single visit, a HCPCS code that falls on the same date of service as a CPT or UB Revenue code. Using Table 1.2, Decision Rule 2 as an example, count as a single visit, HCPCS H1004, CPT 99201 and ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code 651.03 that fall on the same date of service.

If the woman had a gap in enrollment, count only the visits received during the last enrollment segment.

#### Step 5

Calculate the ratio of observed visits (step 4) over expected visits (step 3).

#### Step 6

Report each woman in the appropriate category.

- <21 percent
- 21 percent–40 percent
- 41 percent–60 percent

- 61 percent–80 percent
- ≥81 percent of expected visits

#### Note

Ultrasound and lab results alone should not be considered a visit; they must be linked to an office visit with an appropriate practitioner in order to count for this measure.

### C.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

#### Denominator

A systematic sample of women drawn from the eligible population. If this measure and the Prenatal and Postpartum Care measure are collected, the same systematic sample must be used for both.

#### Numerator

Women who had an unduplicated count of the number of expected visits that was <21 percent, 21 percent–40 percent, 41 percent–60 percent, 61 percent–80 percent or ≥81 percent of the number of expected visits, adjusted for the month of pregnancy at time of enrollment and gestational age. The visits may be identified through either administrative data or medical record review.

The numerator is calculated retroactively from date of delivery or EDD.

#### Administrative Data

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data.

#### Medical Records

Use the medical record documentation requirements in the Prenatal and Postpartum Care measure to identify prenatal visits that occur during the first, second and third trimesters.

Identify gestational age at birth from the hospital record (e.g., admission write-ups, histories and physicals, discharge summaries or labor and delivery records) or birth certificate. Gestational age is the number of completed weeks that elapsed between the first day of the last normal menstrual period and the date of delivery. If gestational age is not available, assume a gestational age of 280 days (40 weeks).

Methods recommended to determine gestational age are as follows.

- Physician ascertainment using ultrasound or Dubowitz assessment.
- LMP calculation (date of LMP – date of delivery) ÷ 7.

If gestational age is recorded or calculated in fractions of a week, round down to the lower whole number.

For visits after 219 days prior to delivery, count any documentation of a visit to an OB/GYN practitioner or midwife, family practitioner or other PCP with a principal diagnosis of pregnancy.

D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

This measure is based on deliveries. Women who have multiple deliveries from a single pregnancy should be counted once. Include each pregnancy for women who have multiple deliveries from different pregnancies.

When counting prenatal visits, include visits with physician assistants, nurse practitioners, midwives and registered nurses if a physician co signature is present, if required by State law.

If both Prenatal and Postpartum Care and Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care for reporting are collected using the Hybrid Method, the same sample for collection must be used. If the Hybrid Method is used, a combination of administrative data and medical record review may not be used to identify prenatal care visits for an individual in the denominator. For example, for one woman, two prenatal care visits identified through administrative data and another three visits identified through medical record review (for a total of five prenatal care visits) may not be counted for one woman, even if each visit shows a different date of service.

Table 2.1. Month of Pregnancy Woman Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP\*

Gestational Age in Weeks	0-1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month	7th month	8th month
28	6	5	4	3	1	1	-	-
29	6	5	4	3	1	1	-	-
30	7	6	5	4	2	1	1	-
31	7	6	5	4	2	1	1	-
32	8	7	6	5	3	2	1	-
33	8	7	6	5	3	2	1	-
34	9	8	7	6	4	3	2	1
35	9	8	7	6	4	3	2	1
36	10	9	8	7	5	4	3	1
37	11	10	9	8	6	5	4	2
38	12	11	10	9	7	6	5	3
39	13	12	11	10	8	7	6	4
40	14	13	12	11	9	8	7	5
41	15	14	13	12	10	9	8	6
42	16	15	14	13	11	10	9	7

\*Women who enroll during their 9th month of pregnancy would not be eligible for this measure, given the continuous enrollment criterion of 43 days prior to delivery through 56 days after delivery.

Source: Guidelines for Perinatal Care, Fifth Edition. American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Source: Refer to Table FPC-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

## Measure 3: Percentage of Live Births Weighing Less Than 2,500 Grams

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (National Center for Health Statistics)

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of live births that weighed less than 2,500 grams in the State during the reporting period.

Guidance for Reporting: The denominator should include the number of Medicaid and CHIP resident live births in the State for the measurement period regardless of the length of enrollment for women with these births.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Deliveries where principal source of payment for delivery is Medicaid and CHIP.

### C. DATA SOURCE

State vital records

Numerator

Number of resident live births less than 2,500 grams with Medicaid and/or CHIP payer source

Denominator

Number of resident live births in the State in the reporting period with Medicaid and/or CHIP payer source

Units

Report as a Percentage

## Measure 4: Cesarean Rate for Nulliparous Singleton Vertex

(Also known as Cesarean rate for low-risk first birth women)

California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of women that had a cesarean section among women with first live singleton births (also known as nulliparous term singleton vertex [NTSV] births) at 37 weeks of gestation or later.

This measure identifies the portion of cesarean births that has the most variation among practitioners, hospitals, regions, and States and focuses attention on the proportion of cesarean births affected by elective medical practices such as induction and early labor admission. Furthermore, management of the first labor directly impacts the remainder of the woman's reproductive life especially given the current high rate of repeat cesarean births. This measure is used in Healthy People 2010 (Objective 16.9a, USDHHS, 2000) and previously received endorsement from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists: Task Force on Cesarean Delivery, 2000).

Guidance for Reporting: No risk adjustment is planned or required for purposes of reporting this measure.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Medicaid and CHIP Births

### C. DATA SOURCE

Vital Records (Birth Certificate) either alone or merged with discharge diagnosis data set (see below)

Numerator

The proportion of the denominator that had a cesarean birth

Denominator

Live births at or beyond 37 (37.0) weeks gestation to women that are having their first delivery and are singleton (no twins or beyond) and are vertex presentation (no breech or transverse positions). Parameters are available in administrative data sets.

#### C.1 – Discharge Data Set Specifications

Numerator

Those in the denominator with a Cesarean Delivery

Denominator

Parity=0

Fetal Presentation= Vertex or cephalic

Gestational age at delivery  $\geq$  37.0

Plurality (number of fetuses) =1 (i.e. a singleton)

#### C.2 – Patient Discharge Data Set (ICD9)

Primary Cesarean Delivery Rate (IQI 33) methodology below uses patient discharge data (ICD9), and can be used as a start but lacks the ability to identify parity=0 (i.e. first pregnancy). This is the most important risk factor for initial cesarean birth. This data is found in the birth certificate (vital stats) data and may be linked to the discharge data files. It is easier to use vital records (see above) as is done in many States and by NCHS.

##### Numerator

Number of cesarean deliveries, identified by DRG, or by ICD-9-CM procedure codes if they are reported without a 7491 hysterectomy procedure.

##### Cesarean delivery DRGs:

370 cesarean section w cc

371 cesarean section w/o cc

##### ICD-9-CM cesarean delivery procedure codes:

740 classical c-section

741 low cervical c-section

742 extraperitoneal c-sect

744 cesarean section nec

7499 cesarean section nos

##### Exclusions

##### Icd-9-cm procedure codes:

7491 hysterotomy to termin pg

##### Denominator

All deliveries.

##### All delivery DRGs:

370 CESAREAN SECTION W CC

371 CESAREAN SECTION W/O CC

372 VAGINAL DELIVERY W COMPL

373 VAG DELIVERY W/O COMPL

374 VAG DELIV W STERIL OR DC

375 VAG DELIV W OTH OR PROC

## Exclusions:

Patients with abnormal presentation, preterm delivery, fetal death, multiple gestation diagnosis codes, breech procedure codes, or a previous Cesarean delivery diagnosis in any diagnosis field.

ICD-9-CM abnormal presentation, preterm, fetal death and multiple gestation diagnosis codes:

65130 TWINS W FETAL LOSS-UNSP  
65131 TWINS W FETAL LOSS-DEL  
65133 TWINS W FETAL LOSS-ANTE  
65140 TRIPLETS W FET LOSS-UNSP  
65141 TRIPLETS W FET LOSS-DEL  
65143 TRIPLETS W FET LOSS-ANTE  
65150 QUADS W FETAL LOSS-UNSP  
65151 QUADS W FETAL LOSS-DEL  
65153 QUADS W FETAL LOSS-ANTE  
65160 MULT GES W FET LOSS-UNSP  
65161 MULT GES W FET LOSS-DEL  
65163 MULT GES W FET LOSS-ANTE  
65180 MULTI GESTAT NEC-UNSPEC  
65181 MULTI GESTAT NEC-DELIVER  
65183 MULTI GEST NEC-ANTEPART  
65190 MULTI GESTAT NOS-UNSPEC  
65191 MULT GESTATION NOS-DELIV  
65193 MULTI GEST NOS-ANTEPART  
65220 BREECH PRESENTAT-UNSPEC  
65221 BREECH PRESENTAT-DELIVER  
65223 BREECH PRESENT-ANTEPART  
66960 BREECH EXTR NOS-UNSPEC  
66961 BREECH EXTR NOS-DELIVER  
65230 TRANSV/OBLIQ LIE-UNSPEC  
65231 TRANSVER/OBLIQ LIE-DELIV  
65233 TRANSV/OBLIQ LIE-ANTEPAR  
65240 FACE/BROW PRESENT-UNSPEC  
65241 FACE/BROW PRESENT-DELIV  
65243 FACE/BROW PRES-ANTEPART  
65260 MULT GEST MALPRESEN-UNSP

65261 MULT GEST MALPRES-DELIV  
65263 MULT GES MALPRES-ANTEPAR  
64420 EARLY ONSET DELIV-UNSPEC  
64421 EARLY ONSET DELIVERY-DEL  
65640 INTRAUTERINE DEATH-UNSP  
65641 INTRAUTER DEATH-DELIVER  
65643 INTRAUTER DEATH-ANTEPART  
V271 DELIVER-SINGLE STILLBORN  
V273 DEL-TWINS, 1 NB, 1 SB  
V274 DELIVER-TWINS, BOTH SB  
V276 DEL-MULT BRTH, SOME LIVE  
V277 DEL-MULT BIRTH, ALL SB  
65100 TWIN PREGNANCY-UNSPEC  
65101 TWIN PREGNANCY-DELIVERED  
65103 TWIN PREGNANCY-ANTEPART  
65110 TRIPLET PREGNANCY-UNSPEC  
65111 TRIPLET PREGNANCY-DELIV  
65113 TRIPLET PREG-ANTEPARTUM  
65120 QUADRUPLET PREG-UNSPEC  
65121 QUADRUPLET PREG-DELIVER  
65123 QUADRUPLET PREG-ANTEPART  
66050 LOCKED TWINS-UNSPECIFIED  
66051 LOCKED TWINS-DELIVERED  
66053 LOCKED TWINS-ANTEPARTUM  
66230 DELAY DEL 2ND TWIN-UNSP  
66231 DELAY DEL 2ND TWIN-DELIV  
66233 DELAY DEL 2 TWIN-ANTEPAR  
7615 MULT PREGNANCY AFF NB  
V272 DELIVER-TWINS, BOTH LIVE  
V275 DEL-MULT BIRTH, ALL LIVE  
ICD-9-CM breech procedure codes:  
7251 PART BRCH EXTRAC W FORCP  
7252 PART BREECH EXTRACT NEC  
7253 TOT BRCH EXTRAC W FORCEP  
7254 TOT BREECH EXTRAC NEC



ICD-9-CM previous cesarean delivery diagnosis codes:

65420 PREV C-SECT NOS-UNSPEC

65421 PREV C-SECT NOS-DELIVER

65423 PREV C-SECT NOS-ANTEPART

Risk Adjustment (Maternal Age)

Maternal age is a significant risk factor for primary cesarean rates with a continuous effect from age 19 through age 45 in both hospital level data and national data sets (Main, 2000; Menacker, 2005; Main, 2006).

Main DM, Main EK, Moore DH. The relationship between maternal age and uterine dysfunction: a continuous effect throughout reproductive life. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2000 Jun;182(6):1312-20.

Main EK, Moore D, Farrell B, Schimmel LD, Altman RJ, Abrahams C, Bliss MC, Polivy L, Sterling J. Is there a useful cesarean birth measure? Assessment of the nulliparous term singleton vertex cesarean birth rate as a tool for obstetric quality improvement. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2006; 194:1644-51.

Menacker F. Trends in cesarean rates for first births and repeat cesarean rates for low-risk women: United States, 1990-2003. *Nat Vital Stat Rep* 2005; 54(4): 1-5.

## Measure 5: Childhood Immunization Status

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children that turned age 2 during the measurement year and had four diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis (DTaP); three polio (IPV); one measles, mumps and rubella (MMR); three H influenza type B (HiB); three hepatitis B (Hep B), one chicken pox (VZV); four pneumococcal conjugate (PCV); two hepatitis A (Hep A); two or three rotavirus (RV); and two influenza (flu) vaccines by their second birthday. The measure calculates a rate for each vaccine and nine separate combination rates.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- States should report a separate rate for each vaccine, as well as 9 combination rates.
- When no sampling methods are involved, claims or registry data may be used together or alone, to obtain immunization records for the entire eligible population (all Medicaid and CHIP-enrolled children who turned 2 years old during the reporting year).
- If the State uses the hybrid method in which immunization data are obtained for a sample of the eligible population, any immunizations missing from claims or registry data must be sought from medical records.
- For States reporting an initial core set measure that is also an Electronic Health Record (EHR) Incentive Program measure, please indicate whether any information was extracted from electronic health records. Please report this information in the "Other Comments on Measure" field in CARTS.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Children who turn 2 years old during the measurement year.
Continuous enrollment	12 months prior to the child's second birthday.
Allowable gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the 12 months prior to the child's second birthday. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not continuously enrolled).
Anchor date	Enrolled on the child's second birthday.
Benefit	Medical
Event/diagnosis	None.

## C. DATA SOURCE

### C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

#### Denominator

The eligible population

#### Numerators

For MMR, Hep B, VZV and Hep A, count any of the following:

- Evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine, or
- Documented history of the illness, or
- A seropositive test result for each antigen

For DTaP, IPV, HiB, pneumococcal conjugate, rotavirus and influenza, count only:

- Evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine.

For combination vaccinations that require more than one antigen (i.e., DTaP and MMR), evidence of all the antigens must be found

#### DTaP

At least four DTaP vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday. Do not count a vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth.

#### IPV

At least three IPV vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday. IPV administered prior to 42 days after birth cannot be counted.

#### MMR

At least one MMR vaccination, with a date of service falling on or before the child's second birthday.

#### HiB

At least three HiB vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday. HiB administered prior to 42 days after birth cannot be counted.

#### Hep B

At least three Hep B vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday.

#### VZV

At least one VZV vaccination, with a date of service falling on or before the child's second birthday.

#### PCV

At least four PCV vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday. Do not count a vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth.

Hep A

Two Hep A vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday.

RV

The child must receive the required number of RV vaccinations on different dates of service on or before the second birthday. Do not count a vaccination administered prior to 42 days after birth. The following vaccine combinations are compliant:

- Two doses of the two-dose vaccine, or
- One dose of the two-dose vaccine and two doses of the three-dose vaccine, or
- Three doses of the three-dose vaccine.

The vaccines are identified by different CPT codes (Table 5.2).

Influenza

Two influenza vaccinations, with different dates of service on or before the child's second birthday. Do not count a vaccination administered prior to six months (180 days) after birth.

Combination rates

Calculate the following rates for Combination 2–Combination 10.

Table 5.1. Combination Vaccinations for Childhood Immunization Status

Combination	DTaP	IPV	MMR	HiB	Hep B	VZV	PCV	Hep A	RV	Influenza
Combination 2	x	X	x	x	x	x				
Combination 3	x	X	x	x	x	x	x			
Combination 4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Combination 5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Combination 6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Combination 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Combination 8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Combination 9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Combination 10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Refer to HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Table 5.2. Codes to Identify Childhood Immunizations

Immunization	CPT	HCPCS	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis*	ICD-9-CM Procedure
DTaP	90698, 90700, 90721, 90723			99.39
IPV	90698, 90713, 90723			99.41
MMR	90707, 90710			99.48
Measles and rubella	90708			
Measles	90705		055	99.45
Mumps	90704		072	99.46
Rubella	90706		056	99.47
HiB	90645-90648, 90698, 90721, 90748			
Hepatitis B**	90723, 90740, 90744, 90747, 90748	G0010	070.2, 070.3, V02.61	
VZV	90710, 90716		052, 053	
Pneumococcal conjugate	90669, 90670	G0009		
Hepatitis A	90633		070.0, 070.1	
Rotavirus (two dose schedule)	90681			
Rotavirus (three dose schedule)	90680			
Influenza	90655, 90657, 90661, 90662	G0008		99.52

\* ICD-9-CM Diagnosis codes indicate evidence of disease.

\*\* The two-dose Hep B antigen Recombivax is recommended for children between ages 11 and 14 only and is not included in this table.

Source: Refer to Table CIS-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Exclusion (optional)

Children who had a contraindication for a specific vaccine may be excluded from the denominator for all antigen rates and the combination rates. The denominator for all rates must be the same. Contraindicated children may only be excluded if the administrative data do not indicate that the contraindicated immunization was rendered. The exclusion must have occurred by the second birthday. Exclusions should be looked for as far back as possible in the child's history and the codes in Table 5.3 should be used to identify allowable exclusions.

Table 5.3. Codes to Identify Exclusions

Immunization	Description	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
Any particular vaccine	Anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components	999.4
DTaP	Encephalopathy	323.51 with (E948.4 or E948.5 or E948.6)
	Progressive neurologic disorder, including infantile spasm, uncontrolled epilepsy	
IPV	Anaphylactic reaction to streptomycin, polymyxin B or neomycin	
MMR, VZV and influenza	Immunodeficiency, including genetic (congenital) immunodeficiency syndromes	279
	HIV disease; asymptomatic HIV	042, V08
	Cancer of lymphoreticular or histiocytic tissue	200-202
	Multiple myeloma	203
	Leukemia	204-208
	Anaphylactic reaction to neomycin	
Hepatitis B	Anaphylactic reaction to common baker's yeast	

Source: Refer to Table CIS-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

## C.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

### Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population for each product line.

### Numerators

For MMR, Hep B, VZV, and Hep A, count any of the following.

- Evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine, or
- Documented history of the illness, or
- A seropositive test result

For DTaP, HiB, IPV, PCV, RV, and influenza, count only:

- Evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine.

For combination vaccinations that require more than one antigen (i.e., DTaP and MMR), evidence of all the antigens must be found.

### Administrative

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data.

### Medical Record

For immunization evidence obtained from the medical record, children may be counted where there is evidence that the antigen was rendered from one of the following.

- A note indicating the name of the specific antigen and the date of the immunization, or
- A certificate of immunization prepared by an authorized health care provider or agency including the specific dates and types of immunizations administered.

For documented history of illness or a seropositive test result, a note indicating the date of the event, which must have occurred by the child's second birthday, must be found.

Notes in the medical record indicating that the child received the immunization "at delivery" or "in the hospital" may be counted toward the numerator. This applies only to immunizations that do not have minimum age restrictions (e.g., before 42 days after birth). A note that the "child is up to date" with all immunizations but which does not list the dates of all immunizations and the names of the immunization agents does not constitute sufficient evidence of immunization for HEDIS reporting.

Immunizations documented using a generic header or "DTaP/DTP/DT" can be counted as evidence of DTaP. The burden to substantiate the DTaP antigen is excessive compared to a risk associated with data integrity.

For rotavirus, if documentation does not indicate whether the two-dose schedule or three-dose schedule was used, assume a three-dose schedule and find evidence that three doses were administered.

### Exclusion (Optional)

Refer to Administrative Specification for exclusion criteria. The exclusion must have occurred by the child's second birthday.

#### D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

This measure follows the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) guidelines for immunizations. HEDIS implements changes to the guidelines (e.g., new vaccine recommendations) after three years, to account for the measure's look-back period and to allow the industry time to adapt to new guidelines.



## Measure 6: Adolescent Immunization Status

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of adolescents that turned 13 years old during the measurement year and had one dose of meningococcal vaccine and one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) or one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids vaccine (Td) by their 13th birthday. The measure calculates a rate for each vaccine and one combination rate.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- When no sampling methods are involved, claims or registry data may be used together or alone, to obtain immunization records for the entire eligible population (all Medicaid and CHIP-enrolled adolescents who turned 13 years old during the reporting year).
- If the State uses the hybrid method in which immunization data are obtained for a sample of the eligible population, any immunizations missing from claims or registry data must be sought from medical records.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Adolescents who turn 13 years old during the measurement year
Continuous enrollment	12 months prior to the child's 13th birthday
Allowable gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the 12 months prior to the 13th birthday. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child whose coverage lapses for 2 months (60 days) is not continuously enrolled
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	None

### C. DATA SOURCE

#### C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

##### Denominator

The eligible population.

##### Numerators

For meningococcal and Tdap or Td, count only evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine.

- Meningococcal: One meningococcal conjugate or meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine on or between the child's 11th and 13th birthdays.

- Tdap/Td: One tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) or one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids vaccine (Td) on or between the child’s 10th and 13th birthdays.
- Combination 1 (Meningococcal, Tdap/Td): Children who received one meningococcal vaccine on or between their 11th and 13th birthday and one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) or one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids vaccine (Td) on or between the child’s 10th and 13th birthdays.

Table 6.1. Codes to Identify Adolescent Immunizations

Immunization	CPT	ICD-9-CM Procedure
Meningococcal	90733, 90734	
Tdap	90715	99.39
Td	90714, 90718	
Tetanus	90703	99.38
Diphtheria	90719	99.36

Source: Refer to Table IMA-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Exclusion (optional)

Adolescents who had a contraindication for a specific vaccine may be excluded from the denominator for all antigen rates and the combination rate. The denominator for all rates must be the same. Contraindicated adolescents may be excluded only where the administrative data do not indicate that the contraindicated immunization was rendered.

The exclusion must have occurred by the child’s 13th birthday. Exclusions should be looked for as far back as possible in the child’s history and the codes in Table 6.2 should be used to identify exclusions.

Table 6.2. Codes to Identify Exclusions

Immunization	Description	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
Any particular vaccine	Anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components	999.4

Source: Refer to Table IMA-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

C.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population.

Numerators

For meningococcal conjugate or polysaccharide and Tdap or Td, count only the evidence of the antigen or combination vaccine.

#### Administrative

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data

#### Medical Record

For immunization information obtained from the medical record, children may be counted where there is evidence that the antigen was rendered from:

- A note indicating the name of the specific antigen and the date of the immunization, or
- A certificate of immunization prepared by an authorized health care provider or agency, including the specific dates and types of immunizations administered.

#### Exclusion (optional)

Refer to Administrative Specification for exclusion criteria. The exclusion must have occurred by the child's 13th birthday.

#### D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

NCQA follows the CDC and ACIP guidelines for immunizations. HEDIS implements the guidelines after three years to account for the measure's look-back period and to allow the industry time to adapt to the new guidelines.

## Measure 7: Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children and Adolescents: Body Mass Index Assessment for Children/Adolescents

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 3 to 17 that had an outpatient visit with a PCP or OB/GYN and whose weight is classified based on body mass index (BMI) percentile for age and gender.

Because BMI norms for youth vary with age and gender, this measure evaluates whether BMI percentile is assessed rather than an absolute BMI value.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- Only the BMI percentile component is included in the initial core set measure; the physical activity/nutrition counseling measure components are not included in the measure.
- The eligible population (denominator) for this measure includes children ages 3 to 17 who have an outpatient visit and meet the continuous enrollment criteria.
- A BMI percentile is included in the numerator count if the specified documentation is present, regardless of the primary intent of the visit. A BMI without percentile is not acceptable for inclusion in the numerator count.
- For States reporting an initial core set measure that is also an Electronic Health Record (EHR) Incentive Program measure, please indicate whether any information was extracted from electronic health records. Please report this information in the "Other Comments on Measure" field in CARTS.

### B. DEFINITIONS

BMI	Body mass index. A statistical measure of the weight of a person scaled according to height.
BMI Percentile	The percentile ranking based on the CDC's BMI-for-age growth charts, which indicates the relative position of the patient's BMI number among others of the same sex and age.

C. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	3 to 17 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year. Report two age stratifications and a total for each of the three indicators. - 3 to 11 years - 12 to 17 years - Total - The total is the sum of the two age stratifications.
Continuous Enrollment	The measurement year.
Allowable Gap	No more than one gap in continuous enrollment of up to 45 days during the measurement year. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor Date	December 31 of the measurement year
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	An outpatient visit (Table WCC-A) with a PCP or an OB/GYN during the measurement year

Table 7.1. Codes to Identify Outpatient Visits

CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis	UB Revenue
99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99217-99220, 99241-99245, 99341-99345, 99347-99350, 99381-99387, 99391-99397, 99401-99404, 99411, 99412, 99420, 99429, 99455, 99456	V20.2, V70.0, V70.3, V70.5, V70.6, V70.8, V70.9	051x, 0520-0523, 0526-0529, 0982, 0983

Source: Refer to Table WCC-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

D. DATA SOURCE

D.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population

Numerator

BMI percentile (Table 7.2) during the measurement year.

Table 7.2. Codes to Identify BMI Percentile

Description	CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis	HCPCS
BMI Percentile		V85.5	

Source: Refer to Table WCC-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Exclusions (optional)

Children who have a diagnosis of pregnancy during the measurement year.

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: Pregnancy 630-679, V22, V23, V28

D.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population for the Total age band (Ages 3 to 17). The Total sample is stratified by age to report rates for ages 3 to 11 and ages 12 to 17.

Numerator

BMI percentile during the measurement year as identified by administrative data or medical record review.

Administrative

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data.

Medical Record

Documentation must include a note indicating the date on which the BMI percentile was documented and evidence of either of the following.

- BMI percentile, or
- BMI percentile plotted on age-growth chart

For children who are younger than 15 years old on the date of service, only evidence of the BMI percentile or BMI percentile plotted on an age-growth chart meets criteria. A BMI value is not acceptable for this age range.

For adolescents ages 16 to 17 on the date of service, documentation of a BMI value expressed as kg/m<sup>2</sup> is acceptable.

Exclusions (optional)

Refer to the Administrative Data Specification for exclusion criteria. Exclusionary evidence in the medical record must include a note indicating a diagnosis of pregnancy. The diagnosis must have occurred during the measurement year.

E. ADDITIONAL NOTES

The following notations or examples of documentation do not count as numerator compliant:

- Notation of height and weight only
- BMI or BMI percentile noted before or after the measurement year

A child-reported BMI may be used if it is part of a disease management system or obtained by a provider or clinician while taking the patient's history.

Services may be rendered during a visit other than a well-child visit. These services count if the specified documentation is present, regardless of the primary intent of the visit.

## Measure 8: Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life

Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI) and National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool in the 12 months preceding their first, second, or third birthday.

Guidance for Reporting: The entire measure specification was updated based on input from the measure stewards. The revised measure specification aligns the anchor date (child's birthday) with the continuous enrollment period and measurement period, and clarifies sampling and reporting by age group. This measure includes three age-specific indicators assessing whether children are screened by their first, second or third birthdays.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Children who turn 1, 2, or 3 years of age between January 1 and December 31 of the measurement year.
Continuous Enrollment	Children who are enrolled continuously for 12 months prior to the child's 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , or 3 <sup>rd</sup> birthday.
Allowable Gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the measurement year. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the beneficiary may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a beneficiary whose coverage lapses for 2 months or 60 days is not considered continuously enrolled).
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	None

### C. DATA SOURCE

#### C.1 – Administrative Specifications

##### Denominator

Denominator 1: The children in the eligible population who turned 1 during the measurement year.

Denominator 2: The children in the eligible population who turned 2 during the measurement year.

Denominator 3: The children in the eligible population who turned 3 during the measurement year.



Denominator 4: All children in the eligible population who turned 1, 2, or 3 during the measurement year, i.e., the sum of denominators 1, 2, and 3.

#### Numerators

The numerators identify children who were screened for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized tool. National recommendations call for children to be screened three times in the first three years of life. The measure is based on three, age-specific indicators.

Numerator 1: Children in Denominator 1 who had a claim with CPT code 96110 by their first birthday

Numerator 2: Children in Denominator 2 who had a claim with CPT code 96110 after their first and before or on their second birthdays

Numerator 3: Children in Denominator 3 who had a claim with CPT code 96110 after their second and before or on their third birthdays

Numerator 4: Children in the entire eligible population who had claim with CPT code 96110 in the 12 months preceding their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday (the sum of numerators 1, 2 and 3).

Claims data: CPT code 96110 (Developmental testing, with interpretation and report)

Important Note about Appropriate Use of Claims Data: This measure is anchored to standardized tools that meet four criteria specified below in the paragraph beginning with “Tools must meet the following criteria.” States who have policies clarifying that standardized tools meeting this criterion must be used to bill for 96110 should be able to report using claims data.

Claims NOT Included in This Measure: It is important to note that modified 96110 claims [e.g. modifiers added to claim indicating standardized screening for a specific domain of development (e.g. social emotional screening via the ASQ-SE, autism screening)] should not be included as this measure is anchored to recommendations focused on global developmental screening using tools that focus on identifying risk for developmental, behavioral and social delays.

#### C.2 – Medical Record Specifications

##### Denominator

A systematic sample of 411 drawn from the eligible population stratified by age.

Denominator 1: 137 children from the sample who turned 1 during the measurement year.

Denominator 2: 137 children from the sample who turned 2 during the measurement year.

Denominator 3: 137 children from the sample who turned 3 during the measurement year.

Denominator 4: The entire sample of 411 children.

### Numerators

Numerator 1: Children in Denominator 1 who had screening for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool that was documented by their first birthday

Numerator 2: Children in Denominator 2 who had screening for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool that was documented after their first and before or on their second birthday

Numerator 3: Children in Denominator 3 who had screening for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool that was documented after their second and before or on their third birthday

Numerator 4: Children in Denominator 4 who had screening for risk of developmental, behavioral, and social delays using a standardized screening tool that was documented in the 12 months preceding their first, second or third birthday (the sum of numerators 1, 2 and 3).

Documentation in the medical record must include all of the following:

- A note indicating the date on which the test was performed, and
- The standardized tool used (see below), and
- Evidence of a screening result or screening score

Tools must meet the following criteria:

1. Developmental domains: The following domains must be included in the standardized developmental screening tool: motor, language, cognitive, and social-emotional.
2. Established Reliability: Reliability scores of approximately 0.70 or above.
3. Established Findings Regarding the Validity: Validity scores for the tool must be approximately 0.70 or above. Measures of validity must be conducted on a significant number of children and using an appropriate standardized developmental or social-emotional assessment instrument(s).
4. Established Sensitivity/Specificity: Sensitivity and specificity scores of approximately 0.70 or above.

Current recommended tools that meet these criteria:

- Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) - 2 months to 5 years
- Ages and Stages Questionnaire - 3rd Edition (ASQ-3)
- Battelle Developmental Inventory Screening Tool (BDI-ST) – Birth to 95 months
- Bayley Infant Neuro-developmental Screen (BINS) - 3 months to 2 years
- Brigance Screens-II – Birth to 90 months
- Child Development Inventory (CDI) - 18 months to 6 years
- Infant Development Inventory – Birth to 18 months
- Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS) – Birth to 8 years
- Parent's Evaluation of Developmental Status - Developmental Milestones (PEDS-DM)

Tools NOT Included in This Measure: It is important to note that standardized tools specifically focused on one domain of development [e.g. child's socio-emotional development (ASQ-SE) or autism (M-CHAT)] are not included in the list above as this measure is anchored to recommendations related to global developmental screening using tools that identify risk for developmental, behavioral and social delays.

#### D. EXCLUSIONS

None

#### E. CALCULATION ALGORITHM

Step 1:

Determine the denominators.

From the total denominator, sort into three age cohorts: children who turned one, two or three years of age between January 1 and December 31 of the measurement year.

Step 2:

Determine the numerators.

For each age cohort, and for the total, identify children who had a screening for developmental, behavioral, and social delays performed by their birthday as found through claims data or documented in the medical chart.

Claims Data:

Children for whom a claim of 96110 was submitted for services in the 12 months preceding their birthday.

Medical Record:

Children who had documentation in the medical record of developmental screening using a standardized, validated tool in the 12 months preceding their birthday.

Documentation must include a note indicating the standardized tool that was used, the date of screening, and evidence that the tool was completed and scored.

Step 3:

Calculate the age-specific indicators (ages 1 to 3) by dividing the age-specific numerator by the age-specific denominator and multiplying by 100 to get a percentage.

Step 4:

Create the overall measure of screening based on the age-specific numerators and denominators.

Total Numerator: Numerator 1 + Numerator 2 + Numerator 3

Total Denominator: Denominator 1 + Denominator 2 + Denominator 3

Sampling Methodology

If administrative data are used, the entire eligible population is used for the denominator. If using the hybrid method (administrative plus medical record data sources), a systematic sample can be drawn of 411, with 137 in each age group.

#### F. OPTIONAL AGE-SPECIFIC OVERSAMPLING FOR THE DENOMINATOR

A sample of 411 will provide sufficient statistical power for States reporting a State-wide developmental screening rate for children ages 1 to 3. With the smaller age-specific samples, the confidence intervals around the age-specific rates will be larger. Because States will want to use this measure to improve screening rates, age-specific rates may help states to target their efforts. Some states may wish to augment the sample in order to monitor screening rates for a particular age group; compare screening rates for a particular age group with that in other states; or look within an age group at subgroups, defined by race/ethnicity, geographic region, or language. For these applications, the age-specific sample of 137 may be insufficient, and the State may need a larger sample to obtain statistically meaningful results. The size of the sample required depends on the use of the data, so consultation with a statistician is recommended. The following instructions guide the development of an oversample.

The eligible population, from which the original sample was drawn, should be stratified by age, and the age-specific sample drawn from within each stratum. To oversample for any age group, the State should return to the original listing of eligible children in that age group, and continue adding children to the sample until the larger sample is complete. However, in order to maintain consistency of reporting and avoid having to weight the age groups to calculate the total, the State should only include the first 137 children sampled in the age-specific and total rates reported to CMS.

## Measure 9: Chlamydia Screening

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of women ages 16 to 20 that were identified as sexually active and had at least one test for Chlamydia during the measurement year.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- For HEDIS, this measure has 3 reportable rates—ages 16 to 20 and 21 to 24 cohorts and a total (ages 16 to 24). For reporting of the initial core set measure, include the rate for ages 16 to 20 only.
- For States reporting an initial core set measure that is also an Electronic Health Record (EHR) Incentive Program measure, please indicate whether any information was extracted from electronic health records. Please report this information in the “Other Comments on Measure” field in CARTS.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Women ages 16 to 20 as of December 31 of the measurement year.
Continuous Enrollment	The measurement year
Allowable Gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the measurement year. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the woman may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a woman whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor Date	December 31 of the measurement year
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	Sexually active. Two methods identify sexually active women: pharmacy data and claim/encounter data. Both methods must be used to identify the eligible population; however, a woman only needs to be identified in one method to be eligible for the measure.  Pharmacy data. Women who were dispensed prescription contraceptives during the measurement year (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1. Prescriptions to Identify Contraceptives

Description	Prescription	
Contraceptives	desogestrel-ethinyl estradiol	ethinyl estradiol-norgestimate
	drospirenone-ethinyl estradiol	ethinyl estradiol-norgestrel
	estradiol-medroxyprogesterone	etonogestrel
	ethinyl estradiol-ethynodiol	levonorgestrel
	ethinyl estradiol-etonogestrel	medroxyprogesterone
	ethinyl estradiol-levonorgestrel	mestranol-norethindrone
	ethinyl estradiol-norelgestromin	norethindrone
	ethinyl estradiol-norethindrone	
Diaphragm	Diaphragm	
Spermicide	nonxynol 9	

Note: A comprehensive list of medications and NDC codes can be found at <http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/1274/Default.aspx>.

Claim/encounter data. Women who had at least one encounter during the measurement year with any code in Table 9.2. 15, 2010.

Source: Refer to Table CHL-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Table 9.2. Codes to Identify Sexually Active Women

Description	Codes
CPT	11975-11977, 57022, 57170, 58300, 58301, 58600, 58605, 58611, 58615, 58970, 58974, 58976, 59000, 59001, 59012, 59015, 59020, 59025, 59030, 59050, 59051, 59070, 59072, 59074, 59076, 59100, 59120, 59121, 59130, 59135, 59136, 59140, 59150, 59151, 59160, 59200, 59300, 59320, 59325, 59350, 59400, 59409, 59410, 59412, 59414, 59425, 59426, 59430, 59510, 59514, 59515, 59525, 59610, 59612, 59614, 59618, 59620, 59622, 59812, 59820, 59821, 59830, 59840, 59841, 59850-59852, 59855-59857, 59866, 59870, 59871, 59897, 59898, 59899, 76801, 76805, 76811, 76813, 76815-76821, 76825-76828, 76941, 76945-76946, 80055, 81025, 82105, 82106, 82143, 82731, 83632, 83661-83664, 84163, 84702-84704, 86592, 86593, 86631-86632, 87110, 87164, 87166, 87270, 87320, 87490-87492, 87590-87592, 87620-87622, 87660, 87808, 87810, 87850, 88141-88143, 88147, 88148, 88150, 88152-88155, 88164-88167, 88174-88175, 88235, 88267, 88269
HCPCS	G0101, G0123, G0124, G0141, G0143-G0145, G0147, G0148, H1000, H1001, H1003-H1005, P3000, P3001, Q0091, S0199, S4981, S8055
ICD-9-CM Diagnosis	042, 054.10, 054.11, 054.12, 054.19, 078.11, 078.88, 079.4, 079.51-079.53, 079.88, 079.98, 091-097, 098.0, 098.10, 098.11, 098.15-098.19, 098.2, 098.30, 098.31, 098.35-098.8, 099, 131, 339.82, 614, 615, 622.3, 623.4, 626.7, 628, 630-679, 795.0, 795.1, 796.7, 996.32, V01.6, V02.7, V02.8, V08, V15.7, V22-V28, V45.5, V61.5-V61.7, V69.2, V72.3, V72.4, V73.81, V73.88, V73.98, V74.5, V76.2

Description	Codes
ICD-9-CM Procedure	69.01, 69.02, 69.51, 69.52, 69.7, 72-75, 88.78, 97.24, 97.71, 97.73
UB Revenue	0112, 0122, 0132, 0142, 0152, 0720-0722, 0724, 0729, 0923, 0925
LOINC	557-9, 560-3, 660-1, 688-2, 690-8, 691-6, 692-4, 693-2, 698-1, 1832-5, 1834-1, 2106-3, 2107-1, 2110-5, 2111-3, 2112-1, 2113-9, 2114-7, 2115-4, 2118-8, 2119-6, 4993-2, 5028-6, 5291-0, 5292-8, 5392-6, 5393-4, 5394-2, 6349-5, 6354-5, 6355-2, 6356-0, 6357-8, 6487-3, 6488-1, 6489-9, 6510-2, 6511-0, 6514-4, 6516-9, 6561-5, 6562-3, 7975-6, 8041-6, 10524-7, 10705-2, 11083-3, 11084-1, 11481-9, 11597-2, 12222-6, 12223-4, 14463-4, 14464-2, 14467-5, 14470-9, 14471-7, 14474-1, 14499-8, 14500-3, 14502-9, 14503-7, 14504-5, 14506-0, 14509-4, 14510-2, 14513-6, 15019-3, 16280-0, 16600-9, 16601-7, 17398-9, 17399-7, 17400-3, 17401-1, 17402-9, 17403-7, 17404-5, 17405-2, 17406-0, 17407-8, 17408-6, 17409-4, 17410-2, 17411-0, 17412-8, 17723-8, 17724-6, 17725-3, 17726-1, 17727-9, 17728-7, 17729-5, 18500-9, 19080-1, 19171-8, 19176-7, 19177-5, 19180-9, 19762-4, 19764-0, 19765-7, 19766-5, 19774-9, 20403-2, 20404-0, 20415-6, 20507-0, 20508-8, 20994-0, 21189-6, 21190-4, 21191-2, 21192-0, 21198-7, 21414-8, 21415-5, 21416-3, 21440-3, 21441-1, 21613-5, 22461-8, 22462-6, 22587-0, 22590-4, 22592-0, 22594-6, 23838-6, 24110-9, 24111-7, 24312-1, 25372-4, 25373-2, 26009-1, 29311-8, 30167-1, 31147-2, 31771-9, 31772-7, 31775-0, 31777-6, 31905-3, 31906-1, 31993-9, 32198-4, 32199-2, 32705-6, 33717-0, 33773-3, 34147-9, 34382-2, 34493-7, 34656-9, 34670-0, 34718-7, 35457-1, 36902-5, 36903-3, 38372-9, 40679-3, 40680-1, 41273-4, 41274-2, 42316-0, 42481-2, 42931-6, 43304-5, 43305-2, 43403-5, 43404-3, 43406-8, 43798-8, 44543-7, 44544-5, 44546-0, 44547-8, 44549-4, 44550-2, 44806-8, 44807-6, 45067-6, 45068-4, 45069-2, 45070-0, 45074-2, 45076-7, 45078-3, 45080-9, 45084-1, 45091-6, 45095-7, 45098-1, 45100-5, 45327-4, 45331-6, 45332-4, 46731-6, 46989-0, 47211-8, 47212-6, 47236-5, 47237-3, 47238-1, 47387-6, 47527-7, 47528-5, 48030-1, 48039-2, 48560-7, 48781-9, 49096-1, 49246-2, 49318-9, 49891-5, 49896-4, 50387-0, 50388-8, 50690-7, 51838-1, 51839-9, 53605-2, 53762-1, 53879-3, 53925-4, 53926-2, 53927-0, 55299-2, 55869-2, 55870-0, 56497-1, 57032-5

Source: Refer to Table CHL-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

C. DATA SOURCE

C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population

Numerator

At least one Chlamydia test during the measurement year as documented through administrative data. A woman is counted as having had a test if she had a claim/ encounter with a service date during the measurement year with one or more of the codes in

Table 9.3. Codes to Identify Chlamydia Screening

CPT	LOINC
87110, 87270, 87320, 87490-87492 87810	557-9, 560-3, 4993-2, 6349-5, 6354-5, 6355-2, 6356-0, 6357-8, 14463-4, 14464-2, 14467-5, 14470-9, 14471-7, 14474-1, 14509-4, 14510-2, 14513-6, 16600-9, 16601-7, 21189-6, 21190-4, 21191-2, 21192-0, 21613-5, 23838-6, 31771-9, 31772-7, 31775-0, 31777-6, 36902-5, 36903-3, 42931-6, 43304-5, 43404-3, 43406-8, 44806-8, 44807-6, 45067-6, 45068-4, 45069-2, 45070-0, 45074-2, 45076-7, 45078-3, 45080-9, 45084-1, 45091-6, 45095-7, 45098-1, 45100-5, 47211-8, 47212-6, 49096-1, 50387-0, 53925-4, 53926-2

Source: Refer to Table CHL-C in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Exclusion (optional)

Women who had a pregnancy test during the measurement year, followed within seven days (inclusive) by either a prescription for isotretinoin (Accutane) or an x-ray. This exclusion does not apply to women who qualify for the denominator based on services other than the pregnancy test alone. Refer to Table 9.4 and Table 9.5 to identify exclusions.

Table 9.4. Codes to Identify Exclusions

Description	CPT	UB Revenue	LOINC
Pregnancy test	81025, 84702, 84703	0925	2106-3, 2107-1, 2110-5, 2111-3, 2112-1, 2113-9, 2114-7, 2115-4, 2118-8, 2119-6, 19080-1, 19180-9, 20415-6, 20994-0, 21198-7, 25372-4, 25373-2, 34670-0, 55869-2, 55870-0, 56497-1
WITH			
Diagnostic radiology	70010-76499	032x	

Source: Refer to Table CHL-D in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Table 9.5. Medications to Identify Exclusions

Description	Prescription
Retinoid	isotretinoin

Source: Refer to Table CHL-E in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Source: An NDC list for isotretinoin will be available on <http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/1274/Default.aspx> by November 15, 2010.



## Measure 10: Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children that turned 15 months old during the measurement year and had the following number of well-child visits with a primary care practitioner (PCP) during their first 15 months of life:

- No well-child visits
- One well-child visit
- Two well-child visits
- Three well-child visits
- Four well-child visits
- Five well-child visits
- Six or more well-child visits

Guidance for Reporting: A PCP is defined as a physician or nonphysician (e.g., nurse practitioner, physician assistant) who offers primary care medical services. Licensed practical nurses and registered nurses are not considered PCPs.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	15 months old during the measurement year
Continuous Enrollment	31 days to 15 months of age. Calculate 31 days of age by adding 31 days to the child's date of birth. Calculate the 15-month birthday as the child's first birthday plus 90 days. For example, a child born on January 9, 2009, and included in the rate of "six or more well-child visits" must have had six well-child visits by April 9, 2010
Allowable Gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the continuous enrollment period. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP enrollee for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor Date	Day the child turns 15 months old
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	None

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C. DATA SOURCE

C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population

Numerators

Seven separate numerators are calculated, corresponding to the number of children who received 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more well-child visits with a PCP during their first 15 months of life.

The well-child visit must occur with a PCP, but the PCP does not have to be the practitioner assigned to the child. A child who had a claim/encounter with a code listed in Table 10.1 is considered to have received a well-child visit.

Table 10.1. Codes to Identify Well-Child Visits

CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
99381, 99382, 99391, 99392, 99432, 99461	V20.2, V20.3, V70.0, V70.3, V70.5, V70.6, V70.8, V70.9

Source: Refer to Table W15-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

C.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population for the Medicaid/CHIP product lines.

Numerator

Seven separate numerators are calculated, corresponding to the number of children who received 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more well-child visits with a PCP during their first 15 months of life.

The well-child visit must occur with a PCP.

Administrative Data

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from administrative data

Medical Records

Documentation from the medical record must include a note indicating a visit with a PCP, the date when the well-child visit occurred and evidence of all of the following.

- A health and developmental history (physical and mental)
- A physical exam
- Health education/anticipatory guidance

Do not include services rendered during an inpatient or emergency department (ED) visit.

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Preventive services may be rendered on visits other than well-child visits. Well-child preventive services count toward the measure, regardless of the primary intent of the visit, but services that are specific to an acute or chronic condition do not count toward the measure.

Services that occur over multiple visits may be counted, as long as all services occur in the time frame specified by the measure.

#### D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

This measure is based on the CMS and American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines for Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) visits. Refer to the American Academy of Pediatrics Guidelines for Health Supervision at <http://www.aap.org> and Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children and Adolescents (published by the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health) at <http://www.Brightfutures.org> for more detailed information on what constitutes a well-child visit.

## Measure 11: Well-Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Years of Life

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 3 to 6 that had one or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner (PCP) during the measurement year.

Guidance for Reporting: A PCP is defined as a physician or nonphysician (e.g., nurse practitioner, physician assistant) who offers primary care medical services. Licensed practical nurses and registered nurses are not considered PCPs.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	3 to 6 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year
Continuous Enrollment	The measurement year.
Allowable Gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the continuous enrollment period. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP enrollee for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor Date	Date of delivery
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	None

### C. DATA SOURCE

#### C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population

Numerator

At least one well-child visit with a PCP during the measurement year.

The well-child visit must occur with a PCP, but the PCP does not have to be the practitioner assigned to the child. A child who had a claim/encounter with a code listed in Table 11.1 is considered to have received a well-child visit.

Table 11.1. Codes to Identify Well-Child Visits

CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
99382, 99383, 99392, 99393	V20.2, V70.0, V70.3, V70.5, V70.6, V70.8, V70.9

Source: Refer to Table W34-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

## C.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

### Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population.

### Numerator

At least one well-child visit with a PCP during the measurement year. The PCP does not have to be the practitioner assigned to the child.

### Administrative Data

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data.

### Medical Records

Documentation must include a note indicating a visit to a PCP, the date when the well-child visit occurred and evidence of all of the following:

- A health and developmental history (physical and mental)
- A physical exam
- Health education/anticipatory guidance

Do not include services rendered during an inpatient or ED visit.

Preventive services may be rendered on visits other than well-child visits. Well-child preventive services count toward the measure, regardless of the primary intent of the visit, but services that are specific to an acute or chronic condition do not count toward the measure.

Visits to school-based clinics with practitioners who are considered PCPs may be counted if documentation of a well-child exam is available. The PCP does not have to be assigned to the child.

Services that occur over multiple visits may be counted, as long as all services occur in the time frame specified by the measure.

## D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

This measure is based on the CMS and American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines for EPSDT visits. Refer to the American Academy of Pediatrics Guidelines for Health Supervision at <http://www.aap.org> and Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children and Adolescents (published by the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health) at <http://www.Brightfutures.org> for more detailed information on what constitutes a well-child visit.

## Measure 12: Adolescent Well-Care Visits

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of enrolled adolescents ages 12 to 21 that had at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a primary care practitioner (PCP) or an obstetric/gynecologic (OB/GYN) practitioner during the measurement year.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- A PCP is defined as a physician or nonphysician (e.g., nurse practitioner, physician assistant) who offers primary care medical services. Licensed practical nurses and registered nurses are not considered PCPs.
- An OB/GYN practitioner is defined as (1) physicians certified as obstetricians or gynecologists by the American Medical Specialties Board of Obstetrics or Gynecology or the American Osteopathic Association; or, if not certified, who successfully completed an accredited program of graduate medical or osteopathic education in obstetrics and gynecology, and (2) certified nurse midwives and nurse practitioners who deliver prenatal care services in a specialty setting (under the direction of an OB/GYN certified or accredited provider).

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Ages	12 to 21 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year.
Continuous enrollment	The measurement year.
Allowable gap	Adolescents who have had no more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the measurement year. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP enrollee for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the adolescent may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., an adolescent whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor date	December 31 of the measurement year.
Benefit	Medical.
Event/diagnosis	None.

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C. DATA SOURCE

C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population.

Numerator

At least one comprehensive well-care visit with a PCP or an OB/GYN practitioner during the measurement year.

The PCP does not have to be assigned to the adolescent. Adolescents who had a claim/encounter with a code listed in Table 12.1 are considered to have received a comprehensive well-care visit.

Table 12.1. Codes to Identify Adolescent Well-Care Visits

CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
99383-99385, 99393-99395	V20.2, V70.0, V70.3, V70.5, V70.6, V70.8, V70.9

Source: Refer to Table AWC-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

C.2 – Hybrid Data Specifications

Denominator

A systematic sample drawn from the eligible population.

Numerator

Administrative Data

Refer to Administrative Specification to identify positive numerator hits from the administrative data.

Medical Records

Documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating a visit to a PCP or OB/GYN practitioner, the date when the well-care visit occurred and evidence of all of the following.

- A health and developmental history (physical and mental)
- A physical exam
- Health education/anticipatory guidance
- Do not include services rendered during an inpatient or ED visit.

Preventive services may be rendered on visits other than well-child visits. Well-child preventive services count toward the measure, regardless of the primary intent of the visit, but services that are specific to an acute or chronic condition do not count toward the measure.

Visits to school-based clinics with practitioners who are considered PCPs may be counted if documentation that a well-care exam occurred is available in the medical

record or administrative system in the time frame specified by the measure. The PCP does not have to be assigned to the adolescent.

Services that occur over multiple visits may be counted, as long as all services occur in the time frame specified by the measure.

#### D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

This measure is based on the CMS and American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines for EPSDT visits. Refer to the American Academy of Pediatrics Guidelines for Health Supervision at <http://www.aap.org> and Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children and Adolescents (published by the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health) at <http://www.Brightfutures.org> for more detailed information on what constitutes a well-care visit.



## Measure 13: Percentage of Eligibles That Received Preventive Dental Services

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of individuals ages 1 to 20 eligible for Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs (that is, individuals eligible to receive EPSDT services) that received preventive dental services.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- This measure includes one rate for individuals ages 1 to 20.
- Listed below are key differences between the initial core set measure and the CMS 416 Annual EPSDT Participation Report:
  - The submission date for FFY 2011 reporting of the initial core set of measures is March 1, 2012 while the CMS 416 Report is due April 1, 2012.
  - The eligible population for Measure 13 includes individuals ages 1 to 20 that are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs. The eligible population for the CMS 416 Report is the same; however, the CMS 416 Report also includes individuals ages 0 to 1 years eligible for EPSDT services.
- Services included are those provided within the Federal fiscal year measurement period.
- The anchor date for the 90 consecutive days of enrollment must be within the Federal fiscal year measurement period.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Individuals ages 1 to 20
Continuous Enrollment	Eligible for EPSDT services for at least 90 Continuous Days

### C. DEFINITIONS

Unduplicated	An individual may only be counted once for each line of data.
--------------	---

### D. DATA SOURCE

#### D.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

##### Numerator

The unduplicated number of individuals receiving at least one preventive dental service by or under the supervision of a dentist as defined by HCPCS codes D1000 - D1999 (CDT codes D1000 - D1999).

#### Denominator

The total unduplicated number of individuals ages 1 to 20 that have been continuously enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs for at least 90 days and are eligible to receive EPSDT services.

Services may be provided under both fee-for-service and managed care arrangements and through any other private health plans that contract with the State

#### Exclusions

Do not include in this count the following groups of individuals:

- Medically needy individuals ages 1 to 20 if you do not provide EPSDT services for the medically needy population;
- Individuals eligible for Medicaid only under a §1115 waiver as part of an expanded population for which the full complement of EPSDT services is not available;
- Undocumented aliens who are eligible only for emergency Medicaid services;
- Groups of individuals ages 1 to 20 who are eligible only for limited services as part of their Medicaid eligibility (for example, pregnancy-related services).

## Measure 14: Children and Adolescent Access to Primary Care Practitioners (PCP)

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 12 months to 19 years that had a visit with a PCP, including four separate percentages:

- Children ages 12 to 24 months and 25 months to 6 years that had a visit with a PCP during the measurement year
- Children ages 7 to 11 years and adolescents 12 to 19 years that had a visit with a PCP during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year

Guidance for Reporting: A PCP is defined as a physician or nonphysician (e.g., nurse practitioner, physician assistant) who offers primary care medical services. Licensed practical nurses and registered nurses are not considered PCPs.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	<p>12 months to 19 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year. Report four age stratifications.</p> <p>12 to 24 months old as of December 31 of the measurement year. Include all children who are at least 12 months old but younger than 25 months old during the measurement year (i.e., born on or between December 31, 2009, and December 1, 2008).</p> <p>25 months to 6 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year. Include all children who are at least 2 years and 31 days old but not older than 6 years during the measurement year (i.e., born on or between November 30, 2008, and January 1, 2004).</p> <p>7 to 11 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year.</p> <p>12 to 19 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year.</p>
Continuous Enrollment	<p>For ages 12 to 24 months, ages 25 months to 6 years: The measurement year.</p> <p>For ages 7 to 11 years, ages 12 to 19 years: The measurement year and the year prior to the measurement year.</p>

Allowable gap	<p>For ages 12 to 24 months, ages 25 months to 6 years: No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the measurement year.</p> <p>For ages 7 to 11 years, ages 12 to 19 years: No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during each year of continuous enrollment.</p> <p>To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child/adolescent may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child/adolescent whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled) during each year of continuous enrollment.</p>
Anchor date	December 31 of the measurement year.
Benefit	Medical

C. DATA SOURCE

C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population.

Numerators

For ages 12 to 24 months, ages 25 months to 6 years: One or more visits with a PCP during the measurement year.

For ages 7 to 11 years, ages 12 to 19 years: One or more visits with a PCP during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year.

The following children/adolescents should be counted: those that had an ambulatory or preventive care visit to any PCP, with a CPT or ICD-9-CM code listed in Table 14.1. Exclude specialist visits.

Table 14.1. Codes to Identify Ambulatory or Preventive Care Visits

Description	CPT	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
Office or other outpatient services	99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99241-99245	
Home services	99341-99345, 99347-99350	
Preventive medicine	99381-99385, 99391-99395, 99401-99404, 99411-99412, 99420, 99429	
General medical examination		V20.2, V70.0, V70.3, V70.5, V70.6, V70.8, V70.9

Source: Refer to Table CAP-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

## Measure 15: Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 2 to 18 that were diagnosed with pharyngitis, dispensed an antibiotic, and received a group A streptococcus (strep) test for the episode.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- If a State does not collect Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC), States may use only the CPT codes to identify group A streptococcus tests conducted.
- For States reporting an initial core set measure that is also an Electronic Health Record (EHR) Incentive Program measure, please indicate whether any information was extracted from electronic health records. Please report this information in the “Other Comments on Measure” field in CARTS.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Ages	Children 2 years old as of July 1 of the year prior to the measurement year to 18 years old as of June 30 of the measurement year.
Continuous enrollment	30 days prior to the Episode Date through 3 days after the Episode Date (inclusive).
Allowable gap	No gaps in enrollment during the continuous enrollment period.
Anchor date	Episode Date.
Benefits	Medical and pharmacy.
Event/diagnosis	Outpatient or ED visit with only a diagnosis of pharyngitis and a dispensed antibiotic for that episode of care during the Intake Period.  Follow the steps provided in the administrative specifications (Section E) for the denominator to identify the eligible population.

C. DEFINITIONS

Intake Period	A 12-month window that begins on July 1 of the year prior to the measurement year and ends on June 30 of the measurement year. The Intake Period captures eligible episodes of treatment.
Episode Date	The date of service for any outpatient or ED visit (Table 15.2) during the Intake Period with only a diagnosis of pharyngitis (Table 15.1). Exclude claims/encounters with more than one diagnosis.
IESD	<p>Index Episode Start Date. The earliest Episode Date during the Intake Period that meets all of the following criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linked to a dispensed antibiotic prescription on or during the three days after the Episode Date</li> <li>• A 30-day Negative Medication History prior to the Episode Date</li> <li>• The child was continuously enrolled during the 30 days prior to the Episode Date through 3 days after the Episode Date</li> </ul>
Negative Medication History	<p>To qualify for Negative Medication History, the following criteria must be met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A period of 30 days prior to the Episode Date, when the child had no pharmacy claims for either new or refill prescriptions for a listed antibiotic drug</li> <li>• No prescriptions filled more than 30 days prior to the Episode Date that are active on the Episode Date</li> </ul> <p>A prescription is considered active if the “days supply” indicated on the date when the child filled the prescription is the number of days or more between that date and the relevant service date. The 30-day look-back period for pharmacy data includes the 30 days prior to the Intake Period.</p>

D. DATA SOURCE

D.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population as identified using the steps below.

Step 1

Identify all children that had an outpatient or ED visit (Table 15.2) with only a diagnosis of pharyngitis (Table 15.1) during the Intake Period. Exclude claims/encounters with more than one diagnosis.

Table 15.1. Codes to Identify Pharyngitis

Description	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
Acute pharyngitis	462
Acute tonsillitis	463
Streptococcal sore throat	034.0

Source: Refer to Table CWP-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Table 15.2. Codes to Identify Visit Type

Description	CPT	UB Revenue
Outpatient	99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99217-99220, 99241-99245, 99382-99385, 99392-99395, 99401-99404, 99411, 99412, 99420, 99429	051x, 0520-0523, 0526-0529, 0982, 0983
ED*	99281-99285	045x, 0981

\*Do not include ED visits that result in an inpatient admission.

Source: Refer to Table CWP-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version)

Step 2

Determine all pharyngitis Episode Dates. For each child identified in step 1, determine all outpatient or ED claims/encounters with only a diagnosis of pharyngitis.

Step 3

Determine if antibiotics (Table 15.3) were dispensed for any of the Episode Dates. For each Episode Date with a qualifying diagnosis, determine if antibiotics were dispensed on or up to three days after. Exclude Episode Dates if the child did not receive antibiotics on or three days after the Episode Date.

Table 15.3. Antibiotic Medications

Description	Prescription
Aminopenicillins	Amoxicillin                      Ampicillin
Beta-lactamase inhibitors	amoxicillin-clavulanate
First generation cephalosporins	cefadroxil                      cephalexin cefazolin
Folate antagonist	Trimethoprim
Lincomycin derivatives	Clindamycin

Description	Prescription	
Macrolides	azithromycin clarithromycin erythromycin	erythromycin ethylsuccinate erythromycin lactobionate erythromycin stearate
Miscellaneous antibiotics	erythromycin-sulfisoxazole	
Natural penicillins	penicillin G potassium penicillin G sodium	penicillin V potassium
Penicillinase-resistant penicillins	Dicloxacillin	
Quinolones	ciprofloxacin gatifloxacin levofloxacin lomefloxacin	moxifloxacin ofloxacin sparfloxacin
Second generation cephalosporins	cefaclor cefprozil	cefuroxime loracarbef
Sulfonamides	sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim	sulfisoxazole
Tetracyclines	doxycycline minocycline	tetracycline
Third generation cephalosporins	cefdinir cefixime cefpodoxime	ceftibuten cefditoren ceftriaxone

Note: A comprehensive list of medications and NDC codes can be found at <http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/1274/Default.aspx>.

Source: Refer to Table CWP-C in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Step 4

Test for Negative Medication History. Exclude Episode Dates where a new or refill prescription for an antibiotic medication (Table 15.3) was filled 30 days prior to the Episode Date or where a prescription filled more than 30 days prior to the Episode Date was active on the Episode Date.



Step 5

Calculate continuous enrollment. The child must be continuously enrolled without a gap in coverage from 30 days prior to the Episode Date through 3 days after the Episode Date.

Step 6

Select the IESD. This measure examines the earliest eligible episode per child.

Numerator

A group A streptococcus test (Table 15.4) in the seven-day period from three days prior to the IESD through three days after the IESD.

Table 15.4. Codes to Identify Group A Streptococcus Tests

CPT	LOINC
87070, 87071, 87081, 87430, 87650-87652, 87880	626-2, 5036-9, 6556-5, 6557-3, 6558-1, 6559-9, 11268-0, 17656-0, 18481-2, 31971-5, 49610-9

Source: Refer to Table CWP-D in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

## Measure 16: Otitis Media with Effusion (OME) – Avoidance of Inappropriate Use of Systemic Antimicrobials

American Medical Association/Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 2 months to 12 years with a diagnosis of otitis media with effusion (OME) that were not prescribed systemic antimicrobials.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- Because CPT II codes are required for this measure and are not commonly used by States, CMS is working with the measure steward to discuss alternative methodologies for calculating this measure. As a result, States will not be expected to report the measure until further guidance is available.
- For States that choose to report this measure, please note the following guidance:
  - The eligible population for this measure should include patients aged 2 months as of the beginning of the measurement year through 12 years (the patient's 12th birthday) as of the end of the measurement year.
  - An episode of OME is defined as a 90-day period from onset of Otitis Media with Effusion (as indicated by the first occurrence of qualifying diagnosis and CPT codes). The absence of a prescription during the 90 days would meet the numerator requirement.

### B. DATA SOURCE

#### B.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Administrative claims data collection requires users to identify the eligible population (denominator) and numerator using codes recorded on claims or billing forms (electronic or paper). Users report a rated based on all patients in a given practice for whom data are available and who meet the eligible population/denominator criteria.

(Note: The specifications listed below are those needed for performance calculation.)

#### Denominator

(Eligible Population): All children ages 2 months to 12 years with a diagnosis of OME

ICD-9 diagnosis codes: 381.10, 381.19, 381.20, 381.29, 381.3, 381.4

#### AND

CPT codes: 99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245, 99381, 99382, 99383, 99384, 99391, 99392, 99393, 99394

Denominator Exclusion: Documentation of medical reason(s) for prescribing systemic antimicrobials

Append modifier to CPT Category II code: 4131F-1P

Numerator

Children who were not prescribed systemic antimicrobials

Report the CPT Category II code: 4132F – Systemic antimicrobial therapy not prescribed

B.2– Electronic Health Record Specifications

Denominator

All children ages 2 months to 12 years with a diagnosis of OME

TOPIC\_EVALUATION\_CODES Table lists applicable CPT (C4) and ICD-9 (I9) codes for inclusion:

ENCOUNTER CODE (C4)

99201-99205, 99212-99215, 99241-99245, 99381-99384, 99391-99394

AND

DX CODE (I9)

381.10, 381.19, 381.20, 381.29, 381.3, 381.4

Numerator

Children who were not prescribed systemic antimicrobials

Numerator Inclusion

Children who were not prescribed systemic antimicrobials.

TOPIC\_EVALUATION\_CODES Table lists an applicable CPT Category II (C4) code for inclusion:

NO ANTIMICROB RX CODE (C4)

4132F

Denominator Exclusions

TOPIC\_MEDICAL\_EXCLUSION Table lists an applicable CPT Category II (C4) code for a medical reason for exclusion:

Other medical reason(s) documented for prescribing systemic antimicrobials

MEDICAL REASON CODE

(C4)

4131F 1P

EHR data elements

TOPIC TYPE Topic that is being reported on

TOPIC INDICATOR The specific indicator or measure

BIRTHDATE Birth date

MEASURE START DATE Date the measurement period begins

MEASURE END DATE Date the measurement period ends

ENCOUNTER CODING SYSTEM

Type of coding system applicable to face-to-face office visit (CPT4)

ENCOUNTER CODE Code used for encounter

ENCOUNTER DATE Date of encounter

DX CODING SYSTEM

Type of coding system applicable to the diagnosis code (ICD9)

DX CODE Diagnosis code

DX DATE Date of diagnosis

NO ANTIMICROB RX CODING SYSTEM - Type of coding system applicable for not prescribing a systemic antimicrobial drug code (CPT Category II)

NO ANTIMICROB RX CODE – Code used for not prescribing a systemic antimicrobial drug

NO ANTIMICROB RX DATE - Date of documentation that a systemic antimicrobial was not prescribed

MEDICAL REASON CODING SYSTEM - Type of coding system applicable for a medical reason code (CPT Category II)

MEDICAL REASON CODE Code used for medical reason

MEDICAL REASON DATE Date medical reason was documented

## Measure 17: Percentage of Eligibles That Received Dental Treatment Services

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of individuals ages 1 to 20 eligible for Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs (that is, individuals eligible to receive EPSDT services) that received dental treatment services.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- This measure includes one rate for individuals ages 1 to 20.
- Listed below are key differences between this measure for reporting of the initial core set and that for the CMS 416 Annual EPSDT Participation Report:
  - The submission date for FFY 2011 reporting of the initial core set of measures is March 1, 2012 while the CMS 416 Report is due April 1, 2012.
  - The eligible population for Measure 17 includes individuals ages 1 to 20 that are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP Medicaid Expansion programs. The eligible population for the CMS 416 Report is the same; however, the CMS 416 Report also includes individuals ages 0 to 1 years eligible for EPSDT services.
- Services included are those provided within the Federal fiscal year measurement period.
- The anchor date for the 90 consecutive days of enrollment must be within the Federal fiscal year measurement period.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Individuals ages 1 to 20
Continuous Enrollment	Eligible for EPSDT services for at least 90 Continuous Days

### C. DEFINITIONS

Unduplicated	An individual may only be counted once for each line of data.
--------------	---

### D. DATA SOURCE

#### D.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

##### Numerator

The unduplicated number of individuals receiving at least one dental treatment service by or under the supervision of a dentist, as defined by HCPCS codes D2000 - D9999 (CDT codes D2000 - 09999).

Denominator

The total unduplicated number of individuals ages 1 to 20 that have been continuously enrolled in Medicaid or a CHIP Medicaid Expansion program for at least 90 days and are eligible to receive EPSDT services.

Services may be provided under both fee-for-service and managed care arrangements and through any other private health plans that contract with the State

Exclusions

Exclude children that are not eligible to receive dental service through Medicaid or CHIP. Examples may include undocumented aliens that are eligible only for emergency Medicaid services or those that are eligible only for limited services as part of their Medicaid/CHIP eligibility (e.g., pregnancy-related services).

## Measure 18: Ambulatory Care - Emergency Department Visits

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The rate of emergency department (ED) visits per 1,000 member months among children up to age 19.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- The entire measure specification was updated based on input from the measure steward. The revised measure specification clarifies the age and continuous enrollment criteria for the eligible population and how to calculate the numerator (number of ED visits), denominator (number of member months), and the ED visit rate per 1,000 member months.
- The eligible population (denominator) for this measure includes children up to age 19. States should include the age range eligible for the State's Medicaid/CHIP program when calculating rates for the three age groups. The age groups for this measure correspond to those included in the HEDIS emergency department utilization measure.
- For this measure, CARTS allows entry for one numerator, denominator, and rate for each year. The counts for the numerator and denominator for the Total population should be entered in the space provided for the numerator and denominator; the rate will be calculated automatically. The age-specific rates for <1, 1-9, and 10-19 should be reported in the CARTS field labeled "Additional Notes on Measure."
- For this measure, CARTS calculates the rate per 100 member months rather than per 1,000 member months. CMS will adjust the measure after the data are submitted to CARTS.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Children up to age 19 enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP. This measure is calculated for three age groups: less than 1, 1 to 9, and 10 to 19.
Continuous Enrollment	None.

### C. DEFINITIONS

Member months	Member months are a beneficiary's "contribution" to the total yearly enrollment. Member months are calculated by summing the total number of months each beneficiary is enrolled in the program during the measurement year.
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D. DATA SOURCE

D.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

Denominator

Number of member months

Step 1: Determine member months using a specified day of each month (e.g., the 15th or the last day of the month), to be determined according to the State’s administrative processes. The day selected must be consistent from person to person, month to month, and year to year. For example, if the State tallies enrollment on the 15th of the month and a child is enrolled in the Medicaid or CHIP program on January 15, the child contributes one member month in January.

Retroactive enrollment. The State may include in these member months, any months in which children were enrolled retrospectively and for which the State is responsible for providing benefit coverage.

Step 2: Use the child’s age on the specified day of each month to determine to which age group the member months will be contributed. For example, if a State tallies membership on the 15th of each month and a child turns 10 on April 3 and is enrolled for the entire year, then he or she contributes three member months (January, February, and March) to the 1-9 age category and nine member months to the 10-19 age category.

Numerator

Number of ED visits: To determine the number of ED visits, count the total number of visits the State paid for during the measurement year.

Table 18.1. Codes to Identify ED Visits

CPT	UB Revenue
99281-99285	045x, 0981

OR

CPT	WITH	POS
10040-69979		23

Age of Beneficiary: Report age as of the date of service.

Matching enrollment with utilization: Run enrollment reports used for member month calculations to determine utilization rates within 30 days of the claims reports and for the same time period. These reports should include retroactive additions and terminations.

Counting Multiple Services: If a child receives the same service two different times (e.g., ED visits six months apart), count them as two visits. Count services, not the frequency of procedure codes billed (e.g., if a physician and a hospital submit separate bills pertaining to the same ED visit with the same date of service, only one should be included). The State must develop its own systems to avoid double counting.



E. EXCLUSIONS (REQUIRED)

The measure does not include mental health or chemical dependency services. Exclude (from all categories) claims and encounters that contain any code in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2. Codes to Identify Exclusions

Code	Mental Health Exclusion (Exclude if individual has any one of the CPT, principal ICD-9 diagnosis, or ICD-9 procedure codes listed below)	Chemical Dependency Exclusion (Exclude if individual has one of the principal ICD-9 diagnosis AND one of the secondary ICD-9 diagnosis codes listed below)
CPT	90801-90899	
Principal ICD-9-CM Diagnosis	290-316	960-979
ICD-9-CM Procedure	94.26, 94.27, 94.6	
Secondary ICD-9-CM Diagnosis		291-292, 303-305

F. CALCULATION OF THE ED VISIT RATES

Calculate the ED visit rate by dividing the number of ED visits by the number of member months and multiply by 1,000, as follows:

$$\text{ED Visit Rate} = (\text{Number of ED visits} / \text{number of member months}) \times 1,000.$$

Table 18.3. ED Visits per 1,000 Member Months, by Age

Age	ED Visits	Member Months	Visits per 1,000 Member Months
<1			
1-9			
10-19			
Unknown			
Total			

## Measure 19: Pediatric Central-Line Associated Bloodstream Infections

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### A. DESCRIPTION

The rate of central line-associated blood stream infections (CLABSI) in pediatric and neonatal intensive care units (ICUs) during periods selected for surveillance. The central line associated bloodstream infection is an infection in a patient that had a central line inserted within the 48-hour period before the onset of infection.

Guidance for Reporting: CMS is working to better understand how States can collect data needed for this measure. If a State chooses to collect and report this measure, CMS requests that the State provide a description of how the data were collected in the CARTS field labeled “Additional Notes on Measure.”

### B. DEFINITIONS

Intensive Care Unit	A nursing care area in which at least 80% of the patients require intensive observation, diagnosis, and therapeutic procedures.
Central line	An intravascular catheter that terminates at or close to the heart or in one of the great vessels which is used for infusion, withdrawal of blood, or hemodynamic monitoring. The following are considered great vessels for the purpose of reporting central-line BSI and counting central-line days: Aorta, pulmonary artery, superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, brachiocephalic veins, internal jugular veins, subclavian veins, external iliac veins, common femoral veins, and in neonates, the umbilical artery/vein.  Note: Neither the insertion site nor the type of device may be used to determine if a line qualifies as a central line. The device must terminate in one of these vessels or in or near the heart to qualify as a central line
Infusion	The introduction of a solution through a blood vessel via a catheter lumen. This may include continuous infusions such as nutritional fluids or medications, or it may include intermittent infusions such as flushes or IV antimicrobial administration, or blood, in the case of transfusion or hemodialysis.
Umbilical catheter	A central vascular device inserted through the umbilical artery or vein in a neonate
Temporary central line	A non-tunneled catheter
Permanent central line	Includes tunneled catheters, including certain dialysis catheters and implanted catheters (including ports)

## C. DATA SOURCE

### C.1 – Medical Record Specifications

#### Exclusions

Hospitals with fewer than 50 central line days a year

#### Anchor Date

Cases of healthcare-associated infections with dates during the timeframe of selected surveillance

#### Numerator

Total number of observed healthcare-associated CLABSI among patients in ICUs and NICUs

#### CLABSI Criteria:

Laboratory-confirmed bloodstream infection (LCBI):

Must meet one for the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Patient has a recognized pathogen cultured from one or more blood cultures and organism cultured from blood is not related to an infection at another site.

Criterion 2: Patient has at least one of the following signs or symptoms: fever (>38 degrees Celsius), chills, or

hypotension and signs and symptoms and positive laboratory results are not related to an infection at another site and common skin contaminant (i.e., diphtheroids [*Corynebacterium* spp.], *Bacillus* [not *B. anthracis*] spp., *Propionibacterium* spp., coagulase-negative staphylococci [including *S. epidermidis*], viridans group streptococci, *Aerococcus* spp., *Micrococcus* spp.) is cultured from two or more blood cultures drawn on separate occasions.

Criterion 3: Patient < 1 years old has at least one of the following signs or symptoms: fever (>38 degrees Celsius core) hypothermia (<36 degrees Celsius core), apnea, or bradycardia and signs and symptoms and positive laboratory results are not related to an infection at another site and common skin contaminant (i.e., diphtheroids [*Corynebacterium* spp.], *Bacillus* [not *B. anthracis*] spp., *Propionibacterium* spp., coagulase-negative staphylococci [including *S. epidermidis*], viridans group streptococci, *Aerococcus* spp., *Micrococcus* spp.) is cultured from two or more blood cultures drawn on separate occasions.

#### Denominator

Total number of expected CLABSIs, calculated by multiplying the number of central line device days for each location under surveillance for CLABSI during the period by the CLABSI rate for the same types of locations obtained from the standard population. Central line device-day denominator data that are collected differ according to the location of the patients being monitored.

1. Number of appropriate device days for locations under CLABSI surveillance during the period
2. CLABSI rate per 1,000 device days for the same location types from the identified population
3. Definition of device days: Device days are used for denominators. Device day denominator data that are collected differ according to the location of the patients being monitored.
  - a. For ICUs, the number of patients with one or more central lines of any type is collected daily, at the same time each day during the month. The totals for the month are entered.
  - b. In NICUs, because of differing infection risks, the number of patients with central lines and those with umbilical catheters is collected daily, at the same time each day, during the month. If a patient had both an umbilical catheter and a central line, count the day only as an umbilical catheter day. For the NICU infants, patients are further stratified by birth weight in five categories since risk of BSI also varies by birthweight.

The ratio is calculated as follows:

1. Identify the number of CLABSI in each location type
2. Total these numbers for an observed number of CLABSIs
3. Obtain the number of expected number of CLABSIs in the same location types for a standard population using the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) data report: (<http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/dataStat/2009NHSNReport.PDF>)
4. Identify the number of expected CLABSIs for the facility based on its location types and numbers of central line device days:
  - a. For each location type, multiply the number of central line device days experienced, by the expected CLABSI rate for that location
  - b. Sum the number of expected CLABSIs from all locations
5. Divide the total number of observed CLABSI events ("2" above) by the "expected" number of CLABSI rates ("4.c." above).
6. Result = rate

(The NHSN analysis tool will perform the calculations once the patient infection data and denominator information are entered into the system.)

Tests of significance are needed to tell us whether the number of infections in a hospital is unusually high or low relative to the number of infections in a reference group (all NHSN hospitals reporting the same procedure). A p-value provides one method for significance testing. The p-value is a probability that weighs the evidence for determining whether an infection rate is unusually high or low in comparison to the reference group. If the p-value is small (less than .05), there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the infection rates are either higher or lower than the average for all NHSN hospitals. If the p-value is greater than .05, then there is not enough evidence to conclude the hospital's infection rate is different from the average for all NHSN hospitals.

## Measure 20: Annual Percentage of Asthma Patients with One or More Asthma-Related Emergency Room Visit

Alabama Medicaid

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 2 to 20 diagnosed with asthma during the measurement year with one or more asthma-related emergency room (ER) visits.

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- The entire measure specification was updated based on input from the measure steward. The revised measure specification removes the use of at least two short-acting beta adrenergic agents as a method for identifying asthmatics and clarifies the measurement period. States should indicate whether they used the February 2011 or the updated December 2011 version of the specifications for Measure 20 when reporting into CARTS in Other Comments on Measure box.
- This measure does not require that a child be continuously enrolled to be eligible for the measure. The eligible population is defined by age and diagnosis of asthma.
- For purposes of reporting on the initial core set, the measurement period is the calendar year. Children should be ages 2 to 20 as of December 31st.
- Only include claims once the child is 2 years old. If a child becomes 2 years old during the reporting period, only include claims after the child's second birthday.
- If any of the exclusion diagnoses occur in any setting during the measurement period, exclude the patient from the denominator.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Age	Children ages 2 to 20 during the measurement period
Measurement Period	12 consecutive months
Event/Diagnosis	Diagnosis of asthma during the measurement period

### C. DATA SOURCE

#### C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications

##### Denominator

Denominator is all patients ages 2 to 20, diagnosed with asthma during the measurement period. Denominator will include recipients with any claims with ICD-9-CM codes 493.00, 493.01, 493.02, 493.10, 493.11, 493.12, 493.81, 493.82, 493.90, 493.91, and 493.92 as primary and secondary diagnoses with the dates of service

Measure 20: Annual Percentage of Asthma Patient  
with One or More Asthma-Related Emergency Room Visit

89

“Begin Date through End Date” equal to any consecutive 12 month period with paid dates from “Begin Date through End Date which includes 3 month tail.”<sup>5</sup>

Exclusions

ICD-9-CM codes 493.20, 493.21 and 493.22

Numerator

Emergency Department Visits

Numerator is patients with asthma who have an emergency room visit during the measurement period (as identified by procedure codes 99281-99285 AND asthma diagnosis code ICD-9-CM codes 493.00, 493.01, 493.02, 493.10, 493.11, 493.12, 493.81, 493.82, 493.90, 493.91, and 493.92 as the primary diagnosis on the emergency room claim during the measurement period).

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<sup>5</sup> The updated version of the specification has removed the use of at least two short-acting beta adrenergic agents as a method for identifying asthmatics. States should indicate the version of the specifications used for Measure 20 when reporting into CARTS.

## Measure 21: Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Medication

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children newly prescribed attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) medication that had at least three follow-up care visits within a 10-month period, one of which was within 30 days from the time the first ADHD medication was dispensed. Two rates are reported.

**Initiation Phase:** The percentage of children ages 6 to 12 as of the Index Prescription Start Date (IPSD) with an ambulatory prescription dispensed for ADHD medication that had one follow-up visit with practitioner with prescribing authority during the 30-day Initiation Phase.

**Continuation and Maintenance (C&M) Phase:** The percentage of children 6 to 12 years old as of the IPSD with an ambulatory prescription dispensed for ADHD medication, that remained on the medication for at least 210 days and, in addition to the visit in the Initiation Phase, had at least two follow-up visits with a practitioner within 270 days (9 months) after the Initiation Phase ended.

Guidance for Reporting: Children who switch between Medicaid and CHIP and whom the State cannot identify as continuously enrolled between the Rate 1 and Rate 2 continuous enrollment periods should only be included in Rate 1 (initiation phase).

### B. DEFINITIONS

Intake Period	The 12-month window starting March 1 of the year prior to the measurement year and ending February 28 of the measurement year.
Negative Medication History	A period of 120 days (4 months) prior to the IPSD, during which time the child had no ADHD medications dispensed for either new or refill prescriptions.
IPSD	Index Prescription Start Date. The earliest prescription dispensing date for an ADHD medication where the date is in the Intake Period and there is a Negative Medication History.
Initiation Phase	The 30 days following the IPSD.
C&M Phase	The 31–300 days following the IPSD (9 months).
New Episode	The child must have a 120-day (4-month) Negative Medication History on or before the IPSD.
Continuous Medication Treatment	The number of medication treatment days during the 10-month follow-up period must be $\geq 210$ days (i.e., 300 treatment days – 90 gap days).

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Treatment days (covered days)	The actual number of calendar days covered with prescriptions within the specified 300-day measurement interval (e.g., a prescription of a 90 days supply dispensed on the 220th day will have 80 days counted in the 300-day interval).
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C. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Eligible Population: Rate 1 – Initiation Phase

Ages	6 years old as of March 1 of the year prior to the measurement year to 12 years old as of February 28 of the measurement year
Continuous enrollment	Children must be continuously enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP for 120 days (4 months) prior to the IPSP through 30 days (1 month) after the IPSP
Allowable gap	None
Anchor date	None
Benefits	Medical and pharmacy.
Event/diagnosis	The steps under Administrative Data Specifications: Rate 1 - Initiation Phase (Section E) to identify the eligible population for the Initiation Phase should be followed.

Eligible Population: Rate 2 – Continuation and Maintenance Phase

Ages	6 years old as of March 1 of the year prior to the measurement year to 12 old years as of February 28 of the measurement year
Continuous enrollment	Children must be continuously enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP for 120 days (4 months) prior to the IPSP and 300 days (10 months) after the IPSP.  Children who switch between Medicaid and CHIP and whom the State cannot identify as continuously enrolled between the Rate 1 and Rate 2 continuous enrollment periods should only be included in Rate 1.
Allowable gap	One 45-day gap in enrollment between 31 days and 300 days after the IPSP. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid/CHIP enrollee for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the child may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a child whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor date	None
Benefits	Medical and pharmacy.
Event/diagnosis	The steps under Administrative Data Specifications: Rate 2 – Continuation and Maintenance (Section E) to identify the eligible population for the Continuation and Maintenance Phase should be followed.



## D. DATA SOURCE

### D.1 – Administrative Data Specifications: Rate 1 - Initiation Phase

#### Denominator

The Rate 1 eligible population:

##### Step 1

Identify all children in the specified age range that were dispensed an ADHD medication during the 12-month Intake Period:

CNS stimulants: amphetamine-dextroamphetamine; atomoxetine; dexamethylphenidate; dextroamphetamine; guanfacine; Lisdexamfetamine; ethamphetamine; methylphenidate

Note: A comprehensive list of medications and NDC codes can be found at <http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/1274/Default.aspx>

##### Step 2

Test for Negative Medication History. For each child identified in step 1, test each ADHD prescription for a Negative Medication History. The IPSD is the dispensing date of the earliest ADHD prescription in the Intake Period with a Negative Medication History.

##### Step 3

Calculate continuous enrollment. Children must be continuously enrolled for 120 days prior to the IPSD through 30 days after the IPSD.

##### Step 4

Exclude children that had an acute inpatient claim/encounter with a principal diagnosis or DRG for mental health or substance abuse (codes below) during the 30 days after the IPSD

Codes to Identify Mental Health Diagnosis:

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 290, 293-302, 306-316

Codes to Identify Inpatient Services:

MS-DRG: 876, 880-887; exclude discharges with ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis code 317-319

Substance Abuse Codes:

Principal ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 291-292, 303-305

Principal ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 960-979 with Secondary ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 291-292, 303-304, 305.0, 305.2-305.9, 535.3, 571.1

#### Numerator

One face-to-face outpatient, intensive outpatient or partial hospitalization follow-up visit with a practitioner with prescribing authority, within 30 days after the IPSD. Use Table 21.1 to identify the follow-up visit.

Note: Do not count a visit on the IPSD as the Initiation Phase visit

Table 21.1. Codes to Identify Follow-Up Visits

CPT	HCPSCS	UB Revenue	
90804-90815, 96150-96154, 98960-98962, 99078, 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99217-99220, 99241-99245, 99341-99345, 99347-99350, 99383, 99384, 99393, 99394, 99401-99404, 99411, 99412, 99510	G0155, G0176, G0177, G0409-G0411, H0002, H0004, H0031, H0034-H0037, H0039, H0040, H2000, H2001, H2010-H2020, M0064, S0201, S9480, S9484, S9485	0510, 0513, 0515-0517, 0519-0523, 0526-0529, 0900, 0902-0905, 0907, 0911-0917, 0919, 0982, 0983	
CPT			POS
90801, 90802, 90816-90819, 90821-90824, 90826-90829, 90845, 90847, 90849, 90853, 90857, 90862, 90875, 90876		WITH	03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 33, 49, 50, 52, 53, 71, 72
99221-99223, 99231-99233, 99238, 99239, 99251-99255		WITH	52, 53

Source: Refer to Table ADD-C in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

D.2 – Administrative Data Specifications: Rate 2 – Continuation and Maintenance

Denominator

The Rate 2 eligible population:

Step 1

Identify all children that meet the eligible population criteria for Rate 1—Initiation Phase.

Step 2

Calculate continuous enrollment. Children must be continuously enrolled from 31 days through 300 days (10 months) after the IPSD.

Step 3

Calculate the continuous medication treatment. Using the children identified in Step 2, determine if the child filled a sufficient number of prescriptions to provide continuous treatment for at least 210 days out of the 300-day period. The definition of “continuous medication treatment” allows gaps in medication treatment, up to a total of 90 days during the 300-day (10-month) period. (This period spans the Initiation Phase [1 month] and the C&M Phase [9 months].)

Gaps can include either washout period gaps to change medication or treatment gaps to refill the same medication.

Regardless of the number of gaps, the total gap days may be no more than 90. any combination of gaps (e.g., one washout gap of 14 days and numerous weekend drug holidays) should be counted.

Step 4

Exclude children that had an acute inpatient claim/encounter with a principal diagnosis of mental health (Tables 23.1, 23.2) or substance abuse (Table 21.2) during the 300 days (10 months) after the IPSD.

Table 21.2. Codes to Identify Substance Abuse

Principal ICD-9-CM Diagnosis		
291-292, 303-305		
Principal ICD-9-CM Diagnosis		Secondary ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
960-979	WITH	291-292, 303-304, 305.0, 305.2-305.9, 535.3, 571.1

Source: Refer to Table ADD-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Numerator

Identify all children that meet the following criteria.

- An Initiation Phase Visit in the first 30 days, and
- At least two follow-up visits from 31–300 days after the IPSD
- One of the two visits (during days 31–300) may be a telephone visit with practitioner. Refer to Table 21.1 for codes to identify follow-up visits.

Codes to identify telephone visits:

CPT Codes: 98966-98968, 99371-99373, 99441-99443

Exclusions (optional)

Children diagnosed with narcolepsy at any point in their medical history.

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 347

E. ADDITIONAL NOTES

For children that have multiple overlapping prescriptions, States should count the overlap days once toward the days supply (regardless of whether the overlap is for the same drug or for a different drug). There may be different methods for billing intensive outpatient encounters and partial hospitalizations. Some methods may be comparable to outpatient billing, with separate claims for each date of service; others may be comparable to inpatient billing, with an admission date, a discharge date and units of service. Where billing methods are comparable to inpatient billing, each unit of service may be counted as an individual visit. The unit of service must have occurred during the time frame required for the rate (e.g., within 30 days after or from 31–300 days after the IPSD).

## Measure 22: Annual Pediatric Hemoglobin (HbA1c) Testing

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of children ages 5 to 17 with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) that had a Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test during the measurement year.

Guidance for Reporting: The entire measure specification was updated based on input from the measure steward. The revised measure follows the HbA1c indicator from the HEDIS Comprehensive Diabetes Care measure, with minor changes for age and identifying prescriptions.

### B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION

Insurance Coverage	Enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP
Age	5 to 17 years old as of December 31 of the measurement year
Continuous Enrollment	The measurement year
Allowable gap	No more than one gap in enrollment of up to 45 days during the measurement year. To determine continuous enrollment for a Medicaid beneficiary for whom enrollment is verified monthly, the member may not have more than a 1-month gap in coverage (i.e., a member whose coverage lapses for 2 months [60 days] is not considered continuously enrolled).
Anchor date	December 31 of the measurement year
Benefit	Medical
Event/Diagnosis	There are two ways to identify children with diabetes: by pharmacy data and by claim/ encounter data. The organization must use both methods to identify the eligible population, but a child only needs to be identified by one method to be included in the measure. Children may be identified as having diabetes during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year.  Pharmacy data. Children who were dispensed insulin or oral hypoglycemics/antihyper-glycemics during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year on an ambulatory basis (Table 22.1).

Table 22.1. Prescriptions to Identify Children With Diabetes

Description	Prescription			
Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors	• Miglitol			
Amylin analogs	• Pramlintide			
Antidiabetic combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glimepiride-pioglitazone</li> <li>• Glimepiride-rosiglitazone</li> <li>• Glipizide-metformin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glyburide-metformin</li> <li>• Metformin-pioglitazone</li> <li>• Metformin-rosiglitazone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metformin-sitagliptin</li> </ul>	
Insulin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insulin aspart</li> <li>• Insulin aspart-insulin aspart protamine</li> <li>• Insulin detemir</li> <li>• Insulin glargine</li> <li>• Insulin glulisine</li> <li>• Insulin inhalation</li> <li>• Insulin isophane beef-pork</li> <li>• Insulin isophane human</li> <li>• Insulin isophane pork</li> <li>• Insulin isophane-insulin regular</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insulin lispro</li> <li>• Insulin lispro-insulin lispro protamine</li> <li>• Insulin regular beef-pork</li> <li>• Insulin regular human</li> <li>• Insulin regular pork</li> <li>• Insulin zinc beef-pork</li> <li>• Insulin zinc extended human</li> <li>• Insulin zinc human</li> <li>• Insulin zinc pork</li> </ul>	
Meglitinides	• Nateglinide	• Repaglinide		
Miscellaneous antidiabetic agents	• Exenatide	• Liraglutide	• Sitagliptin	
Sulfonylureas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acetohexamide</li> <li>• Chlorpropamide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glimepiride</li> <li>• Glipizide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glyburide</li> <li>• Tolazamide</li> </ul>	• Tolbutamide
Thiazolidinediones	• Pioglitazone	• Rosiglitazone		

Source: Refer to Table CDC-A in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Note: Glucophage/metformin is not included because it is used to treat conditions other than diabetes; members with diabetes on these medications are identified through diagnosis codes only. A comprehensive list of medications and NDC codes can be found at <http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/1274/Default.aspx>.

Claims/encounter data. Children that had two face-to-face encounters, in an outpatient setting or nonacute inpatient setting, on different dates of service, with a diagnosis of diabetes (Table 22.2), or one face-to-face encounter in an acute inpatient or ED setting during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year. The organization may count services that occur over both years. Refer to Table 22.3 for codes to identify visit type.

Table 22.2. Codes to Identify Diabetes

Description	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
Diabetes	250, 357.2, 362.0, 366.41, 648.0

Source: Refer to Table CDC-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Table 22.3. Codes to Identify Visit Type

Description	CPT	UB Revenue
Outpatient	99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99217-99220, 99241-99245, 99382-99385, 99392-99395, 99401-99404, 99411, 99412, 99420, 99429	051x, 0520-0523, 0526-0529, 0982, 0983
Nonacute inpatient	99304-99310, 99315, 99316, 99318, 99324-99328, 99334-99337	0118, 0128, 0138, 0148, 0158, 019x, 0524, 0525, 055x, 066x
Acute inpatient	99221-99223, 99231-99233, 99238, 99239, 99251-99255, 99291	010x, 0110-0114, 0119, 0120-0124, 0129, 0130-0134, 0139, 0140-0144, 0149, 0150-0154, 0159, 016x, 020x, 021x, 072x, 080x, 0987
ED	99281-99285	045x, 0981

Source: Refer to Table CDC-C in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

C. DATA SOURCE

C.1– Administrative Specifications

Denominator

The eligible population.

Numerator

HbA1c Testing: An HbA1c test performed during the measurement year, as identified by claim/ encounter or automated laboratory data. Use any code listed in Table 22.4.

Table 22.4. Codes to Identify HbA1c Tests

CPT	CPT Category II	LOINC
83036, 83037	3044F, 3045F, 3046F	4548-4, 4549-2, 17856-6, 59261-8, 62388-4

Source: Refer to Table CDC-D in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

Exclusions (optional)

Children with a diagnosis of polycystic ovaries (Table 22.5) that did not have a face-to-face encounter, in any setting, with a diagnosis of diabetes (Table 22.2) during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year. Diagnosis may occur at any time in the child’s history, but must have occurred by December 31 of the measurement year.

Children with gestational or steroid-induced diabetes (Table 22.5) that did not have a face-to-face encounter, in any setting, with a diagnosis of diabetes (Table 22.2) during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year. Diagnosis may occur during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year, but must have occurred by December 31 of the measurement year.

Table 22.5. Codes to Identify Exclusions

Description	ICD-9-CM Diagnosis
Polycystic ovaries	256.4
Steroid induced	249, 251.8, 962.0
Gestational diabetes	648.8

Source: Refer to Table CDC-O in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

## C.2 – HYBRID/EHR Data Specifications

### Denominator

A systematic sample of 411 drawn from the eligible population.

### Numerator

HbA1c Testing: An HbA1c test performed during the measurement year as identified by administrative data or medical record review.

Administrative: Refer to Administrative Data Specification to identify positive numerator hits from administrative data.

Medical Record: At a minimum, documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating the date when the HbA1c test was performed and the result or finding. Organizations may count notation of the following in the medical record.

- A1c
- HbA1c
- Hemoglobin A1c
- Glycohemoglobin A1c
- HgbA1c

### Exclusions (optional)

Refer to Administrative Data Specification for exclusion criteria. Exclusionary evidence in the medical record must include a note indicating a diagnosis of polycystic ovaries at any time in the child's history, but must have occurred by December 31 of the measurement year. The child must not have a face-to-face encounter in any setting, with a diagnosis of diabetes, during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year.

Refer to Administrative Data Specification for exclusion criteria. Exclusionary evidence in the medical record must include a note indicating a diagnosis of gestational or steroid-induced diabetes during the measurement year or the year

prior to the measurement year. The child must not have a face-to-face encounter in any setting, with a diagnosis of diabetes, during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year.



## Measure 23: Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

The percentage of discharges for children ages 6 to 20 that were hospitalized for treatment of selected mental health disorders and who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization with a mental health practitioner. Two rates are reported.

- The percentage of children that received follow-up within 30 days of discharge
- The percentage of children that received follow-up within 7 days of discharge

#### Guidance for Reporting:

- The eligible population for this measure includes children ages 6 to 20.
- A mental health practitioner is defined as a practitioner that provides mental health services and meets any of the following criteria:
  - An MD or doctor of osteopathy (DO) who is certified as a psychiatrist or child psychiatrist by the American Medical Specialties Board of Psychiatry and Neurology or by the American Osteopathic Board of Neurology and Psychiatry or if not certified who successfully completed an accredited program of graduate medical or osteopathic education in psychiatry or child psychiatry and is licensed to practice patient care psychiatry or child psychiatry, if required by the State of practice.
  - An individual who is licensed as a psychologist in his/her State of practice.
  - An individual who is certified in clinical social work by the American Board of Examiners; who is listed on the National Association of Social Worker's Clinical Register; or who has a master's degree in social work and is licensed or certified to practice as a social worker, if required by the State of practice.
  - A registered nurse who is certified by the American Nurses Credentialing Center (a subsidiary of the American Nurses Association) as a psychiatric nurse or mental health clinical nurse specialist or who has a master's degree in nursing with a specialization in psychiatric/mental; health and two years of supervised clinical experience and is licensed to practice as a psychiatric or mental health nurse, if required by the State of practice.
  - An individual (normally with a master's or a doctoral degree in marital and family therapy and at least two years of supervised clinical experience) who is practicing as a marital and family therapist and is licensed or a certified counselor by the State of practice or if licensure or certification is not required by the State of practice, who is eligible for clinical membership in the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy.
  - An individual (normally with a master's or a doctoral degree in marital and family therapy and at least two years of supervised clinical experience) who is practicing as a professional counselor and who is licensed or certified to do so by the State of practice, is a National Certified Counselor with a Specialty Certification in Clinical Mental Health Counseling from the National Board for Certified Counselors.

**B. ELIGIBLE POPULATION**

Ages	6 to 20 years old as of the date of discharge
Continuous enrollment	Date of discharge through 30 days after discharge.
Allowable gap	No gaps in enrollment.
Anchor date	None
Benefits	Medical and mental health (inpatient and outpatient).
Event/diagnosis	Discharged alive from an acute inpatient setting (including acute care psychiatric facilities) with a principal mental health diagnosis on or between January 1 and December 1 of the measurement year.  The denominator for this measure is based on discharges, not children. Include all discharges for children who have more than one discharge on or between January 1 and December 1 of the measurement year.

**C. DATA SOURCE**

**C.1 – Administrative Data Specifications**

Codes to Identify Mental Health Diagnosis:

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 295–299, 300.3, 300.4, 301, 308, 309, 311–314

Mental Health Readmission or Direct Transfer

If the discharge is followed by readmission or direct transfer to an acute facility for a mental health principal diagnosis within the 30-day follow-up period, count only the readmission discharge or the discharge from the facility to which the child was transferred. Although rehospitalization might not be for a selected mental health disorder, it is probably for a related condition.

Exclude both the initial discharge and the readmission/direct transfer discharge if the readmission/direct transfer discharge occurs after December 1 of the measurement year.

Exclude discharges followed by readmission or direct transfer to a nonacute facility for a mental health principal diagnosis within the 30-day follow-up period. These discharges are excluded from the measure because readmission or transfer may prevent an outpatient follow-up visit from taking place. Refer to Table 23.1 for codes to identify nonacute care.

Codes to Identify Mental Health Diagnosis:

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis: 290, 293-302, 306-316

Codes to Identify Inpatient Services:

MS-DRG: 876, 880-887; exclude discharges with ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis code 317-319

Table 23.1. Codes to Identify Hospitalizations

Description	HCPCS	UB Revenue	UB Type of Bill	POS
Hospice		0115, 0125, 0135, 0145, 0155, 0650, 0656, 0658, 0659	81x, 82x	34
SNF		019x	21x, 22x, 28x	31, 32
Hospital transitional care, swing bed or rehabilitation			18x	
Rehabilitation		0118, 0128, 0138, 0148, 0158		
Respite		0655		
Intermediate care facility				54
Residential substance abuse treatment facility		1002		55
Psychiatric residential treatment Center	T2048, H0017-H0019	100		56
Comprehensive inpatient rehabilitation facility				61
Other nonacute care facilities that do not use the UB revenue or type of bill codes for billing (e.g., ICF, SNF)				

Source: Refer to Table FUH-B in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

**Non-mental Health Readmission or Direct Transfer**

Exclude discharges in which the patient was transferred directly or readmitted within 30 days after discharge to an acute or nonacute facility for a non-mental health principal diagnosis. This includes an ICD-9-CM Diagnosis code or DRG code other than those identified above. These discharges are excluded from the measure because rehospitalization or transfer may prevent an outpatient follow-up visit from taking place.

**Denominator**

The eligible population

Numerators

30 Day Follow-up: An outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization (Table 23.2) with a mental health practitioner within 30 days after discharge. Include outpatient visits, intensive outpatient encounters or partial hospitalizations that occur on the date of discharge

7 Day Follow-up: An outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization (Table 23.2) with a mental health practitioner within 7 days after discharge. Include outpatient visits, intensive outpatient encounters or partial hospitalizations that occur on the date of discharge

Table 23.2. Codes to Identify Visits

CPT		HCPCS	
Follow-up visits identified by the following CPT or HCPCS codes must be with a mental health practitioner.			
90804-90815, 98960-98962, 99078, 99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99217-99220, 99241-99245, 99341-99345, 99347-99350, 99383-99387, 99393-99397, 99401-99404, 99411, 99412, 99510		G0155, G0176, G0177, G0409-G0411, H0002, H0004, H0031, H0034-H0037, H0039, H0040, H2000, H2001, H2010-H2020, M0064, S0201, S9480, S9484, S9485	
CPT		POS	
Follow-up visits identified by the following CPT/POS codes must be with a mental health practitioner.			
90801, 90802, 90816-90819, 90821-90824, 90826-90829, 90845, 90847, 90849, 90853, 90857, 90862, 90870, 90875, 90876	WITH	03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 33, 49, 50, 52, 53, 71, 72	
99221-99223, 99231-99233, 99238, 99239, 99251-99255	WITH	52, 53	

UB Revenue
There is no need to determine practitioner type for follow-up visits identified by the following UB revenue codes.
0513, 0900-0905, 0907, 0911-0917, 0919
Visits identified by the following revenue codes must be with a mental health practitioner or in conjunction with a diagnosis code from Table FUH-A.
0510, 0515-0517, 0519-0523, 0526-0529, 0982, 0983

Source: Refer to Table FUH-C in HEDIS specifications (2011 version).

#### D. ADDITIONAL NOTES

There may be different methods for billing intensive outpatient encounters and partial hospitalizations. Some methods may be comparable to outpatient billing, with separate claims for each date of service; others may be comparable to inpatient billing, with an admission date, a discharge date and units of service. Where billing methods are comparable to inpatient billing, each unit of service may be counted as an individual visit. The unit of service must have occurred during the required time frame for the rate (e.g., within 30 days after discharge or within 7 days after discharge).

## Measure 24: Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) Health Plan Survey 4.0H, Child Version

National Committee for Quality Assurance

### A. DESCRIPTION

#### A.1 – CAHPS Health Plan Survey 4.0H, Child Version

This measure provides information on parents' experiences with their child's health care. Results summarize child experiences through ratings, composites, and individual question summary rates.

Four global rating questions reflect overall satisfaction.

1. Rating of All Health Care
2. Rating of Personal Doctor
3. Rating of Specialist Seen Most Often
4. Rating of Health Plan

Five composite scores summarize responses in key areas.

1. Customer Service
2. Getting Care Quickly
3. Getting Needed Care
4. How Well Doctors Communicate
5. Shared Decision Making

#### A.2 – Children With Chronic Conditions (CCC)

This measure provides information on parents' experience with their child's health care for the population of children with chronic conditions.

Results include the same ratings, composites, and individual question summary rates as those reported for the CAHPS Health Plan Survey 4.0H, Child Version. In addition, three CCC composites summarize satisfaction with basic components of care essential for successful treatment, management and support of children with chronic conditions.

1. Access to Specialized Services
2. Family Centered Care: Personal Doctor Who Knows Child
3. Coordination of Care for CCC

Item-specific question summary rates are reported for each composite question. Question summary rates are also reported individually for two items summarizing the following concepts:

1. Access to Prescription Medicines
2. Family Centered Care: Getting Needed Information

<p>Guidance for Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the February 14, 2011 State Health Official Letter: “As required by CHIPRA section 402(a)(2), which amends reporting requirements in section 2108 of the Act, Title XXI programs are required to report results from AHRQ’s CAHPS Child Medicaid Survey.”</li> <li>• Reporting for this measure is required by December 2013 for Title XXI States only.</li> <li>• The CAHPS Health Plan Survey 4.0H, Child Version should be used, including the Children with Chronic Conditions supplemental items. Chronic Conditions supplemental items are indicated with “CC” in the questionnaire included in the technical specifications.</li> <li>• Additional guidance on preparing a questionnaire is available at <a href="https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/cahpskit/files/1012_Preparing_Questionnaire_HP40.pdf">https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/cahpskit/files/1012_Preparing_Questionnaire_HP40.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• The survey must be conducted by a third-party vendor certified by NCQA according to the CAHPS Health Plan Survey guidelines or HEDIS protocol.</li> <li>• States should submit their raw CAHPS data to AHRQ’s CAHPS Database and their summary results to CMS through CARTS. Submission of raw data to AHRQ is recommended; if States choose to submit results to CMS through CARTS, they should submit a summary of the results only (not raw data).</li> <li>• Any deviations in the questionnaire, data collection or survey administration, sampling, or data analysis should be reported in the CARTS field labeled “Other comments on measure.”</li> <li>• Combining results for Medicaid and CHIP enrollees would be preferred for this measure.</li> </ul>	
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**B. IMPLEMENTING THE CAHPS SURVEY**

Data Collection	
Administration	Survey must be conducted by a third party vendor according to CAHPS Health Plan Survey guidelines or the HEDIS protocol.
Collection mode	Mail, telephone, or mixed mode protocols are recommended. Internet enhancement is accepted.
Sample size	The sample needs to be large enough to yield 300 completed surveys per reporting unit (e.g., health plan, PCCM program, or State), a cost-effective method shown to produce statistically valid survey comparisons.
Response rates	Target rates are 60 percent for commercial health plans and 50 percent for Medicaid, but lower rates are accepted.
Completion criteria	A questionnaire is complete if it has responses for 10 or more of the key items. (See Table 24.1 for more information.)
Data Analysis	

Case-mix adjustment	Data should be adjusted for age, education, and self-reported health status. Sponsors have the option of adjusting the case mix for other factors as well.
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Table 24.1. Key Questions to Determine a Completed CAHPS Health Plan Survey

Key questions from the CAHPS Health Plan Survey 4.0: Child Medicaid Questionnaire6 Item	Question Wording
1.	Our records show that your child is in {INSERT HEALTH PLAN NAME}. Is that right?
3.	In the last 6 months, did your child have an illness, injury, or condition that needed care right away in a clinic, emergency room, or doctor's office?
5.	In the last 6 months, not counting the times your child needed care right away, did you make any appointments for your child's health care at a doctor's office or clinic?
7.	In the last 6 months, not counting the times your child went to an emergency room, how many times did he or she go to a doctor's office or clinic to get health care?
9.	A personal doctor is the one your child would see if he or she needs a check-up or gets sick or hurt. Does your child have a personal doctor?
19.	Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergy doctors, skin doctors, and other doctors who specialize in one area of health care. In the last 12 months, did you try to make any appointments for your child to see a specialist?
23.	In the last 6 months, did you try to get any kind of care, tests, or treatment for your child through his or her health plan?
25.	In the last 6 months, did you try to get information or help from customer service at your child's health plan?
28.	In the last 6 months, did your child's health plan give you any forms to fill out?
30.	Using any number from 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst health plan possible and 10 is the best health plan possible, what number would you use to rate your child's health plan?
31.	In general, how would you rate your child's overall health?
32.	What is your child's age?



Key questions from the CAHPS Health Plan Survey 4.0: Child Medicaid Questionnaire6 Item	Question Wording
33.	Is your child male or female?
34.	Is your child of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?
35.	What is your child's race? Please mark one or more.
36.	What is your age?
37.	Are you male or female?
38.	What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed?
39.	How are you related to the child?
40.	Did someone help you complete this survey?

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# CAHPS<sup>®</sup> Health Plan Survey 4.0

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Version: Child Medicaid Questionnaire

Language: English

Collecting Information about Children with Chronic Conditions. This version of the Child Medicaid Questionnaire includes the 4.0 version of the Children with Chronic Conditions Item Set. The updated items have been incorporated into the core items; for easy identification, they are numbered as CC1-CC38.

- If you would like to field this set of items, please delete the highlighting and renumber the questions and skip instructions.
- If you do not want to use these items, simply delete the highlighted items.

If you have any questions about the use of these items, contact the CAHPS Help Line at [cahps1@ahrq.gov](mailto:cahps1@ahrq.gov).

## Instructions for Front Cover

- Replace the cover of this document with your own front cover. Include a user-friendly title and your own logo.
- Include this text regarding the confidentiality of survey responses:

Your Privacy is Protected. All information that would let someone identify you or your family will be kept private. {VENDOR NAME} will not share your personal information with anyone without your OK. Your responses to this survey are also completely confidential. You may notice a number on the cover of the survey. This number is used only to let us know if you returned your survey so we don't have to send you reminders.

Your Participation is Voluntary. You may choose to answer this survey or not. If you choose not to, this will not affect the health care you get.

What To Do When You're Done. Once you complete the survey, place it in the envelope that was provided, seal the envelope, and return the envelope to [INSERT VENDOR ADDRESS].

If you want to know more about this study, please call XXX-XXX-XXXX.

## Instructions for Format of Questionnaire

Proper formatting of a questionnaire improves response rates, the ease of completion, and the accuracy of responses. The CAHPS team's recommendations include the following:

- If feasible, insert blank pages as needed so that the survey instructions (see next page) and the first page of questions start on the right-hand side of the questionnaire booklet.
- Maximize readability by using two columns, serif fonts for the questions, and ample white space.
- Number the pages of your document, but remove the headers and footers inserted to help sponsors and vendors distinguish among questionnaire versions.

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Additional guidance is available in Preparing a Questionnaire Using the CAHPS Health Plan Survey:

[https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/cahpskit/files/1012\\_Preparing\\_Questionnaire\\_HP40.pdf](https://www.cahps.ahrq.gov/cahpskit/files/1012_Preparing_Questionnaire_HP40.pdf)

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## Survey Instructions

Answer each question by marking the box to the left of your answer.

You are sometimes told to skip over some questions in this survey. When this happens you will see an arrow with a note that tells you what question to answer next, like this:

Yes → If Yes, go to #1 on page 1

No

Please answer the questions for the child listed on the envelope. Please do not answer for any other children.

1. Our records show that your child is now in {INSERT HEALTH PLAN NAME}. Is that right?

<sup>1</sup> Yes → If Yes, go to #3

<sup>2</sup> No

2. What is the name of your child's health plan?

Please print: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Your Child's Health Care in the Last 6 Months

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These questions ask about your child's health care. Do not include care your child got when he or she stayed overnight in a hospital. Do not include the times your child went for dental care visits.

3. In the last 6 months, did your child have an illness, injury, or condition that needed care right away in a clinic, emergency room, or doctor's office?

<sup>1</sup> Yes

<sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #5

4. In the last 6 months, when your child needed care right away, how often did your child get care as soon as you thought he or she needed?

<sup>1</sup> Never

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes

<sup>3</sup> Usually

<sup>4</sup> Always

5. In the last 6 months, not counting the times your child needed care right away, did you make any appointments for your child's health care at a doctor's office or clinic?

<sup>1</sup> Yes

<sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #7

6. In the last 6 months, not counting the times your child needed care right away, how often did you get an appointment for health care at a doctor's office or clinic as soon as you thought your child needed?

<sup>1</sup> Never

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes

<sup>3</sup> Usually

<sup>4</sup> Always

7. In the last 6 months, not counting the times your child went to an emergency room, how many times did he or she go to a doctor's office or clinic to get health care?

None → If None, go to #9 on page 4 [If items CC5-CC7 or CC5-CC18 are included: go to #CC5; if only items CC8-CC18 are included: go to #CC8]

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 to 9
- 10 or more

CC1. In the last 6 months, how often did you have your questions answered by your child's doctors or other health providers?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

CC2. Choices for your child's treatment or health care can include choices about medicine, surgery, or other treatment. In the last 6 months, did your child's doctor or other health provider tell you there was more than one choice for your child's treatment or health care?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #8

CC3. In the last 6 months, did your child's doctor or other health provider talk with you about the pros and cons of each choice for your child's treatment or health care?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No

CC4. In the last 6 months, when there was more than one choice for your child's treatment or health care, did your child's doctor or other health provider ask you which choice was best for your child?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No

8. Using any number from 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst health care possible and 10 is the best health care possible, what number would you use to rate all your child's health care in the last 6 months?

- 0 Worst health care possible
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 Best health care possible

CC5. Is your child now enrolled in any kind of school or daycare?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #9 on page 4 [If items CC8-CC18 are included: go to #CC8]

CC6. In the last 6 months, did you need your child's doctors or other health providers to contact a school or daycare center about your child's health or health care?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #9 on page 4 [If items CC8-CC18 are included: go to #CC8]

CC7. In the last 6 months, did you get the help you needed from your child's doctors or other health providers in contacting your child's school or daycare?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

Option: Insert additional questions about general health care here.

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### Specialized Services

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CC8. Special medical equipment or devices include a walker, wheelchair, nebulizer, feeding tubes, or oxygen equipment. In the last 6 months, did you get or try to get any special medical equipment or devices for your child?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC11

CC9. In the last 6 months, how often was it easy to get special medical equipment or devices for your child?

<sup>1</sup>  Never

<sup>2</sup>  Sometimes

<sup>3</sup>  Usually

<sup>4</sup>  Always

CC10. Did anyone from your child's health plan, doctor's office, or clinic help you get special medical equipment or devices for your child?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

CC11. In the last 6 months, did you get or try to get special therapy such as physical, occupational, or speech therapy for your child?

- Yes
- No → If No, go to #CC14

CC12. In the last 6 months, how often was it easy to get this therapy for your child?

- Never
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

CC13. Did anyone from your child's health plan, doctor's office, or clinic help you get this therapy for your child?

- Yes
- No

CC14. In the last 6 months, did you get or try to get treatment or counseling for your child for an emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem?

- Yes
- No → If No, go to #CC17

CC15. In the last 6 months, how often was it easy to get this treatment or counseling for your child?

- Never
- Sometimes
- Usually
- Always

CC16. Did anyone from your child's health plan, doctor's office, or clinic help you get this treatment or counseling for your child?

- Yes
- No

CC17. In the last 6 months, did your child get care from more than one kind of health care provider or use more than one kind of health care service?

- Yes
- No → If No, go to #9

CC18. In the last 6 months, did anyone from your child's health plan, doctor's office, or clinic help coordinate your child's care among these different providers or services?

- Yes
- No

---

Your Child's Personal Doctor

---

9. A personal doctor is the one your child would see if he or she needs a check-up or gets sick or hurt. Does your child have a personal doctor?

- Yes
- No → If No, go to #19 on page 6



10. In the last 6 months, how many times did your child visit his or her personal doctor for care?

- None → If None, go to #18
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 to 9
- 10 or more

11. In the last 6 months, how often did your child's personal doctor explain things in a way that was easy to understand?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

12. In the last 6 months, how often did your child's personal doctor listen carefully to you?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

13. In the last 6 months, how often did your child's personal doctor show respect for what you had to say?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

14. Is your child able to talk with doctors about his or her health care?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #16

15. In the last 6 months, how often did your child's personal doctor explain things in a way that was easy for your child to understand?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

16. In the last 6 months, how often did your child's personal doctor spend enough time with your child?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

17. In the last 6 months, did your child's personal doctor talk with you about how your child is feeling, growing, or behaving?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No

18. Using any number from 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst personal doctor possible and 10 is the best personal doctor possible, what number would you use to rate your child's personal doctor?

- 0 Worst personal doctor possible
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 Best personal doctor possible

CC19. Does your child have any medical, behavioral, or other health conditions that have lasted for more than 3 months?

- <sup>1</sup>  Yes
- <sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #19

CC20. Does your child's personal doctor understand how these medical, behavioral, or other health conditions affect your child's day-to-day life?

- <sup>1</sup>  Yes
- <sup>2</sup>  No

CC21. Does your child's personal doctor understand how your child's medical, behavioral, or other health conditions affect your family's day-to-day life?

- <sup>1</sup>  Yes
- <sup>2</sup>  No

Option: Insert additional questions about personal doctor here.

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### Getting Health Care From a Specialist

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When you answer the next questions, do not include dental visits or care your child got when he or she stayed overnight in a hospital.

19. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergy doctors, skin doctors, and other doctors who specialize in one area of health care. In the last 6 months, did you try to make any appointments for your child to see a specialist?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #23

20. In the last 6 months, how often was it easy to get appointments for your child with specialists?

<sup>1</sup>  Never

<sup>2</sup>  Sometimes

<sup>3</sup>  Usually

<sup>4</sup>  Always

21. How many specialists has your child seen in the last 6 months?

<sup>0</sup>  None → If None, go to #23

<sup>1</sup>  1 specialist

<sup>2</sup>  2

<sup>3</sup>  3

<sup>4</sup>  4

<sup>5</sup>  5 or more specialists

22. We want to know your rating of the specialist your child saw most often in the last 6 months. Using any number from 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst specialist possible and 10 is the best specialist possible, what number would you use to rate that specialist?

0 Worst specialist possible

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 Best specialist possible

Option: Insert additional questions about specialist care here.

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**Your Child's Health Plan**

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The next questions ask about your experience with your child's health plan.

23. In the last 6 months, did you try to get any kind of care, tests, or treatment for your child through his or her health plan?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #25

24. In the last 6 months, how often was it easy to get the care, tests, or treatment you thought your child needed through his or her health plan?

<sup>1</sup>  Never

<sup>2</sup>  Sometimes

<sup>3</sup>  Usually

<sup>4</sup>  Always

25. In the last 6 months, did you try to get information or help from customer service at your child's health plan?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #28

26. In the last 6 months, how often did customer service at your child's health plan give you the information or help you needed?

<sup>1</sup>  Never

<sup>2</sup>  Sometimes

<sup>3</sup>  Usually

<sup>4</sup>  Always

27. In the last 6 months, how often did customer service staff at your child's health plan treat you with courtesy and respect?

<sup>1</sup>  Never

<sup>2</sup>  Sometimes

<sup>3</sup>  Usually

<sup>4</sup>  Always

28. In the last 6 months, did your child's health plan give you any forms to fill out?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #30

29. In the last 6 months, how often were the forms from your child's health plan easy to fill out?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

30. Using any number from 0 to 10, where 0 is the worst health plan possible and 10 is the best health plan possible, what number would you use to rate your child's health plan?

- 0 Worst health plan possible
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 Best health plan possible

Option: Insert additional questions about the health plan here.

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**Prescription Medicines**

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CC22. In the last 6 months, did you get or refill any prescription medicines for your child?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #31

CC23. In the last 6 months, how often was it easy to get prescription medicines for your child through his or her health plan?

- <sup>1</sup> Never
- <sup>2</sup> Sometimes
- <sup>3</sup> Usually
- <sup>4</sup> Always

CC24. Did anyone from your child's health plan, doctor's office, or clinic help you get your child's prescription medicines?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No

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**About Your Child and You**

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31. In general, how would you rate your child's overall health?

- <sup>1</sup> Excellent
- <sup>2</sup> Very Good
- <sup>3</sup> Good
- <sup>4</sup> Fair
- <sup>5</sup> Poor

CC25. Does your child currently need or use medicine prescribed by a doctor (other than vitamins)?

- <sup>1</sup> Yes
- <sup>2</sup> No → If No, go to #CC28

CC26. Is this because of any medical, behavioral, or other health condition?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC28

CC32. Is this because of any medical, behavioral, or other health condition?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC34

CC27. Is this a condition that has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

CC28. Does your child need or use more medical care, more mental health services, or more educational services than is usual for most children of the same age?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC31

CC29. Is this because of any medical, behavioral, or other health condition?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC31

CC30. Is this a condition that has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

CC31. Is your child limited or prevented in any way in his or her ability to do the things most children of the same age can do?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC34

CC33. Is this a condition that has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

32. What is your child's age?

<sup>1</sup>  Less than 1 year old

\_\_\_\_\_ YEARS OLD (write in)

CC34. Does your child need or get special therapy such as physical, occupational, or speech therapy?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC37

CC35. Is this because of any medical, behavioral, or other health condition?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #CC37

CC36. Is this a condition that has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

CC37. Does your child have any kind of emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem for which he or she needs or gets treatment or counseling?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No → If No, go to #32

CC38. Has this problem lasted or is it expected to last for at least 12 months?

<sup>1</sup>  Yes

<sup>2</sup>  No

33. Is your child male or female?

- <sup>1</sup>  Male  
<sup>2</sup>  Female

34. Is your child of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent?

- <sup>1</sup>  Yes, Hispanic or Latino  
<sup>2</sup>  No, not Hispanic or Latino

35. What is your child's race? Please mark one or more.

- <sup>1</sup>  White  
<sup>2</sup>  Black or African-American  
<sup>3</sup>  Asian  
<sup>4</sup>  Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander  
<sup>5</sup>  American Indian or Alaska Native  
<sup>6</sup>  Other

36. What is your age?

- <sup>0</sup>  Under 18  
<sup>1</sup>  18 to 24  
<sup>2</sup>  25 to 34  
<sup>3</sup>  35 to 44  
<sup>4</sup>  45 to 54  
<sup>5</sup>  55 to 64  
<sup>6</sup>  65 to 74  
<sup>7</sup>  75 or older

37. Are you male or female?

- <sup>1</sup>  Male  
<sup>2</sup>  Female

38. What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed?

- <sup>1</sup>  8th grade or less  
<sup>2</sup>  Some high school, but did not graduate  
<sup>3</sup>  High school graduate or GED  
<sup>4</sup>  Some college or 2-year degree  
<sup>5</sup>  4-year college graduate  
<sup>6</sup>  More than 4-year college degree

39. How are you related to the child?

- <sup>1</sup>  Mother or father  
<sup>2</sup>  Grandparent  
<sup>3</sup>  Aunt or uncle  
<sup>4</sup>  Older sibling  
<sup>5</sup>  Other relative  
<sup>6</sup>  Legal guardian

40. Did someone help you complete this survey?

- <sup>1</sup>  Yes  
<sup>2</sup>  No → Thank you.  
Please return the completed survey in the postage-paid envelope.



41. How did that person help you? Mark all that apply.

- <sup>1</sup> Read the questions to me
- <sup>2</sup> Wrote down the answers I gave
- <sup>3</sup> Answered the questions for me
- <sup>4</sup> Translated the questions into my language
- <sup>5</sup> Helped in some other way

Please print: \_\_\_\_\_

Option: Insert other child-specific, member-specific, or other general questions here.

Thank you.

Please return the completed survey in the postage-paid envelope.