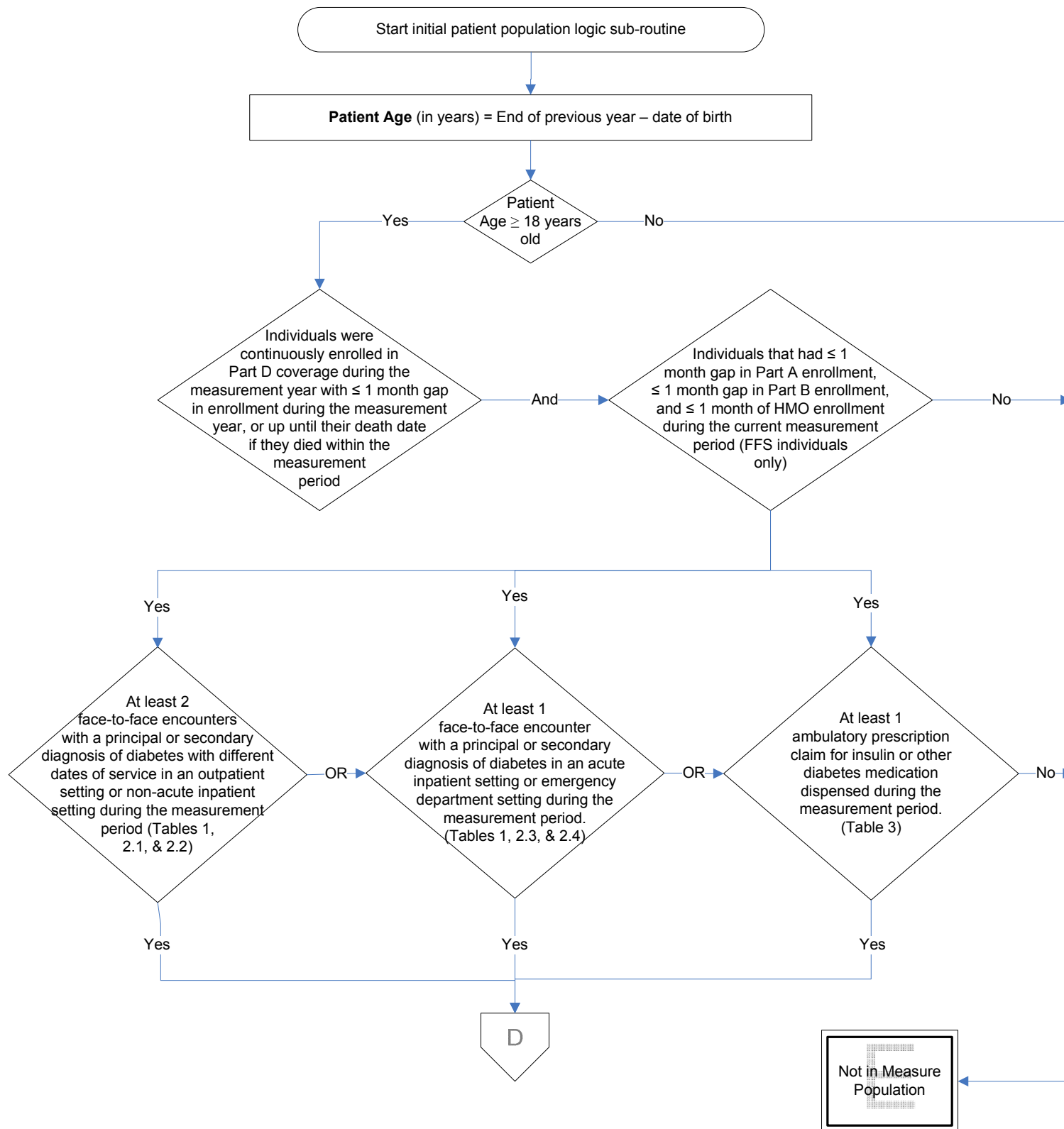


NQF 545 – Adherence to Statins for Individuals with Diabetes Mellitus

Denominator Algorithm

Measure: The percentage of eligible individuals with diabetes mellitus who had at least two prescriptions for statins and who have a Proportion of Days Covered (PDC) of at least 0.8 during the measurement period (12 consecutive months).

Denominator: Individuals at least 18 years of age as of the beginning of the measurement period with diabetes mellitus and at least two prescriptions for statins during the measurement period (12 consecutive months).

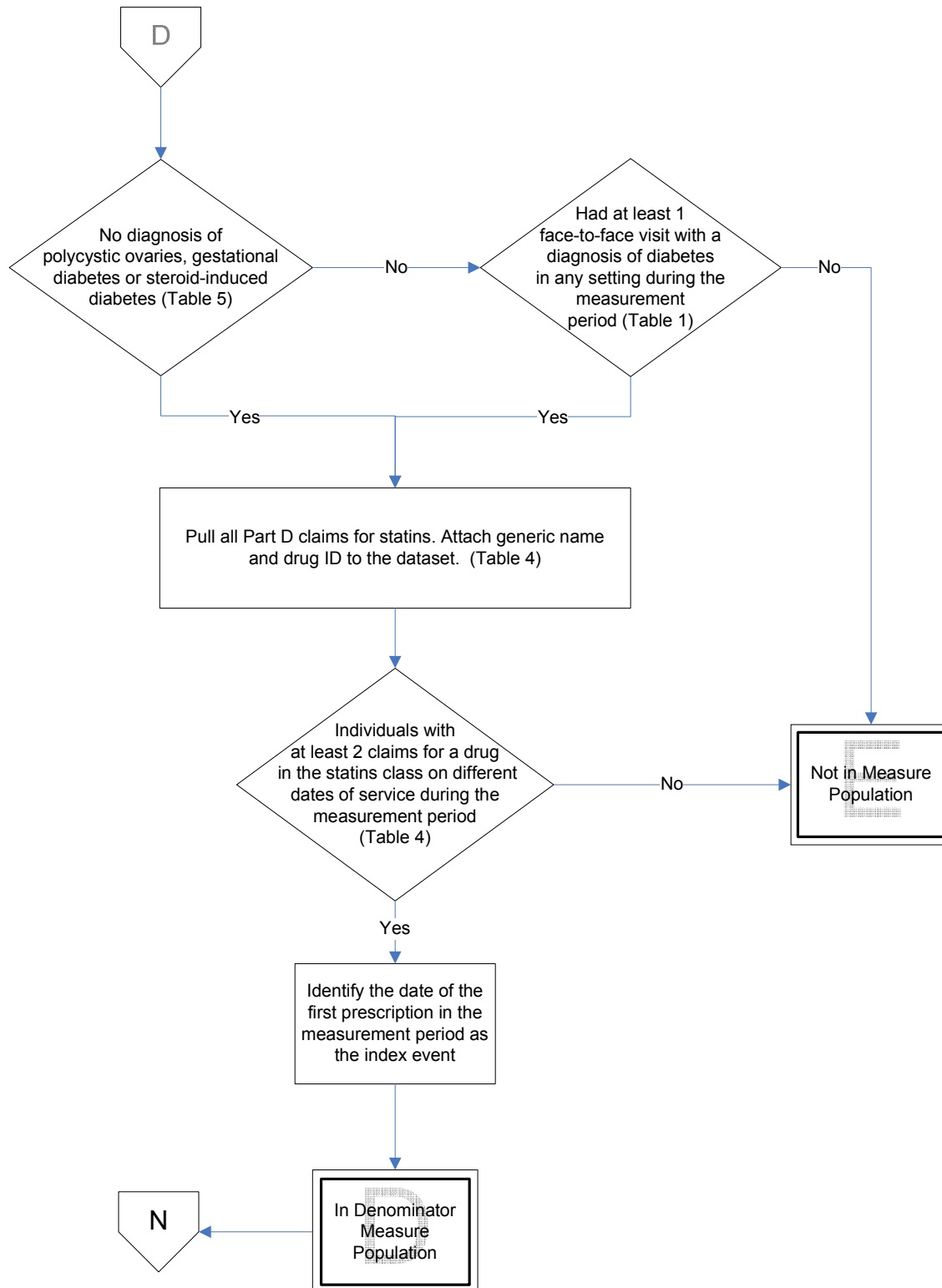


NQF 545 – Adherence to Statins for Individuals with Diabetes Mellitus

Denominator Algorithm

Measure: The percentage of eligible individuals with diabetes mellitus who had at least two prescriptions for statins and who have a Proportion of Days Covered (PDC) of at least 0.8 during the measurement period (12 consecutive months).

Denominator: Individuals at least 18 years of age as of the beginning of the measurement period with diabetes mellitus and at least two prescriptions for statins during the measurement period (12 consecutive months).



NQF 545 – Adherence to Statins for Individuals with Diabetes Mellitus

Numerator Algorithm

Measure: The percentage of eligible individuals with diabetes mellitus who had at least two prescriptions for statins and who have a Proportion of Days Covered (PDC) of at least 0.8 during the measurement period (12 consecutive months).

Numerator: Individuals in the denominator with at least two prescriptions for statins and a PDC of at least 0.8 for statins.



Calculate the PDC for each individual according to the following methods:

1. Determine the individual's measurement period, defined as the number of days from the index prescription date through the end of the measurement year, or death, whichever comes first. Index date is the date of the first statin prescription in the measurement period.
2. Within the measurement period, count the days the individual was covered by at least one drug in the statin class, based on the prescription fill date and days of supply.
 - a. Pull Part D claims for drugs in the respective drug class for individuals in the denominator. Attach drug ID and generic name to the datasets.
 - b. Sort and de-duplicate claims by beneficiary ID, service date, generic name, and descending days' supply. If prescriptions for the same drug (generic name) are dispensed on the same date of service for an individual, keep the dispensing with the largest days' supply.
 - c. Calculate the number of days covered per individual for each drug class.
 - i. For prescriptions with a days' supply that extends beyond the end of the measurement period, count only the days for which the drug was available to the individual during the measurement period.
 - ii. If prescriptions for the same drug (generic name) overlap, then adjust the prescription start date to be the day after the previous fill has ended.
 - iii. If prescriptions for different drugs (different generic names) overlap, do not adjust the prescription start date.
3. Calculate the PDC for each individual. Divide the number of covered days by the number of days in the individual's measurement period.

Count the individuals with a calculated PDC of at least 0.8 for each drug class.

