

HEDIS® Measure: SAA

Adherence to Antipsychotic Medication for Individuals with Schizophrenia

Why is this measure important?

Members who have been diagnosed with schizophrenia, as with other severe mental illnesses, are at risk for significant health and social problems, particularly when they are non-compliant with their antipsychotic medications. Research has indicated that it is common for these individuals to discontinue their medications at some point during their treatment, which can lead to an exacerbation in complex and, at times, debilitating, symptoms.

What is the measure?

The percentage of members (ages 19 to 64 as of December 31st of the measurement year) with a diagnosis of schizophrenia who were dispensed and remained on an antipsychotic medication for at least 80% of their treatment period.

How are members identified for this measure?

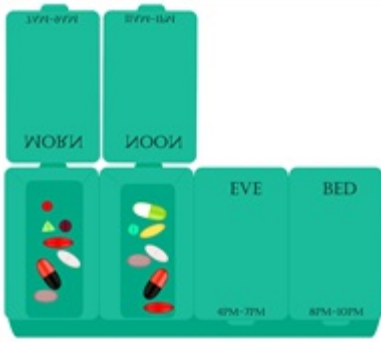
Members (excluding dually eligible) are identified through Medicaid claims. To be included in the measure, members must have had continuous Medicaid enrollment* and had at least one acute inpatient encounter with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or at least two visits in outpatient, intensive outpatient, partial hospitalization, ED, or non-acute inpatient setting on different dates of service with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Members with a diagnosis of dementia at any time during the measurement year were excluded. Additionally, members must have had at least two (2) antipsychotic medication dispensing events to be included in the measure.

*No more than a 45 day gap in enrollment to be considered continuously enrolled.

Beacon-CT is not a certified HEDIS® vendor

To view and interact with the HEDIS® SAA measure findings for Connecticut Medicaid members, please click [here](#):





HEDIS® Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia

a comparison of Connecticut Medicaid members

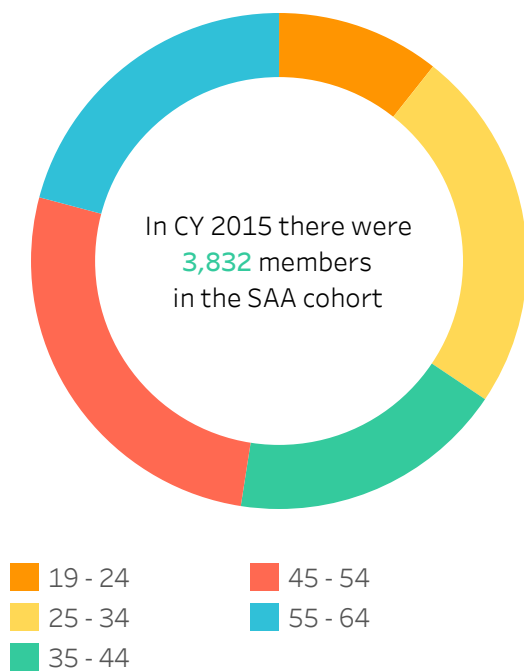
Beacon-CT is not a certified HEDIS® vendor

▼ **Start here.** To further understand the cohort population, select a demographic variable (only available for 2015).

Select Demographic:
Age Group

Who was eligible for the measure in 2015?

Hover for details



▼ **How did Connecticut compare to National and Regional New England Medicaid rates?**

By selecting a comparison region and a percentile, you can view if Connecticut was above (**green**) or below (**red**) the percentile rate (dotted line).

Choose a comparison:

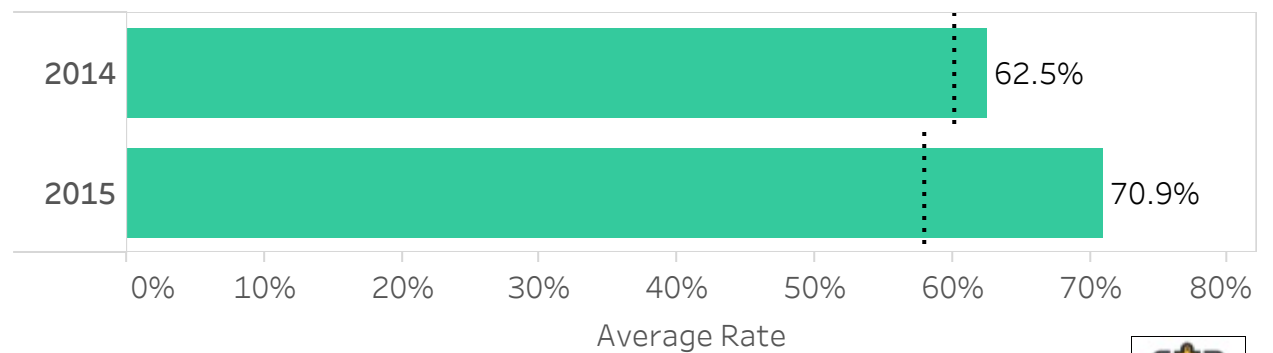
☒ National

☐ New England

Choose a percentile:

Overall Average

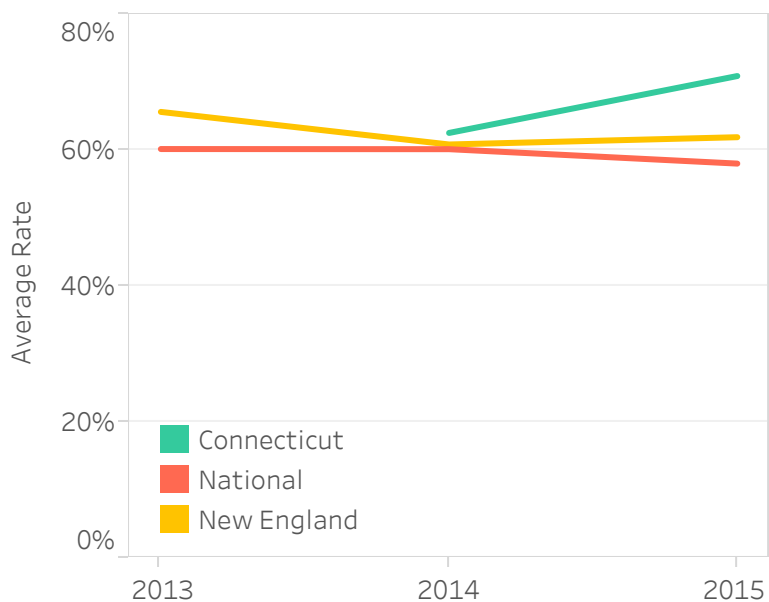
How did Connecticut compare to the National Overall Average Percentile Rate?



What do these results mean for Connecticut?

- ✓ Connecticut had higher SAA rates than both the National and New England Medicaid averages in both 2014 and 2015.
- ✓ Of the eligible adults in 2015, 70.9% remained on an antipsychotic medication for at least 80% of their treatment period. This was an improvement (increase) from 2014's rate of 62.5%
- ✓ Additionally, almost 62% of these adults remained on their antipsychotic medication for 90% of their treatment period or longer in 2015, which was an increase from 2014.

Have there been any rate improvements over the years?



Connecticut had the largest rate increase from 2014 to 2015

Connecticut	National	New England
▲ 8.4%	▼ -2.1%	▲ 1.1%

Proportion of Days Covered (PDC) CT Member Counts - Reference Table

PDC Group	Member Count		Percent of Total		Cumulative Member Count		Cumulative Percent	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
90-100	1,656	2,358	49.4%	61.5%	1,656	2,358	49.4%	61.5%
80-89.99	438	358	13.1%	9.3%	2,094	2,716	62.5%	70.9%
70-79.99	287	229	8.6%	6.0%	2,381	2,945	71.1%	76.9%
60-69.99	200	206	6.0%	5.4%	2,581	3,151	77.0%	82.2%
50-59.99	212	177	6.3%	4.6%	2,793	3,328	83.4%	86.8%
40-49.99	173	162	5.2%	4.2%	2,966	3,490	88.5%	91.1%
30-39.99	132	112	3.9%	2.9%	3,098	3,602	92.5%	94.0%
20-29.99	130	111	3.9%	2.9%	3,228	3,713	96.4%	96.9%
10-19.99	102	98	3.0%	2.6%	3,330	3,811	99.4%	99.5%
0-9.99	20	21	0.6%	0.5%	3,350	3,832	100.0%	100.0%
Total	3,350	3,832	100.0%	100.0%	3,350	3,832	100.0%	100.0%



HEDIS® Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia

Connecticut Rates by Demographic



▼ **Demographic drill-down.** Select a demographic type to view results. Results can be aggregated to show a rate comparison of those that were on their medication for 80% of their treatment period compared to those on fewer days, or by each 10% increment.

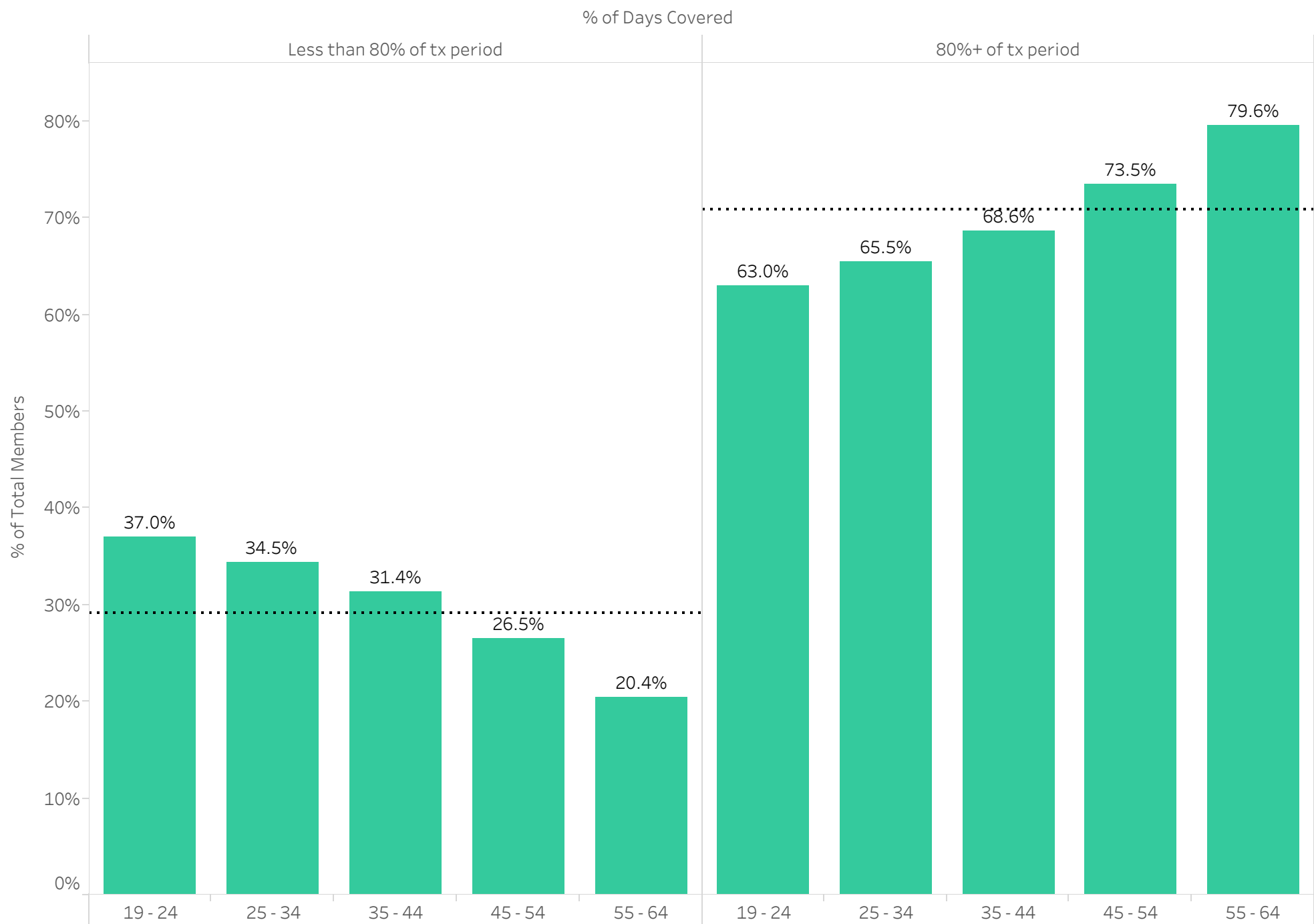
Select Demographic
Age Group

Select PDC Level of Detail
Over & Under 80%

What are the most significant demographic findings?

- ✓ The portion of members on antipsychotics for 80% or more days in their treatment period increased with age. The 55-64 year olds had the highest portion of days covered (PDC) rate at 79.6%.
- ✓ Members identified as White or Asian had higher than average SAA rates. Females also had higher SAA rates than males.
- ✓ HUSKY C members had higher rates of 80% compliance than did HUSKY A or D enrolled members.
- ✓ Members who did not have a behavioral health inpatient stay during 2015 also had much higher compliance rates than those members that did have a behavioral health inpatient stay.

How did the various age groups compare to each other and to the overall Connecticut rate in 2015?
Hover for member counts





HEDIS® Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia

Connecticut Rates by Demographic

▼ **Demographic drill-down.** Select a demographic type to view results. Results can be aggregated to show a rate comparison of those that were on their medication for 80% of their treatment period compared to those on fewer days, or by each 10% increment.

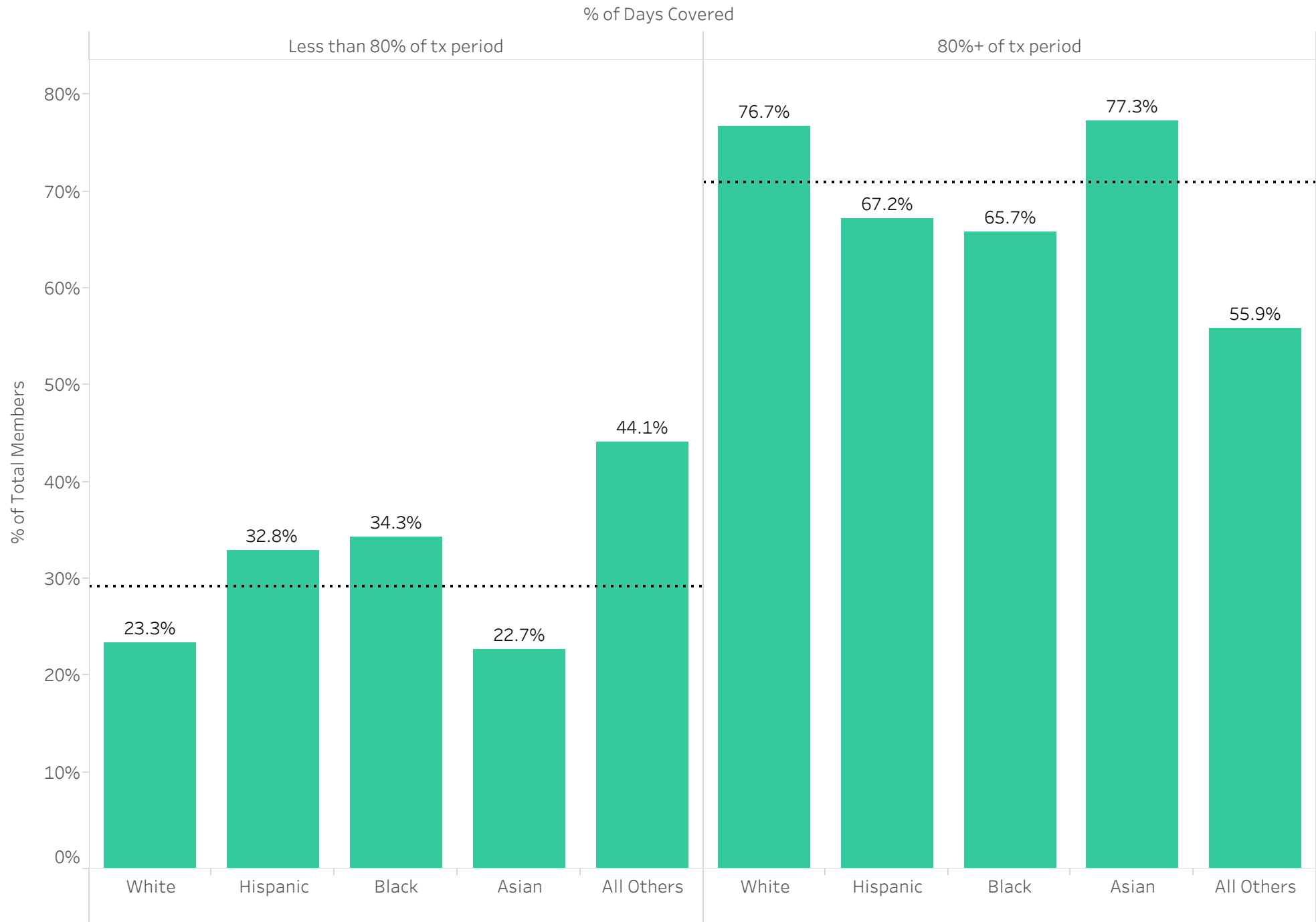
Select Demographic
Race/Ethnicity

Select PDC Level of Detail
Over & Under 80%

What are the most significant demographic findings?

- ✓ The portion of members on antipsychotics for 80% or more days in their treatment period increased with age. The 55-64 year olds had the highest portion of days covered (PDC) rate at 79.6%.
- ✓ Members identified as White or Asian had higher than average SAA rates. Females also had higher SAA rates than males.
- ✓ HUSKY C members had higher rates of 80% compliance than did HUSKY A or D enrolled members.
- ✓ Members who did not have a behavioral health inpatient stay during 2015 also had much higher compliance rates than those members that did have a behavioral health inpatient stay.

How did the various racial/ethnic groups compare to each other and to the overall Connecticut rate in 2015?
Hover for member counts





HEDIS® Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia

Connecticut Rates by Demographic



▼ **Demographic drill-down.** Select a demographic type to view results. Results can be aggregated to show a rate comparison of those that were on their medication for 80% of their treatment period compared to those on fewer days, or by each 10% increment.

Select Demographic
BH Inpatient Cohort

Select PDC Level of Detail
Over & Under 80%

What are the most significant demographic findings?

- ✓ The portion of members on antipsychotics for 80% or more days in their treatment period increased with age. The 55-64 year olds had the highest portion of days covered (PDC) rate at 79.6%.
- ✓ Members identified as White or Asian had higher than average SAA rates. Females also had higher SAA rates than males.
- ✓ HUSKY C members had higher rates of 80% compliance than did HUSKY A or D enrolled members.
- ✓ Members who did not have a behavioral health inpatient stay during 2015 also had much higher compliance rates than those members that did have a behavioral health inpatient stay.

What were the differences between the members with a BH inpatient stay and those without one? How did those rates compare to the overall Connecticut rate in 2015?

Hover for member counts

