

CONTROLLING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Patients 18 to 85 years of age who had a diagnosis of hypertension (HTN) and whose blood pressure (BP) was adequately controlled during the measurement year. The blood pressure reading collected for HEDIS measure compliance must be the most recent blood pressure reading during the measurement year on or after the second diagnosis of hypertension. The blood pressure reading must be taken during an outpatient visit, non-acute inpatient encounter, or remote monitoring event (see below comments). Compliance can be captured through CPT II codes.

ICD-10
I10 – Essential Hypertension
OUTPATIENT CODE
CPT: 99201 - 99205, 99211 - 99215, 99241 - 99245, 99341 - 99350, 99381 - 99387, 99391 - 99397, 99401 - 99404, 99411, 99412, 99429, 99455, 99456, 99483
HCPCS: G0402, G0438, G0439, G0463, T1015
NON-ACUTE INPATIENT CODES
CPT: 99304 - 99310, 99315, 99316, 99318, 99324 - 99328, 99334, -99337
REMOTE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING CODES
CPT: 93784, 93788, 93790, 99091

DESCRIPTION	CPT II
Diastolic 80-89	3079F
Diastolic > or = 90	3080F
Diastolic <80	3078F

DESCRIPTION	CPT II
Systolic > or = 140	3077F
Systolic <140	3074F, 3075F

To improve HEDIS scores:

- Schedule follow-up appointments and/or BP checks if BP is not controlled
- Include CPT coding identified above as appropriate when submitting claims

*HEDIS rules state that the last BP taken during the year on or after the date of the second diagnosis of hypertension is the only one that counts toward meeting the measure. HEDIS rules state that the organization may include BP readings from remote monitoring devices that are digitally stored and transmitted to the provider. There must be documentation in the medical record that clearly states the reading was taken by an electronic device, and results were digitally stored and transmitted to and interpreted by the provider.

PERSISTENCE OF BETA-BLOCKER TREATMENT AFTER HEART ATTACK

Patients 18 years of age and older during the measurement year who were hospitalized and discharged with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and who received persistent beta blocker treatment for six months after discharge.

Beta-Blocker Medications

DESCRIPTION	MEDICATIONS
Non-cardioselective beta-blockers	Carvedilol, Labetalol, Nadolol, Penbutolol, Pindolol, Propranolol, Timolol, Sotalol
Cardioselective beta-blockers	Acebutolol, Atenolol, Betaxolol, Bisoprolol, Metoprolol, Nebivolol
Antihypertensive combinations	Atenolol-chlorthalidone, Bendroflumethiazide-nadolol, Bisoprolol-hydrochlorothiazide, Hydrochlorothiazide-metoprolol, Hydrochlorothiazide-propranolol

Contact Provider Partnership:

HomeStateHealth.com

Allwell.HomeStateHealth.com

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