

HEDIS® Acronym Definitions

AAB Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment in Adults with Acute Bronchitis

Adults 18 - 64 years of age diagnosed with bronchitis should not be given an antibiotic within 3 days of the diagnosis.

AAP Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services

All adults 20 years of age and older need at least one ambulatory or preventive care visit every year.

ABA Adult BMI Assessment

Adults 18-74 years of age need a Body Mass Index (BMI) Assessment every two years.

ADD Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication

Children 6 to 12 years of age with newly prescribed attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) medication need 1 follow-up visit within 30 days and if remaining on medication for at least 210 days, 2 additional follow-up visits.

AMM Antidepressant Medication Management

Adults 18 years of age and older newly diagnosed with depression and having received an antidepressant medication need medication treatment for at least 180 days.

ART Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy in Rheumatoid Arthritis

Adults 18 years of age and older diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis need to be dispensed at least one prescription for a disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD) during the calendar year.

ASM Use of Appropriate Medications for People with Asthma

Children and adults 5 to 50 years of age identified with persistent asthma should be prescribed the appropriate medication during the calendar year.

AWC Adolescent Well Care Visits

Adolescents 12-21 year of age need at least one well care visit every year.

BCS Breast Cancer Screening

Women 40-69 years of age need a bilateral mammogram every two years.

CAP Childrens' and Adolescents' Access to Primary Care Practitioners

Children ages 1 to 19 years of age need at least one visit with their primary care physician every year.

CBP Controlling High Blood Pressure

Adults 18 - 85 years of age diagnosed with hypertension need a controlled blood pressure of <140/90 at the last PCP visit of the year.

CCS Cervical Cancer Screening

Women 21-64 years of age need a pap test every three years.

CDC Comprehensive Diabetes Care

Adults 18 - 75 years of age identified as having type 1 or type 2 diabetes need each of the following every year:

Blood Pressure level < 130/80 mm Hg

Blood Pressure level < 140/80 mm Hg

Eye Exam

HbA1c Testing

LDL-C Screening (CDC)

Monitoring for Diabetic Nephropathy

CHL Chlamydia Screening in Women

Women 16-24 years of age that have been identified as being sexually active need a chlamydia screening every year.

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CIS Childhood Immunization Status

Children need the following shots before turning two years of age:

DTaP/DT	(4)
Hepatitis A	(2)
Hepatitis B	(3)
HiB	(3)
Influenza	(2)
IPV	(3)
MMR	(1)
Pneumococcal Conjugate	(4)
Rotavirus	(2 or 3 depending on specific vaccine)
VZV	(1)

CMC Cholesterol Management for Patients with Cardiovascular Conditions

Adults 18 - 75 years of age with specified cardiac conditions need and LDL screening every year.

COL Colorectal Cancer Screening

Adults 50-75 years of age need a colorectal screening every 1-10 years depending on the screening type.

CWP Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis

Children 2 - 18 years of age diagnosed with pharyngitis only need a group A streptococcus (strep) test prior to ordering an antibiotic.

DAE Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly

Adults 65 years of age and older should not be given medication that is considered high-risk.

DDE Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in the Elderly

Adults 65 years of age and older with a history of falls, dementia or chronic renal failure should not be given a contraindicated medication concurrent with or after the diagnosis.

GSO Glaucoma Screening in Older Adults

Adults turning 67 years of age or older need a glaucoma screening (where there is no prior evidence of glaucoma) every two years.

IMA Immunization for Adolescents

Adolescents 13 years of age need the following shots before turning 13 years old.

Meningococcal	(1 between ages 11 and 13)
Tdap/Td	(1 between ages 10 and 13)

LBP Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain

Adults 18 to 50 years of age should not receive an imaging study within 28 days of a diagnosis of low back pain.

LSC Lead Screening in Children

Children need a lead screening before turning 2 years old.

MPM Annual Monitoring for People on Persistent Medications

Adults 18 years of age and older that receive at least 180 days of ambulatory medication therapy need the appropriate follow-up testing.

ACE Inhibitors or ARBs	A serum potassium test and either a serum creatinine or blood urea nitrogen
Anticonvulsants	A drug serum concentration level monitoring test.
Digoxin	A serum potassium test and either a serum creatinine or blood urea nitrogen
Diuretics	A serum potassium test and either a serum creatinine or blood urea nitrogen

OMW Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture

Women 67 years of age or older who suffered a fracture need a bone mineral density test (BMD) or a medication to treat or prevent osteoporosis in the six months after the fracture.

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PBH Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack

Adults 18 years of age and older hospitalized with an AMI need to be prescribed a beta-blocker treatment for six months after the discharge or have a documented contraindication to beta-blocker.

PCE Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (Acute event)

COPD exacerbations for adults 40 years of age and older who had an inpatient discharge or ED encounter need the following medications:

Bronchodilator (within 30 days of discharge)

Systemic Corticosteroid (within 14 days of discharge)

PPC Prenatal and Postpartum Care

Women should receive the appropriate prenatal and postpartum visits.

SPR Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD

Adults 40 years of age and older newly diagnosed with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) need spirometry testing within 6 months to confirm diagnosis.

URI Appropriate Treatment for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection

Children 3 months to 18 years of age diagnosed with only an upper respiratory infection (URI) should not be given an antibiotic within three days of the diagnosis.

W15 Well Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

Infants need 6 or more well care visits with a PCP by 15 months of age. Each well care visit must include 1. health and development history, 2. a physical exam and 3. health education/anticipatory guidance.

W34 Well Child Visits in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Year of Life

Children 3 to 6 years of age need at least one well care visit every year.

WCC Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children/Adolescents

Children 3 to 17 years of age who had an outpatient visit, need the following every year:

BMI Percentile

Counseling for Nutrition

Counseling for Physical Activity