



Medicare 2024 Part C & D Display Measure Technical Notes

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General

This document describes the metric, data source, and reporting time period for each Medicare Part C or Part D display measure. All data are reported at the contract level. The data do not reflect information for National PACE, 1833 Cost contracts, and Demonstration contracts. All other organization types are included.

These display measures are not part of the Star Ratings. Display measures may have been transitioned from the Star Ratings. They may be new measures being tested before inclusion into the Star Ratings. Lastly, some measures are displayed for informational purposes only. As indicated in the Calendar Year (CY) 2019 Medicare Part C and D Final Rule, published in April 2018, CMS will give advance notice if display measures are being considered for inclusion into the Star Ratings. Data for display page measures will continue to be collected and monitored, and poor scores on display measures are subject to compliance actions by CMS.

For 2024, CMS:

- Introduced three measures to the display page:
 - a. Average of Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment
 - b. Colorectal Cancer Screening (Age 45-75)
 - c. Persistence to Basal Insulin (PST-INS)
- Moved three measures to the 2024 Star Ratings
 - a. Transitions of Care – Average
 - b. Plan All-Cause Readmissions (18+)
 - c. Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for People with Multiple High-Risk Chronic Conditions

Contact Information

The contact below can assist you with various aspects of the display measures:

- Part C & D Star Ratings: PartCandDStarRatings@cms.hhs.gov

If you have questions or require information about the specific subject areas associated with the display measures, please write to those contacts directly and cc the Part C & D Star Ratings mailbox.

- CAHPS (MA & Part D): MP-CAHPS@cms.hhs.gov
- Call Center Monitoring: CallCenterMonitoring@cms.hhs.gov
- Disenrollment Reasons Survey: DisenrollSurvey@cms.hhs.gov
- Formulary Administration Analysis: PartDformularies@cms.hhs.gov
- HEDIS: HEDISquestions@cms.hhs.gov
- HOS: HOS@cms.hhs.gov
- HPMS Access issues: CMSHPMS_Access@cms.hhs.gov
- HPMS Help Desk (all other HPMS issues): HPMS@cms.hhs.gov
- Part C Plan Reporting: Partcplanreporting@cms.hhs.gov
- Part D Plan Reporting: Partd-planreporting@cms.hhs.gov
- Part C & D Plan Reporting Data Validation: PartCandD_Data_Validation@cms.hhs.gov

Part C Display Measure Details

Measure: DMC01 - Follow-up Visit after Hospital Stay for Mental Illness (within 30 days of discharge)

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (FUH)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 256	
Metric: The percentage of discharges for members 6 years of age and older who were hospitalized for treatment of selected mental health disorders (denominator) and who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter or partial hospitalization with a mental health practitioner within 30 days of discharge (numerator).	
Exclusions: Exclude discharges followed by readmission or direct transfer to a nonacute inpatient care setting within the 30-day follow-up period, regardless of principal diagnosis for the readmission. To identify readmissions to a nonacute inpatient care setting: 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Confirm the stay was for nonacute care based on the presence of a nonacute code (Nonacute Inpatient Stay Value Set) on the claim. 3. Identify the admission date for the stay. Exclude discharges followed by readmission or direct transfer to an acute inpatient care setting within the 30-day follow-up period if the principal diagnosis was for non-mental health (any principal diagnosis code other than those included in the Mental Health Diagnosis Value Set). To identify readmissions to an acute inpatient care setting: 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Exclude nonacute inpatient stays (Nonacute Inpatient Stay Value Set). 3. Identify the admission date for the stay. Organizations must identify "transfers" using their own methods and then confirm the acute inpatient care setting using the steps above. These discharges are excluded from the measure because rehospitalization or transfer may prevent an outpatient follow-up visit from taking place.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC02 - Antidepressant Medication Management (6 months)

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 243	
Metric: The percentage of members 18 years of age and older with a diagnosis of major depression (denominator) who were newly treated with antidepressant medication, and who remained on an antidepressant medication for at least 180 days (numerator).	
Exclusions: Exclude members who did not have a diagnosis of major depression in an inpatient, outpatient, ED, intensive outpatient or partial hospitalization setting during the 121-day period from 60 days prior to the IPSP, through the IPSP and the 60 days after the IPSP. Members who meet any of the following criteria remain in the eligible population: • An outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter or partial hospitalization with any diagnosis of major depression. Either of the following code combinations meets criteria: – AMM Stand Alone Visits Value Set with Major Depression Value Set. – AMM Visits Value Set with AMM POS Value Set and Major Depression Value Set. • An ED visit (ED Value Set) with any diagnosis of major depression (Major Depression Value Set).	

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An acute or nonacute inpatient discharge with any diagnosis of major depression (Major Depression Value Set). To identify acute and nonacute inpatient discharges: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Identify the discharge date for the stay. <p>For a direct transfer, use the discharge date from the last discharge.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: HEDIS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC03 - Continuous Beta Blocker Treatment

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack (PBH)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 158	
Metric:	The percentage of members 18 years of age and older during the measurement year who were hospitalized and discharged alive from July 1 of the year prior to the measurement year to June 30 of the measurement year with a diagnosis of AMI (denominator) and who received persistent beta-blocker treatment for six months after discharge (numerator).
Exclusions:	<p>Exclude members who meet any of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the measurement year. – Living long-term in an institution any time during the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. Use the run date of the file to determine if a member had an LTI flag during the measurement year. • Members 81 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Value Set) during the measurement year. • Members 66–80 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Value Set) and advanced illness during the measurement year. To identify members with advanced illness, any of the following during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year (count services that occur over both years), meet criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least two outpatient visits (Outpatient Value Set), observation visits (Observation Value Set), ED visits (ED Value Set) or nonacute inpatient encounters (Nonacute Inpatient Value Set) on different dates of service, with an advanced illness diagnosis (Advanced Illness Value Set). Visit type need not be the same for the two visits. – At least one acute inpatient encounter (Acute Inpatient Value Set) with an advanced illness diagnosis (Advanced Illness Value Set). • A dispensed dementia medication. <p>(Optional) Members identified as having an intolerance or allergy to beta-blocker therapy. Any of the following anytime during the member's history through the end of the continuous enrollment period meet criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthma (Asthma Value Set). • COPD (COPD Value Set). • Obstructive chronic bronchitis (Obstructive Chronic Bronchitis Value Set). • Chronic respiratory conditions due to fumes and vapors (Chronic Respiratory Conditions Due to Fumes/Vapors Value Set). • Hypotension, heart block >1 degree or sinus bradycardia (Beta-Blocker

Title	Description
	<p>Contraindications Value Set).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A medication dispensing event indicative of a history of asthma (Table PBH-D). • Intolerance or allergy to beta-blocker therapy. <p>Primary Data Source: HEDIS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC04 - Testing to Confirm Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Title	Description
	<p>HEDIS Label: Use of Spirometry Testing in the Assessment and Diagnosis of COPD (SPR)</p> <p>Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 131</p> <p>Metric: The percentage of members 40 or older with a new diagnosis or newly active Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) during the measurement year (denominator), who received appropriate spirometry testing to confirm the diagnosis (numerator).</p> <p>Exclusions: None listed.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: HEDIS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC05 - Doctors who Communicate Well

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This case-mix adjusted composite measure is used to assess how well doctors communicate. The Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) score uses the mean of the distribution of responses converted to a scale from 0 to 100. The score shown is the percentage of the best possible score each contract earned.</p> <p>CAHPS Survey Questions (question numbers vary depending on survey type):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the last 6 months, how often did your personal doctor explain things in a way that was easy to understand? • In the last 6 months, how often did your personal doctor listen carefully to you? • In the last 6 months, how often did your personal doctor show respect for what you had to say? • In the last 6 months, how often did your personal doctor spend enough time with you? <p>Primary Data Source: CAHPS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 03/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Numeric with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC06 - Call Center – Beneficiary Hold Time

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined as the average time spent on hold by the call surveyor following the navigation of the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, touch-tone response system, or recorded greeting and prior to reaching a live person for the “Customer Service for Current Members – Part C” phone number associated with the contract. This measure is calculated by taking the sum of the total time (mm:ss) it takes for a caller to reach a Customer Service Representative (CSR) for all eligible calls made to that Part C contract beneficiary customer service phone number, divided by the number of eligible calls made to the Part C contract beneficiary customer service phone number. For calls in which the caller terminated the call due to being on hold for greater than 10 minutes prior to reaching a live person, the hold time applied is truncated to 10:00 minutes. Note that total time excludes the time navigating the IVR/ACD system and thus measures only the time the caller is placed into the “hold” queue.</p> <p>Exclusions: Data were collected from contracts that cover U.S territories but were not collected from the following organization types: 1876 Cost, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PDP, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PFFS, National PACE, MSA, employer contracts, and organizations that did not have a phone number accessible to survey callers.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Call center</p> <p>Data Source Description: Call center surveillance monitoring data collected by CMS. The “Customer Service for Current Members – Part C” phone number associated with each contract was monitored. This measure is based on calls to the current enrollee phone number.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Data Collected by CMS Contractors</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Time</p> <p>Compliance Standard: 2:00</p>

Measure: DMC07 - Pneumonia Vaccine

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: The percentage of sampled Medicare enrollees (denominator) who reported ever having received a pneumococcal vaccine (numerator). CAHPS Survey Question (question number varies depending on survey type):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have you ever had one or more pneumonia shots? Two shots are usually given in a person’s lifetime and these are different from a flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine. <p>Primary Data Source: CAHPS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 03/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC08 - Access to Primary Care Doctor Visits

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (AAP)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 427	
Metric: The percentage of members 20 years and older (denominator) who had an ambulatory or preventive care visit during the measurement year (numerator).	
Exclusions: None listed.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC09 – Call Center – Calls Disconnected When Customer Calls Health Plan

Title	Description
Metric: This measure is defined as the number of calls unexpectedly dropped by the Medicare Advantage (MA) Plan or Medicare-Medicaid Plan (MMP) divided by the total number of calls made to the phone number associated with the contract.	
Exclusions: Data were collected from contracts that cover U.S territories but were not collected from the following organization types: 1876 Cost, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PDP, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PFFS, National PACE, MSA, employer contracts, and organizations that did not have a phone number accessible to survey callers.	
Primary Data Source: Call center	
Data Source Description: Call center surveillance monitoring data collected by CMS. The “Customer Service for Current Members – Part C” phone number associated with each contract was monitored. This measure is based on calls to the current enrollee call center.	
Data Source Category: Data Collected by CMS Contractors	
Data Time Frame: 01/2023 – 06/2023	
General Trend: Lower is better	
Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places	
Compliance Standard: 5%	

Measure: DMC10 - Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation – Systemic Corticosteroid

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (PCE)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 135	
Metric: The percentage of COPD exacerbations for members 40 years of age and older who had an acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter on or between January 1–November 30 of the measurement year and who were dispensed a systemic corticosteroid within 14 days of the event.	
Exclusions: None listed.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	

Title	Description
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC11 - Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation – Bronchodilator

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation (PCE)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 139	
Metric: The percentage of COPD exacerbations for members 40 years of age and older who had an acute inpatient discharge or ED encounter on or between January 1–November 30 of the measurement year and who were dispensed a bronchodilator within 30 days of the event.	
Exclusions: None listed.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC12 - Initiation of Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment (IET): Initiation of Substance Use Disorder Treatment rate	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 433	
Metric: The percentage of new substance use disorder (SUD) episodes that result in treatment initiation through an inpatient SUD admission, outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter, partial hospitalization, telehealth visit, or medication treatment within 14 days. <i>(Please note the intake period is November 15 of the year prior to the measurement year – November 14 of the measurement year.)</i>	
Exclusions: None listed.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC13 - Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment (IET): Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment rate	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 433	
Metric: The percentage of new SUD episodes that have evidence of treatment engagement within 34 days of initiation. <i>(Please note the intake period is November 15 of the year prior to the measurement year – November 14 of the measurement year.)</i>	
Exclusions: None listed.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	

Title	Description
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC14 - Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment Average

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 433	
Metric: The average of the Initiation of Substance Use Disorder Treatment and the Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment rates.	
Exclusions: None listed.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC15 - Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications (HPC)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 553	
Metric: For members 67 years of age and older, the rate of discharges for ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSC) per 1,000 members and the risk-adjusted ratio of observed to expected discharges for ACSC by chronic and acute conditions.	
Exclusions:	<p>CMS and NCQA have developed the following rules for removing outlier data which cause distorted results.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Data for contracts whose Observed / Expected ratio is either < 0.2 or > 5.0 have been excluded. 2) Data for contracts with < 200 in the denominator have been excluded. <p>Members in hospice or using hospice services anytime during the measurement year.</p> <p>Members enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the measurement year.</p> <p>Members living long-term in an institution any time during the measurement year, as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File.</p> <p>Formulas to implement the above rules as well calculate the measure are contained in Attachment B.</p> <p>Contracts whose data were dropped because of these rules will be marked with the message "Insufficient data".</p>
General Notes:	1876 Cost contracts, Demonstration MMP contracts, and contracts whose data were dropped due to the exclusion rules were not included in the calculation of the National Observed Average.
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	

Title	Description
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Lower is better	
Data Display: Rate per 1,000 members with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC16 - Transitions of Care - Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Transitions of Care (TRC)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 321	
Metric: The percentage of discharges for members 18 years of age and older who had documentation of medication reconciliation on the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 total days).	
Exclusions: Members in hospice are excluded from the eligible population. If an organization reports this measure using the Hybrid Method, and a member is found to be in hospice or using hospice services during medical record review, the member is removed from the sample and replaced by a member from the oversample. Members that do not have continuous enrollment from the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 total days) are excluded. To identify acute and nonacute inpatient discharges:	
1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set).	
2. Identify the discharge date for the stay.	
If the discharge is followed by a readmission or direct transfer to an acute or nonacute inpatient care setting on the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 days total), use the admit date from the first admission and the discharge date from the last discharge. To identify readmissions and direct transfers during the 31-day period:	
1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set).	
2. Identify the admission date for the stay (the admission date must occur during the 31-day period).	
3. Identify the discharge date for the stay (the discharge date is the event date).	
Exclude both the initial and the readmission/direct transfer discharge if the last discharge occurs after December 1 of the measurement year.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC17 - Transitions of Care - Notification of Inpatient Admission

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Transitions of Care (TRC)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 321	
Metric: The percentage of discharges for members 18 years of age and older who had documentation of receipt of notification of inpatient admission on the day of admission or the following day.	
Exclusions: Members in hospice are excluded from the eligible population. If an organization reports this measure using the Hybrid Method, and a member is found to be in hospice or using hospice services during medical record review, the member is removed from the sample and replaced by a member from the oversample.	

Title	Description
	<p>Members that do not have continuous enrollment from the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 total days) are excluded.</p> <p>To identify acute and nonacute inpatient discharges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Identify the discharge date for the stay. <p>If the discharge is followed by a readmission or direct transfer to an acute or nonacute inpatient care setting on the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 days total), use the admit date from the first admission and the discharge date from the last discharge. To identify readmissions and direct transfers during the 31-day period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Identify the admission date for the stay (the admission date must occur during the 31-day period). 3. Identify the discharge date for the stay (the discharge date is the event date). <p>Exclude both the initial and the readmission/direct transfer discharge if the last discharge occurs after December 1 of the measurement year.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: HEDIS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC18 - Transitions of Care - Patient Engagement After Inpatient Discharge

Title	Description
	<p>HEDIS Label: Transitions of Care (TRC)</p> <p>Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 321</p> <p>Metric: The percentage of discharges for members 18 years of age and older who had documentation of patient engagement (e.g., office visits, visits to the home, telehealth) provided within 30 days after discharge.</p> <p>Exclusions: Members in hospice are excluded from the eligible population.</p> <p>Members that do not have continuous enrollment from the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 total days) are excluded.</p> <p>To identify acute and nonacute inpatient discharges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Identify the discharge date for the stay. <p>If the discharge is followed by a readmission or direct transfer to an acute or nonacute inpatient care setting on the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 days total), use the admit date from the first admission and the discharge date from the last discharge. To identify readmissions and direct transfers during the 31-day period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set). 2. Identify the admission date for the stay (the admission date must occur during the 31-day period). 3. Identify the discharge date for the stay (the discharge date is the event date). <p>Exclude both the initial and the readmission/direct transfer discharge if the last discharge occurs after December 1 of the measurement year.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: HEDIS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMC19 - Transitions of Care - Receipt of Discharge Information

Title	Description
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HEDIS Label: Transitions of Care (TRC)

Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 321

Metric: The percentage of discharges for members 18 years of age and older who had documentation of receipt of discharge information on the day of discharge or the following day.

Exclusions: Members in hospice are excluded from the eligible population. If an organization reports this measure using the Hybrid Method, and a member is found to be in hospice or using hospice services during medical record review, the member is removed from the sample and replaced by a member from the oversample. Members that do not have continuous enrollment from the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 total days) are excluded. To identify acute and nonacute inpatient discharges:

1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set).
2. Identify the discharge date for the stay.

If the discharge is followed by a readmission or direct transfer to an acute or nonacute inpatient care setting on the date of discharge through 30 days after discharge (31 days total), use the admit date from the first admission and the discharge date from the last discharge. To identify readmissions and direct transfers during the 31-day period:

1. Identify all acute and nonacute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set).
2. Identify the admission date for the stay (the admission date must occur during the 31-day period).
3. Identify the discharge date for the stay (the discharge date is the event date).

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

Primary Data Source: HEDIS

Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans

Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022

General Trend: Higher is better

Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place

Measure: DMC20 - Physical Functioning Activities of Daily Living

Title	Description
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Metric: The adjusted mean change score from baseline to two-year follow-up on the PFADL measure among sampled Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and older. Please see https://www.hosonline.org/globalassets/hos-online/survey-results/mhos_pfadl_change_measure.pdf for a more detailed methodology used to score the PFADL change measure.

Primary Data Source: HOS

Data Source Description: 2020-2022 Cohort 23 Performance Measurement Results (2020 Baseline data collection, 2022 Follow-up data collection)

Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees

Data Time Frame: 07/19/2022 – 11/01/2022

General Trend: Higher is better

Data Display: Numeric with no decimal place

Measure: DMC21 - Care for Older Adults - Functional Status

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Care for Older Adults (COA) – Functional Status Assessment	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 118	
Metric: The percentage of Medicare Advantage Special Needs Plan enrollees 66 years and older (denominator) who received at least one functional status assessment (Functional Status Assessment Value Set) during the measurement year (numerator).	
Exclusions: SNP benefit packages whose enrollment was less than 30 as of February 2022 SNP Comprehensive Report were excluded from this measure.	
General Notes: The formula used to calculate this measure can be found in Attachment E of the 2024 Star Ratings Technical Notes.	
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC22 - Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients With Diabetes

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients With Diabetes (KED)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 202	
Metric: The percentage of members 18–85 years of age with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) who received a kidney health evaluation, defined by an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and a urine albumin-creatinine ratio (uACR), during the measurement year.	
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Members with evidence of ESRD (ESRD Diagnosis Value Set) or dialysis (Dialysis Procedure Value Set) any time during the member's history on or prior to December 31 of the measurement year.• Members receiving palliative care (Palliative Care Assessment Value Set; Palliative Care Encounter Value Set; Palliative Care Intervention Value Set) during the measurement year.
	Exclude members who meet any of the following criteria:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the measurement year.– Living long-term in an institution any time during the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. Use the run date of the file to determine if a member had an LTI flag during the measurement year.• Members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty and advanced illness.
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC23 - Improving or Maintaining Physical Health

Title	Description
Measure Reference:	NCQA HEDIS 2020 Specifications for The Medicare Health Outcomes Survey Volume 6 and Medicare HOS -2022 Cohort 23 MAO Performance Measurement Report
Metric:	The percentage of sampled Medicare enrollees 65 years of age or older (denominator) whose physical health status was the same or better than expected (numerator).
Exclusions:	Contracts with less than 100 responses are suppressed.
Primary Data Source:	HOS
Data Source Description:	2020-2022 Cohort 23 Performance Measurement Results (2020 Baseline data collection, 2022 Follow-up data collection)
	2-year PCS change – Questions: 1, 2a-b, 3a-b & 5
	These comparisons are pre- and post-pandemic.
Data Source Category:	Survey of Enrollees
Data Time Frame:	07/19/2022 – 11/01/2022
General Trend:	Higher is better
Data Display:	Percentage with no decimal place

Measure: DMC24 - Improving or Maintaining Mental Health

Title	Description
Measure Reference:	NCQA HEDIS 2020 Specifications for The Medicare Health Outcomes Survey Volume 6 and Medicare HOS 2020-2022 Cohort 23 MAO Performance Measurement Report
Metric:	The percentage of sampled Medicare enrollees 65 years of age or older (denominator) whose mental health status was the same or better than expected (numerator).
Exclusions:	Contracts with less than 100 responses are suppressed.
Primary Data Source:	HOS
Data Source Description:	2020-2022 Cohort 23 Performance Measurement Results (2020 Baseline data collection, 2022 Follow-up data collection)
	2-year MCS change – Questions: 4a-b, 6a-c, & 7
	These comparisons are pre- and post-pandemic.
Data Source Category:	Survey of Enrollees
Data Time Frame:	07/19/2022 – 11/01/2022
General Trend:	Higher is better
Data Display:	Percentage with no decimal place

Measure: DMC25 - Cardiac Rehabilitation – Achievement

Title	Description
HEDIS Label:	Cardiac Rehabilitation – Achievement
Measure Reference:	NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 173
Metric:	The percentage of members who attended 36 or more sessions of cardiac rehabilitation within 180 days after a qualifying event.
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following:

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year. – Living long-term in an institution any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. Use the run date of the file to determine if a member had an LTI flag during the intake period through the end of the measurement year. • Members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty and advanced illness. • Members 81 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Device Value Set; Frailty Diagnosis Value Set; Frailty Encounter Value Set; Frailty Symptom Value Set) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC26 - Cardiac Rehabilitation – Engagement 1

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Cardiac Rehabilitation – Engagement 1	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 173	
Metric: The percentage of members who attended 12 or more sessions of cardiac rehabilitation within 90 days after a qualifying event.	
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year. – Living long-term in an institution any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. Use the run date of the file to determine if a member had an LTI flag during the intake period through the end of the measurement year. • Members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty and advanced illness. • Members 81 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Device Value Set; Frailty Diagnosis Value Set; Frailty Encounter Value Set; Frailty Symptom Value Set) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC27 - Cardiac Rehabilitation – Engagement 2

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Cardiac Rehabilitation – Engagement 2	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 173	
Metric: The percentage of members who attended 24 or more sessions of cardiac rehabilitation within 180 days after a qualifying event.	
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.– Living long-term in an institution any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. Use the run date of the file to determine if a member had an LTI flag during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.• Members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty and advanced illness.• Members 81 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Device Value Set; Frailty Diagnosis Value Set; Frailty Encounter Value Set; Frailty Symptom Value Set) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC28 - Cardiac Rehabilitation – Initiation

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Cardiac Rehabilitation – Initiation	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS MY 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 173	
Metric: The percentage of members who attended 2 or more sessions of cardiac rehabilitation within 30 days after a qualifying event.	
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.– Living long-term in an institution any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. Use the run date of the file to determine if a member had an LTI flag during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.• Members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty and advanced illness.• Members 81 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Device Value Set; Frailty Diagnosis Value Set; Frailty Encounter Value Set; Frailty Symptom Value Set) any time during the intake period through the end of the measurement year.

Title	Description
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Measure: DMC29 - Colorectal Cancer Screening (Age 45-75)

Title	Description
HEDIS Label: Colorectal Cancer Screening (COL)	
Measure Reference: NCQA HEDIS Measurement Year 2022 Technical Specifications Volume 2, page 105	
Metric: The percentage of MA enrollees aged 45 to 75 (denominator) as of December 31 of the measurement year who had appropriate screenings for colorectal cancer (numerator).	
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enrolled in an Institutional SNP (I-SNP) any time during the measurement year. – Living long-term in an institution any time during the measurement year as identified by the LTI flag in the Monthly Membership Detail Data File. • Members 66 years of age and older as of December 31 of the measurement year (all product lines) with frailty (Frailty Value Set) <i>and</i> advanced illness during the measurement year. • Members receiving palliative care (Palliative Care Assessment Value Set; Palliative Care Encounter Value Set; Palliative Care Intervention Value Set) during the measurement year
	(optional) Refer to Administrative Specification for exclusion criteria. Exclusionary evidence in the medical record must include a note indicating colorectal cancer or total colectomy any time during the member's history through December 31 of the measurement year.
Primary Data Source: HEDIS	
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Higher is better	
Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place	

Part D Display Measure Details

Measure: DMD01 - Call Center – Calls Disconnected When Customer Calls Drug Plan

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined as the number of calls unexpectedly dropped by the sponsor divided by the total number of calls made to the phone number associated with the contract.</p> <p>Exclusions: Data were collected from contracts that cover U.S territories but were not collected from the following organization types: 1876 Cost, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PDP, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PFFS, National PACE, MSA, employer contracts, and organizations that did not have a phone number accessible to survey callers.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Call center</p> <p>Data Source Description: Call center surveillance monitoring data collected by CMS. The “Customer Service for Current Members – Part D” phone number associated with each contract was monitored. This measure is based on calls to the current enrollee phone number.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Data Collected by CMS Contractors</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places</p> <p>Compliance Standard: 5%</p>

Measure: DMD02 - Call Center – Beneficiary Hold Time

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined as the average time spent on hold by a call surveyor following the navigation of the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, touch-tone response system, or recorded greeting and prior to reaching a live person for the “Customer Service for Current Members – Part D” phone number associated with the contract. This measure is calculated by taking the sum of the total time (mm:ss) it takes for a caller to reach a Customer Service Representative (CSR) for all eligible calls made to that Part D contract beneficiary customer service phone number divided by the number of eligible calls made to the Part D contract beneficiary customer service phone number. For calls in which the caller terminated the call due to being on hold for greater than 10 minutes prior to reaching a live person, the hold time applied is truncated to 10:00 minutes. Note that total time excludes the time navigating the IVR/ACD system and thus measures only the time the caller is placed into the “hold” queue.</p> <p>Exclusions: Data were collected from contracts that cover U.S territories but were not collected from the following organization types: 1876 Cost, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PDP, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PFFS, National PACE, MSA, employer contracts, and organizations that did not have a phone number accessible to survey callers.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Call center</p> <p>Data Source Description: Call center monitoring data collected by CMS. The “Customer Service for Current Members – Part D” phone number associated with each contract was monitored.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Data Collected by CMS Contractors</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Time</p> <p>Compliance Standard: 2:00</p>

Measure: DMD03 - MPF – Stability

Title	Description
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Metric: This measure evaluates stability in a plan's point of sale prices.

The stability price index uses final prescription drug event (PDE) data to assess changes in prices over the contract year. It is defined as the average change in price of a specified basket of drugs each quarter. A basket of drugs defined by quarter 1 PDEs is priced using quarter 1 average prices for each drug first. The same basket is then priced using quarter 2 average prices. The price index from quarter 1 to quarter 2 is calculated as the total price of the basket using the quarter 2 average prices divided by the total price of same basket using quarter 1 average prices. This same process is repeated using a quarter 2 basket of drugs to compute the quarter 2 to quarter 3 price index and a quarter 3 basket of drugs to compute the quarter 3 to quarter 4 price index. The overall stability price index is the average of the price index from quarter 1 to 2, quarter 2 to 3, and quarter 3 to 4. A stability price index of 1 indicates a plan had no increase in prices from the beginning to the end of the year. A stability price index smaller than 1 indicates that prices decreased, while a stability price index greater than 1 indicates that prices increased.

To convert the stability price index into the stability score, we use the formula below. The stability score is rounded to the nearest whole number.

$$100 - ((\text{stability price index} - 1) \times 100).$$

Exclusions: A contract must have at least one drug with at least 10 claims in each quarter for the stability price index to be calculated. PDEs must also meet the following criteria:

- Pharmacy number on PDE must appear in Medicare Plan Finder (MPF) pharmacy cost file
- If the NPI in the Pharmacy Cost (PC) file represents a retail only pharmacy or retail and limited access drug only pharmacy, all corresponding PDEs will be eligible for the measure. However, if the NPI in the PC file represents a retail and other pharmacy type (such as Mail, Home Infusion or Long-Term Care pharmacy), only the PDE where the pharmacy service type is identified as either Community/Retail or Managed Care Organization (MCO) will be eligible.
- Drug must appear in formulary file
- Date of service must occur at a time that data are not suppressed for the plan on MPF
- PDE must not be a compound claim
- PDE must not be a non-covered drug

Primary Data Source: PDE data, MPF Pricing Files

Data Source Description: Data were obtained from a number of sources: PDE data, MPF Pricing Files, HPMS approved formulary extracts, and data from First DataBank and Medi-span.

The PDE data for this measure come from data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the MPF measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the MPF measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term "final action" PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission

Title	Description
	deadline are used to calculate this measure. Only final action PDE claims are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.
Data Source Category:	Data Collected by CMS Contractors
Data Time Frame:	01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022
General Trend:	Higher is better
Data Display:	Numeric with no decimal place

Measure: DMD04 - Call Center – Pharmacy Hold Time

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined as the average time spent on hold by a call surveyor following the navigation of the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, touch-tone response system, or recorded greeting and prior to reaching a live person for the “pharmacy technical help desk” phone number associated with the contract. This measure is calculated by taking the sum of the total time (mm:ss) it takes for a caller to reach a Customer Service Representative (CSR) for all eligible calls made to that Part D contract pharmacy technical help desk divided by the number of eligible calls made to the Part D contract pharmacy technical help desk. For calls in which the caller terminated the call due to being on hold for greater than 10 minutes prior to reaching a live person, the hold time applied is truncated to 10:00 minutes. Note that total time excludes the time navigating the IVR/ACD system and thus measures only the time the caller is placed into the “hold” queue.</p> <p>Exclusions: Data were collected from contracts that cover U.S territories but were not collected from the following organization types: 1876 Cost, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PDP, Employer/Union Only Direct Contract PFFS, National PACE, MSA, employer contracts, and organizations that did not have a phone number accessible to survey callers.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Call center</p> <p>Data Source Description: Call center data collected by CMS. The pharmacy technical help desk phone number associated with each contract was monitored.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Data Collected by CMS Contractors</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Time</p> <p>Compliance Standard: 2:00</p>

Measure: DMD05 - Plan Submitted Higher Prices for Display on MPF

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure evaluates the accuracy of drug prices posted on the MPF tool. A contract’s score is based on the accuracy index, or magnitude of difference, and the claim percentage index, or frequency of difference.</p> <p>The accuracy index – or magnitude of difference - considers both ingredient cost and dispensing fee and measures the amount that the MPF price is higher than the PDE price. The claim percentage index – or frequency of difference - also considers both ingredient cost and dispensing fee while measuring how often the MPF price is higher than the PDE price. Therefore, prices that are understated on MPF—that is, the reported price is lower than the actual price—will not count against a plan’s score.</p> <p>The accuracy index is computed as: (Total amount that MPF is higher than PDE + Total</p>

Title	Description
	<p>PDE cost) / (Total PDE cost).</p> <p>The claim percentage index is computed as (Total number of PDEs where MPF cost is higher than PDE)/ (Total Number of PDEs)</p> <p>The best possible accuracy index is 1 and claim percentage index is 0. Indexes with these values indicate that a plan did not have MPF prices greater than PDE prices.</p> <p>A contract's score is computed using its accuracy index and claim percentage index as: $0.5 \times (100 - ((\text{accuracy index} - 1) \times 100)) + 0.5 \times ((1 - \text{claim percentage index}) \times 100)$.</p>
	<p>Exclusions: A contract with fewer than 30 PDE claims over the measurement period will not have the measure calculated. PDEs must also meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the NPI in the Pharmacy Cost (PC) file represents a retail only pharmacy or retail and limited access drug only pharmacy, all corresponding PDEs will be eligible for the measure. However, if the NPI in the PC file represents a retail and other pharmacy type (such as Mail, Home Infusion or Long-Term Care pharmacy), only the PDE where the pharmacy service type is identified as either Community/Retail or Managed Care Organization (MCO) will be eligible. • Drug must appear in formulary file and in MPF pricing file • PDE must be a 28-34, 60-62, or 90-93 day supply. If a plan's bid indicates a 1, 2, or 3 month retail days supply amount outside of the 28-34, 60-62, or 90-93 windows, then additional days supply values may be included in the score for the plan. • Date of service must occur at a time that data are not suppressed for the plan on MPF • PDE must not be a compound claim • PDE must not be a non-covered drug
Primary Data Source:	PDE data, MPF Pricing Files
Data Source Description:	<p>Data were obtained from a number of data sources: PDE data, MPF Pricing Files, HPMS approved formulary extracts, and data from First DataBank and Medi-span.</p> <p>The PDE data for this measure are from data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-September 30, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the MPF measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational, and therefore does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the MPF measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term "final action" PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. Only final action PDE claims are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p>
Data Source Category:	Data Collected by CMS Contractors
Data Time Frame:	01/01/2022 – 09/30/2022
General Trend:	Higher is better
Data Display:	Numeric with no decimal place

Measure: DMD06 - Reminders to Fill Prescriptions

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: The percentage of sampled Medicare enrollees (denominator) who reported that they were reminded about filling or refilling a prescription (numerator). CAHPS Survey Question (question number varies depending on survey type):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the last 6 months, did anyone from a doctor's office, pharmacy or your prescription drug plan contact you to make sure you filled or refilled a prescription? <p>Primary Data Source: CAHPS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 03/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMD07 - Reminders to Take Medications

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: The percentage of sampled Medicare enrollees (denominator) who reported that they were reminded about taking medications as directed (numerator). CAHPS Survey Question (question number varies depending on survey type):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the last 6 months, did anyone from a doctor's office, pharmacy or your prescription drug plan contact you to make sure you were taking medications as directed? <p>Primary Data Source: CAHPS</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 03/2023 – 06/2023</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMD08 - Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia (APD)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined as the percent of Part D beneficiaries 65 years or older with a diagnosis of or prescriptions for dementia, who received at least one prescription and greater than 30 total days supply for any antipsychotic medication, AND who did not have a diagnosis for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Huntington's disease, or Tourette's Syndrome.</p> <p>The percentage is calculated as: [(The number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries 65 years and older in the denominator who received at least one prescription and greater than 30 total days supply for any antipsychotic medication (numerator)) divided by (the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries 65 years and older who had either (i) a dementia diagnosis and/or (ii) two or more prescription claims with unique dates of service and total days supply greater than 60 cumulative days for a cholinesterase inhibitor or NMDA receptor antagonist during the period measured (denominator))]*100.</p> <p>The member-year enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary turns 65 years old and enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p>

Title	Description
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The Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia (APD) is adapted from the Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia measure developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA).

- Exclusions:
- Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator)
 - Beneficiaries with a diagnosis for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Huntington's Disease, or Tourette's Syndrome are excluded from the numerator.

General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.

Primary Data Source: PDE data

Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data files submitted to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term "final action" PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.

The APD measure rate is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete NDC list will be posted along with these technical notes.

Additional data sources include Common Medicare Environment (CME) for enrollment information, the Minimum Data Set (MDS) for nursing home information, the Common Working File (CWF) ICD-10-CM codes to identify diagnoses, the Encounter Data Systems (EDS) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.

Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans

Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022

General Trend: Lower is better

Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place

Measure: DMD09 - Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia – for Long-Term Nursing Home Residents (APD-LTNH)

Title	Description
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Metric: This measure is defined as the percent of Part D beneficiaries 65 years or older with a diagnosis of or prescriptions for dementia, who received at least one prescription and greater than 30 total days supply for any antipsychotic medication, AND who did not have a diagnosis for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Huntington's disease, or Tourette's Syndrome AND were long-term nursing home (LTNH) residents during the measurement period.

The percentage is calculated as: [(The number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries 65 years and older in the denominator who received at least one prescription and greater than 30 total days supply for any antipsychotic medication with

Title	Description
	<p>a date of service during a LTNH episode and during the measurement period (numerator)) divided by (the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries 65 years and older who had either (i) a dementia diagnosis and/or (ii) two or more prescription claims with unique dates of service and total days supply greater than 60 cumulative days for a cholinesterase inhibitor or NMDA receptor antagonist AND who had at least one nursing home episode that is greater than 100 days that overlaps with the period measured (denominator))]*100.</p> <p>The member-year enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary turns 65 years old and enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p> <p>The Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia Long-Term Nursing Home Residents (APD-LTNH) is adapted from the Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia measure developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA).</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator). • Beneficiaries with a diagnosis for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Huntington's Disease, or Tourette's Syndrome are excluded from the numerator. <p>General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: PDE data</p> <p>Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data files submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022- December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term "final action" PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p> <p>The APD-LTNH measure rate is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete NDC list will be posted along with these technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources include the Common Medicare Environment (CME) for enrollment information, the Minimum Data Set (MDS) for nursing home information, the Common Working File (CWF) ICD-10-CM codes used to identify diagnoses, the Encounter Data Systems (EDS) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DMD10 - Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines (COB)

Title	Description
	<p data-bbox="305 197 1524 596">Metric: The measure is defined by the percentage of Part D beneficiaries, 18 years or older, with concurrent use of prescription opioids and benzodiazepines during the measurement period. While there may be instances where it is appropriate for concurrent use of opioids and benzodiazepines, the concurrent use of prescription opioids with benzodiazepines is deemed a serious safety concern for Part D beneficiaries. The COB measure is adapted from the Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA). The PQA defines concurrent use as overlapping days supply for an opioid and benzodiazepine at least 30 cumulative days during the measurement period. The COB measurement period starts at the date of the first opioid prescription claim and the end of the enrollment episode must extend at least 30 days from the first opioid prescription claim.</p> <p data-bbox="380 632 1524 869">The percentage is calculated as: $[(\text{The number of member-years of beneficiaries in the denominator with at least 2 prescription claims of a benzodiazepine with unique dates of service and concurrent use of opioids and benzodiazepines during the measurement period (numerator)}) \div (\text{the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries, 18 years or older, with at least 2 prescription claims of a prescription opioid with unique dates of service and at least 15 cumulative days supply of opioids during the measurement period (denominator)})] * 100.$</p> <p data-bbox="380 905 1524 1037">The member-years of enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary is enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p> <p data-bbox="256 1052 1524 1331">Exclusions:</p> <ul data-bbox="435 1052 1524 1331" style="list-style-type: none">• Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator).• Beneficiaries enrolled in hospice during the measurement year are excluded.• Beneficiaries with a cancer diagnosis during the measurement year are excluded.• Beneficiaries with a sickle cell disease diagnosis during the measurement year are excluded.• Beneficiaries receiving palliative care during the measurement period are excluded. <p data-bbox="217 1346 1524 1478">General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.</p> <p data-bbox="147 1486 509 1520">Primary Data Source: PDE data</p> <p data-bbox="110 1528 1524 1925">Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p>

Title	Description
	<p>The Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) used for hospice enrollment, the Common Working File (CWF) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CMs, the Encounter Data Systems (EDS) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places</p>

Measure: DMD11 - Use of Opioids at High Dosage in Persons Without Cancer (OHD)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined by the percentage of Part D beneficiaries, 18 years of age or older who received prescriptions for opioids with an average daily dosage greater than or equal to 90 morphine milligram equivalents (MME) over a period of 90 days or more. This measure is adapted from the Use of Opioids at High Dosage in Persons without Cancer measure developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA). The opioid episode starts at the date of the first opioid prescription claim and the end of the enrollment episode must extend at least 90 days from the first opioid prescription claim.</p> <p>The percentage is calculated as: [(The number of member-years of beneficiaries in the denominator with an average daily MME greater than or equal to 90 MME during the opioid episode (numerator)) divided by (the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries, 18 years or older, with at least 2 prescription claims of a prescription opioid on unique dates of service and at least 15 cumulative opioid days supply over a period of 90 days or longer during the measurement period (denominator))] * 100.</p> <p>The member-years of enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary is enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator). • Beneficiaries enrolled in hospice during the measurement year are excluded. • Beneficiaries with a cancer diagnosis during the measurement year are excluded. • Beneficiaries with a sickle cell diagnosis during the measurement year are excluded. • Beneficiaries receiving palliative care during the measurement period are excluded. <p>General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: PDE data</p> <p>Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline</p>

Title	Description
	<p>for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. Only final action PDE claims are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p> <p>The OHD measure is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) used for hospice enrollment, the Common Working File (CWF) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CMs, the Encounter Data Systems (EDS) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places</p>

Measure: DMD12 - Use of Opioids from Multiple Providers in Persons Without Cancer (OMP)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined by the percentage of Part D beneficiaries, 18 years of age or older who received prescriptions from 4 or more prescribers AND 4 or more pharmacies within 180 days or less. This measure is adapted from the Use of Opioids from Multiple Providers in Persons without Cancer measure developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA). The opioid episode starts at the date of the first opioid prescription claim and the end of the enrollment episode must extend at least 90 days from the first opioid prescription claim.</p> <p>The percentage is calculated as: [(The number of member-years of beneficiaries in the denominator who received opioids from 4 or more prescribers and 4 or more pharmacies within 180 days or less (numerator)) divided by (the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries, 18 years or age or older, with at least 2 prescription claims of a prescription opioid on unique dates of service and at least 15 cumulative days supply over a period of 90 days or longer during the measurement period (denominator))] *100.</p> <p>The member-years of enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary is enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator). • Beneficiaries enrolled in hospice during the measurement year are excluded.

Title	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries with a cancer diagnosis during the measurement year are excluded. Beneficiaries with a sickle cell diagnosis during the measurement year are excluded. Beneficiaries receiving palliative care during the measurement period are excluded. <p>General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the medication or the National Drug Code (NDC) lists, are excluded from CMS analyses. Beneficiaries must be enrolled in a Part D plan for at least one month.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: PDE data</p> <p>Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p> <p>The Use of Opioids from Multiple Providers in Persons Without Cancer is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) used for hospice enrollment, the Common Working File (CWF) used to identify cancer diagnoses based on ICD-10-CMs, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places</p>

Measure: DMD13 - Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple Anticholinergic Medications in Older Adults (Poly-ACH)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is defined as the percentage of Part D beneficiaries 65 years of age or older with concurrent use of two or more unique anticholinergic (ACH) medications during the measurement period. The use of multiple anticholinergics in older adults is associated with an increased risk of cognitive decline. The Poly-ACH measure is adapted from the Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple Anticholinergic Medications in Older Adults measure developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA). The PQA defines concurrent use as overlapping days supply for at least 30 cumulative days during the measurement period. The Poly-ACH measurement period starts at the date</p>

Title	Description
	<p>of the first anticholinergic prescription claim and the end of the enrollment episode must extend at least 30 days from the first prescription claim.</p> <p>The percentage is calculated as: $[(\text{The number of member-years of beneficiaries in the denominator with concurrent use of 2 or more ACH medications during the measurement period. Each medication must have at least 2 prescription claims with unique dates of service during the measurement period (numerator)}) \div (\text{the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries, 65 years or older, with at least 2 prescription claims with unique dates of service of the same medication in the targeted drug classes of ACH during the measurement period (denominator)})] * 100.$</p> <p>The member-years of enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary is enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator). • Beneficiaries enrolled in hospice during the measurement period are excluded. <p>General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: PDE data</p> <p>Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p> <p>The Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple Anticholinergic Medications in Older Adults is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) used for hospice enrollment, the Common Working File (CWF) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, the Encounter Data Systems (EDS) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places</p>

Measure: DMD14 - Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple CNS-Active Medications in Older Adults (Poly-CNS)

Title**Description**

Metric: This measure is defined by the percentage of individuals 65 year of age or older with concurrent use of three or more unique central-nervous system (CNS) active medications. Use of multiple CNS active medications in older adults is associated with an increased risk of falls. The Poly-CNS measure is adapted from the Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple CNS-Active Medications in Older Adults measure developed and endorsed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA). The PQA defines concurrent use as overlapping days supply for at least 30 cumulative days during the measurement period. The Poly-CNS measurement period starts at the date of the first CNS prescription claim and the end of the enrollment episode must extend at least 30 days from the first prescription claim.

The percentage is calculated as: $[(\text{The number of member-years of beneficiaries in the denominator with concurrent use of 3 or more CNS active medications during the measurement period. Each medication must have at least 2 prescription claims with unique dates of service during the measurement period (numerator)}) \div (\text{the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries, 65 years or older, with at least 2 prescription claims with unique dates of service of the same medication in the targeted drug classes of CNS active during the measurement period (denominator)})] * 100.$

The member-years of enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary is enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.

- Exclusions:**
- Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator).
 - Beneficiaries enrolled in hospice during the measurement period are excluded.
 - Beneficiaries with a seizure disorder diagnosis during the measurement year.

General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.

Primary Data Source: PDE data

Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.

The Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple CNS-Active Medications in Older Adults is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes.

Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) used for hospice

Title	Description
	enrollment, the Common Working File (CWF) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, the Encounter Data Systems (EDS) use to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.
Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans	
Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	
General Trend: Lower is better	
Data Display: Percentage with 2 decimal places	

Measure: DMD15 - Initial Opioid Prescribing (IOP-LD)

Title	Description
Metric:	<p>The Initial Opioid Prescribing for Long Duration (IOP-LD) measure is adapted from the IOP-LD measure developed by the Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA). The IOP-LD measure analyzes the percentage of beneficiaries, 18 years or older, who were prescribed at least one initial opioid prescription for more than 7 cumulative days' supply. The initial prescription start date (IPSD) is defined as the earliest date of service (DOS) of an opioid prescription claim during the measurement year. A beneficiary may have more than one initial opioid prescription during the measurement period. The lookback period is a period of 90 days prior to each opioid prescription. The negative medication history is defined as beneficiaries with no prescription claims for opioids in the lookback period. The opioid initiation period is the 3-day time period when the numerator is assessed. The opioid initiation period includes the date of the initial opioid prescription plus 2 days. There may be multiple initial opioid prescriptions, so there may be multiple opioid initiation periods.</p> <p>The percentage is calculated as [(the number of member-years of beneficiaries in the denominator with more than 7 cumulative days' supply for opioid prescription claims within any 3-day opioid initiation period (numerator)) divided by (the number of member-years of enrolled beneficiaries, 18 years or older, with 1 or more opioid prescription claim(s) with a negative medication history during the 90-day lookback period (denominator))].</p> <p>The member-year enrollment adjustment is made by CMS to account for partial enrollment within the benefit year. For instance, if a beneficiary turns 65 years old and enrolled for six out of twelve months of the year, they will count as only 0.5 member-years in the rate calculation.</p>
Exclusions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled member-years (in the denominator). • Beneficiaries with a cancer diagnosis at any time during the measurement period or the 90 days prior to the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries with a sickle cell disease diagnosis at any time during the measurement period or the 90 days prior to the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries who are enrolled in hospice at any time during the measurement period or the 90 days prior to the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries receiving palliative care during the measurement period or the 90 days prior to the measurement period are excluded from the denominator.

Title	Description
General Notes:	Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.
Primary Data Source:	PDE data
Data Source Description:	<p>The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p> <p>The IOP-LD measure is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) used for hospice enrollment, the Common Working File (CWF) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, Encounter Data System (EDS) used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p>
Data Source Category:	Health and Drug Plans
Data Time Frame:	01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022
General Trend:	Lower is better
Data Display:	Percentage with 2 decimal places

Measure: DMD16 - Persistence to Basal Insulin (PST-INS)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: The persistence of basal insulin (PST-INS) measure is adapted from the PST-INS measure developed by the measure steward by the PQA. The PST-INS measure analyzes the percentage of Medicare Part D beneficiaries, 18 years or older, who were treatment persistent to basal insulin during the measurement period. Treatment persistence is defined as the continued use of basal insulin throughout the treatment period (individuals with all refills for basal insulin occurring on or prior to the expected refill date). The treatment period is the individual’s treatment period beginning on the earliest date of service for a basal insulin medication during the measurement period and extends through whichever comes first: the last day of the measurement period, death, or disenrollment. The treatment period must be at least 91 days during the measurement period. The expected refill date is calculated using the date of service and the appropriate value from the reference table to estimate the days’ supply.</p> <p>The percentage is calculated as [(the number of beneficiaries in the denominator with continued use of basal insulin throughout the treatment period (individuals with all refills for basal insulin occurring on or prior to the expected refill date (numerator)) divided by</p>

Title	Description
	<p>(the number of continuously enrolled beneficiaries, 18 years or older with one or more prescription claims for basal insulin during the measurement period (denominator))].</p> <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts with 30 or fewer enrolled continuously enrolled beneficiaries (in the denominator). • Beneficiaries with more than 1-day gap in enrollment during the treatment period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries with a gestational diabetes diagnosis during the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries enrolled in hospice at any time during the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) during the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries who received one or more prescription claims for mixed insulins with a date of service during the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. • Beneficiaries who received one or more prescription claims for regular insulin (U-500) with a date of service during the measurement period are excluded from the denominator. <p>General Notes: Part D drugs do not include drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, which may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under section 1927(d)(2) of the Act, except for smoking cessation agents. As such, these drugs, which may be included in the PQA medication or NDC lists, are excluded from CMS analyses.</p> <p>Primary Data Source: PDE data</p> <p>Data Source Description: The data for this measure come from PDE data submitted by drug plans to CMS Drug Data Processing System (DDPS) and accepted by the 2022 PDE submission deadline for annual Part D payment reconciliation with dates of service from January 1, 2022-December 31, 2022. If the PDE edit results in the PDE being rejected by DDPS, then the PDE is not used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. If the PDE edit is informational and therefore, does not result in the PDE being rejected, then the PDE is used in the Patient Safety measure calculations. Reminder, CMS uses the term “final action” PDE to describe the most recently accepted original, adjustment, or deleted PDE record representing a single dispensing event. Original and adjustment final action PDEs submitted by the sponsor and accepted by DDPS prior to the 2022 PDE submission deadline are used to calculate this measure. PDE adjustments made post-reconciliation were not reflected in this measure.</p> <p>The PST-INS measure is calculated using the National Drug Code (NDC) list and obsolete NDC date methodology maintained by the PQA. The complete National Drug Code (NDC) list will be posted along with these technical notes. The Reference Table is also posted along with the technical notes.</p> <p>Additional data sources used are the Common Medicare Environment (CME) is used for enrollment information, the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB) is used for hospice enrollment and ESRD status, the Common Working File (CWF) is used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, the Encounter Data System (EDS) is used to identify diagnoses based on ICD-10-CM codes, and the PQA Medication Lists, which include the NDCs for this measure.</p> <p>Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Common Part C & D Display Measure Details

Measure: DME01 - Grievance Rate

Title	Description
Metric:	This measure is defined as the number of grievances filed with the health plan per 1,000 enrollees per month. $\text{Numerator} = (\text{Quarter 1 Total Grievances} + \text{Quarter 2 Grievances} + \text{Quarter 3 Grievances} + \text{Quarter 4 Grievances}) * 1,000 * 30$ $\text{Denominator} = \text{Average Enrollment} * \text{Number of days in period}$ For MAOs, Total Grievances includes grievances reported per the Part C Reporting Requirements. For PDPs, Total Grievances includes grievances reported per the Part D Reporting Requirements. For MA-PDs, Part C and Part D grievances are combined in order to report a single contract-level rate. Contracts that indicate there is no data to report for a quarter are assumed to have 0 grievances in that quarter. Exclusions: A contract must have an average enrollment of 800 or more enrollees to have a rate calculated. Contracts with fewer than 800 enrollees are listed as "Plan too small to be measured." Contracts and plans with an effective termination date on or before the deadline to submit data validation results to CMS (June 30, 2022) are listed as "No Data Available." Rates are not calculated for contracts that did not score at least 95% on data validation for the Grievances reporting section(s). Rates are also not calculated for contracts that scored 95% or higher on data validation for Grievance section(s) but were not compliant with data validation standards/sub-standard for Element A. These contracts excluded from the measure due to data validation issues are shown as "CMS identified issues with this plan's data." Primary Data Source: Part C & D Plan Reporting Data Source Description: Data were reported by contracts to CMS through the Health Plan Management System (HPMS). Validation of these data was performed retrospectively during the 2023 Data Validation cycle. Data Source Category: Health and Drug Plans Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022 General Trend: Lower is better Data Display: Numeric with 2 decimal places

Measure: DME02 - Disenrollment Reasons – Problems Getting the Plan to Provide and Pay for Needed Care (MA-PD, MA-only)

Title	Description
Metric:	"Problems Getting the Plan to Provide and Pay for Needed Care" is a composite of the following survey questions (question numbers vary depending on survey type): (a) Did you leave the plan because you were frustrated by the plan's approval process for care, tests, or treatment? (b) Did you leave the plan because you had problems getting the care, tests, or treatment you needed? (c) Did you leave the plan because you had problems getting the plan to pay a claim? (d) Did you leave the plan because it was hard to get information from the plan about

Title	Description
	<p>which health care services were covered or how much a specific test or treatment would cost?</p> <p>Each of these questions asked about a disenrollment reason related to the beneficiary's experiences with getting the plan to provide and pay for needed care. Scores range from 0 to 100. A lower mean indicates that reasons related to problems getting the plan to provide and pay for needed care were endorsed less frequently by disenrollees.</p> <p>Scores are suppressed if they are measured with very low reliability (< 0.60), are not statistically different from the national mean, and the relative standard error (a measure of precision) is greater than 10%.</p> <p>Exclusions: Contracts with fewer than 30 responses are excluded.</p> <p>General Notes: Disenrollment Reasons Survey results were sent to each contract's Medicare Compliance Officer in September 2023. These reports provide further explanation of the Disenrollment Reasons composite measures</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Disenrollment Reasons Survey</p> <p>Data Source Description: Survey of members who disenrolled from the contract during the measurement time frame with the following disenrollment reason codes: disenrollment reason codes: 11 - Voluntary Disenrollment through plan, 13 - Disenrollment because of enrollment in another Plan, 14 — Retroactive, or 99 - Other (not supplied by beneficiary).</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DME03 - Disenrollment Reasons – Problems with Coverage of Doctors and Hospitals (MA-PD, MA-only)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: “Problems with Coverage of Doctors and Hospitals” is a composite of the following survey questions (question numbers vary depending on survey type):</p> <p>(a) Did you leave the plan because the doctors or other health care providers you wanted to see did not belong to the plan?</p> <p>(b) Did you leave the plan because clinics or hospitals you wanted to go to for care were not covered by the plan?</p> <p>Each of these questions asked about a disenrollment reason related to the coverage of doctors and hospitals by the plan. Scores range from 0 to 100. A lower mean indicates that reasons related to problems with coverage of doctors and hospitals were endorsed less frequently by disenrollees.</p> <p>Scores are suppressed if they are measured with very low reliability (< 0.60), are not statistically different from the national mean, and the relative standard error (a measure of precision) is greater than 10%.</p> <p>Exclusions: Contracts with fewer than 30 responses are excluded.</p> <p>General Notes: Disenrollment Reasons Survey results were sent to each contract's Medicare Compliance Officer in September 2023. These reports provide further explanation of the Disenrollment Reasons composite measures</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Disenrollment Reasons Survey</p>

Title	Description
Data Source Description:	Survey of members who disenrolled from the contract during the measurement time frame with the following disenrollment reason codes: 11 - Voluntary Disenrollment through plan, 13 - Disenrollment because of enrollment in another Plan, 14 - Retroactive, or 99 - Other (not supplied by beneficiary).
Data Source Category:	Survey of Enrollees
Data Time Frame:	01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022
General Trend:	Lower is better
Data Display:	Percentage with no decimal place

Measure: DME04 - Disenrollment Reasons – Financial Reasons for Disenrollment (MA-PD, MA-only, PDP)

Title	Description
Metric:	<p>“Financial Reasons for Disenrollment” is a composite of the following survey questions (question numbers vary depending on survey type):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Did you leave the plan because the monthly premium went up? (b) Did you leave the plan because the dollar amount you had to pay each time you filled or refilled a prescription went up? (c) Did you leave the plan because you found a health plan that costs less? (d) Did you leave the plan because a change in your personal finances meant you could no longer afford the plan? (e) Did you leave the plan because it turned out to be more expensive than you expected? <p>Each of these questions asked about a disenrollment reason related to the cost or affordability of services. Scores range from 0 to 100. A lower mean indicates that financial reasons were endorsed less frequently by disenrollees.</p> <p>Scores are suppressed if they are measured with very low reliability (< 0.60), are not statistically different from the national mean, and the relative standard error (a measure of precision) is greater than 10%.</p> <p>Exclusions: Contracts with less than 30 responses are excluded.</p> <p>General Notes: Disenrollment Reasons Survey results were sent to each contract's Medicare Compliance Officer in September 2023. These reports provide further explanation of the Disenrollment Reasons composite measures</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Disenrollment Reasons Survey</p> <p>Data Source Description: Survey of members who disenrolled from the contract during the measurement time frame with the following disenrollment reason codes: 11 - Voluntary Disenrollment through plan, 13 - Disenrollment because of enrollment in another Plan, 14 - Retroactive, or 99 - Other (not supplied by beneficiary).</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DME05 - Disenrollment Reasons – Problems with Prescription Drug Benefits and Coverage (MA-PD, PDP)

Title	Description
Metric:	<p>“Problems with Prescription Drug Benefits and Coverage” is a composite of the following survey questions (question numbers vary depending on survey type):</p>

Title	Description
	<p>(a) Did you leave the plan because they changed the list of prescription medicines they cover?</p> <p>(b) Did you leave the plan because the plan refused to pay for a medicine your doctor prescribed?</p> <p>(c) Did you leave the plan because you had problems getting the medicines your doctor prescribed?</p> <p>(d) Did you leave the plan because it was difficult to get brand name medicines?</p> <p>(e) Did you leave the plan because you were frustrated by the plan's approval process for medicines your doctor prescribed that were not on the plan's list of medicines that the plan covers?</p> <p>Each of these questions asked about a disenrollment reason related to prescription drug benefits and coverage. Scores range from 0 to 100. A lower mean indicates that reasons related to problems with prescription drug benefits and coverage were endorsed less frequently by disenrollees.</p> <p>Scores for this composite measure are based on 2 years of data from 2021 (prior year) and 2022 (current year) survey data. To calculate the composite measure, we first calculate single year scores for 2021 and for 2022. The prior year's score is then adjusted to account for the change in the national averages for this composite measure between 2021 and 2022. The adjustment is calculated by subtracting the prior year's (2021) national average score from the current year's (2022) national average score. This adjustment is then added to the prior year's score. This adjusted 2021 score is then averaged with the 2022 current year score to produce the final 2-year composite score that is reported. National average one-year scores are calculated separately for MA-PD and PDP plans.</p> <p>For plans without scores from the prior year (2021), the final composite score reflects the current one-year (2022) score only.</p> <p>Scores are suppressed if they are measured with very low reliability (< 0.60), are not statistically different from the national mean, and the relative standard error (a measure of precision) is greater than 10%.</p> <p>Exclusions: Contracts with fewer than 30 responses are excluded.</p> <p>General Notes: Disenrollment Reasons Survey results were sent to each contract's Medicare Compliance Officer in September 2023. These reports provide further explanation of the Disenrollment Reasons composite measures</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Disenrollment Reasons Survey</p> <p>Data Source Description: Survey of members who disenrolled from the contract during the measurement time frame with the following disenrollment reason codes: 11 - Voluntary Disenrollment through plan, 13 - Disenrollment because of enrollment in another Plan, 14 - Retroactive, or 99 - Other (not supplied by beneficiary).</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022 for current reporting year, and 01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021 for previous reporting year, if available</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DME06 - Disenrollment Reasons – Problems Getting Information and Help from the Plan (MA-PD, PDP)

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: “Problems Getting Information and Help from the Plan” is a composite of the following survey questions (question numbers vary depending on survey type):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Did you leave the plan because you did not know whom to contact when you had a problem filling or refilling a prescription? (b) Did you leave the plan because it was hard to get information from the plan -- like which prescription medicines were covered or how much a specific medicine would cost? (c) Did you leave the plan because you were unhappy with how the plan handled a question or complaint? (d) Did you leave the plan because you could not get the information or help you needed from the plan? (e) Did you leave the plan because their customer service staff did not treat you with courtesy and respect? <p>Each of these questions asked about a disenrollment reason related to the beneficiary’s experiences with getting information and help from the plan. Scores range from 0 to 100. A lower mean indicates that reasons related to problems with getting information and help from the plan were endorsed less frequently by disenrollees.</p> <p>Scores for this composite measure are based on 2 years of data from 2021 (prior year) and 2022 (current year) survey data. To calculate the composite measure, we first calculate single year scores for 2021 and for 2022. The prior year’s score is then adjusted to account for the change in the national averages for this composite measure between 2021 and 2022. The adjustment is calculated by subtracting the prior year’s (2021) national average score from the current year’s (2022) national average score. This adjustment is then added to the prior year’s score. This adjusted 2021 score is then averaged with the 2022 current year score to produce the final 2-year composite score that is reported. National average one-year scores are calculated separately for MA-PD and PDP plans.</p> <p>For plans without scores from the prior year (2021), the final composite score reflects the current one-year (2022) score only.</p> <p>Scores are suppressed if they are measured with very low reliability (< 0.60), are not statistically different from the national mean, and the relative standard error (a measure of precision) is greater than 10%.</p> <p>Exclusions: Contracts with less than 30 responses are excluded.</p> <p>General Notes: IDisenrollment Reasons Survey results were sent to each contract's Medicare Compliance Officer in September 2023. These reports provide further explanation of the Disenrollment Reasons composite measures</p> <p>Primary Data Source: Disenrollment Reasons Survey</p> <p>Data Source Description: Survey of members who disenrolled from the contract during the measurement time frame with the following disenrollment reason codes: 11 - Voluntary Disenrollment through plan, 13 - Disenrollment because of enrollment in another Plan, 14 - Retroactive, or 99 - Other (not supplied by beneficiary).</p> <p>Data Source Category: Survey of Enrollees</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022 for current reporting year, and 01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021 for previous reporting year, if available</p> <p>General Trend: Lower is better</p> <p>Data Display: Percentage with no decimal place</p>

Measure: DME07 - Beneficiary Access and Performance Problems

Title	Description
	<p>Metric: This measure is based on CMS' Compliance Activity Module (CAM) data (this includes: notices of non-compliance, warning letters {with or without business plan}, and ad-hoc corrective action plans (CAP) and the CAP severity).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contracts' scores are based on a scale of 0-100 points.• The starting score for each contract works as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Contracts with an effective date of 1/1/2021 or later are marked as "Plan too new to be measured."◦ All contracts with an effective date prior to 1/1/2021 begin with a score 100.• The following deductions are taken from the contracts starting score:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Contracts that have a CAM score (CAM score calculation is discussed below) are reduced as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 0 – 2 CAM Score – 0 points■ 3 – 9 CAM Score – 20 points■ 10 – 19 CAM Score – 40 points■ 20 – 29 CAM Score – 60 points■ ≥ 30 CAM Score – 80 points <p>Calculation of the CAM score combines the notices of non-compliance, warning letters (with or without business plan) and ad-hoc CAPs and their severity. The formula used is as follows:</p> $\text{CAM Score} = (\text{NC} * 1) + (\text{woBP} * 3) + (\text{wBP} * 4) + (6 * \text{CAP Severity})$ <p>Where: NC = Number of Notices of Non-Compliance woBP = Number of Warning Letters without Business Plan wBP = Number of Warning Letters with Business Plan CAP Severity = Sum of the severity of each individual ad-hoc CAP given to a contract during the measurement period. Each CAP is rated as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3 – ad-hoc CAP with beneficiary access impact2 – ad-hoc CAP with beneficiary non-access impact1 – ad-hoc CAP no beneficiary impact <p>Exclusions: CAM entries with the following characteristics were removed prior to processing the BAPP score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ad-hoc CAPs with a topic of "Star Ratings"• Notices of Non-Compliance with a topic of "Financial Concerns--Solvency, Reporting, Licensure, Other" <p>Primary Data Source: Compliance Activity Module (CAM)</p> <p>Data Source Description: Ad hoc CAPs and compliance actions that occurred during the 12 month past performance review period between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021. For compliance actions, the date the action was issued is used for pulling the data from HPMS. The "date the action was issued" is the date that the compliance letter was sent to the contract, not the date when the issue occurred.</p> <p>Data Source Category: CMS Administrative Data</p> <p>Data Time Frame: 01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022</p> <p>General Trend: Higher is better</p> <p>Data Display: Numeric with no decimal place</p>

Attachment A: National Averages for Part C and D Display Measures

The tables below contain the average of the numeric values for each measure reported in the 2024 display measures.¹

Table A-1: National Averages for Part C Display Measures

Measure ID	Measure Name	Average
DMC01	Follow-up Visit after Hospital Stay for Mental Illness (within 30 days of discharge)	49%
DMC02	Antidepressant Medication Management (6 months)	66%
DMC03	Continuous Beta Blocker Treatment	89%
DMC04	Testing to Confirm Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	27%
DMC05	Doctors who Communicate Well	92
DMC06	Call Center – Beneficiary Hold Time	0:45
DMC07	Pneumonia Vaccine	68%
DMC08	Access to Primary Care Doctor Visits	94%
DMC09	Call Center – Calls Disconnected When Customer Calls Health Plan	2.00
DMC10	Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation – Systemic Corticosteroid	75%
DMC11	Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation – Bronchodilator	84%
DMC12	Initiation of Substance Use Disorder Treatment	36%
DMC13	Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment	5%
DMC14	Initiation and Engagement of Substance Use Disorder Treatment Average	20%
DMC15	Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications	16%
DMC16	Transitions of Care – Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge	64%
DMC17	Transitions of Care – Notification of Inpatient Admission	32%
DMC18	Transitions of Care – Patient Engagement After Inpatient Discharge	83%
DMC19	Transitions of Care – Receipt of Discharge Information	23%
DMC20	Physical Functioning Activities of Daily Living	94%
DMC21	Care for Older Adults – Functional Status	76%
DMC22	Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients With Diabetes	46%
DMC23	Improving or Maintaining Physical Health ²	68%
DMC24	Improving or Maintaining Mental Health ²	83%
DMC25	Cardiac Rehabilitation – Achievement	4%
DMC26	Cardiac Rehabilitation – Engagement 1	10%
DMC27	Cardiac Rehabilitation – Engagement 2	9%
DMC28	Cardiac Rehabilitation – Initiation	8%
DMC29	Colorectal Cancer Screening (Age 45-75)	69%

¹ All contracts are weighted equally in these averages.

² These comparisons are on pre- and post-pandemic.

Table A-2: National Averages for Part D Display Measures

Measure ID	Measure Name	MAPD Average	PDP Average
DMD01	Call Center – Calls Disconnected When Customer Calls Drug Plan	1.74%	1.48%
DMD02	Call Center – Beneficiary Hold Time	0:42	0:45
DMD03	MPF – Stability	100	99
DMD04	Call Center – Pharmacy Hold Time	0:33	0:29
DMD05	Plan Submitted Higher Prices for Display on MPF	74	68
DMD06	Reminders to Fill Prescriptions	54%	50%
DMD07	Reminders to Take Medications	33%	24%
DMD08	Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia (APD)	10%	12%
DMD09	Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia – for Long-Term Nursing Home Residents (APD-LTNH)	10%	11%
DMD10	Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines (COB)	14.67%	15.67%
DMD11	Use of Opioids at High Dosage in Persons Without Cancer (OHD)	6.07%	6.00%
DMD12	Use of Opioids from Multiple Providers in Persons Without Cancer (OMP)	0.29%	0.22%
DMD13	Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple Anticholinergic Medications in Older Adults (Poly-ACH)	8.93%	6.96%
DMD14	Polypharmacy: Use of Multiple CNS-Active Medications in Older Adults (Poly-CNS)	13.29%	11.31%
DMD15	Initial Opioid Prescribing (IOP-LD)	17.04%	13.02%
DMD16	Persistence to Basal Insulin (PST-INS)	69.08%	68.83%

Table A-3: National Averages for Common Part C and D Display Measures

Measure ID	Measure Name	MA Average	PDP Average
DME01	Grievance Rate	6.78	1.74
DME02	Disenrollment Reasons – Problems Getting the Plan to Provide and Pay for Needed Care (MA-PD, MA-only)	17%	N/A
DME03	Disenrollment Reasons – Problems with Coverage of Doctors and Hospitals (MA-PD, MA-only)	22%	N/A
DME04	Disenrollment Reasons – Financial Reasons for Disenrollment (MA-PD, MA-only, PDP)	21%	52%
DME05	Disenrollment Reasons – Problems with Prescription Drug Benefits and Coverage (MA-PD, PDP)	10%	15%
DME06	Disenrollment Reasons – Problems Getting Information and Help from the Plan (MA-PD, PDP)	13%	6%
DME07	Beneficiary Access and Performance Problems	86	95

**Attachment B: Calculating Measure DMC15:
Hospitalization for Potentially Preventable Complications – Total ACSC (M/F Total)**

All data is available in the CMS 2023 HEDIS® Public Use File (PUF)³ and can be looked up by IndicatorKey (row) and Variable name (column).

The calculations below use the NonOutlierMemberCount, ObservedCount and ExpectedCount values from the HPC Total ACSC (M/F Total) indicator (IndicatorKey = 201315_20).

For each contract, calculate the Total ACSC (M/F Total) Observed-over-Expected Ratio (OE):

$$OE = \left(\frac{\text{ObservedCount}}{\text{ExpectedCount}} \right)$$

Calculate the national average of the Total ACSC (M/F Total) Observed Rate:

$$\text{NatAvgObs} = \text{Average} \left(\left(\frac{\text{ObservedCount}_1}{\text{NonOutlierMemberCount}_1} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{\text{ObservedCount}_n}{\text{NonOutlierMemberCount}_n} \right) \right)$$

Where 1 through n are all contracts with a Total ACSC (M/F Total) NonOutlierMemberCount larger than or equal to 150, and a Total ACSC (M/F Total) OE larger than or equal to 0.2 and less than or equal to 5.0.

For each contract, calculate the Final Rate and convert to percentages:

$$\text{Final Rate} = OE \times \text{NatAvgObs} \times 1000$$

And round to the nearest integer.

Example: Calculating the final rate for Contract 1

Contract	IndicatorKey	NonOutlierMemberCount	ObservedCount	ExpectedCount
Contract 1	201315_20	4,792	641	642
Contract 2	201315_20	4,761	688	668
Contract 3	201315_20	8,629	1,126	1,070
Contract 4	201315_20	533	79	73

$$\text{NatAvgObs} = \text{Average} \left(\left(\frac{641}{4,792} \right) + \left(\frac{688}{4,761} \right) + \left(\frac{1,126}{8,629} \right) + \left(\frac{79}{533} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{NatAvgObs} = \text{Average} \left((0.13376) + (0.14451) + (0.13049) + (0.14822) \right)$$

$$\text{NatAvgObs} = 0.139245$$

$$\text{Final Rate Contract 1} = \left(\left(\frac{641}{642} \right) \times .139245 \right) \times 1000 = 139.028$$

$$\text{Final Rate reported for Contract 1} = 139$$

The actual calculated National Observed Rate used in the 2024 display measures was 0.03099335668047.

³ <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/MCRAAdvPartDENrolData/MA-HEDIS-Public-Use-Files>