

Comprehensive Diabetes Care Blood Pressure Control for Patients with Diabetes (BPD)

By working together, we can improve health outcomes for your patients, our members. The Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS[®]) helps us measure many aspects of performance. This tip sheet provides key details of the HEDIS measure for blood pressure control for patients with diabetes.

What is the measure?

The measure assesses the percentage of members between 18 and 75 with a diagnosis of diabetes (type 1 and type 2) whose blood pressure (BP) was adequately controlled (less than 140/90 mm Hg) during the measurement year.

Blood Pressure Control

Identify the most recent BP reading taken during the measurement year. The goal is for the patient to have adequately controlled BP (systolic BP of 139 or less and diastolic BP of 89 or less). The member is not compliant if the BP reading is $\geq 140/90$ mm Hg or is missing, if there is no BP reading during the measurement year or if the reading is incomplete (i.e., the systolic or diastolic level is missing).

Note: BP readings should be clearly documented in the clinical notes and reported through claims.

Codes for Blood Pressure

CPT-II Systolic BP level

3074F <130 mm Hg
3075F 130 -139 mm Hg
3077F ≥ 140 mm Hg

CPT-II Diastolic BP level

3078F < 80 mm Hg
3079F 80-89 mm Hg
3080F ≥ 90 mm Hg

Note: Do not include BP reading if:

- BP is taken during an acute inpatient stay or an ED visit
- BP is taken on the same day as a diagnostic test or a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure that requires a change in diet or change in medication on or one day before the day of test or procedure, except for fasting blood test
- Taken by the member using a non-digital device such as with a manual blood pressure cuff and a stethoscope

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HEDIS Measure: Blood Pressure Control for Patients with Diabetes (BPD) (continued)

Exclusions

Members are excluded from the measure if they meet the following criteria:

- Hospice care or using hospice services anytime in the measurement year

Codes for Hospice Care

CPT: 99377 – 99378

HCPCS: G0182, G9473 – G9479, Q5003 – Q5008, Q5010, S9126, T2042 – 2046

- Receiving palliative care anytime in the measurement year

Codes for Palliative Care

HCPCS: G9054, M1017

- Members who died any time during the measurement year
- Medicare members age 66 and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who are either enrolled in an institutional special needs plan (I-SNP) or living long term in an institution
- Members age 66 and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who meet **both** frailty and advanced illness criteria
- Members with a diagnosis of polycystic ovarian syndrome, gestational diabetes, or steroid-induced diabetes during measurement year or the year prior to measurement year **and** do not have a diagnosis of diabetes during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year

Best Practices for BPD Measure

- If there are multiple BPs on the same date of service, use the lowest systolic and lowest diastolic BP on that date as the representative BP.
- Encourage your patient to monitor their BP at home using a digital BP machine. BP readings taken by the member and documented in the member's medical record meet criteria for this measure.
- Ranges and thresholds do not meet criteria for this measure. A distinct numeric result for both the systolic and diastolic BP reading is required for numerator compliance.
- A BP documented as an "average BP" (e.g., "average BP: 139/70") is eligible for use.

Note: The member is non-compliant if the BP reading is $\geq 140/90$ mm Hg or is missing, if there is no BP reading during the measurement year, or if the reading is incomplete (i.e., the systolic or diastolic level is missing).