

# Follow-up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence

## Metric Information

**Metric description:** The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for Medicaid beneficiaries, 13 years of age and older, with a principal diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) abuse or dependence, who had a follow up visit for AOD. Two submetrics are reported:

1. The percentage of ED visits for which the Medicaid beneficiary received follow-up within 7 days of the ED visit (8 total days).
2. The percentage of ED visits for which the Medicaid beneficiary received follow-up within 30 days of the ED visit (31 total days).

**Metric specification version:** HEDIS® Measurement Year 2020 and Measurement Year 2021 Technical Specifications for Health Plans, NCQA.

**Data collection method:** Administrative only.

**Data source:** ProviderOne Medicaid claims/encounter and enrollment data.

**Claim status:** Include only final paid claims or accepted encounters in metric calculation.

**Identification window:** Measurement year.

**Direction of quality improvement:** Higher is better.

**URL of specifications:** [www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures](http://www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures)

## DSRIP Program Summary

**Metric utility:** ACH Project P4P  ACH High Performance  DSRIP statewide accountability

**ACH Project P4P – Metric results used for achievement value:** Submetric results reported for: follow-up within 7 days of the ED visit and follow-up within 30 days of the ED visit. Each submetric contributes equal weight in the final AV calculation for the overall metric.

**ACH Project P4P – improvement target methodology:** improvement over self (1.9% improvement over reference baseline performance).

**ACH regional attribution:** Residence in the ACH region for 11 out of 12 months in the measurement year.

## DSRIP Metric Details

Eligible Population	
Age	13 years and older at the time of the emergency department visit.
Gender	N/A

## Follow-up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence

Minimum Medicaid enrollment	Date of the emergency department visit through 30 days after the ED visit (31 total days). Enrollment must be continuous.
Allowable gap in Medicaid enrollment	No gaps in enrollment allowed.
Medicaid enrollment anchor date	Date of emergency department visit.
Medicaid benefit and eligibility	Includes Medicaid beneficiaries with comprehensive medical benefits. Excludes beneficiaries that are eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid and beneficiaries with primary insurance other than Medicaid.

### Denominator (used for both submetrics):

The denominator for this metric is based on ED visits, not on Medicaid beneficiaries. If an eligible Medicaid beneficiary has more than one ED visit, all eligible ED visits between January 1 and December 1 of the measurement year are identified and more than one visit per 31-day period are not included.

If a Medicaid beneficiary has more than one ED visit in a 31-day period, only the first eligible ED visit is included. For example, if a Medicaid beneficiary has an ED visit on January 1, then the January 1 visit is included and ED visits that occur on or between January 2 and January 31 are not included. Then, if applicable, the next ED visit that occurs on or after February 1 is included. Visits are identified chronologically including only one per 31-day period.

*Data elements required for denominator:* An ED visit with a principal diagnosis of AOD abuse or dependence on or between January 1 and December 1 of the measurement year where the eligible Medicaid beneficiary was 13 years or older on the date of the visit.

### *Required exclusions for denominator.*

- Eligible population exclusions are listed in the eligible population table above.
- Metric specific exclusions:
  - o Beneficiaries in hospice care.
  - o ED visits followed by an admission to an acute or non-acute inpatient care setting on the date of the ED visit or within the 30 days after the ED visit, regardless of principal diagnosis for the admission. Admissions to an acute or non-acute inpatient care setting are identified by doing the following:
    - Identify all acute and non-acute inpatient stays (Inpatient Stay Value Set)
    - Identify the admission date for the stay.

An ED visit billed on the same claim as an inpatient stay is considered a visit that resulted in an inpatient stay. These events are excluded from the metric because admission to an acute or non-acute inpatient setting may prevent an outpatient follow-up visit from taking place.

### *Deviations from cited specifications for denominator.*

- None.

## Follow-up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse or Dependence

### **Numerator (different for the two submetrics reported):**

Beneficiaries must qualify for inclusion in the denominator to be eligible for inclusion in the numerator.

*Data elements required for 7-day follow-up numerator:* A follow-up visit with any practitioner, with a principal diagnosis of AOD within 7 days after the ED visit (8 total days). Visits that occur on the date of the ED visit are included. See HEDIS® for specific instructions on identifying follow-up visits and AOD diagnosis.

*Data elements required for 30-day follow-up numerator:* A follow-up visit with any practitioner, with a principal diagnosis of AOD within 30 days after the ED visit (31 total days). Visits that occur on the date of the ED visit are included. See HEDIS® for specific instructions on identifying follow-up visits and AOD diagnosis.

*Required exclusions for numerator.*

- None

*Deviations from cited specifications for numerator.*

- None

### Version Control

**August 2020 update:** Per HEDIS® General Guideline 43, unless specifically excluded, HEDIS® metrics include telehealth by default and do not require the use of a specific value set to identify relevant CPT and HCPCS place of service modifiers.