THE HSC HEALTH CARE SYSTEM
Health Services for Children with Special Needs, Inc.

HSCSN Diabetes Performance improvement Project (PIP).

HSCSN is a Managed Care Plan in the District of Columbia regulated by the Department of Healthcare Finance (DHCF). DHCF has a PIP that all Managed Care Plans in the District participate in. The HEDIS measures are the outcome measures for the PIP.

The National Committee on Quality Assurance (NCQA) uses HEDIS measures to evaluate the quality of health plans.

The HEDIS measure for Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) -Blood Glucose Control for people 18 to 75 years of age and over requires that the member has HbA1C testing at least annually, annual retinal eye exam, and annual screening for evidence of blood pressure control (based on most recent reading).

The completion of the following metrics would bring the member in to compliance with the Diabetic HEDIS Performance measure.

Diabetic Healthcare and Effectiveness Information Set (HEDIS) Performance Measures:

Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) - The percentage of members 18-75 years of age with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) who had each of the following during the measurement year:

- **Performance Measure 1:** Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Testing
- **Performance Measure 2:** HbA1c poor control (>9.0%)
- **Performance Measure 3:** HbA1c control (<8.0%)
- **Performance Measure 4**: **Retired MY2020** HbA1c Control (<7%) for a Selected Population
- **Performance Measure 5:** Eye Exam (Retinal) Performed
- **Performance Measure 6:** Medial Attention for Nephropathy –
  Retired MY2020 "Medical Attention for Nephropathy" indicator for the commercial and Medicaid product lines
  (* See KED measure below)
- **Performance Measure 7:** Blood Pressure Control (< 140/90 mm Hg)

Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients with Diabetes (KED)*

The percentage of members 18–85 years of age with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) who received a kidney health evaluation, during the measurement year.

Kidney Health Evaluation:

Members who received ***both*** of the following during the measurement year on the same or different dates of service:

- At least one eGFR (Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate).
- At least one uACR identified by **both** a quantitative urine albumin test (Quantitative Urine Albumin Lab Test) **and** a urine creatinine test (Urine Creatinine Lab Test) **with** service dates four or less days apart.

For example, if the service date for the quantitative urine albumin test was December 1 of the measurement year, then the urine creatinine test must have a service date on or between November 27 and December 5 of the measurement year.

What is Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR)?
eGFR - Estimated glomerular filtration rate is the best test to measure your level of kidney function and determine your stage of kidney disease. Your doctor can calculate it from the results of your blood creatinine test, your age, body size and gender. Your GFR tells your doctor your stage of kidney disease and helps the doctor plan your treatment. If your GFR number is low, your kidneys are not working as well as they should. The earlier kidney disease is detected, the better the chance of slowing or stopping its progression.

What is Urine Albumin-to-Creatinine Ration (UACR)?
The urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (UACR) shows whether you have albumin in your urine. Albumin is a type of protein that's normally found in the blood.
One of the main jobs of your kidneys is to filter your blood. Your kidneys keep important things your body needs inside your blood, like protein. They also remove things your body doesn't need, like wastes and extra water.
Your body needs protein. It's an important nutrient that helps build muscle, repair tissue, and fight infection. But it should be in your blood, not your urine. When you have albumin (protein) in your urine, it is called albuminuria or proteinuria.
If kidneys are healthy, they should let only very little protein go into your urine – or even none. But if your kidneys are damaged, protein can "leak" out of the kidneys into your urine. People with a high amount of albumin in their urine are at an increased risk of having chronic kidney disease progress to kidney failure.

For Comprehensive Diabetes Care and Kidney Health Evaluation Compliance, the following tests are required:

- **Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) testing; Goal – A1c <7.0%**
- **Eye exam (retinal) performed by ophthalmologist or optometrist**
- **BP control (<140/90 mm HG)**
- **Screening for Kidney Disease (kidney evaluation): urine or blood test**