

DQA Measure Specifications: Administrative Claims-Based Measures

Adults with Diabetes – Oral Evaluation

Description: Percentage of adults with diabetes who received a comprehensive or periodic oral evaluation or a comprehensive periodontal evaluation within the reporting year
Numerator: Unduplicated number of adults with diabetes who received a comprehensive or periodic oral evaluation or a comprehensive periodontal evaluation
Denominator: Unduplicated number of adults with diabetes
Rate: NUM/DEN

Rationale: The 2018 Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes call for initial care management to include a referral to a dentist.¹ This recommendation recognizes the established bi-directional relationship between diabetes mellitus and periodontal disease.^{2,3} Specifically, diabetes is associated with increased prevalence and severity of periodontal disease, while severe periodontal disease is associated with poor glycemic control. Oral evaluations represent an important entry point into the dental care system. Diagnosis and treatment planning for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease at these visits offer patients appropriate dental care with the potential to improve diabetes outcomes.

References:

1. American Diabetes Association. Comprehensive Medical Evaluation and Assessment of Comorbidities: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes – 2018. *Diabetes Care* 2018;41(S1):S28-S37.
2. Casanova L, Hughes FJ, Preshaw PM. Diabetes and periodontal disease: a two-way relationship. *British Dental Journal* 2014;217(8):433-7.
3. Chapple ILC, Genco R, working group 2 of the joint EFP/AAP workshop. Diabetes and periodontal diseases: consensus report of the Joint EFP/APP Workshop on Periodontitis and Systemic Diseases. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2013;40(14):S106-12.

AHRQ Domain: Process¹

IOM Aim: Equity, Effectiveness

Level of Aggregation: Program (*NOTE: This measure only applies to programs such as Medicaid that provide both medical insurance to identify people with diabetes and dental benefits to identify oral evaluations. Use of this measure as a requirement for stand-alone dental benefit plans will result in feasibility issues due to lack of access to appropriate data. Use by health plans that provide both medical insurance and dental benefits to a population may be considered after assessment of data element feasibility within the plans' databases.*)

Improvement Noted As: A higher score indicates better quality

Data Required: Dental administrative enrollment and claims data; single year (prior year needed for diabetes identification)

Claims Data: When using claims data to determine service receipt, include both paid and unpaid claims (including

¹**Process (Clinical Quality Measure):** A process of care is a health care-related activity performed for, on behalf of, or by a patient. Process measures are supported by evidence that the clinical process—that is the focus of the measure—has led to improved outcomes. National Quality Measures Clearinghouse: <https://www.ahrq.gov/gam/summaries/domain-definitions/index.html>. Accessed April 17, 2019.

pending, suspended, and denied claims).

Measure Purpose: Examples of questions that can be answered through this measure at each level of aggregation:

1. What is the percentage of adults with diabetes who received a comprehensive, periodic, or periodontal oral evaluation during the reporting period?
2. Does the percentage of adults with diabetes who received a comprehensive, periodic, or periodontal oral evaluation vary by any of the stratification variables?
3. Are there disparities in receipt of comprehensive, periodic, or periodontal oral evaluations based on stratification variables?
4. Over time, does the percentage of adults with diabetes who receive a comprehensive, periodic, or periodontal oral evaluation stay stable, increase or decrease?

Applicable Stratification Variables

1. Age: (e.g. 18, 19-20, 21-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-75, 75-84, 85+)
2. Geographic Location (e.g., rural; suburban; urban)
3. Race/Ethnicity
4. Socioeconomic Status (e.g., premium or income category)

GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTERS: Diabetes identification for inclusion in the denominator follows the approach used for the [NCQA/HEDIS® measure Comprehensive Diabetes Care](#) to achieve alignment with existing diabetes measures as part of the CMS Core Set of Adult Quality Measures for Medicaid (Adult Core Set).¹ Measure implementers should obtain all necessary licenses from [NCQA](#) to access the complete value set for the measure for any reporting purpose. NCQA's Medication List Directory (MLD) of NDC codes for Dementia Medications and Diabetes Medications can be found at <https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures/hedis2019-ndc-license/hedis-2019-final-ndc-lists/>. For more information on the 2020 Adult Core Set, please access the link: <https://www.medicare.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/downloads/medicaid-adult-core-set-manual.pdf> ***

Adults with Diabetes: Oral Evaluation Calculation

1. Check if the subject meets age criterion at the last day of the reporting year:²
 - a. If subject is ≥ 18 years, then proceed to next step.
 - b. If age criterion is not met or there are missing or invalid field codes (e.g., date of birth), then STOP processing. This subject does not get counted in the denominator.
2. Check if subject is continuously enrolled for the reporting year (12 months) with a single gap of no more than 45 days (one-month gap for programs that determine eligibility on a monthly basis):³
 - a. If subject meets continuous enrollment criterion, then proceed to next step.
 - b. If subject does not meet enrollment criterion, then STOP processing. This subject does not get counted.

² Medicaid programs exclude those enrollees who do not qualify for dental benefits. The exclusions criterion should be reported along with the number and percentage of members excluded.

³ **Enrollment in "same" plan vs. "any" plan:** At the state program level (e.g., Medicaid) a criterion of "any" plan applies versus at the health plan (e.g., MCO) level a criterion of "same" plan applies. The criterion used should be reported with the measure score. While this prevents direct aggregation of results from plan to program, each entity is given due credit for the population it serves. Thus, states with multiple MCOs should not merely "add up" the plan level scores but should calculate the state score from their database to allow inclusion of individuals who may be continuously enrolled but might have switched plans in the interim.

3. Exclude subject if dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare during the reporting year:
 - a. If subject is a dual eligible; STOP processing. This subject is excluded from the denominator.
 - b. If subject is NOT a dual eligible, then proceed to next step.
4. Exclude subject if care received at a Hospice facility:
 - a. If subject had any Hospice encounter claims (NCQA Hospice value set) in the reporting year or the year prior, then STOP processing. This subject does not get counted.
 - b. If subject did not have any Hospice encounter claims (NCQA Hospice value set) in the reporting year or the year prior, then proceed to next step.
5. Exclude subjects age 66 and older as of December 31 of the measurement year with frailty and advanced illness:
 - a. If subject meets both of the following frailty and advanced illness criteria to be excluded:
 - (1) At least one claim/encounter for frailty (Frailty Value Set) during the measurement year

AND

 - (2) Any of the following during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year (count services that occur over both years):
 - 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 encounters.
 - At least one acute inpatient encounter (Acute Inpatient Value Set) with an advanced illness diagnosis (Advanced Illness Value Set)
 - A dispensed dementia medication (Dementia Medications List, see link to Medication List Directory in Guidance for Reporting above)
 - b. If subject does not meet the frailty and advanced illness criteria, then proceed to next step.

YOU NOW HAVE A COUNT OF SUBJECTS WHO MEET THE AGE AND ENROLLMENT REQUIREMENT (AFTER EXCLUSIONS)

6. Check if subject has diabetes:
 - a. Adults with diabetes (type I or type II) can be identified by either claims/encounter data that include a diagnosis of diabetes or by pharmacy data. Both claims/encounter data and pharmacy data must be checked, but a patient needs to be identified by only one method for inclusion in the denominator.

If subject meets at least one of the following criteria (among i, ii, and iii) in either the measurement year or the preceding year, then include in denominator:

Claims/Encounter Data

- i. At least one acute inpatient encounter (Acute Inpatient Value Set) with a diagnosis of diabetes (Diabetes Value Set) without telehealth (Telehealth Modifier Value Set; Telehealth POS Value Set)

OR

- ii. The subject has 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 a diagnosis of diabetes (Diabetes Value Set). Visit type need not be the same for the two visits.

Note 1: Only include nonacute inpatient encounters (Nonacute Inpatient Value Set) without telehealth (Telehealth Modifier Value Set; Telehealth POS Value Set).

Note 2: Only one of the two visits may be a telehealth visit, a telephone visit or an online assessment. Identify telehealth visits by the presence of a telehealth modifier (Telehealth Modifier Value Set) or the presence of a telehealth POS code (Telehealth POS Value Set) associated with the outpatient visit. Use the code combinations below to identify telephone visits and online assessments:

- A telephone visit (Telephone Visits Value Set) with any diagnosis of diabetes (Diabetes Value Set)
- An online assessment (Online Assessments Value Set) with any diagnosis of diabetes (Diabetes Value Set)

OR

Pharmacy Claims Data

- iii. The subject was dispensed insulin or oral hypoglycemics/antihyperglycemics during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year on an ambulatory basis. (Diabetes Medications List, see link to Medication List Directory in Guidance for Reporting above)
- b. Exclude subjects who do not have a diagnosis from the NCOA Diabetes Value Set (type I or type II Diabetes) and are in the NCOA Diabetes Exclusion Value Set (e.g., have gestational diabetes, steroid/ drug induced diabetes)
 - i. If subject has any encounter claims within the Diabetes Exclusion Value Set in the reporting year or the year prior and was not identified in 6a(i) or 6a(ii) above, then STOP processing. This subject does not get counted. (NOTE: If subject was identified in step 6a(i) or 6a(ii) as having diabetes, this subject should remain in the denominator and not be excluded.)
 - ii. If subject does not have any encounter claims from the Diabetes Exclusion Value Set in the reporting year or the year prior, then proceed to next step.

YOU NOW HAVE DENOMINATOR (DEN) COUNT: Subjects with diabetes who meet the age and enrollment criteria

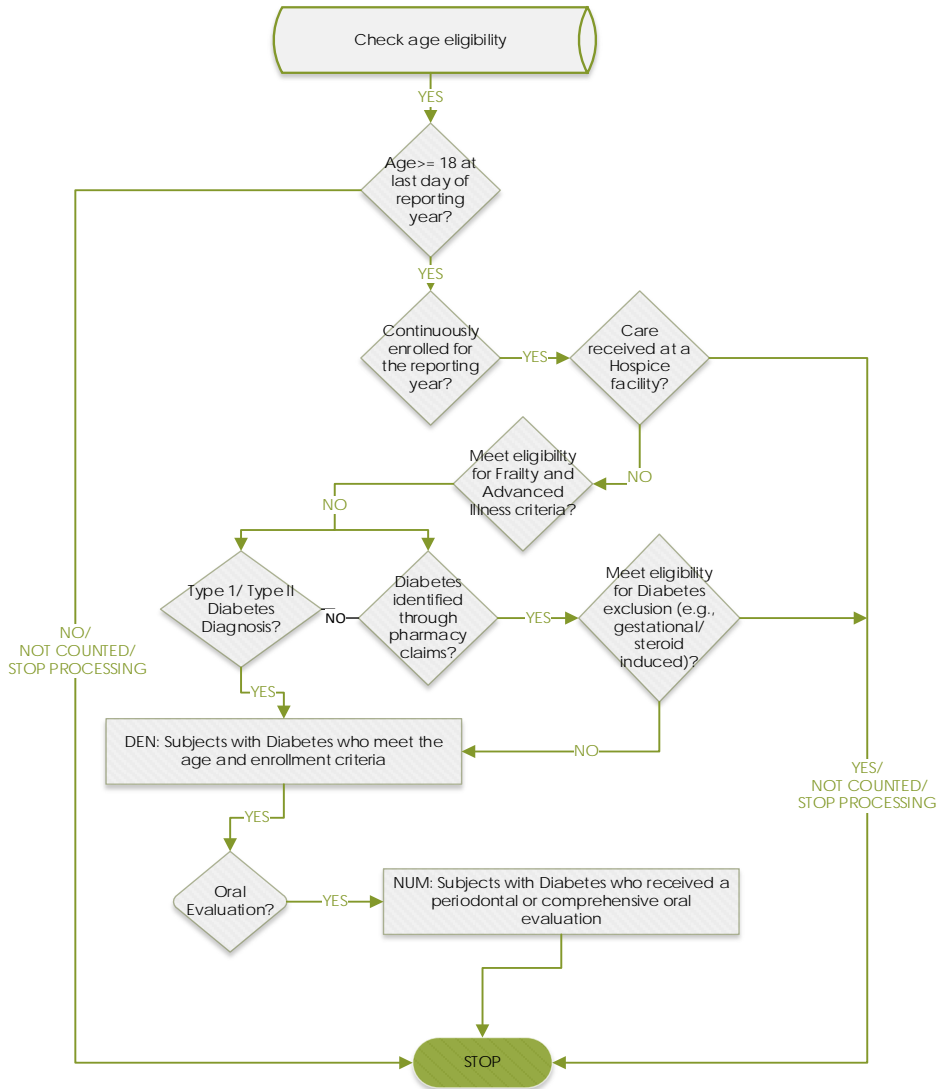
7. Check if subject received a comprehensive, periodic, or periodontal oral evaluation:
 - a. If [CDT CODE] = D0120 or D0150 or D0180, then include in **numerator**, STOP processing.
 - b. If not, then service was not provided, STOP processing. This subject is already included in the denominator but will not be included in the numerator.

YOU NOW HAVE NUMERATOR (NUM) COUNT: Subjects with diabetes who received a periodontal or comprehensive or periodic oral evaluation

8. Report:
 - a. Unduplicated count of subjects in numerator

- b. Unduplicated count of subjects in denominator before exclusions
- c. Unduplicated count of subjects in denominator after exclusions
- d. Measure rate (NUM/DEN after exclusions)

*** Note: Reliability of the measure score depends on the quality of the data that are used to calculate the measures. The percentages of missing and invalid data for these data elements must be investigated prior to measurement. Data elements with high rates of missing or invalid data will adversely affect the subsequent counts that are recorded. For example, records with missing or invalid CDT CODE may be excluded from measurement. These records are assumed to not have had a qualifying service. In this case, a low quality data set will result in a measure score that will not be reliable.***



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For NCQA value set to identify individual with diabetes:

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