

Impact of a Population-Based Retrospective Drug Utilization Review Targeting Metabolic Monitoring with Atypical Antipsychotics in a Medicaid Population

Brink D, Sheen JV, Williams A, Dent L

Introduction

Second-generation antipsychotics (SGAs) are known to cause metabolic-related side effects including glucose and lipid dysregulation. Recommended monitoring of glucose and lipid levels in patients on SGAs has been published in the clinical literature. However, published evaluations have documented inconsistent compliance with these guidelines.

Objective

Describe the impact of a population-based retroDUR provider intervention targeting improved monitoring of glucose and lipids in recipients taking SGAs.

Methods

Using a claims database and proprietary rules engine, we identified recipients in a large Medicaid program who filled SGAs in 2015 and did not have a glucose test in the past year or a lipid panel in the past two years. We removed any participants who did not have continuous eligibility from the index date of August 2015 to August 2016. Intervention materials (2,414 letters) were mailed on August 14, 2015.

Results

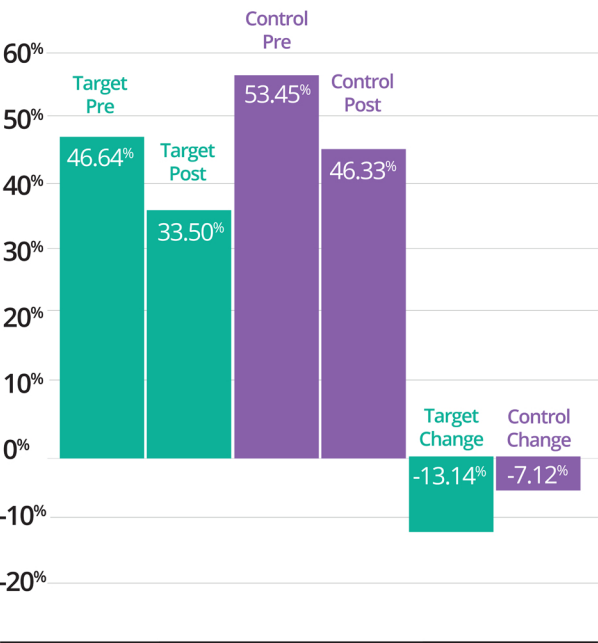
The targeted intervention group at baseline had 6,383 members using SGAs. 2,977 (46.64%) needed lipid monitoring and 2,594 (40.64%) needed a glucose test. The control group at baseline had 21,614 members using SGAs. 11,553 (53.45%) needed lipid monitoring and 10,388 (48.06%) needed a glucose test. Outcomes were compared six months after mailing the intervention materials.

The target group saw a 28.18% decrease in those who needed lipid labs (2,977 decreased to 2,138) while the control group saw a 13.33% decrease (11,553 decreased to 10,013). The target group also saw a 24.87% decrease in those needing glucose labs (2,593 decreased to 1,949) while the control group saw a 13.29% decrease (10,388 decreased to 9,007).

Conclusion

The population-based mailing was successful in encouraging physicians to obtain metabolic monitoring for members with SGAs. The percentage of patients in the target group who received recommended monitoring was twice that of the control group.

Percent of Members with SGAs without a Glucose Test



Percent of Members with SGAs without Lipid Labs

