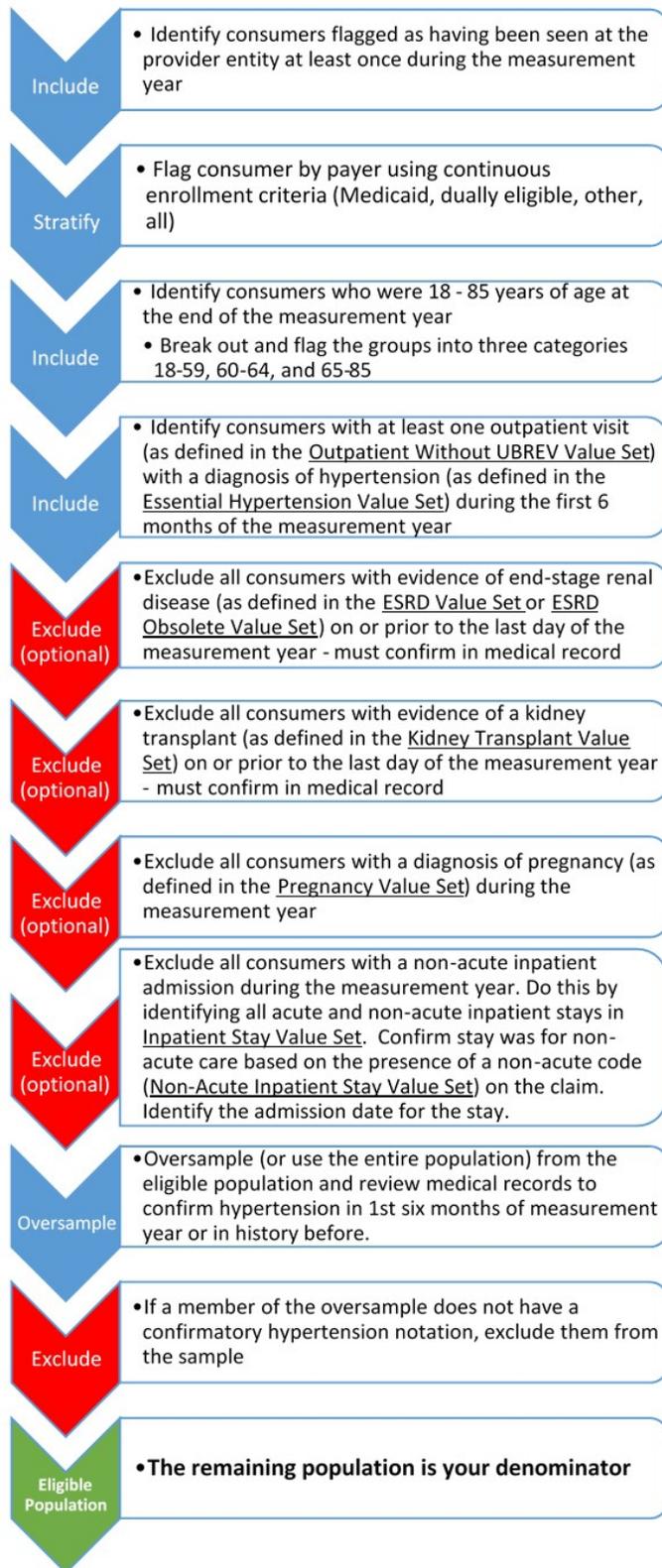


Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP-BH) Denominator Calculation



To confirm the diagnosis of hypertension, there must be a notation of **one of the following in the medical record** anytime during the consumer's history on or before the end of the 6th month of the measurement year

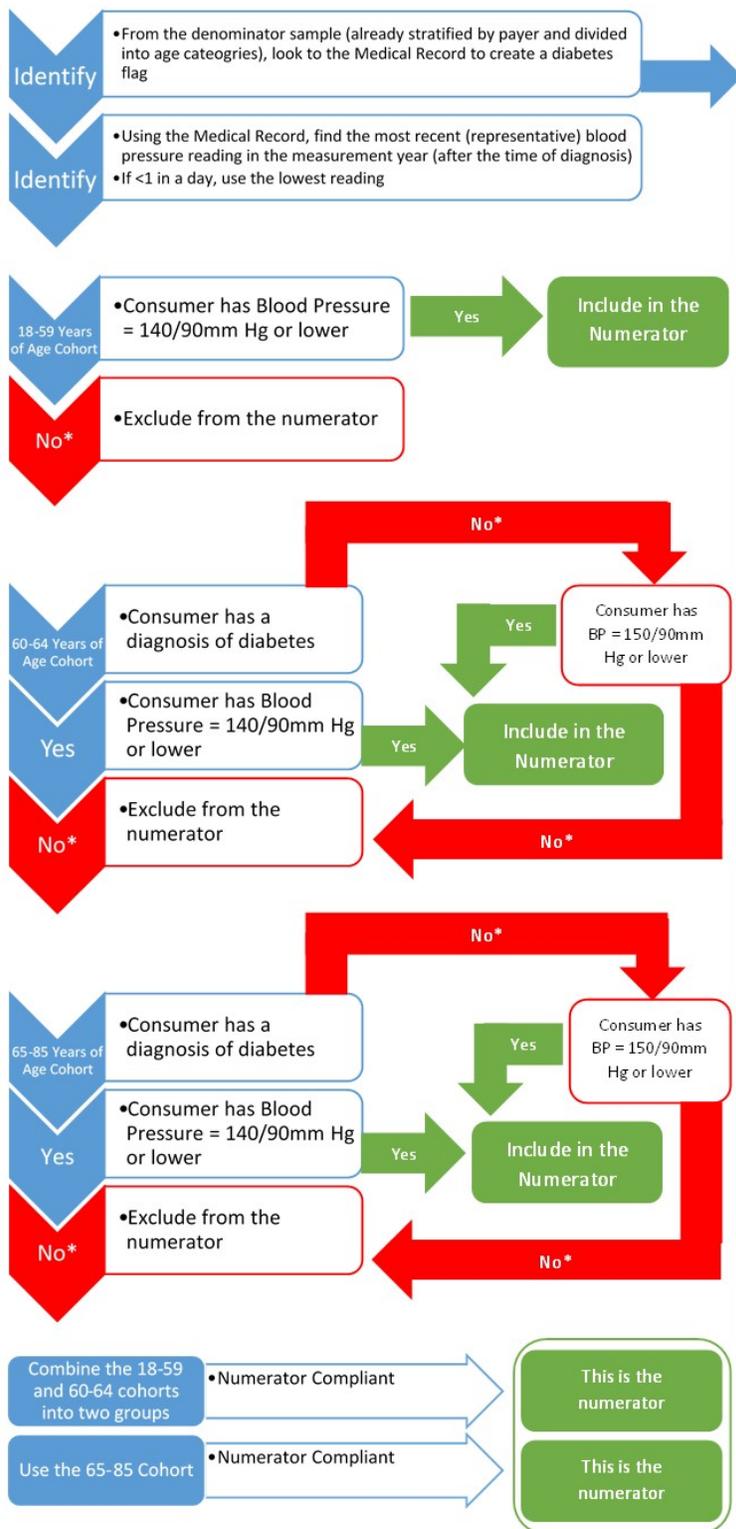
- Hypertension
- HTN
- High BP (HBP)
- Elevated BP (EBP)
- Borderline HTN
- Intermittent HTN
- History of HTN
- Hypertensive Vascular Disease
- Hyperpeisia
- Hyperpeisis

It does not matter if hypertension was treated or is currently being treated. The notation indicating a **diagnosis of hypertension** may be recorded in **any of the following documents**:

- Problem List
- Office Note
- Subjective, Objective, Assessment, Plan Note
- Encounter Form
- Diagnostic Report
- Hospital Discharge Summary

Statements such as "rule out HTN," "possible HTN," "white coat HTN," "questionable HTN," and "consistent with HTN" are not sufficient to confirm the diagnosis if such statements are the only notations of hypertension in the medical record. If the diagnosis of **hypertension cannot be confirmed, the consumer is excluded** and replaced by the next consumer from the oversample.

Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP-BH) Numerator Calculation



Assign each consumer a diabetic or not diabetic flag using the administrative data and steps below. The flag determines the appropriate BP threshold to use during numerator assessment.

Step 1 - Assign a flag of diabetic to consumers who were identified using claims/encounter data or pharmacy data. The BHC must use both methods to assign the diabetes flag, but a consumer only needs to be identified by one method. Consumers may be identified as having diabetes **during the measurement year OR the year prior to the measurement year.**

1. **Claims/encounter data:** Consumer who met **any of the following** during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year (count services that occur over both years):
 - a. 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.

OR

 - At least one acute inpatient encounter (Acute Inpatient Value Set) **with** a diagnosis of diabetes (Diabetes Value Set).
2. **Pharmacy Data:** Consumers who were dispensed insulin or hypoglycemic/antihyperglycemics on an ambulatory basis during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year (refer to Table CBP-A in Appendix CPB-BH).

Step 2 - From consumers identified in Step 1, assign a flag of "not diabetic" to consumers who do not have a diagnosis of diabetes (Diabetes Value Set), in any setting, during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year and who had a diagnosis of gestational diabetes or steroid-induced diabetes (Diabetes Exclusions Value Set), in any setting, during the measurement year.

Note: Consumers classified as diabetic in step 1 based on pharmacy data alone and who had a diagnosis of gestational or steroid-induced diabetes as specified above are re-classified as not diabetic in this step.

Step 3 - For consumers who were not assigned a flag in step 1 or step 2, assign a flag of "not diabetic"

*If there is no BP reading, the person is treated as having uncontrolled BP and excluded from the numerator