



# Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)

## HEDIS® Measurement Year 2024

**Measure description:** The percentage of members 18 years of age and older who were treated with antidepressant medication, had a diagnosis of major depression and who remained on an antidepressant medication treatment. Two rates are reported.

### Effective Acute Phase Treatment

- The percentage of members who remained on an antidepressant medication for at least 84 days (12 weeks)

### Effective Continuation Phase Treatment

- The percentage of members who remained on an antidepressant medication for at least 180 days (6 months)

## Antidepressant medications

Description	Prescription
Miscellaneous antidepressants	Bupropion Vilazodone Vortioxetine
Monoamine oxidase inhibitors	Isocarboxazid Phenelzine Selegiline Tranylcypromine
Phenylpiperazine antidepressants	Nefazodone Trazodone
Psychotherapeutic combinations	Amitriptyline- chlordiazepoxide Amitriptyline-perphenazine Fluoxetine-olanzapine
SNRI antidepressants	Desvenlafaxine Duloxetine Levomilnacipran Venlafaxine
SSRI antidepressants	Citalopram Escitalopram Fluoxetine Fluvoxamine Paroxetine Sertraline
Tetracyclic antidepressants	Maprotiline Mirtazapine
Tricyclic antidepressants	Amitriptyline Amoxapine Clomipramine Desipramine Doxepin (>6 mg) Imipramine Nortriptyline Protriptyline Trimipramine

## Strategies for improvement

- Utilize NCQA coding tips to actively reflect care rendered.
- Talk to the patient about the importance of continuing medication and scheduling follow-up visits, even if they feel better.
- Discuss possible side effects that are more bothersome than life threatening.
- Advise patient about the risks of discontinuing the medication prior to six months and that is associated with a higher rate of recurrence of depression.
- Follow up within 3 months of diagnosis or initiating treatment to increase likelihood of response to treatment.
- Inform member that most people treated for initial depression need to be on medication at least 6-12months after adequate response to symptoms.
- Educate patient that medication may take time to become effective and discuss importance of medication adherence.
- Coordinate care with the patient’s treating behavioral health specialists.
- Effective care may require collaboration between primary care provider, psychiatrist, and psychologist.