



One in a series of tip sheets that look at key 2019 Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set measures, commonly referred to as HEDIS® measures.

## Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture (OMW)

Effectiveness of Care HEDIS® Measure

### HEDIS measure definition

Women ages 67 to 85 in the measurement year who suffered a fracture and had **either** a bone mineral density test or received a prescription to treat osteoporosis within six months of the fracture.

### Exclusions from the HEDIS measure

Patients are excluded if they:

- Had a BMD test 24 months prior to the fracture.
- Received osteoporosis therapy 12 months prior to the fracture.
- Fractured their finger, toe, face or skull.
- Are a patient in hospice or living in a long-term institutional facility any time in the measurement year.
- Have an advanced illness and frailty:
  - Medicare members ages 66 to 80 with advanced illness in the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year **and** frailty in the measurement year are excluded when claims are received with advanced illness (includes dispensed dementia medication) and frailty codes.
  - Medicare members ages 81 and older with a frailty claim in the measurement year are also excluded.
  - See the *Advanced illness and frailty guide* for more information.

### Information patient claims should include

Codes to identify BMD test	
CPT® code	*76977, *77078, *77080-77082, *77085, *77086
ICD-10	BP48ZZ1, BP49ZZ1, BP4GZZ1, BP4HZZ1, BP4LZZ1, BP4MZZ1, BP4NZZ1, BP4PZZ1, BQOOZZ1, BQOZZ1, BQ03ZZ1, BQ04ZZ1, BROOZZ1, BR07ZZ1, BR09ZZ1, BROGZZ1
HCPCS	G0130

Sample osteoporosis ICD-10 frailty codes for ages 81 and older (not all inclusive)	
R26.2	Difficulty in walking, not otherwise classified
R26.89	Other abnormalities of gait and mobility
R26.9	Unspecified abnormalities of gait or mobility
R41.81	Age-related cognitive decline
R53.1	Weakness
R53.81	Other malaise
R53.83	Other fatigue
R54	Age-related physical debility
Z73.6	Limitations of activities due to disability
Z74.09	Other reduced mobility
Z91.81	History of falling
Z99.3	Dependence on a wheelchair
W01.0XXA – W01.198S	Falls
W06.XXXA – W10.9XXS	
W18.00XA – W19.XXXS	

## Information patient medical records should include either

- A BMD test within six months/180 days of the fracture, or
- A prescription to treat osteoporosis that is filled within six months/180 days of the fracture.
  - This must be a pharmacy claim.
  - Medication samples when given could interfere with pharmacy claims and produce false non-adherence results.

## General tips

- Discuss osteoporosis prevention with your patients, including calcium and vitamin D supplements, weight bearing exercises and modifiable risk factors.
- Remind patients to always tell their primary care physician about a fracture, even if they have received treatment for it elsewhere.

## Helpful HEDIS hints

- Consider prescription pharmacological treatment.
- Schedule a BMD test for your patient as soon as you are aware of her fracture.
- Screen female patients starting at age 65 to reduce the risk of osteoporosis.
  - Consider screening postmenopausal women younger than age 65 who are at increased risk of osteoporosis.
  - Risk factors include low body weight, current tobacco use, excessive alcohol consumption, parental history of hip fractures and chronic corticosteroid use.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), Osteoporosis: Screening, January 2011, <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/osteoporosis-screening>.\* Release date: June

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