



## Asthma Medication Ratio (AMR)

### AMR Measure Description<sup>1</sup>

Assesses adults and children 5–64 years of age who were identified as having persistent asthma and had a ratio of controller medications to total asthma medications of 0.50 or greater during the measurement year.

### Why is AMR Important?<sup>1</sup>

Asthma is a treatable, manageable, condition that affects more than 25 million people in the United States. Managing this condition with appropriate medications could save the U.S. billions of dollars in medical costs. The prevalence and cost of asthma have increased over the past decade, demonstrating the need for better access to care and medication. Appropriate medication management for patients with asthma could reduce the need for rescue medication—as well as the costs associated with ER visits, inpatient admissions and missed days of work or school.

### Best Practices

- ✓ Educate members on the importance of the use of asthma medications and reducing asthma triggers.
- ✓ Develop an Asthma Action Plan.
- ✓ Discuss incorporating inhalers into member's daily routine.
- ✓ Schedule follow-up visits for the condition.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <https://www.ncqa.org/report-cards/health-plans/state-of-health-care-quality-report/measures-list/>

<sup>2</sup> Source: HEDIS MY 2025 Tech Specs Manual Vol. 2

Numerator Compliance<sup>2</sup>

Data Collection Method<sup>2</sup>

The number of members who have a medication ratio of ≥0.50 during the measurement year.

Use all the medication lists in the Asthma Controller Medications table below to identify asthma controller medications. Use all the medication lists in the Asthma Reliever Medications table below to identify asthma reliever medications.

Refer to the next page for the list of medications.

Administrative (Claims)



Trillium Percentages/NCQA National Averages<sup>1</sup>

AMR	Measurement Year	Trillium	NCQA National Average
Total	2023	66.19	66.02
	2022	65.0	65.5

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AMR Numerator Medications<sup>2</sup>

Description		Prescription	
Antibody inhibitors		Omalizumab	
	Anti-interleukin-4	Dupilumab	
Anti-interleukin-5		Benralizumab Mepolizumab Reslizumab	
	Inhaled corticosteroids	Beclomethasone Budesonide Ciclesonide	Flunisolide Fluticasone Mometasone
Inhaled steroid combinations		Budesonide-formoterol Fluticasone-salmeterol	Fluticasone-vilanterol Formoterol-mometasone
	Leukotriene modifiers	Montelukast Zafirlukast Zileuton	
Methylxanthines		Theophylline	
Short-acting, inhaled beta-2 agonists		Albuterol Levalbuterol	

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