

Statin Use in Persons with Diabetes (SUPD)

Pharmacy Quality Alliance-endorsed performance measures

Measure description

Percentage of patients who were dispensed a diabetes medication and are receiving statin therapy.

Measure population (denominator)

Patients age 40–75 years old who were dispensed at least two diabetes medication fills during the measurement year.

Measure compliance (numerator)

Patient dispensed at least one statin medication of **any** intensity during the measurement year using their Medicare Part D benefit.

Did you know?

- Patients with diabetes have an increased prevalence of lipid abnormalities, which contributes to their increased risk of cardiovascular disease.
- Statins are effective at lowering cholesterol and protecting against a heart attack and stroke.
- The American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (ACC/AHA) and the American Diabetes Association guidelines all recommend using statins in patients with diabetes for cardiovascular risk reduction.

| Statin Medications: Generic and Brand Names | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Atorvastatin (Lipitor, Caduet) | Lovastatin (Altoprev) | Pravastatin (Pravachol) | Simvastatin (Zocor, Vytorin) |
| Fluvastatin (Lescol XL) | Pitavastatin (Livalo, Zypitamag) | Rosuvastatin (Crestor, Ezallor), Roszet) | |

Note: Patients must use their Medicare Part D pharmacy benefit as gap closure is dependent on pharmacy claims. Statins found in combination medications (i.e., Caduet, Vytorin, and Roszet) meet the measure.

Exclusions

- Myositis, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis during the measurement year
- Prediabetes
- End stage renal disease (ESRD)
- Cirrhosis
- Pregnant, lactating or undergoing fertility treatment
- Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
- Received hospice services anytime during the measurement year

Helpful hints

- Prescribe at least one statin medication during the measurement year to patients age 40-75 diagnosed with diabetes.
- Educate patients on the importance of statin medications for patients with diabetes age 40-75, regardless of LDL levels.
- Discuss with patients the importance of taking their medications as prescribed.
- Once patients demonstrate that they tolerate statin therapy, encourage them to obtain 90-day supplies through their pharmacy or mail-order pharmacy.
- Consider adding directives to prescriptions instructing the pharmacy to run it through the patients' Medicare Part D pharmacy benefit, especially when utilizing discount programs.
- Instruct patients to fill prescriptions using their Medicare Part D pharmacy benefit.
- Discount programs, VA or commercial benefits, cash claims, and medication samples will not close an SUPD gap.
- Gap closure is dependent on Medicare Part D pharmacy claims.
- Medication costs are often less when patients use their pharmacy benefit.
- Remind patients to contact their practitioner if experiencing medication adverse effects.
- Consider trying a different statin or reducing the dose or frequency if patients are experiencing adverse effects.

Tips for coding

- To exclude patients who cannot tolerate statin medications, a claim must be submitted annually using the appropriate ICD-10-CM code.
- These codes are intended to close Star measure gaps and do not apply to payment or reimbursement.
 Only the codes listed below will exclude the patient from the SUPD measure.
- Providers may use virtual care to confirm and document the exclusion diagnosis in the medical record. They should then bill the non-reimbursable HCPCS code G9781 for \$0.01 with the applicable ICD-10 code attached to process the claim and remove the patient from the Star measure.

| Condition | ICD-10-CM code | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Cirrhosis | K70.30, K70.31, K71.7, K74.3, K74.4, K74.5, K74.60, K74.69 | |
| ESRD | I12.0, I13.11, I13.2, N18.5, N18.6, N19, Z91.15, Z99.2 | |
| Pregnancy and/or Lactation | Numerous > 1k | |
| Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome | E28.2 | |
| Pre-diabetes | R73.03 | |
| Other abnormal blood glucose | R73.09 | |
| Myopathy, drug induced * | G72.0 | |
| Myopathy, Other specified * | G72.89 | |
| Myopathy, unspecified * | G72.9 | |
| Myositis, other * | M60.80, M60.819, M60.829, M60.839, M60.849, M60.859, M60.869, M60.879 | |
| Myositis, unspecified * | M60.9 | |
| Rhabdomyolysis * | M62.82 | |

^{*}The condition the code refers to does not necessarily need to occur in the same year the code was billed.

The member's medical chart should reflect 'history of'.

Resources

- American College of Cardiology (ACC) / American Heart Association (AHA). 2019. "ACC/AHA Guideline on the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease." jacc.org/doi/10.1016/j.jacc.2019.03.010?_ga=2.111587588.1694140041.1718720098-1154138379.1718720098
- 2. Mangione, Carol M. 2022. "Statin Use for the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Adults: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement." JAMA: the Journal of the American Medical Association (0098-7484), 328 (8), p. 746. https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2795521
- American Diabetes Association Professional Practice Committee. 2025. "10. Cardiovascular disease and risk management: Standards of Care in Diabetes—2025." diabetesjournals.org/care/article/48/ Supplement_1/S207/157549/10-Cardiovascular-Disease-and-Risk-Management?searchresult=1

Pharmacy Quality Alliance (PQA) is a national quality organization dedicated to improving medication safety, adherence and appropriate use. PQA measures are included in the Medicare Part D Star Ratings.

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