


# First-Line Psychosocial Care for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics (APP)



## What does the APP measure assess?

The APP measure assesses the percentage of children and adolescents 1 to 17 years of age who had a new prescription for an antipsychotic medication, without a clinical indication and had documentation of psychosocial care as first-line treatment (90 days prior to new prescription through 30 days after).<sup>1</sup>

## Why is the APP measure important?

- ✓ Prescribing antipsychotic medications to children and adolescents for which psychosocial interventions are considered first-line treatment has increased. Antipsychotic medications can elevate the risk for developing serious metabolic health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, stroke and other health problems into adulthood.<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Psychosocial care, which includes behavioral interventions, psychological therapies, and skills training among other forms of non-pharmacological care, is the recommended first-line treatment option for children and adolescents diagnosed with nonpsychotic conditions such as attention-deficit disorder and disruptive behaviors.

## What can you do to help?

- ✓ Before prescribing children and adolescents any antipsychotic medication, you should complete or refer your patients for a trial of first-line, evidenced-based psychosocial care.
- ✓ When prescribed, antipsychotic medications should be part of a comprehensive, multi-modal plan for coordinated treatment that includes psychosocial care.
- ✓ Periodically the ongoing need for continued therapy with antipsychotic medications should be reviewed.



**Thank you for your partnership.** Please contact your Provider Relations Representative if you have questions or need assistance.

*(continued)*



## Antipsychotic Medications

Description	Prescription		
<b>Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aripiprazole</li> <li>• Asenapine</li> <li>• Brexpiprazole</li> <li>• Cariprazine</li> <li>• Clozapine</li> <li>• Haloperidol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iloperidone</li> <li>• Loxapine</li> <li>• Lurasidone</li> <li>• Molindone</li> <li>• Olanzapine</li> <li>• Paliperidone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pimozide</li> <li>• Quetiapine</li> <li>• Risperidone</li> <li>• Ziprasidone</li> </ul>
<b>Phenothiazine antipsychotics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chlorpromazine</li> <li>• Fluphenazine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perphenazine</li> <li>• Thioridazine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trifluoperazine</li> </ul>
<b>Thioxanthenes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thiothixene</li> </ul>		
<b>Long-acting injections</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aripiprazole</li> <li>• Fluphenazine decanoate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haloperidol decanoate</li> <li>• Olanzapine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paliperidone palmitate</li> <li>• Risperidone</li> </ul>

## Antipsychotic Combination Medications

Description	Prescription	
Psychotherapeutic combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fluoxetine-olanzapine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perphenazine-amitriptyline</li> </ul>

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### CPT® Codes for Psychological Care:

90832–90834, 90836–90840, 90845–90847, 90849, 90853, 90875, 90876, 90880

### HCPCS Codes for Psychological Care:

G0176, G0177, G0409–G0411, H0004, H0035–H0040, H2000, H2001, H2011–H2014, H2017–H2020, S0201, S9480, S9484, S9485 With or without a telehealth modifier: 95, GT

<sup>1</sup><https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures/use-of-first-line-psychosocial-care-for-children-and-adolescents-on-anti-psychotics/>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.ncqa.org/hedis/measures/metabolic-monitoring-for-children-and-adolescents-on-antipsychotics/>

