

The Medication Data File is used in Optimal Diabetes Care and Optimal Vascular Care to identify eligible medications for the statin and aspirin components.

Milestone 2B: Query Building phase

Every medication documented in the patient’s record should be submitted as either an RXNorm, NDC or Internal Code. Most groups will submit a combination of all coding systems (RXNorm, NDC and Internal Codes).

1. **Prioritize RXNorm:** Pull the RXNorm codes first for all medications documented with an available RXNorm code.
 - Pull all *Semantic Clinical Drugs (SCD)* and *Semantic Branded Drugs (SBD)* to maximize chances the medication will be in our value sets.
 - Omit *Dose Form (DF)* and *Dose Form Group (DFG)* codes. These are not specific enough.
2. **NDC codes:** Pull NDC codes for medications without an available RXNorm code.
3. **Internal Code:** If no standard RXNorm code or NDC is available, pull the Internal Code
 - For Internal Codes, it is acceptable to submit the medication name (text) or another internal code (numeric/alphanumeric).

Milestone 4: Cross-mapping

Statins Aspirin, Anti-Platelet and Anticoagulant medications submitted as internal codes (Coding System 3) need to be cross mapped to receive numerator credit.

Statin Medications: This list is provided for guidance and may not be inclusive of all medications within this therapeutic class; especially new drugs that have recent FDA approval. Questions about statin medications can be directed to support@mncm.org.

Table 1: Statin Medications

Generic Name	Brand / Trade Name
amlodipine besylate and atorvastatin	Caduet®
atorvastatin	Lipitor®
ezetimibe and simvastatin	Vytorin®
ezetimibe and rosuvastatin	Roszet®
ezetimibe and atorvastatin	Lypqozet®
fluvastatin	Lescol XL® or Lescol®^
lovastatin	Mevacor®^, Altacor™ or Altoprev®
pitavastatin	Livalo®, Zypitamag™, Nikita®^
pravastatin	Pravachol®
rosuvastatin	Crestor®, Ezallor™
simvastatin	Zocor®, FloLipid

^ Discontinued. Note: some branded drugs have been discontinued, but generic equivalent still available.

Aspirin, Anti-Platelet and Anticoagulant Medications: The intent of the daily aspirin/anti-platelet component of this measure is to reduce cardiovascular risk for patients with diabetes who have Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD). Unless contraindicated, taking daily aspirin or an anti-platelet medication can prevent the formation of clots by reducing platelet adhesion and reduce the risk of heart attack, stroke,

or other vascular events. Products containing solely aspirin, any dosage, can be counted as meeting the daily aspirin use measure component. The following are a few combination products that are also acceptable for the intent of daily aspirin use:

- Aspirin AND stomach acid reducer (buffered or with proton pump inhibitor)
- Aspirin AND nitrate (chest pain)
- Aspirin AND statin

However, not all products containing an aspirin derivative can be assumed to meet the intent of daily aspirin use. Most of these combination products would not be taken on a daily basis and should not be considered daily aspirin use. Many of the combination products are intended to be used on an as needed basis for control of pain or cold/ flu symptoms. Combination products containing aspirin AND any of the following are NOT acceptable as meeting the intent of daily aspirin use:

- Acetaminophen
- Caffeine
- Narcotics
- Muscle relaxants
- Decongestants
- Antihistamines

Aspirin products are most frequently obtained over the counter, therefore prescribed is defined by any of the following: daily aspirin product indicated in the medical record, aspirin product is ordered, aspirin product is active on the medication list, or aspirin product prescription is given to the patient.

Oral Anti-Platelet Medications Anti-platelet medications: may also be used to meet the intent of daily aspirin use. Like aspirin products, these medications can prevent the formation of clots by reducing platelet adhesion. This list is provided for guidance and may not be inclusive of all medications within these therapeutic classes; especially new drugs that have recent FDA approval. Questions about aspirin, anti-platelet and anticoagulant medications can be directed to support@mncm.org.

Table 2: Oral Anti-Platelet Medications

Generic Name	Brand / Trade Name
aspirin and dipyridamole	Aggrenox®
prasugrel	Effient®
cilostazol	Pletal®
clopidogrel	Plavix®
ticagrelor	Brilinta®
dipyridamole	Persantine®
vorapaxar	Zontivity®

Oral Anti-Coagulant Medications Anti-coagulant medications also known as blood-thinners, can frequently be a contraindication to taking daily aspirin or anti-platelet medication. This, however, is not an absolute contraindication as some patients on lower doses of warfarin can also safely take daily aspirin. If the patient is indeed taking daily aspirin in addition to an anti-coagulant, it is acceptable to submit as taking daily aspirin and not indicate a contraindication/exception. Also, temporary injectable administration of an anti-coagulant medication (e.g., Heparin via IV in the hospital) does not count as an

exception. This list is provided for guidance and may not be inclusive of all medications within this therapeutic class; especially new drugs that have recent FDA approval. Questions about aspirin, anti-platelet and anticoagulant medications can be directed to support@mncm.org.

Table 3: Oral Anti-coagulant Medications

Generic Name	Brand / Trade Name
apixaban	Eliquis [®]
Betrixaban [^]	Bevyxxa ^{®^}
dabigatran etexilate	Pradaxa [®]
edoxaban	Savaysa [®]
rivaroxaban	Xarelto [®]
warfarin sodium	Coumadin [®] , Jantoven [®]

[^] discontinued

Additional Resources:

- [Video](#)
- [Template](#)
- [Calculation Instructions](#)