

ANTIPSYCHOTIC USE IN PERSONS WITH DEMENTIA

Medicare Advantage provider's guide to improving safety among adults age 65+ with dementia

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) monitors the risks associated with Antipsychotic Use in Persons with Dementia (APD). Current clinical guidelines recommend antipsychotic medication use only for dementia patients with severe, dangerous or significantly distressing symptoms.

What is the APD measure?



Note: A lower percentage indicates better performance.

Exclusion: Patients who are diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, Huntington's disease or Tourette's syndrome during measurement year.

Why is the APD measure important?

Antipsychotic medication is often inappropriate to treat agitation in dementia patients who do not have underlying severe psychosis or related symptoms. Atypical antipsychotic medications carry a black box warning for increased mortality in dementia-related psychosis.

What strategies can improve APD measure performance?

- › Conduct medication reconciliations to identify all drugs your patient is taking.
- › Review antipsychotic medications for proper therapeutic use and indication.
- › Coordinate care with other providers or specialists to determine if antipsychotic medications require de-prescribing.

MEDICATIONS

Dementia: Cholinesterase Inhibitors and NMDA Receptor Antagonists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• donepezil (Aricept)• galantamine (Razadyne)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• memantine (Namenda)• rivastigmine (Exelon)
Antipsychotic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• aripiprazole (Abilify)• asenapine (Saphris)• brexpiprazole (Rexulti)• cariprazine (Vraylar)• chlorpromazine (Largactil)• clozapine (Clozaril)• fluphenazine (Modecate)• haloperidol (Haldol)• iloperidone (Fanapt)• loxapine (Loxitane)• lumateperone (Caplyta)• lurasidone (Latuda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• molindone (Moban)• olanzapine (Zyprexa)• paliperidone (Invega)• perphenazine (Trilafon)• pimavanserin (Nuplazid)• pimozide (Orap)• quetiapine (Seroquel)• risperidone (Risperdal)• thioridazine (Mellaril)• thiothixene (Navane)• trifluoperazine (Stelazine)• ziprasidone (Geodon)



If you need additional information, please contact your Cigna representative.

