

# Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis (AAB)

## APPLICABLE LINES OF BUSINESS

- Commercial
- Exchange
- Medicare

## MEASURE DESCRIPTION

- All patients aged 3 months or older with an outpatient visit, telephone visit, online assessment, observation visit, or emergency department (ED) visit with a diagnosis of acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis, who were dispensed an antibiotic medication on or 3 days after the episode.<sup>i</sup>
- **Denominator note:** Do not include outpatient, ED, or observation visits that result in an inpatient admission. When an outpatient, ED, or observation and an inpatient stay are billed on separate claims, the visit results in an inpatient stay when the outpatient/ED observation date of service occurs on the day prior to the admission date or any time during the admission (admission date through discharge date). An outpatient, ED, or observation visit billed on the same claim as an inpatient stay is considered a visit that resulted in an inpatient stay.
- Antibiotic medications included in this measure are listed below:

Description	Prescription
Aminoglycosides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amikacin</li> <li>• Gentamicin</li> <li>• Streptomycin</li> <li>• Tobramycin</li> </ul>
Aminopenicillins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amoxicillin</li> <li>• Ampicillin</li> </ul>
Beta-lactamase inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amoxicillin-clavulanate</li> <li>• Ampicillin-sulbactam</li> <li>• Piperacillin-tazobactam</li> </ul>
First-generation cephalosporins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cefadroxil</li> <li>• Cefazolin</li> <li>• Cephalexin</li> </ul>
Fourth-generation cephalosporins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cefepime</li> </ul>
Ketolides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telithromycin</li> </ul>
Lincomycin derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clindamycin</li> <li>• Lincomycin</li> </ul>

<b>Macrolides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Azithromycin</li> <li>• Clarithromycin</li> <li>• Erythromycin</li> <li>• Erythromycin ethylsuccinate</li> <li>• Erythromycin lactobionate</li> <li>• Erythromycin stearate</li> </ul>
<b>Miscellaneous antibiotics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aztreonam</li> <li>• Chloramphenicol</li> <li>• Dalfopristin-quinupristin</li> <li>• Daptomycin</li> <li>• Linezolid</li> <li>• Metronidazole</li> <li>• Vancomycin</li> </ul>
<b>Natural penicillins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penicillin G benzathineprocaine</li> <li>• Penicillin G potassium</li> <li>• Penicillin G procaine</li> <li>• Penicillin G sodium</li> <li>• Penicillin V potassium</li> <li>• Penicillin G benzathine</li> </ul>
<b>Penicillinase resistant penicillins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dicloxacillin</li> <li>• Nafcillin</li> <li>• Oxacillin</li> </ul>
<b>Quinolones</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ciprofloxacin</li> <li>• Gemifloxacin</li> <li>• Levofloxacin</li> <li>• Moxifloxacin</li> <li>• Ofloxacin</li> </ul>
<b>Rifamycin derivatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rifampin</li> </ul>
<b>Second generation cephalosporin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cefaclor</li> <li>• Cefotetan</li> <li>• Cefoxitin</li> <li>• Cefprozil</li> <li>• Cefuroxime</li> </ul>
<b>Sulfonamides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sulfadiazine</li> <li>• Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim</li> </ul>
<b>Tetracyclines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doxycycline</li> <li>• Minocycline</li> <li>• Tetracycline</li> </ul>
<b>Third generation cephalosporins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cefdinir</li> <li>• Cefditoren</li> <li>• Cefixime</li> <li>• Cefpodoxime</li> <li>• Cefotaxime</li> <li>• Ceftazidime</li> <li>• Ceftibuten</li> <li>• Ceftriaxone</li> </ul>
<b>Urinary anti-infectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fosfomicin</li> <li>• Nitrofurantoin</li> <li>• Nitrofurantoin macrocrystals</li> <li>• Nitrofurantoin macrocrystals-monohydrate</li> <li>• Trimethoprim</li> </ul>

## EXCLUSIONS

Patients are excluded if they:

- Received hospice or utilized services during the measurement year.
- Have competing diagnoses including pharyngitis, on or 3 days after the onset of the illness.
- Went to the Emergency department, outpatient or observation visits that result in a hospitalization.
- Had a diagnosis for a comorbidity during the 12 months prior to or on the onset of the illness.
- Had episode dates where a new or refill prescription for an antibiotic medication was filled 30 days prior to the episode date or was active on the episode date.

## PATIENT CLAIMS SHOULD INCLUDE

Description	Billing Codes
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis	ICD-10: J20.3-J20.9, J21.0, J21.1, J21.8, J21.9
Outpatient	CPT: 99201-05, 99211-15, 99241-45, 99341-45, 99347-50, 99381-87, 99391-97, 99401-04, 99411, 99412, 99429, 99455, 99456, 99483 HCPCS: G0438, G0439, G0463, T1015

## TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Using antibiotics, including misuse and over-use, in healthcare and food production accelerate the development of antibiotic resistance.
- Educate and remind patients about antibiotic resistance, the side effects and risks associated with the antibiotics they are being prescribed.
- If a patient is requesting antibiotics for acute bronchitis, educate the patient on the difference between bacterial and viral infections.

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<sup>i</sup> National Committee for Quality Assurance. HEDIS® Measurement Year 2022 Volume 2 Technical Specifications for Health Plans