



HEDIS^{®1}: Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly (DAE)

Description of the measure

Adults at least 67 years old who have had at least two refills of a high-risk medication or a day supply or a daily dose greater than what was recommended.

Exclusion(s)

None

Tips for best practice

- Evaluate safe drug alternatives for patients on a high-risk medication
- Write an order to discontinue the high-risk medication and send the order to the patient's pharmacy

Description	Prescription	
Anticholinergics (excludes TCAs), first generation antihistamines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brompheiramine • Carbinoxamine • Chlorpheniramine • Clemastine • Cyproheptadine • Dexbrompheniramine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexchlorpheniramine • Diphenhydramine (oral) • Doxylamine • Hydroxyzine • Promethazine • Triprolidine
Anticholinergics (excludes TCAs), anti-Parkinson agents	Benztropine (oral)	Trihexyphenidyle
Antithrombotics	Dipyridamole, oral short-acting (does not apply to the extended-release combination with aspirin)	Ticlopidine
Cardiovascular, alpha agonists, central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guanabenz • Guanfacine 	Methyldopa
Cardiovascular, other	Disopyramide	Nifedipine, immediate release
Central nervous system, tertiary TCAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amitriptyline • Clomipramin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imipramine • Trimipramine
Central nervous system, barbiturates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amobarbital • Butabarbital • Butalbital • Mephobarbital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pentobarbital • Phenobarbital • Secobarbital