



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

HEDIS® Measurement Year 2024

Measure description: This measure captures the percentage of children and adolescents 1-17 years of age (as of December 31 of the measurement year) who had a new prescription for an antipsychotic medication and had documentation of psychosocial care as first-line treatment.

Indications

There are several potential adverse impacts associated with antipsychotic medications, such as weight gain and diabetes.

Weight gain and diabetes can seriously impact future health outcomes.

Children should be given the benefit of a trial of psychosocial treatment first to avoid unnecessary health risks.

Mental health conditions in youth can lead to increased risk for substance use.

Psychosocial interventions are associated with better outcomes affecting both mental and physical health outcomes.

Psychosocial treatments are recommended prior to the initialization of an antipsychotic, unless indicated by the Food and Drug Administration.

Psychosocial interventions are endorsed as first-line treatment for the management of aggression and disruptive behavior disorders.

Medications

Description	Prescription
Miscellaneous antipsychotic agents	Aripiprazole Asenapine Brexipiprazole Cariprazine Clozapine Haloperidol Iloperidone Loxapine Lurasidone Molindone Ziprasidone Olanzapine Haloperidol Paliperidone
Phenothiazine antipsychotics	Chlorpromazine Fluphenazine Perphenazine Thioridazine Trifluoperazine
Thioxanthenes	Thiothixene
Long-acting injection	Aripiprazole Aripiprazole lauroxil Fluphenazine decanoate Haloperidol decanoate Olanzapine Paliperidone palmitate Risperidone