### Current MS Disability Scale Score Measure

**Measure Description**

Percentage of patients with MS who have a MS disability scale score* documented in the medical record in the past 12 months.

**Measure Components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator Statement</th>
<th>Percentage of patients with MS who have a MS disability scale score* documented in the medical record in the past 12 months.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*MS disability scale score is defined as the score obtained from administering either the Kurtzke Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)\(^2\)\(^-\)\(^3\) or European Database on MS Grading System (EDMUS-GS)\(^4\),\(^5\) Functional Independence Measure (FIM)\(^6\), Guy’s Neurological Disability Scale (GNDS)\(^7\), Neurological Rating Scale from the Scripps Clinic,\(^8\) or having the patient complete the Patient Determined Disease Steps (PDDS).\(^7\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominator Statement</th>
<th>All patients with a diagnosis of MS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Denominator Exceptions**

- Patient declines neurological examination.
- Patient is unable to participate in neurological examination (i.e., advanced stage dementia, profound psychosis, neurodevelopmental disorder, brain injury encephalopathy, or hydrocephalus.)

**Supporting Guideline & Other References**

Following evidence statements are quoted verbatim from the referenced clinical guidelines:

- At formal review, ask the person about any changes they have experienced since their last formal review, in particular assess: MS symptoms…”\(^1\)
- Assess and offer treatment for relapse of MS as early as possible and within 14 days of onset of symptoms.\(^1\)

**Measure Importance**

**Relationship to Desired Outcome**

It is anticipated that by monitoring disease progression, clinicians will be able to offer timely interventions, thereby reducing MS progression.

The annual relapse rate and Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) progression are the most commonly used clinical endpoints in disease modifying therapy trials.\(^2\),\(^3\) These measures should be part of any annual assessment. The relapse rate and disability progression are also important objective determinants for changing MS therapy.\(^9\) Additionally, these morbidity endpoints are used in the EDMUS database, Canadian MS Databases (BC and Ontario), NY State MS Consortium, and NARCOMS.\(^4\),\(^5\),\(^10\)

**Opportunity for Improvement**

Not all patients in clinical practice have an annual EDSS or other validate MS scale measurement. Clinicians cannot detect disability progression unless there is regular assessment.

**National Quality Strategy Domains**

- ☐ Patient and Family Engagement
- ☐ Patient Safety
- ☑ Care Coordination
- ☐ Population/Public Health

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Patients need to be willing to undergo a standardized neurological examination for most of the MS performance scales scores to be valid.

There are currently no other comparable measures in national measurement programs or endorsed by the National Quality Forum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure Purpose (Check all that apply)</th>
<th>☒ Quality improvement</th>
<th>☒ Accountability</th>
<th>☒ MOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Measure (Check all that apply)</td>
<td>☒ Process</td>
<td>☐ Outcome</td>
<td>☐ Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Measurement (Check all that apply)</td>
<td>☐ Individual Provider</td>
<td>☒ Practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Setting (Check all that apply)</td>
<td>☒ Outpatient</td>
<td>☐ Inpatient</td>
<td>☐ Emergency Departments and Urgent Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source (Check all that apply)</td>
<td>☒ Electronic health record (EHR) data</td>
<td>☐ Administrative Data/Claims</td>
<td>☐ Chart Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


**Technical Specifications: Electronic Health Record (EHR) Data**

The AAN is in the process of creating code value sets and the logic required for electronic capture of the quality measures with EHRs. A listing of the quality data model elements, code value sets, and measure logic (through the CMS Measure Authoring Tool) for each of the MS measures will be made available at a later date.

**Technical Specifications: Administrative Data (Claims)**

Administrative claims data collection requires users to identify the eligible population (denominator) and numerator using codes recorded on claims or billing forms (electronic or paper). Users report a rate based on all patients in a given practice for whom data are available and who meet the eligible population/denominator criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominator (Eligible Population)</th>
<th>ICD-9 Code</th>
<th>ICD-10 Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>340 Multiple Sclerosis</td>
<td>G35 Multiple Sclerosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Disseminated multiple sclerosis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPT E/M Service Code:</td>
<td>Generalized multiple sclerosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205 (Office or other outpatient visit-New Patient); 99211, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215 (Office or other outpatient visit-Established Patient); 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245 (Office or Other Outpatient Consultation-New or Established Patient)</td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis NOS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis of brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis of cord</td>
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