

# 114: NK-1 Receptor Antagonist Given for Low or Moderate Emetic Risk Cycle 1 Chemotherapy (Lower score is better)



## What is this measure?

- Low emetic risk chemotherapy is defined as 10-30% frequency of emesis (vomiting) from chemotherapy in the absence of effective preventative measures
- Moderate emetic risk chemotherapy is defined as 30-90% frequency of emesis (vomiting) from chemotherapy in the absence of effective preventative measures
- Goals of this measure include:
  - Increasing the use of guideline-concordant prescribing of antiemetic therapy
  - Decrease the overuse of costly medications
- Resources:
  - ASCO Guidelines: <https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.20.01296>
  - NCCN Guidelines: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28687576/>

## Why is this measure important?

- Overuse of costly antiemetics is seen within MOQC practices and nationally
- Overprescribing of antiemetics represents inappropriate treatment and creates higher healthcare costs, which are taken on by both patients and the healthcare system
- Overuse of antiemetics for this patient population is also a Choosing Wisely measure from the American Board of Internal Medicine
- When using moderate/low emetic-risk chemotherapy, more expensive antiemetic agents should be avoided if equally effective drugs are available at lower cost

## What is included in this measure?

- Determine if patient received chemotherapy
  - Chemotherapy administered, date of chemotherapy start, patient received IV chemotherapy during cycle 1 of initial chemotherapy treatment (yes/no), start date of IV chemotherapy during cycle 1 of initial treatment
- Determine emetic risk of chemotherapy received
- Determine what antiemetics were administered including dates of administration

## Where can abstractors find this information?

- Medication Administration Record (MAR)
- Medication List or Pharmacy Records
- Abstractors may use the search option in some EMRs
- Chemotherapy Flowsheet

