115: NK1 Receptor Antagonist & Olanzapine Given as Part of a 4-Drug Regimen with High Emetic Risk Chemotherapy

**What is this measure?**
- High emetic risk chemotherapy is defined as greater than 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
  - Increasing the use of olanzapine
  - Reduce unplanned medical care or hospitalization
- 4-Drug Antiemetic Regimen For High Emetic Risk Chemotherapy:
  - Neurokinin-1 Receptor Antagonists (NK1RA)
  - 5HT3 Receptor Antagonists
  - Corticosteroids
  - Olanzapine
- Resources:

**Why is this measure important?**
- Chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) is a feared side effects of cancer treatment
- If not adequately controlled, CINV can add to patients’ morbidity, cost of therapy, and impair the patient’s quality of life
- Appropriate use of antiemetics in patients receiving high emetic risk chemotherapy improves symptoms, decreases unscheduled medical care, and reduces the risk of unplanned hospitalization

**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)
- Chemotherapy Flowsheet
- Medication List or Pharmacy Records
- Abstractors may use the search option in some EMRs