

# All-State Medicaid & CHIP Call

February 23, 2021



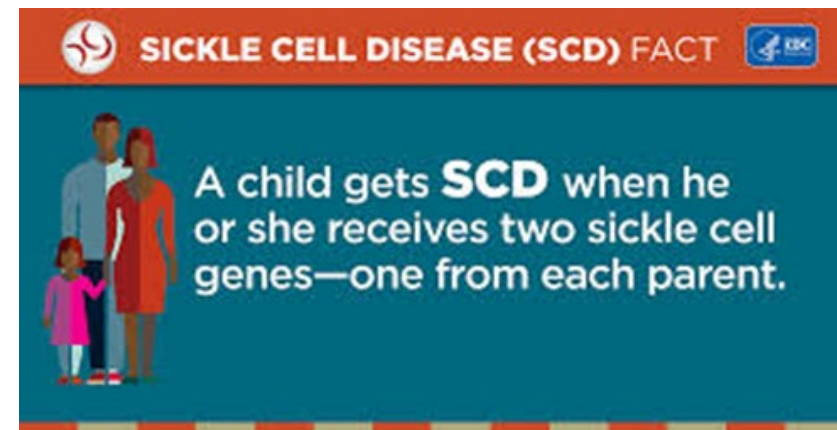
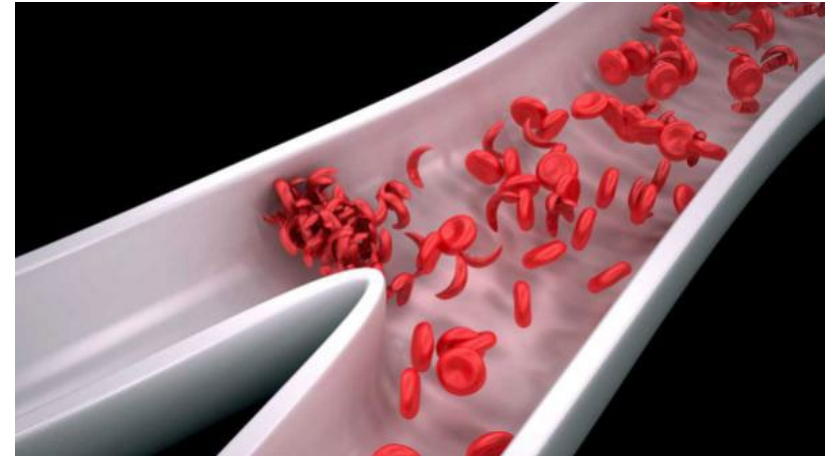
# Agenda

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- Managed Care Updates on State Directed Payments State Medicaid Director Letter and Vaccine Administration
- Using Medicaid and CHIP Data to Advance our Understanding of the National Prevalence and Impact of Sickle Cell Disease

# What is Sickle Cell Disease?

- Group of inherited red blood cell disorders
- Blood cells shaped like crescents/sickles rather than discs.
  - Unable to properly deliver oxygen to body tissues
  - Leads to extraordinarily painful crisis
- Additional health challenges include:
  - Stroke
  - Acute chest syndrome
  - Organ damage



# Sickle Cell Disease Prevalence in the United States

- **90,000 - 100,000** people are affected in the U.S.
- **1 in 500** Black births in the U.S.
- **1 in 36,000** Hispanic births in the U.S.
- **1 in 12** Blacks have the Sickle Cell Trait
- 1989 through 1993, an average of 75,000 hospitalizations due to SCD occurred in the U.S., costing approximately \$475 million



# Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report



## Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report, T-MSIS Analytic Files (TAF) 2017

January 2021

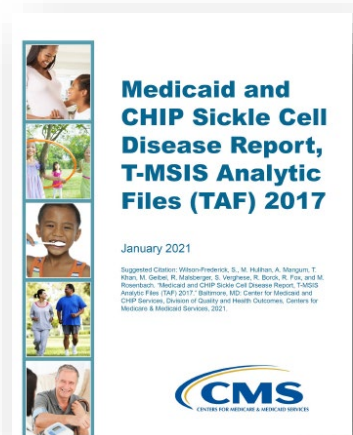
Suggested Citation: Wilson-Frederick, S., M. Hulhan, A. Mangum, T. Khan, M. Geibel, R. Malsberger, S. Verghese, R. Borck, R. Fox, and M. Rosenbach. "Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report, T-MSIS Analytic Files (TAF) 2017." Baltimore, MD: Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services, Division of Quality and Health Outcomes, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2021.





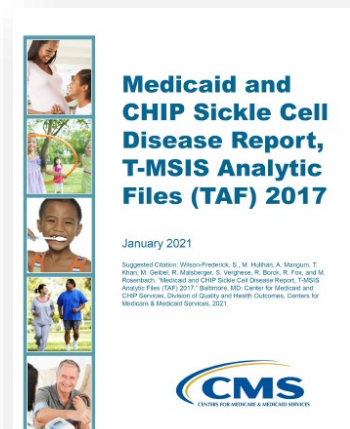
# Key Findings: Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report

- In 2017, the national prevalence was 74 beneficiaries with SCD per 100,000 Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries
- The state prevalence of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries with SCD varied
  - Fewer than 50 per 100,000 beneficiaries in 24 states and Puerto Rico
  - 150 or more per 100,000 beneficiaries in 5 states (AL, GA, LA, MS, and SC), the District of Columbia, and USVI
- More than half of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries with SCD lived in 8 states (CA, FL, GA, IL, LA, NY, NC, and TX)
- Nearly 30% of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries with SCD lived in the South Atlantic Census Division, compared to 15% of beneficiaries without SCD



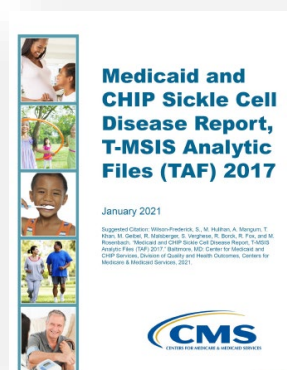
# Key Findings: Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report

- The most common health conditions by age group for Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries with SCD were:
  - 0 to 20 years: asthma (19%)
  - 21 to 45 years: fibromyalgia, chronic pain, and fatigue (32%)
  - 46 to 75 years: hypertension (50%)
- The most common health conditions by age group for Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries without SCD were:
  - 0 to 20 years: asthma (4%)
  - 21 to 45 years: depression (14%)
  - 46 to 75 years: hypertension (31%)



# Key Findings: Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report

- 23% of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries with SCD had **6 or more ED visits** in 2017 compared to 2% of beneficiaries without SCD
  - Children with SCD between the ages of 13 to 20 years had the highest rate (20%) of 6 or more ED visits in 2017 compared to children without SCD (1%)
  - Adults with SCD between the ages of 21 to 30 years had the highest rate (43%) of 6 or more ED visits in 2017 compared to adults without SCD (3%)





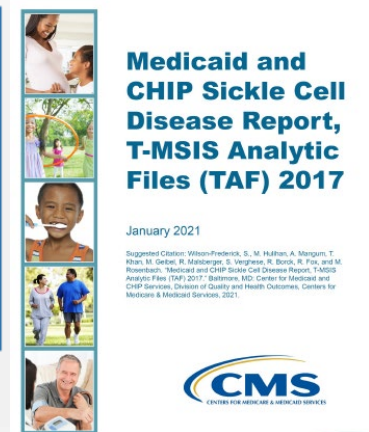
# Key Findings: Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report

- 37% of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries ages 3 to 16 with SCD had at least one TCD screening in 2017
  - 41% of children ages 3 to 5 years
  - 40% of children ages 6 to 12 years
  - 26% of children ages 13 to 16 years
- 7% of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries ages 21 months to 20 years received more than 270 days of hydroxyurea
  - 9% of children ages 6 to 12 years
  - 5% of children ages 13 to 20 years
- 4.2% of Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries ages 21 to 75 years received more than 270 days of hydroxyurea
  - 6% of adults ages 46 to 54 years
  - 4% of adults ages 21 to 30 years

# Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Report

Table 8. Antibiotic Prophylaxis among Medicaid and CHIP Beneficiaries Ages 15 Months to Age 4 with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) in 2017

Age group <sup>a</sup>	Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries with SCD			
	Total number of beneficiaries with SCD <sup>b</sup>	Number of beneficiaries with at least 300 days of antibiotic prophylaxis	Percentage of beneficiaries with at least 300 days of antibiotic prophylaxis	Median number of days of antibiotic prophylaxis
Ages 15 months to 4 years	4,053	453	11.2%	137



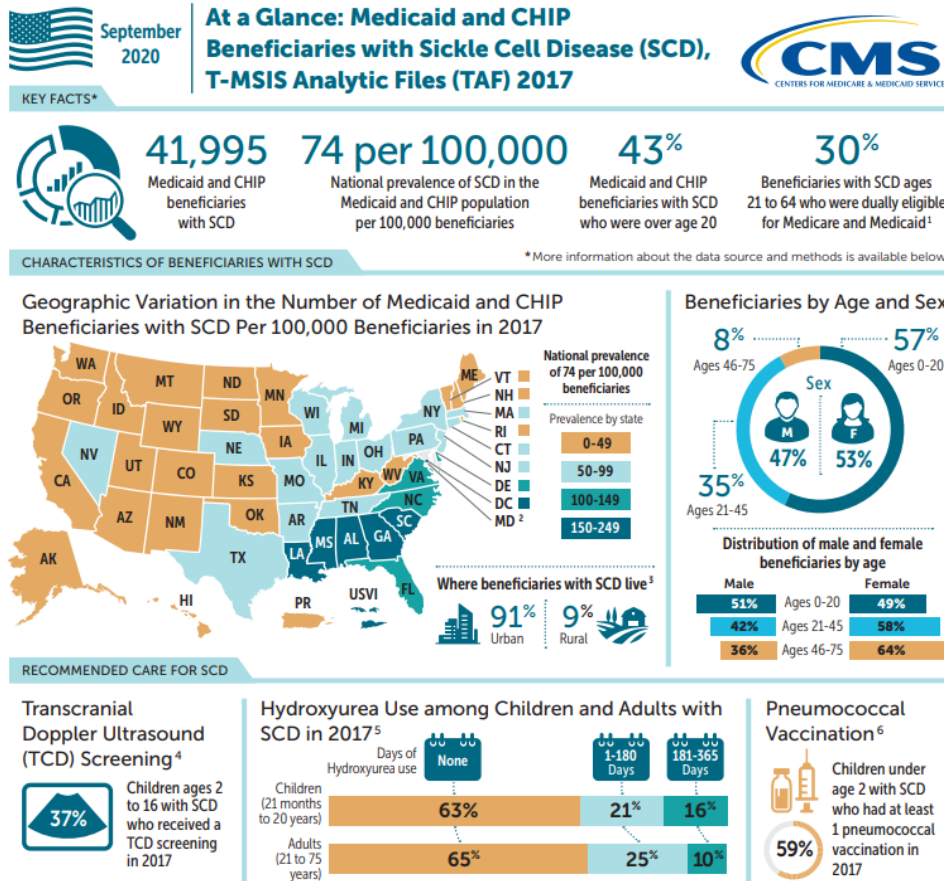
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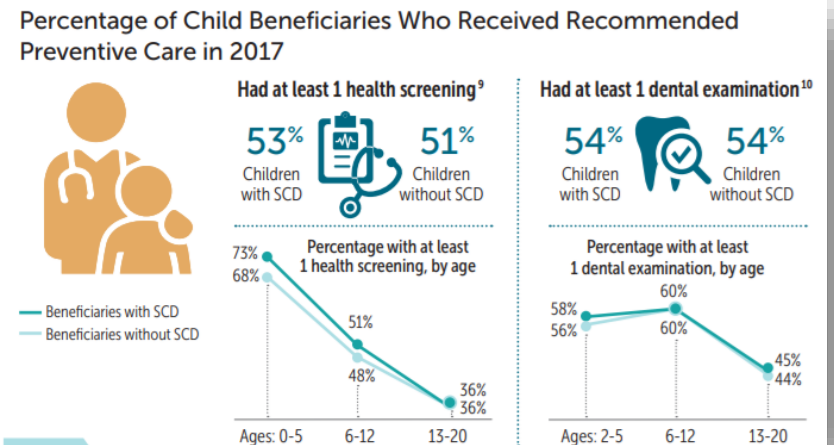


Source: Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) Analytic Files (TAF), 2017 v4.  
 Notes: Table 8 includes 46 states, due to concerns about data quality in the 2017 v4 TAF. Dually eligible beneficiaries are excluded due to incomplete pharmacy claims for this population in the TAF. Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended for children under age 5 with sickle cell anemia (SCA) to decrease the risk of invasive pneumococcal disease. Additional information is available at: <https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/141/3/e20172182>. This analysis was not restricted to people with SCA due to concerns that claims data alone may not be reliable for identifying the subgroup of people with SCA. Antibiotic prophylaxis was identified using the national drug codes reported on pharmacy claims. For this analysis, the number of days of antibiotic prophylaxis reflects the number of calendar days in 2017 that a beneficiary was covered with a prescription for antibiotic prophylaxis. <sup>a</sup> Age group is assigned using each beneficiary's age as of December 31, 2017. <sup>b</sup> Results include beneficiaries who were enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP with full or comprehensive benefits for 12 continuous months in 2017 and had at least two claims with a diagnosis of SCD during the calendar year.

# Medicaid and CHIP Sickle Cell Disease Infographic



- The SCD Infographic includes selected information from the SCD Report in a two page format including:
  - National and state-level estimates for SCD among adults and children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP, who are 75 years old or younger
  - Demographic, health, and healthcare utilization characteristics.



# Sickle Cell Disease and COVID-19

- CDC has identified sickle cell disease (SCD) as an underlying medical condition that increases risk for severe illness from COVID-19



# Contact Information

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