

National Partnership to Improve Dementia Care in Nursing Homes: Antipsychotic Medication Use Data Report

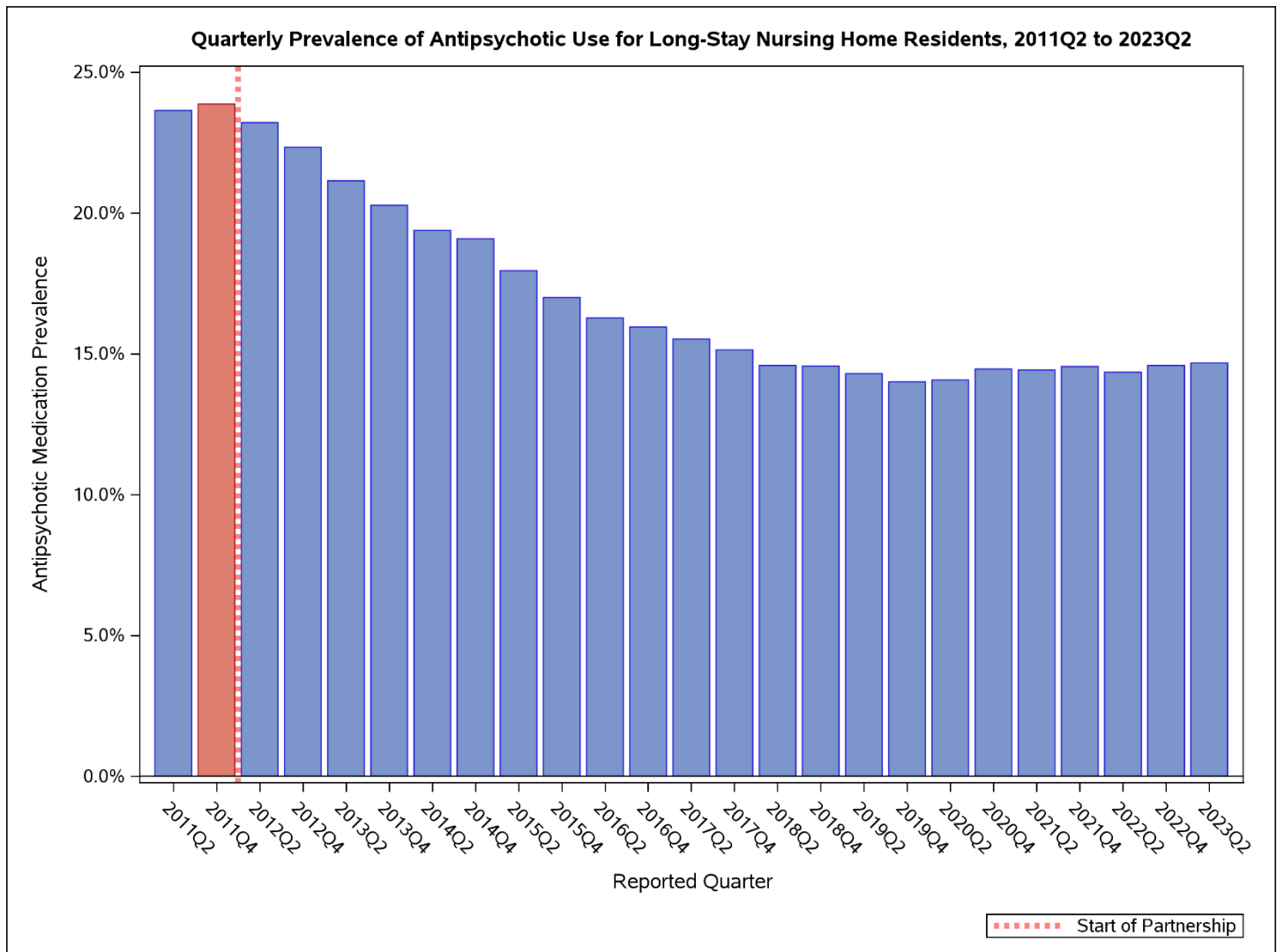
The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), in collaboration with their partners, have worked to:

- Enhance the quality of life for people living with dementia;
- Protect them from substandard care;
- Promote goal-directed, person-centered care for every nursing home resident; and
- Increase the use of non-pharmacologic approaches and person-centered dementia care practices.

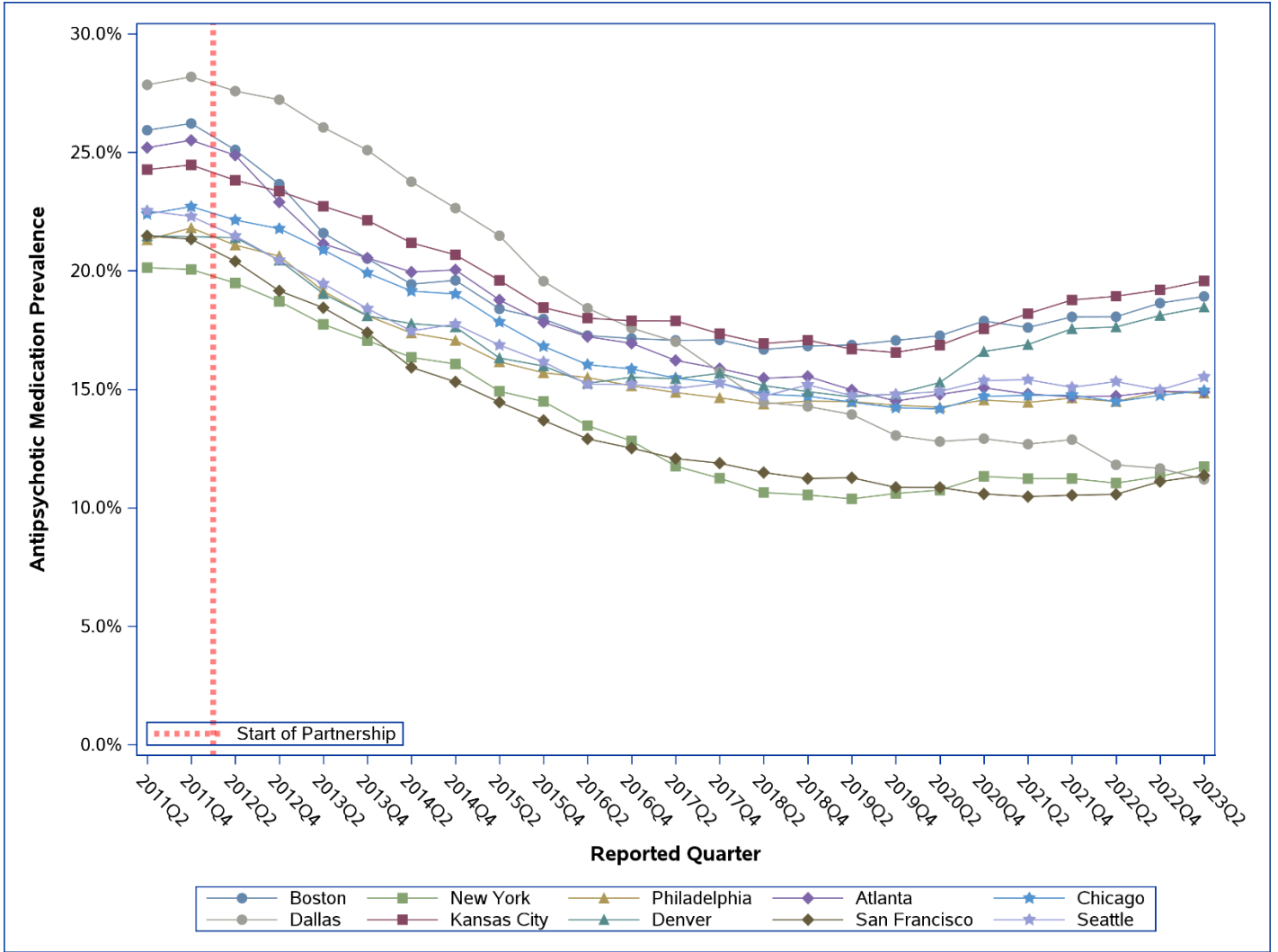
Through efforts like the [National Partnership to Improve Dementia Care in Nursing Homes](#), CMS has significantly reduced the use of antipsychotic medications in nursing homes, when not clinically indicated.

CMS tracks the use of antipsychotic medication in nursing homes by reviewing publicly reported measures. The measure used for this report is based upon the percentage of long-stay nursing home residents who are receiving an antipsychotic medication, excluding those residents diagnosed with schizophrenia, Huntington's Disease or Tourette's Syndrome. In 2011Q4, 23.9 percent of long-stay nursing home residents were receiving an antipsychotic medication, since then there has been a decrease of 38.5 percent to a national prevalence of 14.7 percent in 2023Q2. Success has varied by state and CMS location, with some states and locations having seen a reduction of greater than 40 percent. CMS acknowledges that circumstances exist where clinical indications for the use of antipsychotic medications are present and does not expect that the national prevalence of antipsychotic medication use will decrease to zero.

For questions, please send correspondence to CMSQINQIOProgram@cms.hhs.gov.



Quarterly Prevalence of Antipsychotic Use for Long-Stay Residents, CMS Locations



Source: CMS Quality Measure, based on MDS 3.0 data. For more information, see the MDS 3.0 Quality Measures Users Manual.

