Clinical Decision Support Rules

Amazing Charts

About This Guide

This Guide provides a high-level overview of Clinical Decision Support (CDS) Rules in Amazing Charts. The overview is meant to provide guidance for you, your practice electronic health record (EHR) champion, or IT staff.

Experienced users are the main focus of this Guide; not every step is included in the instructions, and this is not a replacement for training from Amazing Charts. There are several ways to approach each workflow in Amazing Charts. This Guide highlights one workflow; however, you may be familiar with an alternative approach. Please note that this Guide was created based upon Amazing Charts version 9.3. Screens and features may change as new software versions are released.

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Using CDS Rules

Clinical decision support (CDS) tools such as CDS Rules provide clinicians and staff with patient-specific information, intelligently filtered and presented at appropriate times to help improve the delivery of care. CDS Rules can assist with identifying gaps-in-care and may enhance patient outcomes and improve care consistency—a benefit to both providers and patients.

Factors That May Impact CDS Rules

The display of CDS Rules may be impacted by the clinical data available in the EHR; for example, if lab results are saved in the EHR as a PDF file and not available for use as "data" to be queried. Additionally, in those cases where lab results are received from multiple laboratories, it may be necessary to select each lab's order codes to enable all appropriate patients to display reminders.

The query criteria should consider active patients only (not deceased or inactive, as determined by the practice). Also, medications prescribed before the EHR was implemented might not be included in a patient's medications list. These information gaps can limit the number of patients where CDS Rules are displayed.

CDS Rules can be created to alert health care professionals (HCPs) to consider PRALUENT therapy for appropriate patients during the visit. CDS Rules can help identify whether the patient is a candidate for PRALUENT treatment based on clinical appropriateness and payer utilization management criteria via:

- CDS Rules during the patient exam workflow, such as ordering lab tests or other diagnostics, adjusting or adding medications to a patient's treatment plan, or providing patient education on LDL-C goals
- Identification of patients who, for example, have clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) and are on maximally tolerated statin therapy atorvastatin 40 mg/day and having elevated LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL or ≥100 mg/dL, depending on insurance

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., pruritus, rash, urticaria), including some serious events (e.g., hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization), have been reported with PRALUENT treatment. If signs or symptoms of serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue treatment with PRALUENT, treat according to the standard of care, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information

Praluent® (alirocumab) Injection 75mg/mL 150mg/mL

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Using Clinical Decision Support Rules

Amazing Charts enables the setup of reminders based on criteria set in Clinical Decision Support Rules. Available criteria include diagnosis, current and prior medications, lab values, and other clinical or patient demographic information. The Clinical Decision Support reminder is displayed when the data in the patient chart meet the criteria.

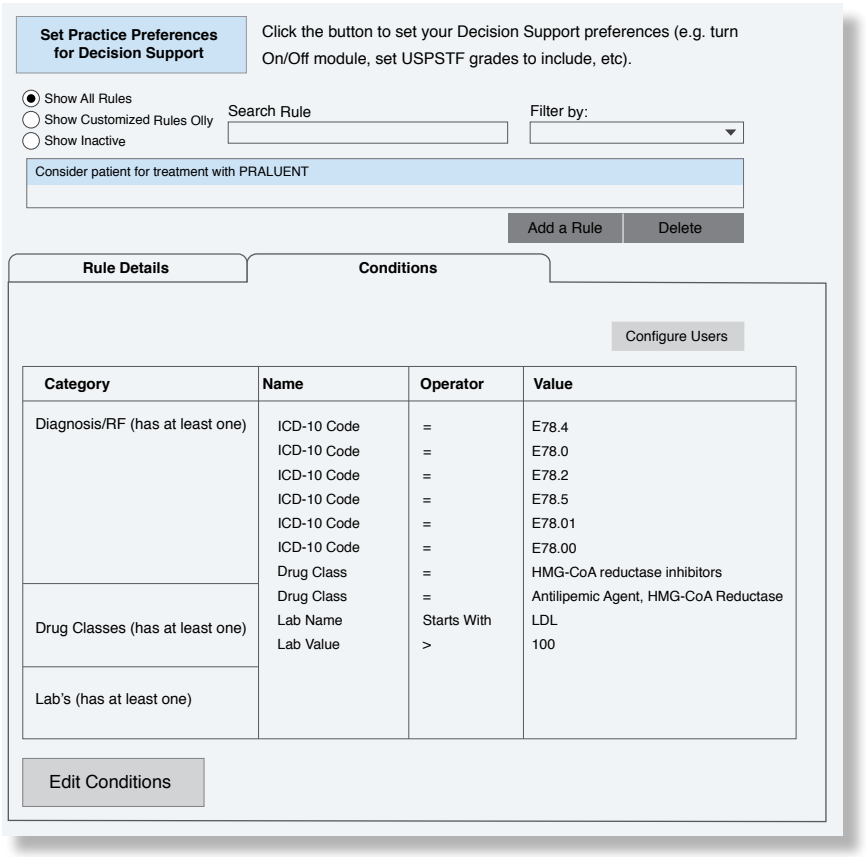
For example, a reminder may be created to alert the HCP of patients with uncontrolled LDL-C who are clinically appropriate and approvable for PRALUENT therapy based upon the approved Indication.

The following steps illustrate how to create clinical decision support reminders to identify patients who may be candidates for treatment with PRALUENT.

To Create and Activate a Clinical Decision Support Rule:

Use the EHR tip sheet to help identify patients that may be appropriate for PRALUENT. For each patient on the resulting list, complete these steps:

1. Navigate to **Manage Decision Support Rules**
2. From the **Rule Details** tab, enter the Name and Type of rule to be created, eg,
   - Name: Candidate for Treatment with PRALUENT
   - Type: Recommendation
3. Add appropriate **Rule Details,** and click **Add**



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- The most commonly occurring adverse reactions (≥5% of patients treated with PRALUENT and occurring more frequently than with placebo) are nasopharyngitis, injection site reactions, and influenza

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Reminders: Using Clinical Decision Support Rules:

4. Select the **Conditions** tab to select criteria for the rule

   Click **Edit Conditions** to edit Categories

   Name: select Medications from the dropdown list (eg, atorvastatin, simvastatin)

   Operator: select appropriate Operator

   Value: enter value of each criterion; for example, diagnosis, drug class (statins), laboratory results (eg, LDL-C ≥70 mg/dL or ≥100 mg/dL)

   Click **Add**

   Click **Save** to activate the rule

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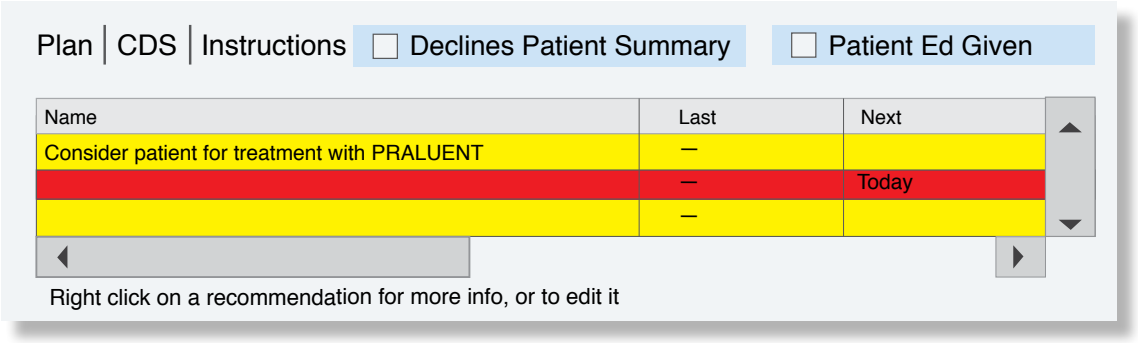
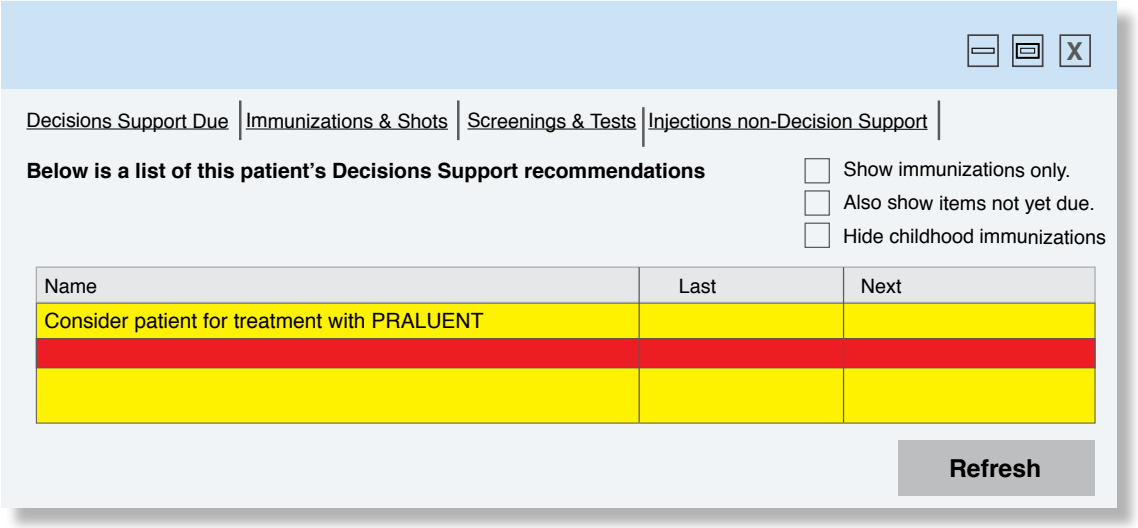
To View a Reminder Triggered by a Clinical Decision Support Rule:

Amazing Charts reminders are viewed from within the Most Recent Encounter (MRE).



The Reminder can also be viewed from the CDS tab.



IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- The once-monthly (Q4W) 300 mg dosing regimen had a higher rate of local injection site reactions as compared to PRALUENT 75 mg Q2W or placebo (16.6%, 9.6%, and 7.9%, respectively) in a trial in which all patients received an injection of drug or placebo every 2 weeks to maintain the blind. The discontinuation rate due to injection site reactions was 0.7% in the 300 mg Q4W arm and 0% in the other 2 arms

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INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- PRALUENT® (alirocumab) is a PCSK9 (Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9) inhibitor antibody indicated as adjunct to diet and maximally tolerated statin therapy for the treatment of adults with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia or clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, who require additional lowering of LDL-C
- The effect of PRALUENT on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality has not been determined

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

- PRALUENT is contraindicated in patients with a history of a serious hypersensitivity reaction to PRALUENT. Reactions have included hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization
- Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., pruritus, rash, urticaria), including some serious events (e.g., hypersensitivity vasculitis and hypersensitivity reactions requiring hospitalization), have been reported with PRALUENT treatment. If signs or symptoms of serious allergic reactions occur, discontinue treatment with PRALUENT, treat according to the standard of care, and monitor until signs and symptoms resolve
- The most commonly occurring adverse reactions (≥5% of patients treated with PRALUENT and occurring more frequently than with placebo) are nasopharyngitis, injection site reactions, and influenza
- Local injection site reactions including erythema/redness, itching, swelling, and pain/tenderness were reported more frequently in patients treated with PRALUENT 75 mg and/or 150 mg every 2 weeks (7.2% versus 5.1% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively). Few patients discontinued treatment because of these reactions (0.2% versus 0.4% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively), but patients receiving PRALUENT had a greater number of injection site reactions, had more reports of associated symptoms, and had reactions of longer average duration than patients receiving placebo
- The once-monthly (Q4W) 300 mg dosing regimen had a higher rate of local injection site reactions as compared to PRALUENT 75 mg Q2W or placebo (16.6%, 9.6%, and 7.9%, respectively) in a trial in which all patients received an injection of drug or placebo every 2 weeks to maintain the blind. The discontinuation rate due to injection site reactions was 0.7% in the 300 mg Q4W arm and 0% in the other 2 arms
- Neurocognitive events were reported in 0.8% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 0.7% of patients treated with placebo. Confusion or memory impairment were reported more frequently by those treated with PRALUENT (0.2% for each) than in those treated with placebo (<0.1% for each)
- Liver-related disorders (primarily related to abnormalities in liver enzymes) were reported in 2.5% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 1.8% of patients treated with placebo, leading to treatment discontinuation in 0.4% and 0.2% of patients, respectively. Increases in serum transaminases to greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal occurred in 1.7% of patients treated with PRALUENT and 1.4% of patients treated with placebo
- The most common adverse reactions leading to treatment discontinuation in patients treated with PRALUENT were allergic reactions (0.6% versus 0.2% for PRALUENT and placebo, respectively) and elevated liver enzymes (0.3% versus <0.1%)
- PRALUENT is a human monoclonal antibody. As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity with PRALUENT

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