

## Erratum

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In the report “Vital Signs: Disparities in Antihypertensive Medication Nonadherence Among Medicare Part D Beneficiaries — United States, 2014,” on page 973, in Table 3, the data for states beginning with “N” should have read as follows:

**Table 3. Antihypertensive medication nonadherence among Medicare Part D beneficiaries aged  $\geq 65$  years, by state and territory, United States, 2014**

State/Territory	No. beneficiaries	AHM fills			Annual AHM spending				
		Total (millions)	Mean maximum treatment intensity*	Percent fixed-dose combinations	Mean days' supply per fill	Total spending per beneficiary (\$)	Out-of-pocket spending per beneficiary (\$)	Percent of out-of-pocket spending attributed to AHM	Percent nonadherent <sup>†</sup>
Nebraska	108,367	1.49	2.20	8.7	46.4	302	111	17.9	22.6
Nevada	135,396	1.38	2.15	8.6	59.1	250	73	15.6	28.2
New Hampshire	66,971	0.71	2.10	5.2	60.4	285	99	18.6	20.5
New Jersey	532,767	5.49	2.22	11.2	60.5	472	117	21.5	25.3
New Mexico	103,182	1.06	2.08	7.0	56.9	261	77	17.9	29.8
New York	1,243,971	15.11	2.23	9.6	52.3	404	83	20.2	25.3
North Carolina	615,702	8.05	2.24	10.4	47.4	307	93	17.4	28.1
North Dakota	42,929	0.54	2.24	7.3	53.5	272	109	17.5	18.7

**Abbreviation:** AHM = antihypertensive medication.

\* Mean of the maximum number of AHM classes on hand at any one time per beneficiary; proxy for blood pressure treatment intensity.

<sup>†</sup> Nonadherence is defined as patients not following their health care professional's instructions concerning taking their prescribed medication. Using the proportion of days covered methodology, beneficiaries were considered nonadherent if they had access to AHM for <80% of the days from the date of their first AHM fill through the end of 2014 or their death in 2014.