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# 2020 CODING BOOTCAMP WEB SERIES

## 2021 Evaluation and Management (E&M) Coding - Part 1

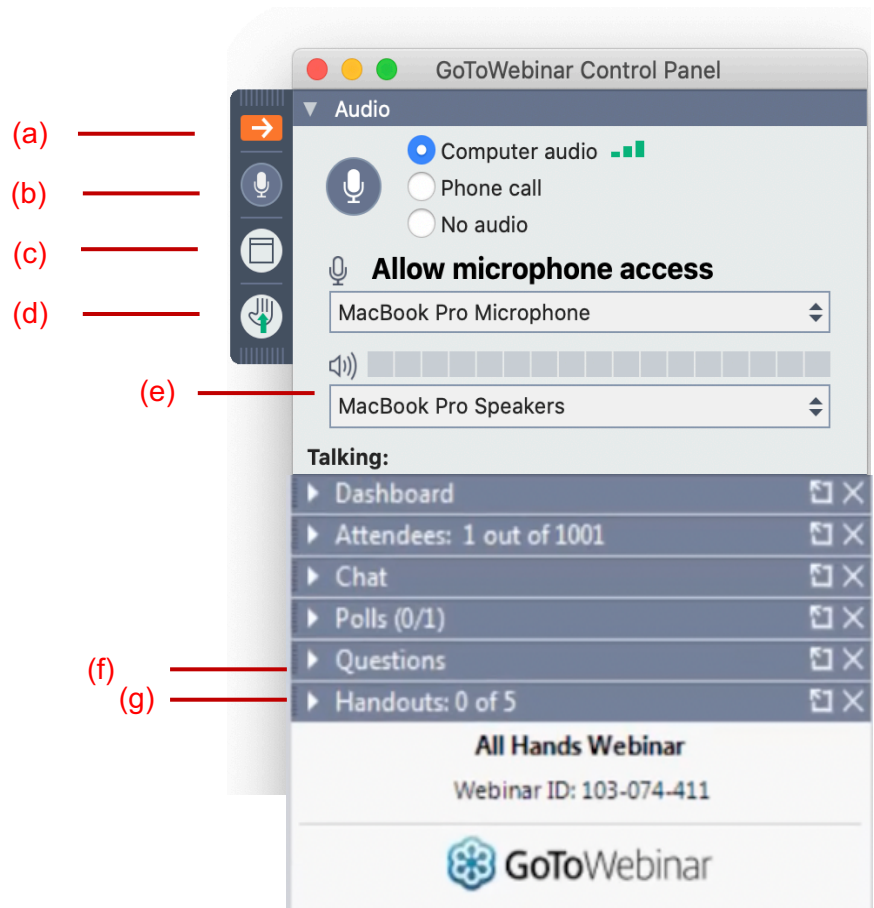
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December 14, 2020

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E&M documentation changes, based on the guidelines for 2021

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Review key terms and definitions that are relevant to CV services

A blue arrow pointing to the right, highlighting the third bullet point.

Coding based on medical decision making versus time

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Prolonged service codes and add-on code for complexity



CMS accepted the full AMA E/M code definitions starting Jan. 1, 2021 – decrease documentation burden.

Per AMA survey 100% of the major commercial payors said they would be adopting new E/M guidelines



CMS finalized the adoption of revised and increased wRVUs for E/M services based on recommendations from the AMA (RUC).



Guiding AMA Principles:



burden of coding & documentation.

need for audits

unnecessary documentation not needed for pt. care

+ Ensure payment for E/M is resource based.

# SUMMARY OF CODES AND WORK RVUs FINALIZED IN THE CY 2020 PFS FINAL RULE FOR CY 2021



**Table 20**

<b>HCCPCS Code</b>	<b>Current Total Time (mins)</b>	<b>Current Work RVU</b>	<b>CY 2021 Total Time (mins)</b>	<b>CY 2021 Work RVU</b>
99201	17	0.48	N/A	N/A
99202	22	0.93	22	0.93
99203	29	1.42	40	1.6
99204	45	2.43	60	2.6
99205	67	3.17	85	3.5
99211	7	0.18	7	0.18
99212	16	0.48	18	0.7
99213	23	0.97	30	1.3
99214	40	1.5	49	1.92
99215	55	2.11	70	2.8
G2212	N/A	N/A	15	0.61
G2211	N/A	N/A	11	0.33



## Final E/M Revisions



Eliminate history and physical as elements for driving code selection for office and outpt E/Ms.



Allow physicians to choose whether their documentation is based on Medical Decision Making (MDM) or Total Time



Modifications to the criteria for MDM and Time



Deletion of CPT code 99201



New add-on codes for visit complexity & additional time



# PROVIDER SELECTION OFFICE/OUTPT E/M SERVICE



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The level of the medical decision making (MDM) as defined for each service.

OR




The total time for E/M services performed on the date of the encounter.



# WHAT ABOUT NEW VS ESTABLISHED PATIENT?



	2020	2021	Comments/Clarifications
<b>New Patient Definition</b>	<p>Has not received any professional services from the provider or a provider of the same specialty who belongs to the same group in the previous 3 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Group” – defined per Tax ID</li> <li>• IM and FP are same for WPS</li> <li>• Face to face service – <u>ie interp only</u> would not count</li> </ul>	<p>Adds “exact same specialty and <u>subspecialty</u>”... same group etc.</p>	<p>FP and IM now different?</p> <p>AMA per 2021 – confirm CMS agrees</p> 
<b>Established Patient Definition</b>	<p>As above, but has been seen in past 3 years</p>	<p>SAME</p>	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>APP and MD working together considered to be same specialty and subspecialty</p> <p>If on call – consider yourself same as who you are covering for</p>	<p>SAME - APP and MD working together considered to be same specialty and subspecialty</p> <p>SAME - APP and MD working together considered to be same</p>	

AMA adds “Exact” same specialty and subspecialty.

This should distinguish FP from IM  
As well as FP and Peds

This is NOT new and is consistent with how this has previously been interpreted and applied

# History Elements - Chief Complaint



Chief Complaint is not specifically addressed in the new guidelines (reminder: office based)

1995 & 1997

## Chief Complaint

Concise statement that describes the reason for encounter. i.e. symptom, problem, condition, diagnosis  
- Reason for visit

- Typically in the patient's own words
- Not ok to just say F/U
- Required for all visits

2021

Chief complaint, as well as ROS and Past family and social history can currently be documented by others. There is no indication this will change

**Reminder: These changes are for BILLING purposes and do not supersede good documentation habits**

# HISTORY ELEMENTS – HPI NOW SAYS “MEDICALLY APPROPRIATE”



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## 1995 and 1997

### HPI

- **Brief or extended**
- **Brief – 1-3 elements**
- **Extended – 4 or more**
- **Elements include:**
- **Location** – i.e. left leg
- **Quality** – aching, burning, radiating
- **Severity** – 2 on a scale to 10
- **Timing** – constant, comes and goes
- **Context** – Lifted a large object, while walking
- **Modifying factors** – better with heat, rest
- **Associated signs and symptoms** – numbness in toes

## 2021 – Medically Appropriate

Provider decides, but consider communication to other providers, malpractice, HCC/RAF coding, etc.

Could also help to support a “problem addressed”

Consider examples where we will need to support modifier 25 – info to show a significant and separate E/M from whatever else is billed



## 1995 and 1997

ROS – No longer a set number required for each level – document what is medically appropriate

PFSH - No longer a set number required for each level – document what is medically appropriate

These were two of our biggest problem areas with a comprehensive history – having less than 10 in a comprehensive ROS, missing a family or social history with comprehensive especially with an acute presentation

## 2021 – Medically Appropriate

These all default to what is medically appropriate/pertinent - Clinician decides nature and extent

Keep in mind with the new medical decision-making credit is given for “problems addressed”, ROS could come into play

There is also a new element in MDM for “social determinants”, as well as quality metrics that may need social history comments

# Exam Components



## 1995 & 1997 – prescribed elements per level

Exam	Body Areas:
	Head
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Neck</li><li>• Chest, including breasts and axilla</li><li>• Abdomen</li><li>• Genitalia, groin, buttocks</li><li>• Back, including spine</li><li>• Each extremity</li></ul>
	Organ Systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Constitutional (3 vital signs)</li><li>• Eyes</li><li>• Ears, nose, throat</li><li>• Respiratory</li><li>• Genitourinary</li><li>• Skin</li><li>• Psychiatric</li><li>• Cardiovascular</li><li>• Gastrointestinal</li><li>• Musculoskeletal</li><li>• Neurologic</li><li>• Hematologic Lymphatic/Immunologic</li></ul>

## 2021 – Medically Appropriate

Exam defaults to whatever elements are medically pertinent in the professional opinion of the Clinician

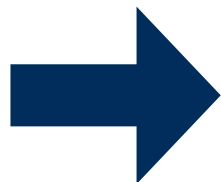
**Keep in mind with the new medical decision-making credit is given for “problems addressed”, exam could come into play**

# TIME – COUNTED DIFFERENTLY



## E&M 1995 & 1997 Guidelines

- Only the face-to-face time spent in counseling and coordination of care.
- Count only when greater than 50% of service is in counseling.
- No credit for any time to collect history, exam, etc.



## 2021 – “Total Time Day of Visit”

- Preparing to see the patient (review of tests, records, etc.)
- Obtaining and/or reviewing separately obtained history
- Performing a medically appropriate exam and or evaluation
- Counseling and educating the pt./family/caregiver
- Ordering medications, tests, or procedures
- Referring and communicating with other health care professionals (when not separately billed i.e. TCM, CCM)
- Documenting clinical information in the record
- Independently interpreting results (not separately reported)
- Communicating results to the pt/family/caregiver
- Care coordination (not separately billed i.e. TCM, CCM)

# TIME DEFINITIONS & COMPARISONS



- MPFS finalized adoption of actual total times, defined as the sum of component times rather than total times recommended by RUC
- Component time – includes pre, intra and immediate post time
- AMA CPT 2021 coding book as range definitions of time

CPT Code	Short Description	RUC Recommended Total Time	AMA CPT 2021 Time Day of Encounter	CMS Final Rule Actual Total Time (Sum of Component Times - Pre, Intra and Immediate Post)
99202	Level 2 NP Office/Outpt Visit	22 mins	15-29 mins	20 mins
99203	Level 3 NP Office/Outpt Visit	40 mins	30-44 mins	35 mins
99204	Level 4 NP Office/Outpt Visit	60 mins	45-59 mins	60 mins
99205	Level 5 NP Office/Outpt Visit	85 mins	60-74 mins	88 mins
99212	Level 2 Established Office/Outpt Visit	18 mins	10-19 mins	16 mins
99213	Level 3 Established Office/Outpt Visit	30 mins	20-29 mins	30 mins
99214	Level 4 Established Office/Outpt Visit	49 mins	30-39 mins	47 mins
99215	Level 5 Established Office/Outpt Visit	70 mins	40-54 mins	70 mins



# Whose Time Can Count?



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- AMA comments – “A shared or split visit is when a physician and one or more other qualified healthcare professionals perform the face-to-face and non-face-to-face work for the E/M visit. When you’re coding these visits based on time, sum the time spent by the physician and other qualified healthcare professionals to get a total time. Any time that the providers spend together to meet with or discuss the patient should be counted only once (like you’re counting the time of one individual)”
- **Confirmed “qualified healthcare professional” is someone who can separately bill for their services – MAs, LPN, RN, etc. do NOT count**

Questions where we are expecting additional information:

- Can teaching providers count time spent by student and or resident?
- Can teaching providers count “staffing” time. (we are anticipating that this will count)
- How would we count time in a multi-disciplinary clinic where multiple clinicians are discussing patient at end of day?

# Documenting Time EMR Example



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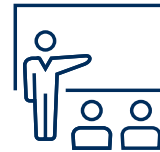
- The current text macro that prompts for documentation of total time and time spent in counseling and coordination of care – will no longer be valid
- Clinicians who choose to bill based on time will need to document time.
- A brief statement discussing elements counted in support of time billed is recommended.
- Possible macro “[ ] minutes were spent in preparation for the clinic visit, reviewing records, tests, counseling and education of the patient and parent, ordering medications, tests and procedures, coordinating care and documenting clinical information in the electronic health record.

- If using time-based coding documenting time is essential.
- Documenting time is NOT needed if using medical decision making
- Recommendation from the clinician work group is a brief statement to clarify you are only counting time on the day of the visit
  - Total time
  - Include components that make up that time – i.e. review pre and post visit, etc.
  - Each component does not need specific time noted



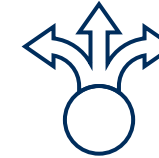
## Definition

Prolonged office or other outpatient E/M (**beyond the total time of the primary procedure which has been selected using total time**), requiring total time with or without direct patient contact beyond the usual service, on the date of the primary service; each additional 15 minutes



## Guidelines

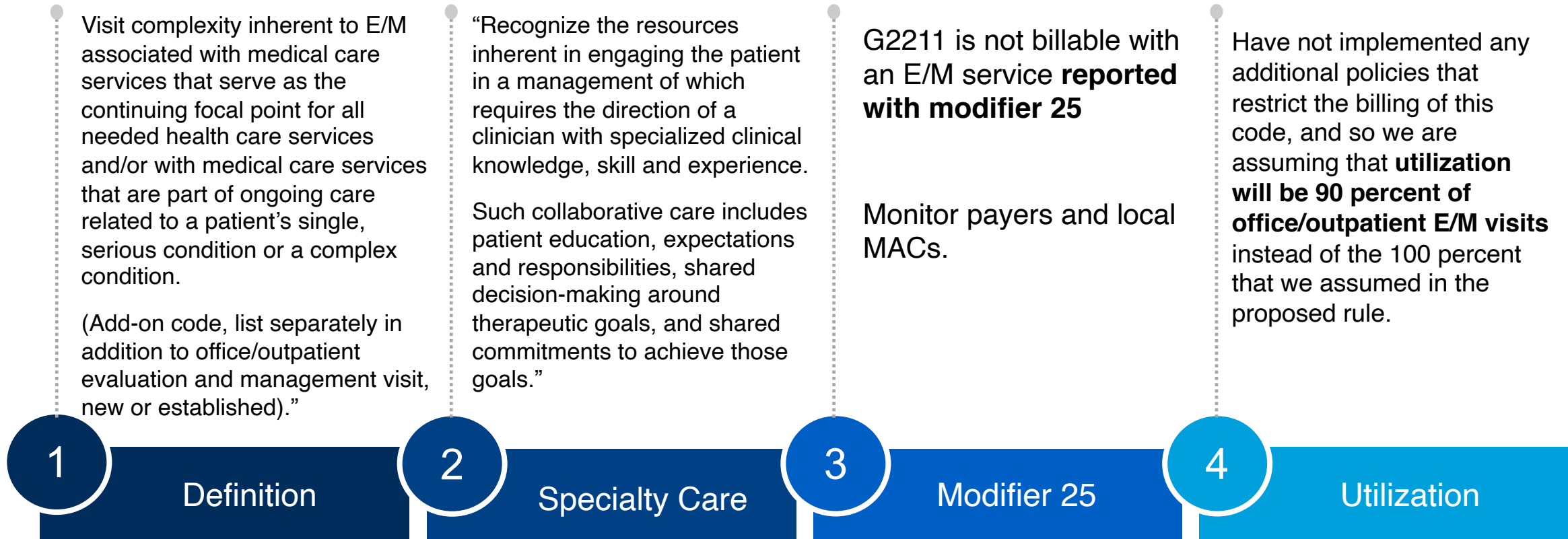
- ✓ List separately in addition to CPT codes [99205](#), [99215](#) for office or other outpatient E/M
- ✓ Only reported when time is used to select E/M
- ✓ Only time of the physician and QPP is counted



## CMS Final Rule

- Created own code to resolve discrepancies – G2212
- CMS changed the code definition to clarify the max time must first be met – then each add'l 15 minutes

# CMS APPROVES SEVERITY CODE – G2211



# Prolonged Time Vs Prolonged NFTF Code



## CMS Prolonged Code G2211

- CMS was concerned about the lack of clarity with the AMA code referencing “total time” and “usual service”
- They also did not want the greater than half the time threshold to apply
- CMS created their own code and revised the code description was
- “Prolonged office or other outpatient evaluation and management service(s) **beyond the maximum required time** of the primary procedure which has been selected using total time on the date of the primary service; each additional 15 minutes by the physician or qualified healthcare professional, with or without direct patient contact (List separately in addition to CPT codes 99205, 99215 for office or other outpatient evaluation and management services) “(Do not report G2212 on the same date of service as 99354, 99355, 99358, 99359, 99415, 99416). **(Do not report G2212 for any time unit less than 15 minutes)**.”

We believe if you want to report time on day of E/M use the add on code. For time on a day other than E/M use prolonged NFTF do not count time on day of visit. We anticipate add'l info.

## Prolonged NFTF 99358 & 59

- CMS Comments: “Regarding prolonged visits, we finalized separate payment for a new prolonged visit addon CPT code (CPT code 99XXX), and discontinued the use of CPT codes 99358 and 99359 (prolonged E/M visit without direct patient contact) to report prolonged time associated with O/O E/M visits”
- “We also note that we are not opposed in concept to reporting prolonged office/outpatient visit time on a date other than the visit. However, we continue to believe there should be a single prolonged code specific to office/outpatient E/M visits that encompasses all related time”
- “For prolonged services on a date other than the date of a face-to-face encounter, including office or other outpatient services (99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99211, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215), see 99358, 99359...Do not report 99XXX in conjunction with...99358, 99359”.

# SEVERITY CODE WITH “25” MODIFIER



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From CMS Final Rule”

- “As we noted above, while we would not expect that HCPCS add-on code G2211 would be reported when the office/outpatient E/M visits is reported with a payment modifier, such as a modifier -25, we are not establishing any policies that prohibit reporting the add-on code under those circumstances.”
- “Thus, we will continue to include office/outpatient visits reported with a modifier -25 in our utilization assumptions for HCPCS code G2211 as part of calculating the budget neutrality adjustment for the policies we are finalizing in this rule. As we noted above, we would not expect HCPCS add-on code G2211 to be reported when the visit is reported with a modifier -25, and will consider whether to establish an explicit prohibition in future rulemaking.”
- “We continue to believe that separately identifiable visits occurring on the same day as minor procedures (such as zero-day global procedures) have resources that are sufficiently distinct from the costs associated with furnishing stand-alone office/outpatient E/M visits to warrant different payment. We are also analyzing our data to determine if separately identifiable visits occurring on the same day as another visit have resources that are sufficiently distinct from the costs associated with furnishing stand-alone office/outpatient E/M visits to warrant different payment.”

We are reviewing services where our Medicare MAC requires the 25 modifier and the potential impact. Examples: office visit with an EKG, Device check, Med Administration, split billing EM & AWW, bladder cath,

We have alerted specialty societies to our concerns, and inconsistent requirements between payors. We will be reviewing situations where the modifier is being attached by charge entry when it is NOT required. I.E. when the only other service is venipuncture

# MDM REQUIREMENTS



## To Qualify for MDM Must Meet 2 of the 3 Elements

### Existing Guidelines (1995 & 1997)

1. Diagnosis and management options (max of 4 points)
2. The amount or complexity of data to review (max of 4 points)
3. Table of Risk (2 out of 3)
  - i. Presenting problem (s)
  - ii. Diagnostic procedure (s) ordered
  - iii. Management options selected

### 2021 Proposed Office and Outpt

Each element has specific options and unique requirements.

1. Number and complexity of problems addressed
2. Amount and complexity of data ordered, reviewed and/or analyzed
3. Risk of complications and/or morbidity or mortality of patient management



# LEVEL OF MDM



Code	Level of MDM (Based on 2 out of 3 Elements of MDM)	Elements of Medical Decision Making		
		Number and Complexity of Problems Addressed	Amount and/or Complexity of Data to be Reviewed and Analyzed <i>*Each unique test, order, or document contributes to the combination of 2 or combination of 3 in Category 1 below.</i>	Risk of Complications and/or Morbidity or Mortality of Patient Management
99203 99213	Low	<b>Low</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 or more <b>self-limited or minor problems</b>;</li> <li>or</li> <li>1 <b>stable chronic illness</b>;</li> <li>or</li> <li>1 <b>acute, uncomplicated illness or injury</b></li> </ul>	<b>Limited</b> <i>(Must meet the requirements of at least 1 of the 2 categories)</i> <b>Category 1: Tests and documents</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any combination of 2 from the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of prior <b>external note(s)</b> from each unique source*;</li> <li>review of the result(s) of each unique test*;</li> <li>ordering of each unique test*</li> </ul> </li> </ul> or <b>Category 2: Assessment requiring an independent historian(s)</b> <i>(For the categories of independent interpretation of tests and discussion of management or test interpretation, see moderate or high)</i>	<b>Low risk of morbidity</b> from additional diagnostic testing or treatment
99204 99214	Moderate	<b>Moderate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 or more <b>chronic illnesses with exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment</b>;</li> <li>or</li> <li>2 or <b>more stable chronic illnesses</b>;</li> <li>or</li> <li>1 <b>undiagnosed new problem with uncertain prognosis</b>;</li> <li>or</li> <li>1 <b>acute illness with systemic symptoms</b>;</li> <li>or</li> <li>1 <b>acute complicated injury</b></li> </ul>	<b>Moderate</b> <i>(Must meet the requirements of at least 1 out of 3 categories)</i> <b>Category 1: Tests, documents, or independent historian(s)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any combination of 3 from the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of prior <b>external note(s)</b> from each unique source*;</li> <li>Review of the result(s) of each unique test*;</li> <li>Ordering of each unique test*;</li> <li>Assessment requiring an <b>independent historian(s)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> or <b>Category 2: Independent interpretation of tests</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent interpretation of a test performed by another physician/other qualified health care professional (not separately reported);</li> </ul> or <b>Category 3: Discussion of management or test interpretation</b> Discussion of management or test interpretation with external physician/other <b>qualified health care professional\appropriate source</b> (not separately reported)	<b>Moderate risk of morbidity</b> from additional diagnostic testing or treatment  <i>Examples only:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prescription drug management</li> <li>Decision regarding minor surgery with identified patient or procedure risk factors</li> <li>Decision regarding elective major surgery without identified patient or procedure risk factors</li> <li>Diagnosis or treatment significantly limited by <b>social determinants of health</b></li> </ul>



# LEVEL OF MDM



<p>99205 99215</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 or more <b>chronic illnesses with severe exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment;</b></li> </ul> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 <b>acute or chronic illness or injury that poses a threat to life or bodily function</b></li> </ul>	<p>Extensive <i>(Must meet the requirements of at least 2 out of 3 categories)</i></p> <p><b>Category 1: Tests, documents, or independent historian(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any combination of 3 from the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of prior <b>external note(s)</b> from each unique source*;</li> <li>Review of the result(s) of each unique test*;</li> <li>Ordering of each unique test*;</li> <li>Assessment requiring an <b>independent historian(s)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>or</p> <p><b>Category 2: Independent interpretation of tests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent interpretation of a test performed by another physician/other qualified health care professional (not separately reported);</li> </ul> <p>or</p> <p><b>Category 3: Discussion of management or test interpretation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion of management or test interpretation with external physician/other qualified health care professional/<b>appropriate source</b> (not separately reported)</li> </ul>	<p>High risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment</p> <p><i>Examples only:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Drug therapy requiring intensive monitoring for toxicity</b></li> <li>Decision regarding elective major surgery with identified patient or procedure risk factors</li> <li>Decision regarding emergency major surgery</li> <li>Decision regarding hospitalization</li> <li>Decision not to resuscitate or to de-escalate care because of poor prognosis</li> </ul>
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## Number & Complexity of Problems Addressed at the Encounter

#1

Multiple new or established conditions may be addressed at the same time and impact MDM

Symptoms may cluster around a specific dx and each sx is not necessarily unique.

Comorbidities/underlying diseases unless addressed do not increase complexity

Multiple problems of a lower severity may, in the aggregate, create higher risk due to interaction.

Final dx for a condition does not in itself determine the complexity or risk – extensive eval necessary to reach a conclusion.

# Number and Complexity of Problems Addressed



CPT Code	Level of MDM (Based on 2 out of 3 MDM)	#1 - Number and Complexity of Problems Addressed				
99211	N/A	N/A				
92202 or 99212	Straightforward	Minimal – 1 self-limited or minor problem				
99203 or 99213	Low	2 or > self-limited or minor problems	1 stable chronic illness		1 acute, uncomplicated illness or injury	
99204 or 99214	Moderate	1 or > chronic illnesses w/exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment	2 or > stable chronic illnesses	1 undiagnosed new problem w/uncertain prognosis	1 acute illness w/systemic sx's,	1 acute complicated injury
99205 or 99215	High	1 or > chronic illnesses w/severe exacerbation, progression, or side effects of tx		1 acute or chronic illness or injury that poses a threat to life or bodily function		

# Now Defined: “Problem Addressed”



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"The number and complexity of problem(s) that are **addressed** during the encounter."

- "A problem is addressed or managed when it is evaluated or treated at the encounter by the physician or other qualified health care professional reporting the service.
- This includes consideration of further testing or treatment that may not be elected by virtue of risk/benefit analysis or due to patient, parent, guardian, surrogate choice.
- Notation in the patient's medical record that another professional is managing the problem without additional assessment or care coordination documented does not qualify as being 'addressed' or managed by the physician or other qualified health care professional reporting the service.
- Referral without evaluation (by history, exam, or diagnostic study[ies]) or consideration of treatment does not qualify as being addressed or managed by the physician or other qualified health care professional reporting the service."

“Addressed” is how we have treated this all along. Just because a problem appeared in a problem list, it wasn’t considered for auditing purposes unless there was some indication it was addressed or taken into consideration.



For HCC purposes  
this WOULD qualify  
as MEAT



If it is a problem you want credit for as a “problem addressed” then there should be something in your note beyond the comment that the condition is being followed by another clinician



Consider adding the “problem addressed” as a diagnosis in your assessment and plan



When reviewing notes we do note examples that would support a “problem addressed” within the HPI/ROS, etc. - it is unknown how the audit criteria might be applied to these situations. While this would count for HCC/RAF purposes and adding the diagnosis codes, it is unclear if this would support level of service without additional comments.



## Low –Level 3

- 2 or more self-limited or minor problems; OR
- 1 stable chronic illness; OR
- 1 acute, uncomplicated illness or injury

### Self-Limited/ Minor Problem

- Runs a definite and prescribed course.
- Transient in nature
- Not likely to permanently alter

### Stable, Chronic Illness

- Expected duration of at least 1 yr or death
- Chronic conditions whether or not stage or severity changes.
- Stable = specific tx. Goals.
- 'Stable' for the purposes of categorizing medical decision making is defined by the specific treatment goals for an individual patient. A patient that is not at their treatment goal is not stable, even if the condition has not changed and there is no short-term threat to life or function.
- Risk of morbidity w/o tx is significant

### Acute, Uncomplicated Illness/Injury

- Recent or new short-term problem w/ low risk w/treatment.
- Full recovery w/o functional impairment.
- Not resolving consistent with a definite and prescribed course



## Moderate – Level 4

- 1 or more chronic illnesses with exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment; **OR**
- 2 or more stable chronic illnesses; **OR**
- 1 undiagnosed new problem with uncertain prognosis; **OR**
- 1 acute illness with systemic symptoms; **OR**
- 1 acute complicated injury

### Chronic illness w/ exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment

- Acutely worsening, poorly controlled or progressing
- Intent to control, may require add'l supportive care.
- Require attention to tx for side effects.
- Does not need hospitalization

### Undiagnosed new problem w/ uncertain prognosis

- Differential diagnosis that represents a condition likely to result in a high risk of morbidity without treatment.

### Acute illness w/ systemic sx's

- Systemic sx's.
- High risk w/o tx.
- Systemic sx's may not be general but may be single system.



## High – Level 5

- 1 or more chronic illnesses with severe exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment; **OR**
- 1 acute or chronic illness or injury that poses a threat to life or bodily function

### Acute, complicated injury

- Requires tx includes eval of body sx's that are not directly part of the injured organ
- Injury is extensive, or the tx options are multiple and/or associated with risk

### Acute or chronic illness or injury that poses a threat to life or bodily function

- Acute illness w/ systemic symptoms
- Acute complicated injury
- Chronic illness or injury w/ exacerbation, progression or side effects
- Threat to life or bodily function in the near term w/o tx.

### Chronic illness w/ severe exacerbation, progression, or side effects tx

- Severe exacerbation or progression of a chronic illness or severe side effects of tx
- Significant risk of morbidity
- May require hospitalization



1995/1997 – Counted per “category” for points

1 Lab or 10 labs equaled one point

Review and summary of old records, and or obtaining hx from other than pt, discuss with other	2
Review and or order labs	1
Review and or order radiology	1
Review and or order medicine section	1

**2021 - Will count per CPT and/or “Unique source”**

Review results each unique test 1 lab = CPT code –  
 I.e. CMP is 1, CBC is another one, Lipid profile is another, U/A another – Total 4

Review “prior external note(s) from each unique source”

Ordering each unique test

Assessment requiring independent historian

**Orders also counted per unique CPT code i.e. see lab example above**

# AMOUNT AND/OR COMPLEXITY OF DATA REVIEWED AND ANALYZED

## Limited – Level 3 Note – 1 of 2

**Limited** (Must meet the requirements of at least **1 of the 2 categories**)

Category 1: Tests and documents

**Any combination of 2** from the following:

- Review of prior external note(s) from each unique source\*;
- review of the result(s) of each unique test\*;
- ordering of each unique test\*

**Or Category 2:** Assessment requiring an independent historian(s)

(For the categories of independent interpretation of tests and discussion of management or test interpretation, see moderate or high)

## Moderate – Level 4 Note - 1 of 3

**Moderate** (Must meet the requirements of at least **1 out of 3 categories**)

**Category 1:** Tests, documents, or independent historian(s)

**Any combination of 3** from the following:

- Review of prior external note(s) from each unique source\*;
- Review of the result(s) of each unique test\*
- Ordering of each unique test\*;
- Assessment requiring an independent historian(s)

**Or Category 2:**

- Independent interpretation of tests
- Independent interpretation of a test performed by another physician/other qualified health care professional (not separately reported);

**Or Category 3:**

- Discussion of management or test interpretation
- Discussion of management or test interpretation with external physician/other qualified health care professional/appropriate source (not separately reported)

## High – Level 5 Note - 2 of 3

**Extensive** (Must meet the requirements of at least **2 out of 3 categories**)

**Category 1:** Tests, documents, or independent historian(s)

**Any combination of 3** from the following:

- Review of prior external note(s) from each unique source\*;
- Review of the result(s) of each unique test\*;
- Ordering of each unique test\*;
- Assessment requiring an independent historian(s)

**Or Category 2:**

- Independent interpretation of tests
- Independent interpretation of a test performed by another physician/other qualified health care professional (not separately reported);

**Or Category 3:**

- Discussion of management or test interpretation
- Discussion of management or test interpretation with external physician/other qualified health care professional/appropriate source (not separately reported)



# Data Clarifications

- ▶ “External source” – consider each unique note from a source not within the same location/office where you practice
- ▶ “Future Orders” – When placing a medically necessary order for tests and or visits in 6 months for example – this can be counted as an element of an “order” on the day this is placed.
- ▶ “Trending Labs” – seeking clarification on interpretation on how to credit this

# AMOUNT AND/OR COMPLEXITY OF DATA REVIEWED AND ANALYZED



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## Critical to this category:

- Each individual test, lab, etc. is counted
- Each review of an external note – and from each unique source is counted
- Each test ordered counts
- Speaking with an independent historian
- Having a discussion with another healthcare provider
- Independent interp of a test (that you are not billing separately for)

If making note of specifically what you review on the day of an encounter is not a part of your current documentation it will be an important if not critical element to add for 2021

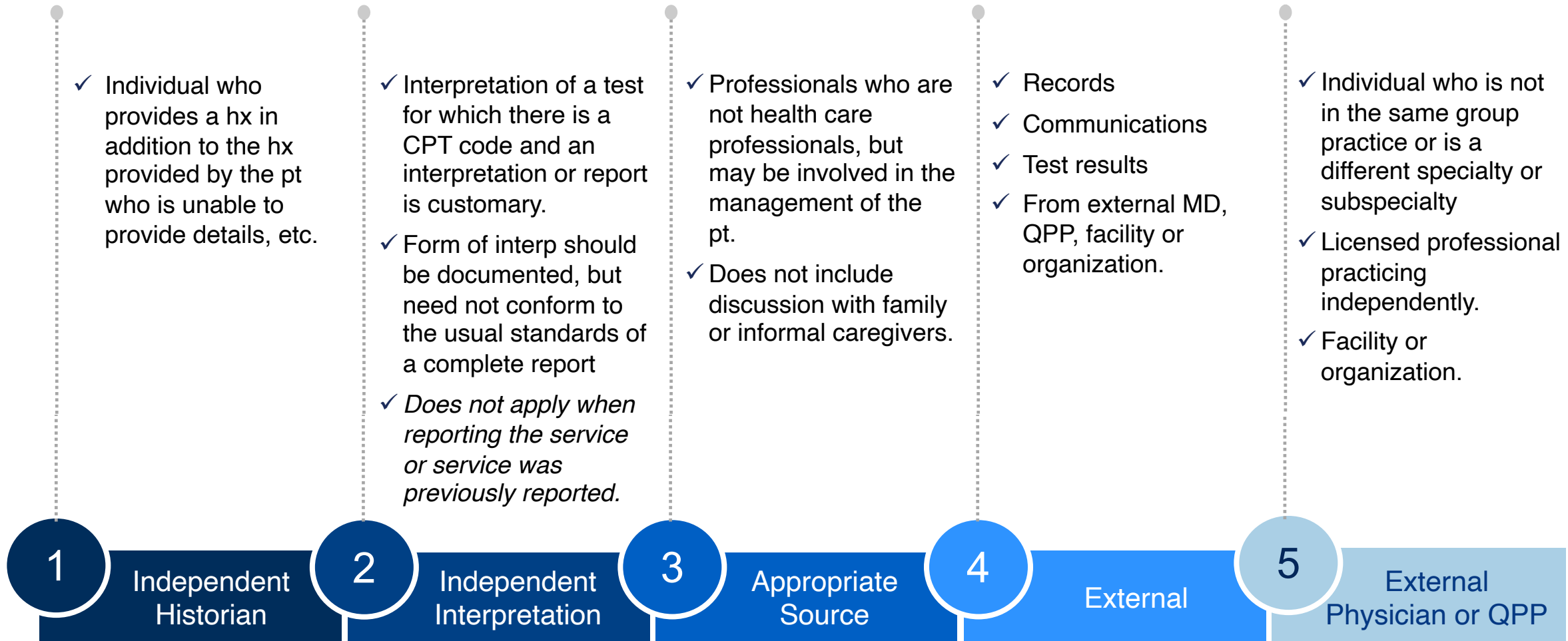


## AMA Info

- Any specifically identifiable procedure or service (ie, identified with a specific CPT code) performed on the date of E/M services may be reported separately.
- The actual performance and/or interpretation of diagnostic tests/studies during a patient encounter are not included in determining the levels of E/M services when reported separately.
- If a test/study is independently interpreted in order to manage the patient as part of the E/M service, but is not separately reported, it is part of medical decision making.

## Application To Level Of Service Data

- **If you are billing for the interpretation of the test then you do not count it as data reviewed for that visit**
- Guidelines for the use of modifier 25 to signify a “significant and separate” E/M service in addition to a procedure still apply



## 1995 1997 Guidelines

Provided us with a “Table of Risk”

Includes examples in 3 categories:

- 1) Presenting problem (s)
- 2) Diagnostic Procedure (s) Ordered
- 3) Management Options Selected

## 2021

The table goes away, and elements are now merged in with other areas of MDM

Presenting problem – now points us to the number and complexity of problems addressed

Orders – now considered with the amount and or complexity reviewed

Management options – close to how we will use this now considering risk of morbidity and mortality

CPT Code	Level of MDM (Based on 2 out of 3 MDM)	Risk of Complications and/or Morbidity or Mortality of Patient Management	
99211	N/A	N/A	
92202 or 99212	Straightforward	Minimal risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment	
99203 or 99213	Low	Low risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment	
99204 or 99214	Moderate	Moderate risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment	<b>Examples only:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescription drug management</li> <li>• Decision regarding minor surgery with identified patient or procedure risk factors</li> <li>• Decision regarding elective major surgery without identified patient or procedure risk factors</li> <li>• <b>Diagnosis or treatment significantly limited by social determinants of health</b></li> </ul>
99205 or 99215	High	High risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment	<b>Examples only:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Drug therapy requiring intensive monitoring for toxicity</b></li> <li>• Decision regarding elective major surgery with identified patient or procedure risk factors</li> <li>• Decision regarding emergency major surgery</li> <li>• Decision regarding hospitalization</li> <li>• Decision not to resuscitate or to de-escalate care because of poor prognosis</li> </ul>





Defers to  
your  
thought  
process

- ✓ Probability and/or consequences of an event
- ✓ Assessment of the level of risk is affected by the nature of the event under consideration
- ✓ Definitions based upon the usual behavior and thought processes of a provider in the same specialty
- ✓ Trained clinicians apply common language usage meanings to terms such as 'high', 'medium', 'low', or 'minimal' risk and do not require quantification for these definitions, (though quantification may be provided when evidence-based medicine has established probabilities).
- ✓ MDM risk is based upon consequences of the problem(s) addressed at the encounter when appropriately treated, testing, etc.

1

Risk

- ✓ Therapeutic agent that has the potential to cause serious morbidity or death
- ✓ Monitoring is performed for assessment of these adverse effects and not primarily for assessment of therapeutic efficacy
- ✓ Intensive monitoring may be long-term or short term
- ✓ Long-term monitoring occurs at least quarterly.
- ✓ Lab, imaging, and physiologic tests are possible monitoring methods. History and exam are not.
- ✓ Monitoring affects MDM level when the provider considers the monitoring as part of patient management.

2

Drug therapy requiring  
intensive monitoring for toxicity





A state of illness or functional impairment that is expected to be of substantial duration during which function is limited, quality of life is impaired, or there is organ damage that may not be transient despite treatment.

1

Morbidity

Economic and social conditions that influence the health of people and communities. Examples may include food or housing insecurity

2

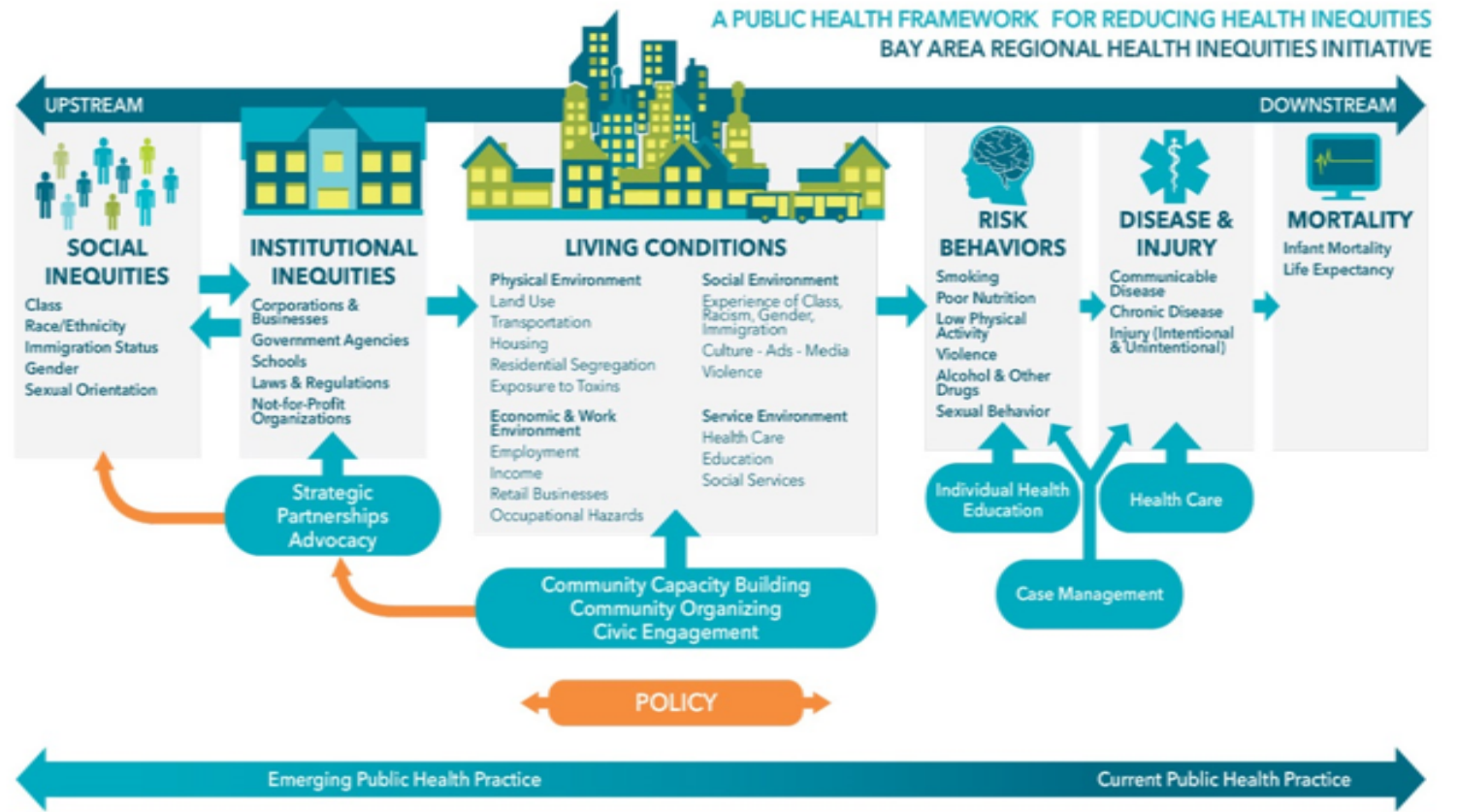
Social Determinants of Health

# NEW OPTION FOR LEVEL 4 MODERATE RISK: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH



Link to  
AAFP  
Article

<https://www.aafp.org/about/policies/all/social-determinants-health-family-medicine.html>



Link to ACC  
Article

<https://www.acc.org/latest-in-cardiology/articles/2020/06/01/12/42/cover-story-health-disparities-and-social-determinants-of-health-time-for-action>

# NEW CODES FOR SOCIAL DETERMINANTS



## Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

### *Why are Social Determinants of Health Important?*

*A person's health is determined by more than just access to health care. Social and behavioral factors contribute more than 60 percent of an individual's health status. Research shows that health behaviors such as smoking, and diet and exercise are most determinants of premature death. Whether someone is able to engage in healthy behaviors is largely determined by a range of social, economic, and environmental factors.*

There may be payor financial incentives for adding these codes as appropriate to our visits.

#### **Problems related to education and literacy (Z55)**

- Z55.0 Literacy and low-level literacy
- Z55.1 Schooling unavailable and unattainable
- Z55.2 Failed school examinations
- Z55.3 Underachievement in school
- Z55.4 Educational maladjustment and discord with teachers and classmates
- Z55.8 Other problems related to education and literacy
- Z55.9 Problems related to education and literacy, unspecified

#### **Problems related to social environment (Z60)**

- Z60.0 Problems of adjustment to life-cycle transitions
- Z60.2 Problems related to living alone
- Z60.3 Acculturation difficulty
- Z60.4 Social exclusion and rejection
- Z60.5 Target of (perceived) adverse discrimination and persecution
- Z60.8 Other problems related to social environment
- Z60.9 Problems related to social environment, unspecified

#### **Occupational exposure to risk factors (Z57)**

- Z57.0 Occupational exposure to noise
- Z57.2 Occupational exposure to dust
- Z57.31 Occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke
- Z57.39 Occupational exposure to other air contaminants
- Z57.4 Occupational exposure to toxic agents in agricultural
- Z57.5 Occupational exposure to toxic agents in other industries
- Z57.8 Occupational exposure to other risk factors
- Z57.9 Occupational exposure to unspecified risk factor

#### **Problems related to housing and economic circumstances (Z59)**

- Z59.0 Homelessness
- Z59.1 Inadequate housing
- Z59.2 Discord with neighbors, lodgers and landlords
- Z59.3 Problems related to living in residential institution
- Z59.4 Lack of adequate food and safe drinking water
- Z59.5 Extreme poverty
- Z59.6 Low income
- Z59.7 Insufficient social insurance and welfare support

# Risk – 4 Levels



## Level 2 – Straightforward

Minimal risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment

## Level 3 – Low

Low risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment

## Level 4 – Moderate

**Moderate risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment**

Examples only:

Prescription drug management  
Decision regarding minor surgery with identified patient or procedure risk factors

Decision regarding elective major surgery without identified patient or procedure risk factors

**(New) Diagnosis or treatment significantly limited by social determinants of health**

## Level 5 – High

**High risk of morbidity from additional diagnostic testing or treatment**

Examples only:

**Drug therapy requiring intensive monitoring for toxicity (Now defined)**

Decision regarding elective major surgery with identified patient or procedure risk factors

Decision regarding emergency major surgery

Decision regarding hospitalization

Decision not to resuscitate or **to de-escalate care because of poor prognosis**

# WHAT DOES AND DOES NOT GET INCLUDED IN A PATIENT SUMMARY – EMR EXAMPLE



- If you want to use “risk” as an element for medical decision making you could consider documenting the level of risk
- Anything that is free text under the diagnosis in assessment and plan is NOT viewable by the patient (but if we print a copy it will show, and it would be “discoverable”)
- If you type within the “discussion note” box – this will be included in the patient summary

Check your setting to be sure.

This is the “default” so you would have had to make a change in your settings for it to print



The screenshot shows the athenaNet settings interface. The top navigation bar includes 'athenaNet', 'Calendar', 'Patients', 'Claims', 'Financials', 'Reports', and 'Quality'. The settings are organized into sections: 'No lab alarms by default' (checkbox), 'Notifications for new flagged tasks' (dropdown: 'Alert me when I receive flagged tasks'), 'PE template layout' (dropdown: 'Enable paragraph view'), 'Default specialty view' (radio buttons: 'All' and 'Selected', with a dropdown menu showing a list of specialties including Pediatric Medicine, Addiction Medicine, Allergy/Immunology, Anesthesiologist Assistant, Anesthesiology, Applied Behavior Analyst, Audiology, Bariatric Surgery, Behavioral Health, and Bone Marrow Transplant), 'Display ROS summary as itemized list' (checkbox), 'Include notes for diagnoses in the patient care summary' (checkbox), 'Include the assessment note in the patient care summary' (checkbox), 'Recommend patient info orders' (checkbox), 'Speech to text vendor' (dropdown: 'None'), and 'Default view for' (dropdown: 'Table view').



# Takeaways



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The new options allow providers to choose between time and medical decision making

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Understand what can and can not be counted for your time

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The levels of care are now aligned – new and established patient requirements match (MDM)

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Review and familiarize yourself with the Medical Decision Making Table

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Consider trends, i.e. a patient with 2 or more stable illness, with medication management is now a level 4 with appropriate documentation

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These are effective January 1, 2021 – Don't wait to learn them

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Keep in mind the “current” 1995/1997 guidelines remain in effect outside of the office setting (hospital, nursing home, home, etc.)



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# Q&A