

HEDIS and Documentation Reminders



03/05/2025

The Importance of Careful EMR Documentation

- **Increasing number of ECDS quality measures**
- **Effective capture and upload of EMR data to Health Focus**
- **Transmission of accurate EMR data, by Health Focus, to insurers for gap closure**
- **Improved audit performance rates**





Know Compliance Criteria

Labs/Tests

- Thermal imaging, ultrasounds, and biopsies don't close Breast Cancer Screening gaps
- HPV test/co-test only closes Cervical Cancer Screening gap for women age 30+ years
- KED measure requires BOTH blood and urine tests

1. Serum Creatinine → calculated eGFR

AND

2. Quantitative Urine Albumin AND Urine Creatinine
(or Urine Microalbumin/Creatinine Ratio)

KED.01 Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate ⓘ



KED.02 Urine Albumin Creatinine Ratio ⓘ



KED.03 eGFR and uACR ⓘ





Know Compliance Criteria

Timeframes

- E.g., Colonoscopy has a 10-year HEDIS compliance timeframe
- To close a 2025 Colorectal Cancer Screening care gap, a colonoscopy must have been performed within the current measurement year plus 9 years prior (2016)
- A patient whose last colonoscopy was in 2015 is DUE, not up-to-date, for colorectal cancer screening in 2025

Missing Documentation

Procedures/Addenda:

HPV Discrete

HPV testing will be performed. The results will be sent in a separate report.

Date Ordered: 05/19/2020 Status: Ordered

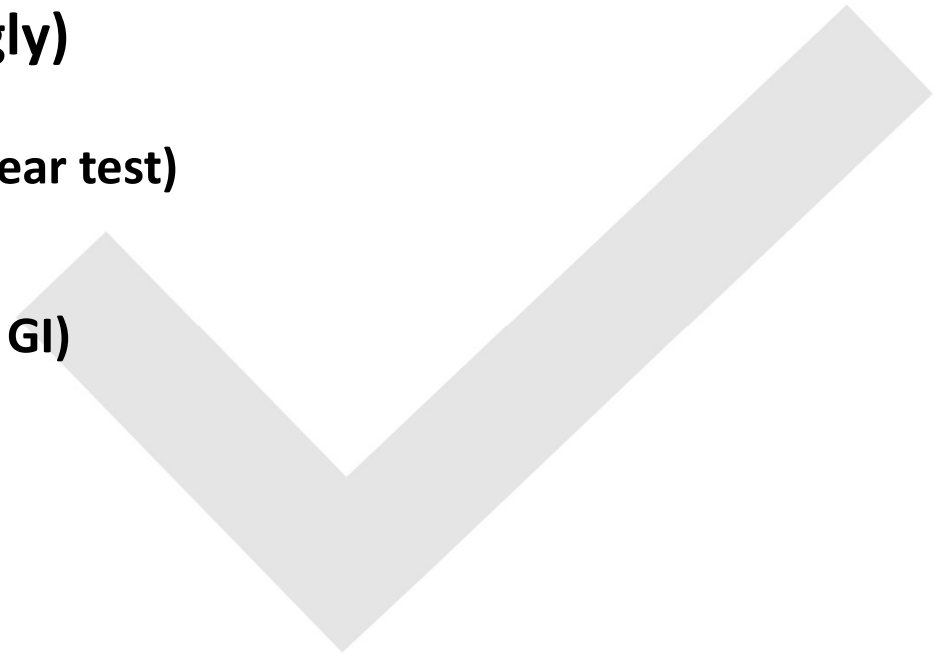
See NPO's 2025 Quality Measures Guide for more information



Correctly Identify Labs/Tests

Know the Difference (and Label Accordingly)

- FIT (annual test) vs. FIT-DNA (= Cologuard, 3-year test)
- Endoscopy (Upper GI) vs. Colonoscopy (Lower GI)





Support Exclusion Documentation

- Be precise with your documentation
 - ❖ Hysterectomies must be “Complete”, “Total”, “Radical” or “Vaginal” (indicates no cervix)
 - ❖ Mastectomies must be bilateral (or unilateral x 2)
- Include exclusion diagnosis codes in the Problem List and recode annually
 - ❖ Z90.710 = Acquired Absence of Both Cervix and Uterus
 - ❖ Z90.712 = Acquired Absence of Cervix with Remaining Uterus
 - ❖ Z90.13 = Acquired Absence of Bilateral Breasts and Nipples
 - ❖ Z90.12 = Acquired Absence of Left Breast and Nipple
 - ❖ Z90.11 = Acquired Absence of Right Breast and Nipple
- When using templates, **modify responses** as necessary



Treat Structured Data Fields with Care

- Lab and DI orders are automatic structured data fields
- Do not include non-numeric characters (e.g., units) in numeric-only structured fields
 - ❖ i.e., Height, Weight, BMI, Blood Pressure, labs such as HbA1c
 - ❖ Non-numeric characters will invalidate the result.
- If a patient did not complete a lab/test, DO NOT ENTER ANYTHING in the result field
 - ❖ i.e., Do not type “Noncompliant” or “Patient did not complete”, etc., in a result field or select it from a result drop box (Use non-structured “Note” fields)
 - ❖ Anything in a result field indicates a completed lab/test
 - ❖ Instead, leave all result-related fields blank (“Received”, “Result Date” and “Result”)
- Make sure the Order Date is earlier than, or the same as, the Result Date



Regarding Blood Pressures...

- To be quality measure compliant (and close care gaps), the last BP of the year must be **<140 systolic AND < 90 diastolic**
- Take another BP if a diastolic and/or systolic value is out of range
- If multiple blood pressures are taken during an encounter, put the lowest diastolic and lowest systolic values in the BP Vitals fields (i.e., mix and match)!
- Example:

BP #1 = 142/88

BP #2 = 138/92

Put 138/88 in the BP Vitals field



Use CPT II Codes Correctly

- **CPT II codes are alphanumeric non-payable, reporting codes that, when added to claims, close care gaps with insurers**

E.g., There are CPT II codes for systolic and diastolic BP values, A1c values, and retinal eye exams/results

- **These codes can be reported by any provider, including the PCP**
- **As with any CPT code, the date of the claim is identified as the DOS for the service being reported**
- **When reporting services using CPT II codes, the date on the claim must match the date the service was performed**
- **This means the code may need to be reported on a separate zero-dollar claim**



Use CPT II Codes Correctly

Example #1

- John Smith has an appointment for a physical exam with his PCP, Dr. Boring, on Wednesday, March 5, 2025.
- Dr. Boring's practice (Mind Numbing Medical) performs HbA1c tests in-house.
- When John arrives for his physical, he has an HbA1c test, then sees Dr. Boring for the exam.
- Dr. Boring adds the CPT II code for John's HbA1c result to the claim for the March 5th physical exam.

OK!! Exam DOS = A1c test DOS



Use CPT II Codes Correctly

Example #2

- Mary Smith, John's wife, also has an appointment for a physical exam with her PCP, Dr. Snazzy, on Wednesday, March 5, 2025.
- Since Dr. Snazzy's practice (Glitter Gal Women's Clinic) does not have the capability to perform HbA1c tests in-house, Mary visited a local outpatient lab on February 24th to get her labs drawn.
- During Mary's March 5th physical, Dr. Snazzy reviews the lab results with Mary.
- Dr. Snazzy then adds the CPT II code for Mary's HbA1c result to the claim for the March 5th physical exam.

NOT OK!! Exam DOS ≠ A1c test DOS

Dr. Snazzy needs to put the A1c CPT II code on a separate (zero-dollar) claim dated February 24, 2025



Put Practice Documentation Processes in Place

- For best results, standardize documentation processes
 - ❖ Decide where quality measure information is to be documented (e.g., Lab Order, DI Order, custom-built structured data fields, etc.)
 - ❖ Write a step-by-step procedure for each documentation type
 - ❖ Train staff on documentation procedures
 - ❖ Monitor Health Focus to verify data is displaying
 - ❖ If data is missing or incorrect in Health Focus, alert NPO for troubleshooting assistance (support@npoinc.org)
- Minimize the number of staff members doing manual data entry in the EMR