

PRESENTED BY HIGHMARK RISK ADJUSTMENT ACCURACY MANAGEMENT

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# Osteoporosis Rx HCC

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# Agenda

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1. Rx HCC Overview
  2. Importance of addressing Rx HCCs
  3. Common Chronic Rx HCCs
  4. Additional resources
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# What are Rx HCCs?

The Prescription Drug Hierarchical Condition Category (RxHCC) risk adjustment model is a methodology used by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to **predict a payer's expected costs of prescription drugs for their enrolled Part D members**. Members are **assigned a separate risk score for Part D** which may differ from their CMS-HCC risk score (Part C).



Many conditions are on both the CMS-HCC risk adjustment model (Part C) and Prescription Drug Hierarchical Condition Category (RxHCC) risk adjustment model; however, some conditions are only on one model.

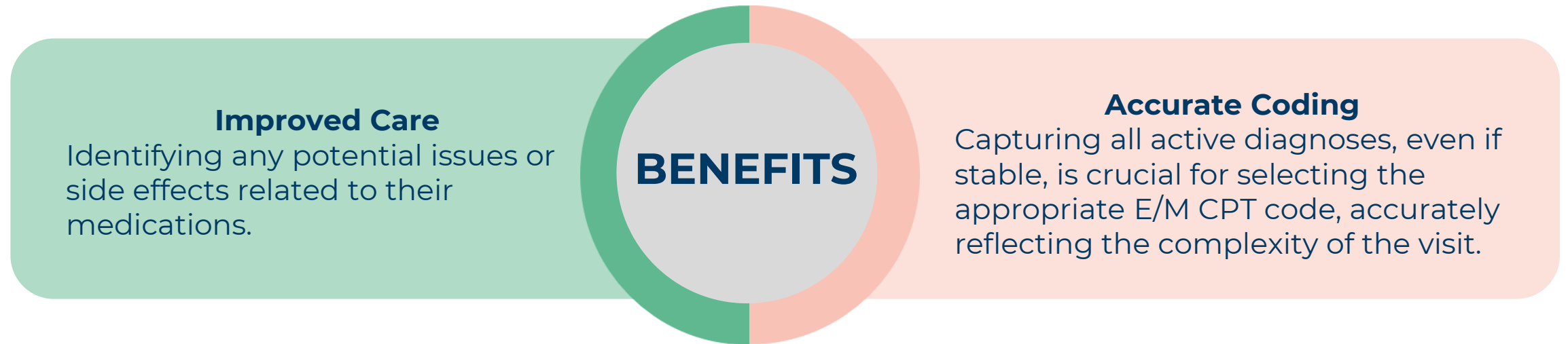
- Conditions only on the RxHCC model are often managed through prescription drugs and do not require regular visits
- RxHCC only conditions are at risk of not being captured annually and not reflecting in the member's risk score.

Rx HCCs are captured through the same method as the CMS-HCC risk adjustment model.

- Medical documentation from an in-person or audio & video visit
- Corresponding ICD-10 code on a claim

# The Importance of Addressing Rx HCCs

Chronic conditions, while often stable on medication, can be easily overlooked during routine assessments, especially when patients are asymptomatic. Annual wellness visits provide a critical opportunity for comprehensive medication reviews. A comprehensive review of all active prescriptions and their active associated diagnoses helps ensure a complete understanding of the patient's clinical picture.



Diligently documenting all active prescriptions and their associated active diagnoses helps paint a complete picture of the patient's health status, ensuring we accurately reflect their true burden of illness.

# Shifting Focus to Chronic Conditions

The Prescription Drug Hierarchical Condition Category (RxHCC) risk adjustment model is significantly shifting the focus from the member's demographics to their chronic conditions. Most common conditions are treated with prescriptions, making it imperative to acknowledge them annually to ensure appropriate funds are available for members.

## Osteoporosis

Nearly 1 in 5 women and 1 in 20 men over the age of 50 are affected by osteoporosis.



## Coronary Artery Disease

About 1 in 20 adults aged 20 and older have CAD (about 5%)



## Hypertension

Nearly half of adults have high blood pressure (48.1%, 119.9 million).



## Thyroid Disease

An estimated 20 million Americans have some form of thyroid disease. Up to 60 percent of those with thyroid disease are unaware of their condition.



## Migraine

5% of adults in the United States have migraine attacks in any given year.



## Hyperlipidemia

Slightly more than half of US adults (54.5%, or 47 million people) who could benefit from cholesterol medicine are currently taking it.



<https://www.cdc.gov/cholesterol/data-research/facts-stats/index.html>; <https://www.cdc.gov/heart-disease/data-research/facts-stats/index.html>; <https://www.thyroid.org/media-main/press-room/>; <https://www.cdc.gov/high-blood-pressure/data-research/facts-stats/index.html>; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36623287/>; <https://www.cdc.gov/radiation-health/data-research/facts-stats/dexa-scan.html>

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# Osteoporosis

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# Osteoporosis

Osteoporosis is a condition characterized by low bone mineral density and altered bone microstructure, which increases the risk of fragility fractures even from low-impact injuries.



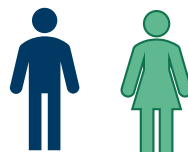
With early detection and treatment, the prognosis is generally favorable; however, untreated cases can result in chronic pain and fractures. Hip and spinal fractures represent the most serious potential complications.

Osteoporosis, a "silent" disease often only noticeable after a fracture, weakens bones, increasing fracture risk.



Weakened by osteoporosis, bones can fracture from simple actions like coughing or minor falls

Osteoporosis can affect anyone at any age, though the risk increases with age and is more common in women than men.



Osteoporosis screening recommended for women over 65 or with risk factors

Bone mineral density is most commonly measured with a dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA scan).

Treatment Options:  
Nutrition  
Lifestyles changes  
Exercise  
Fall prevention  
Medications

# Medication Use in Osteoporosis

## Common Osteoporosis Medications

### Bisphosphonates

- alendronate (*Fosamax*)
- risendronate (*Actonel, Atelvia*)
- Ibandronate
- zoledronic acid (*Reclast*)

### Bone building

- teriparatide (*Forteo*)
- abaloparatide (*Tymlos*)
- romosozumab (*Evenity*)

### Denosumab (*Prolia*)

### Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) or estrogen therapy

Effective management of osteoporosis medications requires a thorough medication list review at each patient encounter.

Be sure to document the following to ensure accurate patient records:

- Any newly prescribed medications
- All dosage adjustments
- Discontinued medications

**REMEMBER**

# Coding & Documentation Considerations

## Osteoporosis

For complete codes and all applicable coding instructions, refer to the current ICD-10-CM Alphabetic Index and Tabular List.

M80.0_ _ _	Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture
M80.8_ _ _	Other osteoporosis with current pathological fracture
M81.0	Age-related osteoporosis without current pathological fracture
M81.6	Localized osteoporosis
M81.8	Other osteoporosis without current pathological fracture

### Specify the type

- Age related, diffuse, drug related, localized, or postmenopausal

### Assess the risk factors

- Age, family history, dietary history, lifestyle, fall history, and medical conditions

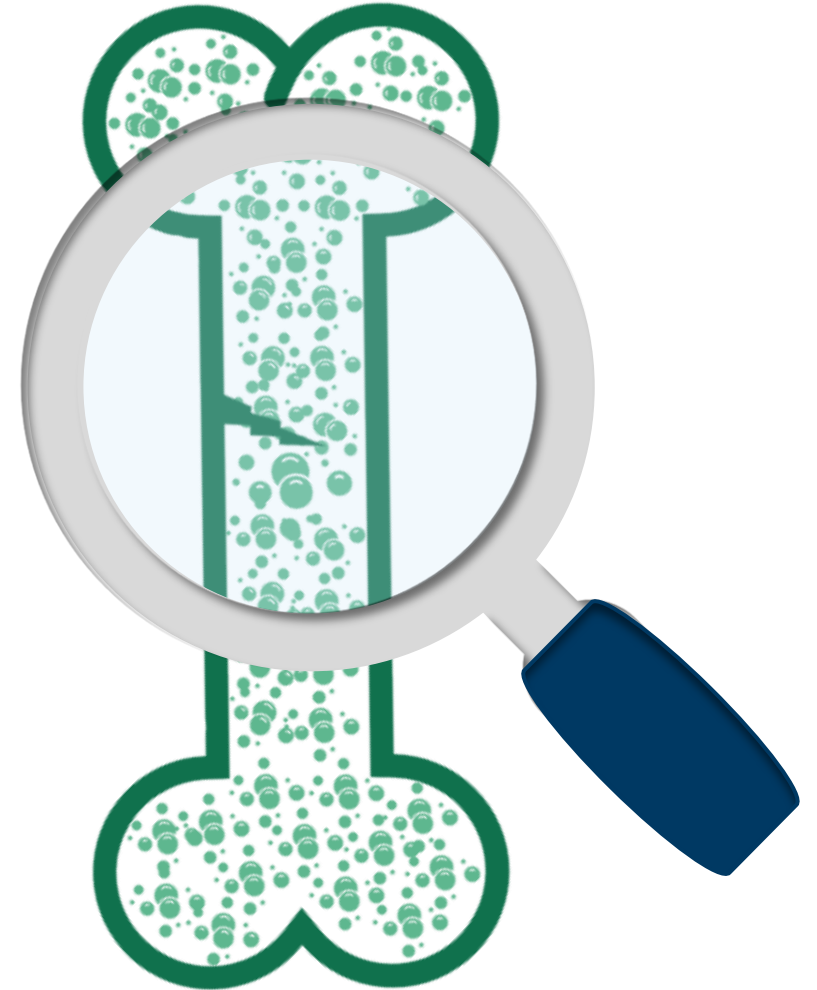
### Document the presence of a pathological fracture and location

- Femur, ilium, pelvis, or vertebra

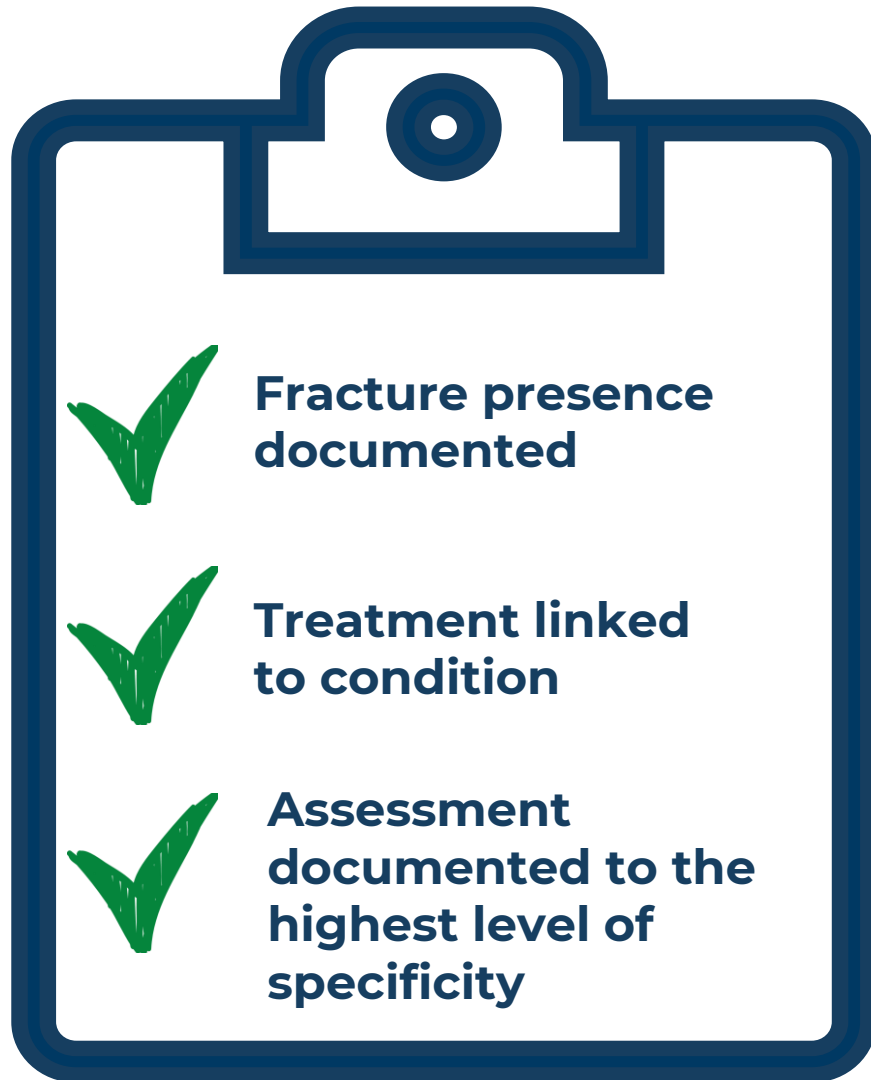
### Provide the status of the fracture

- Routine, delayed healing, nonunion, or malunion

### Interpret testing results and document the care plan



# Osteoporosis Example



## Subjective:

58-year-old female in today for **follow up care of her fractured foot** sustained in a fall last month. She seems to be healing nicely with no complaints and is looking forward to getting her cast off.

## Medication List:

**Reclast**

## Assessment & Plan:

**Age-related Osteoporosis with current pathological fracture right foot with routine healing** (ICD-10 code M80.071D)

Continue **Reclast for bone health**. Reviewed fall prevention and Scheduled cast removal in 4 weeks.

In the assessment & plan, the clinician documented the presence of the fracture, its treatment, and the patient's osteoporosis with the highest level of specificity. Based on the note's documentation, it is appropriate to code M80.071D for the diagnosis of age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture of the right ankle and foot, with routine healing, subsequent encounter for fracture with routine healing.

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# **Additional Resources**

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# Documentation Best Practice Checklist



**Annually assess** all chronic conditions and document a plan for each one



**Link medications** to help establish ongoing treatment especially if the medication is used to treat multiple conditions.



**Use the term “History of”** before a condition if it no longer exists or has resolved



**Validate** patient reported findings



**Code and document all coexisting conditions** that require or affect patient care, treatment or management



**Avoid using uncertain terms** when a diagnosis has been confirmed for a patient



**Choose the highest level of specificity** when selecting an ICD-10 code



**Keep problem list up to date** by removing acute and one-time conditions

# Highmark Provider Resource Center

## KNOWLEDGE COLLEGE

15-minute on-demand courses on risk adjustment coding and documentation to help clinicians comply with CMS standards and ICD-10-CM guidelines

1. Log into Availity.
2. Navigate to the Provider Resource Center.
3. Locate “Resources and Education” in the menu bar and navigate to “Clinical Quality & Education”.
4. Select “Coding Education/HCC University”.

### RISK ADJUSTMENT OVERVIEW

Review the foundations of what risk adjustment is, hierarchical condition categories, common errors, best practices and impacts to patient care



### CODING & DOCUMENTATION CARDS

Reference cards to assist with documentation and coding according to CMS documentation standards and ICD-10-CM coding requirements



**Have questions about risk adjustment?**

**Want to share feedback or suggest topics  
for future presentations?**

**Email:**

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