

Security Health Plan's most prevalent Hierarchical Condition Category codes and associated diagnoses

Risk adjustment revenue is based upon member demographics and diagnostic conditions. Diagnostic conditions are determined from provider coding on claims for service. These conditions are often referred to as Hierarchical Condition Category or HCC codes.

Risk adjustment programs are important to Security Health Plan and its members for the following reasons:

- Provide a complete and accurate picture of patient acuity
- Provide revenue consistent with member status
- Stabilize member premiums
- Identify members for case and disease management programming
- Support provision of quality care

In risk adjustment, a “gap” in coding indicates a patient has a past diagnosis that is anticipated to be an active, ongoing condition requiring regular care, which has not been diagnosed consistently on an annual basis. Not surprisingly, some of Security Health Plan's highest HCC gap rates occur in its five most prevalent HCC categories. The table below indicates 2018 gap rates in these categories.

HCC Category	Gap Rate
Diabetes	4%
Vascular disease, ulcer & amputation complications	24%
Specified heart arrhythmias	9%
CHF	20%
Cystic fibrosis/COPD/fibrosis of lung or other chronic lung disorders	15%

Many of the diagnoses associated with the above HCC categories are likely to require ongoing management, even when the patient is stable and doing well. When the patient is not well or experiences other illness, these HCC associated conditions, or how they are managed, is likely to be impactful and considered. If this is reflected in your documentation, it is appropriate to code these diagnoses on your claim when you provide care for the comorbid illness. Coding these conditions will help to close Security Health Plan member HCC coding gap rates.

Providers often request a list of common diagnoses associated with HCC coding. While a list is available, the request is usually rescinded when the provider learns that the current CMS Medicare Advantage (MA) risk adjustment model includes more than 9,000 ICD 10 CM diagnosis codes.

The five most prevalent HCC categories for Security Health Plan MA members, associated with incoming claims, are as follows:

1. Diabetes

HCC 17, 18 & 19 in a hierarchy

2. Vascular disease/ulcer/amputation complication –

HCC 106, 107, 108, 161 & 189 in a hierarchy

3. Specified heart arrhythmias

HCC 96

4. CHF

HCC 85

5. Cystic fibrosis/COPD/fibrosis of lung or other chronic lung disorders

HCC 110, 111 & 112 in a hierarchy

Here are lists of the most common diagnoses within these HCC categories:

1. Diabetes

- Diabetes mellitus type 2 without complication
- Diabetes mellitus type 2 with any of the following complications
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Chronic kidney disease
 - Nephropathy
 - Retinopathy
 - Nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema
 - Neuropathy, polyneuropathy or autonomic neuropathy
 - Foot or other skin ulcer
 - Circulatory complications
- Diabetic peripheral angiopathy without gangrene
- Diabetes mellitus type 1 without complication

2. Vascular disease, ulcer & amputation complications

- Peripheral vascular disease
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus with peripheral angiopathy without gangrene
- Atherosclerosis of the aorta
- Disorder of arteries and arterioles, unspecified
- Abdominal aortic aneurysm without rupture
- Aorta ectasia, thoracic
- Chronic pulmonary embolism
- Chronic deep vein thrombosis
- Atherosclerosis of native arteries with ulcer, claudication or rest pain
- Atherosclerosis of renal artery
- Non pressure chronic ulcer

- Varicose veins with ulcer
- Amputation, toe, foot or leg
- Phantom limb syndrome with pain

3. Specified heart arrhythmias

- Atrial fibrillation; paroxysmal, chronic, persistent or unspecified
- Atrial flutter; typical, atypical or unspecified
- Supraventricular tachycardia
- Sick sinus syndrome
- Ventricular tachycardia
- Atrioventricular block

4. CHF

- Heart failure; diastolic, systolic, combined diastolic & systolic, chronic, acute or unspecified
- Secondary pulmonary hypertension
- Cardiomyopathy, unspecified
- Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure
- Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure & chronic kidney disease

5. Cystic fibrosis/COPD/fibrosis of lung or other chronic lung disorders

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; with acute exacerbation, acute lower respiratory infection or unspecified
- Emphysema; centrilobular, panlobular, interstitial or unspecified
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Chronic bronchitis; mucopurulent, simple or unspecified
- Bronchiectasis
- Interstitial pulmonary disease

Additional information about HCC coding is available at
<https://www.securityhealth.org/providers/hcc>