

New for 2024

Updated

• Method for identifying advanced illness in exclusions

Clarified

 Laboratory claims cannot be used for exclusions related to palliative care, advanced illness and frailty



Definition

Percentage of members ages 18–85 who had a diagnosis of hypertension (HTN) and whose blood pressure (BP) was adequately controlled at <140/90 mmHg during the measurement year.

Plan(s) Affected	Quality Program(s) Affected	Collection and Reporting Method
Commercial	CMS Quality Rating System	Hybrid
 Exchange/Marketplace 	CMS Star Ratings	Claim/Encounter Data
Medicaid	NCQA Accreditation	Medical Record Documentation
Medicare	NCQA Health Plan Ratings	Pharmacy Data

Codes

The following codes can be used to close HEDIS numerator gaps in care; they are not intended to be a directive of your billing practice.

Systolic Blood Pressure Levels 130-139 mm Hg		
CPT®/CPT II	3075F	
Systolic Blood Pressure Level <130 mmHg		
CPT®/CPT II	3074F	
Systolic Blood Pressure Level >/=140 mmHg		
CPT®/CPT II	3077F	
Diastolic Blood Pressure Level 80-89 mmHg		
CPT®/CPT II	3079F	
Diastolic Blood Pressure Level <80 mmHg		
CPT®/CPT II	3078F	
Diastolic Blood Pressure Level >/=90 mmHg		
CPT®/CPT II	3080F	

^{*}Please continue to code using CPT II codes for a blood pressure reading including a diastolic >90 and systolic >140, as it is important for tracking and addressing quality of care and health outcomes.

HEDIS® is a registered trademark of the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.

UnitedHealthcare will make the final determination regarding reimbursement upon receipt of a claim. Submitting a claim with a code included in this document is not a guarantee of payment. Payment of covered services is contingent upon coverage within an individual member's benefit plan, your eligibility for payment, any claim processing requirements, and your participation agreement with UnitedHealthcare.



Required Exclusion(s)

Exclusion	Timeframe
 Members in hospice or using hospice services Members receiving palliative care Members who died Members with a diagnosis of pregnancy 	Any time during the measurement year
Members ages 81 and older as of December 31 of the measurement year who had at least 2 diagnoses of frailty on different dates of service	Frailty diagnoses must be in the measurement year on different dates of service
 Members 66-80 years of age as of December 31 of the measurement year with frailty and advanced illness. Members must meet both frailty and advanced illness criteria to qualify as an exclusion: 	Frailty diagnoses must be in the measurement year on different dates of service
 Frailty: At least 2 diagnoses of frailty on different dates of service during the measurement year. Do not include claims where the frailty diagnosis was from an independent lab (POS 81). 	Advanced illness diagnosis must be in the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year
- Advanced Illness: Indicated by one of the following:	
 At least 2 diagnoses of advanced illness on different dates of service during the measurement year or year prior. Do not include claims where the advanced illness diagnosis was from an independent lab (POS 81). 	
o Dispensed dementia medication Donepezil, Donepezil-memantine, galantamine, rivastigmine or memantine.	
Medicare members ages 66 and older as of Dec. 31 of the measurement year who are either: • Enrolled in an Institutional Special Needs Plan (I-SNP) • Living long term in an institution*	Any time during the measurement year on or before December 31 of the measurement year
 Dialysis End-stage renal disease (ESRD) Kidney transplant Nephrectomy 	On or before Dec. 31 of the measurement year

^{*} Supplemental and medical record data may not be used for the frailty, frailty with advanced illness or institutional living exclusions.





Important Notes

- BP reading must be on or after the second hypertension diagnosis and must be the latest performed within the measurement year.
- BP readings taken on the same day the member receives a common low-intensity or preventive procedure can be used. Examples include, but aren't limited to:
 - Eye exam with dilating agents
 - Injections (e.g., allergy, Depo-Provera®, insulin, lidocaine, steroid, testosterone toradol, or vitamin B-12)
 - Intrauterine device (IUD) insertion
 - Tuberculosis (TB) test
 - Vaccinations
 - Wart or mole removal

Test, Service or Procedure to Close Care Opportunity

BP reading taken during the measurement year via:

- Outpatient visits
- Telephone or telehealth visits
- Virtual check-ins or e-visits
- Non-acute inpatient visits

Member reported BP readings must be taken with a digital devise, in any of these visit settings and documented in member's medical record. Does not require documentation that it was taken with a digital device.

Ranges and threshold will not meet the intent of the measure. A specific BP result needs to be documented.

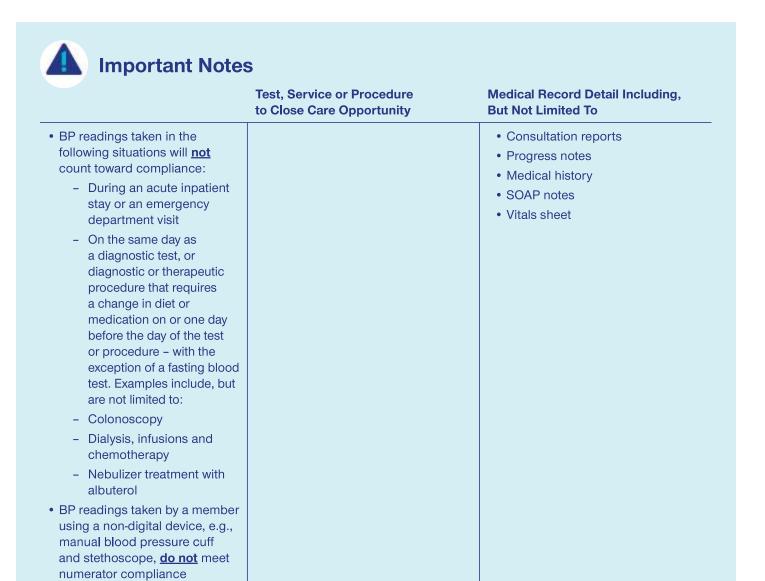
Documentation of 'average BP' will meet the intent of the measure.

If multiple BPs were taken on the same day, the lowest systolic and the lowest diastolic should represent the BP result for the date of service.

Medical Record Detail Including, But Not Limited To

- Consultation reports
- Progress notes
- Medical history
- SOAP notes
- · Vitals sheet
- · CPT II codes on claims







Tips and Best Practices to Help Close This Care Opportunity

- Please check your Patient Care Opportunity Report (PCOR) or Practice Assist often to see members with open care opportunities. If you have questions, your UnitedHealthcare representative can help.
- For additional resources on Blood Pressure rechecks, go to UHCprovider.com > Resource Library > Healthcare Professional Education and Training > Clinical Tools
- It is important to document patient reported vitals in the official medical record when conducting telehealth, telephone or online assessment visits. Please encourage patients to use a digital device to track and report their BP during every visit.
- Always list the date of service and BP reading together.
 - If BP is listed on the vital flow sheet, it must have a date of service.
- It's critical to follow up with a member for a BP check after their initial diagnosis. Schedule member's follow-up visit prior to discharging from clinic.
 - Members who have an elevated BP during an office visit in Aug., Sep. or Oct. should be brought back in for a follow-up visit before Dec. 31.
- Talk with members about what a lower goal BP reading is.
 - For example: 130/80 mmHg
- Remind members who are NPO for a fasting lab they should continue to take their anti-hypertensive medications with a sip of water on the morning of their appointment.
- If your office uses manual blood pressure cuffs, don't round up the BP reading.
 - For example: 138/89 mmHg rounded to 140/90 mmHg
- If a member's initial BP reading is elevated at the start
 of a visit, you can take multiple readings during the
 same visit and use the lowest diastolic and lowest
 systolic to document the overall reading. Retake the
 member's BP after they've had time to rest.

- For example: If a member's first BP reading was 160/80 mmHg and the second reading was 120/90 mmHg, use the 120 systolic of the second reading and the 80 diastolic of the first reading to show a BP result of 120/80 mmHg.
- Place a BP Recheck reminder at exam room to recheck blood pressure if initial blood pressure was 140/90 or higher.
- If a member is seeing a cardiologist for their hypertension, please encourage them to also have their records transferred to their primary care provider's office.
- If a member is new to your office, please get their medical record from their previous care provider to properly document the transfer of care.
- If your office submits CCDs to UnitedHealthcare via our clinical data exchange program, please ensure the CCD function within your EMR system is set up to send CPT II Codes in the extract.
- The use of CPT® Category II codes helps
 UnitedHealthcare identify clinical outcomes such as systolic and diastolic BP readings. It can also reduce the need for some chart review.
- BP readings can be accepted as supplemental data, reducing the need for some chart review. Please contact your UnitedHealthcare representative to discuss clinical data exchange opportunities.
- Sharing member demographic data is critical to understanding the cultural, linguistic and social needs of those we serve and decreasing health inequities across the care continuum. This data can include, but is not limited to, race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, gender identity, pronouns, sex assigned at birth and disability status.
 - As part of UnitedHealthcare's clinical structured data exchange program, we encourage you to include this demographic data with any structured data file or CCD. Your information is confidential. UnitedHealthcare will keep personally identifiable information confidential and won't disclose any information without your written consent.