

RESULTING E&M CODE – INPATIENT

Patient Name: _____ Date of Service: _____ E&M Code: 99 ____

A). Identify each problem or treatment option mentioned in the record. Enter the number in each of the categories in Column A in the table below. Do not categorize the problem(s) if the encounter is dominated by counseling/coordinates of care and duration of time is not specified. In that case, enter 3 in the total box.

Number of Diagnoses or Treatment Options			
	A	X	B = C
Problem(s) Status	Number		Points Result
Self-limited or minor (stable, improving or worsening)	Max = 2		1
Established problem (to examiner); stable, improved			1
Established problem (to examiner), worsening			2
New problem (to examiner), no additional workup planned	Max = 1		3
New problem (to examiner), additional workup planned			4
Multiply the number in columns A & B and put the result in column C. Enter a total for column C. Enter appropriate level in row A of "Final Result for Medical Decision Making".			TOTAL

B). Use the risk table below as a guide to assign risk factors. The table does not contain all specific instances of medical care; it is intended to be used as a guide. Circle the most appropriate factor(s) in each category. The overall measure of risk is the highest level circled in any category. Enter the level of risk identified in Final Result Medical Decision Making.

Level of Risk	Presenting problem(s)	Diagnostic procedure(s) ordered	Management options selected
Minimal	* One self-limited or minor problem, e.g., cold, insect bit, tinea corporis	* Laboratory test requiring venipuncture * Ultrasound, e.g., echo * Chest X-rays * Urinalysis * KOH Prep * EKG/EEG	* Rest * Gargles * Elastic bandages * Superficial dressings
Low	* Two or more self-limited or minor problems * One stable chronic illness, e.g., well controlled hypertension or non-insulin dependent diabetes, cataract, BPH * Acute uncomplicated illness or injury, e.g., cystitis, allergic rhinitis, simple sprain	* Physiologic tests not under stress, e.g., pulmonary function tests * Non-cardiovascular imaging studies with contrast, e.g., barium enema * Superficial needle biopsies * Clinical laboratory tests requiring arterial puncture * Skin biopsies	* Over-the-counter drugs * Minor surgery with no identified risk factors * Physical therapy * Occupational therapy * IV fluids without additives
Moderate	* One or more chronic illnesses with mild exacerbation, progression, or side effects of treatment * Two or more stable chronic illnesses * Undiagnosed new problem with uncertain prognosis, e.g., lump in breast * Acute illness with systemic symptoms, e.g., pyelonephritis, pneumonitis, colitis * Acute complicated injury, e.g., head injury with brief loss of consciousness.	* Physiologic tests under stress, e.g., cardiac stress test, fetal contraction stress test * Diagnostic endoscopies with no identified risk factors * Deep needle or incisional biopsy * Cardiovascular imaging studies with contrast and no identified risk factors, e.g., arteriogram cardiac cath * Obtain fluid from body cavity, e.g., lumbar puncture, thoracentesis, culdocentesis	* Minor surgery with identified risk factors * Elective major surgery (open, percutaneous or endoscopic) with no identified risk factors * Prescription drug management * Therapeutic nuclear medicine * IV fluids with additives * Closed treatment of fracture without manipulation
High	* One or more chronic illnesses w/ severe exacerbation, progression or side effects of treatment * Acute or chronic illnesses or injuries that may pose a threat to life or bodily function, e.g., multiple trauma, acute MI, pulmonary embolus, severe respiratory distress, progressive severe rheumatoid arthritis, psychiatric illness w/ potential threat to self or others, peritonitis, acute renal failure * An abrupt change in neurological status, e.g., seizure, TIA, weakness or sensory loss	* Cardiovascular imaging studies with contrast with identified risk factors * Cardiac electrophysiological tests * Diagnostic endoscopies with identified risk factors * Discography	* Elective major surgery (open, percutaneous, or endoscopic with identified risk factors) * Emergency major surgery (open, percutaneous or endoscopic) * Parenteral controlled substances * Drug therapy requiring intensive monitoring for toxicity * Decision not to resuscitate or to de-escalate care because of poor prognosis

C). For each category of reviewed data identified, circle the number in the points column. Total the points.

Amount and/or Complexity of Data Reviewed	
Reviewed Data	Points
Review and/or order of clinical lab test	1
Review and/or order of tests in the radiology section of CPT	1
Review and/or order of tests in the medicine section of CPT	1
Discussion of test results with performing physician	1
Decision to obtain old records and/or obtain history from someone other than patient	1
Review and summarization of old records and/or obtaining history from someone other than patient and/or discussion of case with another health care provider	2
Independent visualization of image, tracing or specimen itself (not simply review of report)	2
Bring total to row C in Final Result for Medical Decision Making (table below)	
TOTAL	

D). Draw a line down any column with 2 or 3 circles to identify the type of decision-making in that column. Otherwise, draw a line down the column with the 2nd circle from the left. After completing this table, which classifies complexity, circle the type of decision making within the appropriate grid in Section 5, Level of Service.

Final Result for Complexity of Medical Decision Making				
A	Number of Diagnosis or treatment options	≤ 1 = Minimal	2 = Limited	3 = Multiple
B	Highest Risk	Minimal	Low	Moderate
C	Amount and complexity of data	< 1 = Minimal or Low	2 = Limited	3 = Multiple
TYPE OF DECISION MAKING		STRAIGHT-FORWARD	LOW COMPLEX	MODERATE COMPLEX
				> 4 = Extensive
				High
				> 4 = Extensive
				HIGH COMPLEX

Section 5. Level of service - INPATIENT

	Initial Hospital/Observation			Subsequent Inpatient/Follow-up Consult		
	Requires 3 components within the shaded area			Requires 2 components within the shaded area		
History	D or C	C	C	PF interval	EPF interval	D interval
Examination	D or C	C	C	PF	EPF	D
Complexity of medical decision making	SF/L	M	H	SF/L	M	H
Average Time (minutes) <small>(Observation care has no average time)</small>	30 Init hosp (99221) Observ care (99218)	50 Init hosp (99222) Observ care (99219)	70 Init hosp (99223) Observ care (99220)	15 Subsequent (99231)	25 Subsequent (99232)	35 Subsequent (99233)
Level	I	II	III	I	II	III

PF = Problem focused EPF = Expanded problem focused D = Detailed C = Comprehensive SF = Straightforward L = Low M = Moderate H = High