Optimizing SDOH Coding



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USING CODES TO OPTMIZE SDOH PROCESSES



Why use codes? Interoperability!

Unless SDOH data are captured in a consistent, structured way using standardized terminology, they cannot be easily transmitted.

Standardization is essential to ensuring that information collected from an individual in one setting is meaningful when shared with another entity and in another setting.

> Payors, community agencies, hospitals, other health care providers, etc.

What codes do I use? When do I use them?



CODE CATEGORIES TO KNOW



ICD-10 CM	LOINC	SNOMED CT	HCPCS	'Dummy' Codes
 Standardized method for capturing diseases, illnesses, injuries and health conditions Also referred to as 'diagnosis codes' For SDOH, fall within code categories Z55-Z65 (sometimes referred to as 'Z codes') 	LOINC is a common language (a set of identifiers, names, and codes) for identifying health measurements, observations, and documents	Standardized way to represent clinical phrases captured by the clinician	 Standardized coding system describing services, drugs, items and supplies provided or rendered to a patient HCPCS is divided into two subsystems, one of which is CPT codes (also referred to as 'procedure codes') 	 Codes that are created on an individual basis for the purpose of aiding in tracking and monitoring. Can be useful on an individual level but not useful for interoperability.



MAPPING CODES TO SDOH DATA







1	PRAPARE® Response	ICD-10 CM	LOINC	SNOMED CT
	Categories	Z Codes	v.2.71	v.US 3-1-2022
	"Yellow highlight = alignment	v.10-1-21		
	with UDS			

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PRAPARE® Question

TRANSPORTATION	SPORTATION (SPORTATION)						
Rationale:	ansportation plays a vital role in an individual's life and a critical role in one's ability to sustain a healthy livelihood by determining one's ability to get to and from work, accessing healthy food options, and visiting healthoare providers (Transportation Research Board & 10M, 2005).						
Alignment:	eveloped by stakeholders and experts; related to enabling servicesCrosswalk for UDS Appendix D: Health Center Health Information Technology: Lack of Transportation/Access to Public Transportation = Yes' responses on Transportation Question						
Minimum Update Frequency:	oy: At every visit						
Has lack of transportation kept		Question ID:					
you from medical appointments,		93030-5					
meetings, work, or from getting	Yes, it has kept me from medical app Z75.3 Unavailability and inaccessibility of health-care facilities	LA30133-5	713458007 Lack of access to transportation (finding)				
things needed for daily living?			160695008 Transport too expensive				
Check all that apply.			160696009 Transport distance too great				
			266934004 Transport problems (finding)				
	Yes, it has kept me from non-medica Z75.4 Unavailability and inaccessibility of other helping agencies	LA30134-3	419024006 Transport unavailable				
			307109002 No car				
			424629004 Transportation barrier impedes ability to use community resources				
	No	LA32-8					
		0; LA6132-0 (Able to independently drive a regular or adapted oar,	OR uses a regular or handicap-accessible public bus)				
		1; LA6141-1 (Able to ride in car only when driven by another person (DR able to use bus/handicap van only when assisted/accompanied by another person)				
	I choose not to answer this question	LA30122-8					



Helpful Resource: PRAPARE® Data Documentation and Codification File



Question not administered Skipped question

WHAT IS THE GRAVITY PROJECT?



The Gravity Project seeks to identify data elements and associated value sets to represent SDOH information documented in electronic health records (EHRs) across four clinical activities:

- ✓ Screening
- ✓ Diagnosis
- ✓ Goal setting
- ✓ Intervention activities

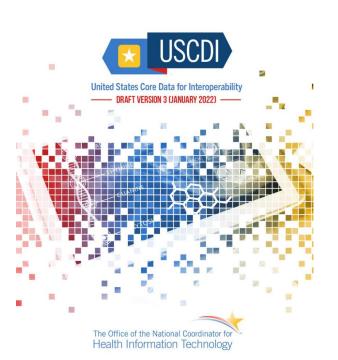
The Gravity Project will develop a consensus-based set of recommendations on how best to capture and group these data elements for interoperable electronic exchange and aggregation and collaborate with coding and terminology organizations to address coding gaps identified and apply for new codes (e.g., CPT codes for interventions).



Consensus-driven standards on social determinants of health



WHAT IS THE GRAVITY PROJECT?



Draft USCDI v3 Summary of Data Classes and Data Elements





US Core Data for Interoperability (USCDI) version 2 and onwards

- Supported by the 21st Century Cures Act which also requires specialty content to be certified
- USCDI creates a framework for annual updates to expand the data classes

USCDI establishes a minimum set of data classes that are required to be interoperable nationwide

WHAT IS THE GRAVITY PROJECT?



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Value Set Members				
Expanded Code List				G
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Code	Descriptor	Code System 🕏	Version	Code System OID
	× ×	: x	: ×	:x
1 <u>56</u>	Health behavior assessment, or re-assessment (ie, health-focused clinical interview, behavioral observations, clinical decision making)	СРТ	2021	2.16.840.1.113883.6.12
<u>976 -</u>	Medical nutrition therapy; group (2 or more individual(s)), each 30 minutes	CPT	2021	2.16.840.1.113883.6.12
97803	Medical nutrition therapy; re-assessment and intervention, individual, face-to-face with the patient, each 15 minutes	СРТ	2021	2.16.840.1.113883.6.12
97802	Medical nutrition therapy; initial assessment and intervention, individual, face-to-face with the patient, each 15 minutes	СРТ	2021	2.16.840.1.113883.6.12
96161	Administration of caregiver-focused health risk assessment instrument (eg, depression inventory) for the benefit of the patient, with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument	СРТ	2021	2.16.840.1.113883.6.12
96160	Administration of patient-focused health risk assessment instrument (eg, health hazard appraisal) with scoring and documentation, per standardized instrument	СРТ	2021	2.16.840.1.113883.6.12
<u>S5170</u>	Home delivered meals, including preparation; per meal	HCPCS Level II	2022	2.16.840.1.113883.6.285
<u>\$9470</u>	Nutritional counseling, dietitian visit	HCPCS Level II	2022	2.16.840.1.113883.6.285

32911000	Homeless (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
Z59.00	Homelessness unspecified	ICD10CM	2022	2.16.840.1.113883.6.90
1156191002	Housing instability (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
1156195006	Housing instability due to being behind on payments for place of residence (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
1156193004	Housing instability due to frequent change in place of residence (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
1156192009	Housing instability due to imminent risk of homelessness (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
1156196007	Housing instability due to threat of eviction (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
<u>1156194005</u>	Housing instability following recent homelessness (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96
<u>Z59.819</u>	Housing instability, housed unspecified	ICD10CM	2022	2.16.840.1.113883.6.90
<u>Z59.812</u>	Housing instability, housed, homelessness in past 12 months	ICD10CM	2022	2.16.840.1.113883.6.90
Z59.811	Housing instability, housed, with risk of homelessness	ICD10CM	2022	2.16.840.1.113883.6.90
105531004	Housing unsatisfactory (finding)	SNOMEDCT	2021-09	2.16.840.1.113883.6.96



WHAT DOES THE GRAVITY PROJECT MEAN FOR MY HEALTH CENTER?



The Gravity Project team expects for a standardized code set (including CPT codes for SDOH interventions) to be shared with health centers nationally toward the end of 2023.

> The team is also working with EHR vendors to aid in the implementation of the code set.

In the meantime, health centers can incorporate SDOH ICD-10 codes, LOINC Codes, and SNOMED Codes into workflows and prepare SDOH intervention documentation for new CPT codes to be available.



Consensus-driven standards on social determinants of health



