NeueHealth™

Provider Documentation: Chronic Kidney Disease
Documentation Tips & Best Practices

Did you know that documenting the severity of chronic kidney disease is essential to complete and accurate coding?

Key elements to document are:

- Specific chronic kidney disease stage (i.e., stage 1–5 or end-stage renal disease)

- Underlying cause of CKD whenever possible (e.g., as diabetes, hypertension, etc.)

- Any additional or secondary conditions, and any causal relationship that exists between them

- Any dependence on dialysis, transplant status, and related complications

Stages of CKD

Stage	Description	eGFR
Stage 1*	Normal kidney function	> 90
Stage 2*	**Mild** loss of kidney function	60–89
Stage 3a	**Mild to moderate** loss of kidney function	45–59
Stage 3b	**Moderate to severe** loss of kidney function	30–44
Stage 4	**Severe** loss of kidney function	15–29
Stage 5	Kidney failure	< 15
End-stage renal disease	Requires **dialysis** or **transplant**	< 15

*Patients with stage 1 or 2 CKD (based on results of GFR) require additional evidence of kidney damage (protein in the urine for 3 months or more, ultrasound or biopsy evidence of kidney disease) before a diagnosis of CKD can be made.

Utilize MEAT (Monitor, Evaluate, Assess, Treat) to specifically address patient conditions:

Monitor	Evaluate	Assess	Treat
Signs Symptoms Disease progression Disease regression	Test results Medication effectiveness Response to treatment Physical exam findings	Test ordered Counseling Record review Discussion	Medication Therapies Referral Other modalities
MEAT Examples: Chronic Kidney Disease			
Chronic kidney disease, stage 2 – Controlled, GFR stable at 65. Continue to monitor.	Hypertensive chronic kidney disease, stage 3b – Edema in both legs. Blood pressure controlled on Lotensin.	Type 2 DM with diabetic CKD, stage 3a – Discussed the importance of adhering to healthy diet and good blood sugar control.	Chronic kidney disease, stage 4 – Following up with nephrologist, Dr. X.

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