



Morbid Obesity and BMI (Body Mass Index) Documentation and Coding

Every year, morbid obesity is one of the top open HCC conditions left at the end of the year. Morbid obesity and a high BMI are a risk factor for many other HCC conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, heart failure, stroke and more. Utilizing a BMI stamp in the vitals portion of the patient chart is not enough documentation to support a high BMI or obesity. Providers should be as descriptive as possible in their documentation. Document any symptoms and treatment plan (nutritionist, patient education around diet/ exercise) related to obesity, morbid obesity, or overweight. Document the patient's height, weight, and BMI - coders cannot calculate BMI from height or weight as BMI is up to the providers discretion. Coders cannot code overweight, obesity, or morbid obesity based off a high BMI- this specification needs to be made by the medical provider and documented in the patient chart to be supported and coded.

E66.0	Obesity due to excess calories
E66.01	Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories
E66.09	Other obesity due to excess calories
E66.1	Drug induced obesity
E66.2	Morbid severe obesity with alveolar hypoventilation
E66.3	Overweight
E66.8	Other obesity
E66.9	Obesity, unspecified
Z68.2	BMI 20-29, adult
Z68.3	BMI 30-39, adult
Z68.4	BMI 40+, adult