

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) documentation

To capture the full disease burden of a patient's depressive disorders, follow the documentation guidelines below, as applicable.

Do document:	Do document:
Current symptoms	Related conditions (linked) with current episode or state
 Examples of symptoms include: Fatigue Energy loss Feelings of worthlessness Excessive guilt Unexplained weight loss. 	 Bipolar disorder I or II and indicating mixed, manic or depressed. Bipolar disorder with moderate depression. Bipolar I disorder with mania as current episode. Anxiety and depression should be coded separately but may be linked in etiology. Include anxiety specificity. (Generalized, panic, phobic, reaction, etc.)
Do document: Severity, occurrence, remission status and presence of psychotic features	PHQ-9 chart: Use this chart to document severity
 Partial or full remission status, even if pt on medication or therapy currently Ex. Major depressive disorder, recurrent, severe without psychotic features Ex. Major depressive disorder, single episode, moderate Occurrence is specified as single episode or recurrent If occurrence is not documented, the code defaults to a single episode 	PHQ scoreSeverity5 - 9Mild10 - 14Moderate15 - 19Moderately severe≥ 20Severe*PHQ-9 score ≥ 10: Likely major depression
Do document:	Don't:
Status and treatment plan	
 Include MEAT (monitored, evaluated, assessed/addressed, treating) in your documentation. Link medications with the appropriate diagnosis. (<i>Patient is prescribed albuterol for asthma.</i>) "Major depressive disorder, recurrent, in full remission; responding well to psychotherapy and treatment plan." Referrals to behavioral health specialists. 	 Code unspecified depression. Only use if no further specificity can be made via assessment or chart review. Code depression separately when reporting bipolar disorder. Only code bipolar.

*The CMS-HCC Model also incorporates additional relative factors for disease interactions. Certain combinations of diseases have been determined to increase the cost of care. For example, a patient with substance use disorder and psychiatric disorder has higher expected costs than a patient that has only substance use disorder, or a patient only has a psychiatric disorder. Disease interactions result in higher risk scores when the disease pairs are present. The model includes disease-disease interactions as well as disability-disease interactions.



References:

- 1. Sheri Poe Bernard Ccs-P. CDEO CPC CRC. Risk Adjustment Documentation & Coding, 2nd Edition. American Medical Association Press, pp.118-121.
- 2. Prescott, L., Manz, J., Reiter, A. (2023). 2023 ACDIS Outpatient Pocket Guide The essential CDI Resource for Outpatient Professionals (pp. 279-285). HCPro, a Simplify Compliance Brand.
- 3. Buelt, A. (2023, March). Management of Major Depression: Guidelines From the VA/DoD. American Academy of Professional Coders. <u>https://www.aafp.org/pubs/afp/issues/2023/0300/practice-guidelines-depression.html</u>
- 4. Williams, J. (2022, February 23). Screening for Depression in Adults. *Up To Date*. <u>https://www.uptodate.com/contents/screening-for-depression-in-adults</u>