History					Physical Examination Medical Decision Making						
HPI:		ENMT		PFSH:		Organ Systems:	Dx/	Mgmt Options:	Dat	a (Ordered/Reviewed):	
Location		Cardio		Past Medical		Constitutional		Self Lim/Minor (max		Clinical Lab Tests: 1	Risk of Complications,
Duration		Resp		Meds.		Eyes		2): 1		X-rays: 1	Morbidity, Mortality
Timing		GI		Allergies		ENMT		Estab Prob Stable: 1		Medical Tests: 1	(*Refer to Risk Table on
Severity		GU		Surg. / Hosp.		Cardiovascular		Estab Prob Worse: 2		Discuss test results	Back of Card)
Quality		Musc/Skl		Diet/Exercise		Respiratory		New Prob, no planned	w/ p	performing physician: 1	
Mod. Factors		Integ		Illness/Injury		Gastrointestinal		W/U (max 1); 3		Decision to obtain old	
Assoc.		Neuro		Immunizations		Genitourinary		New Prob with W/U		records &/or history	
Signs/Sym		Psych				Musculoskeletal		planned: 4		from someone else: 1	
Context		Endo		Past Family		Integumentary				Review &	
		Hem/Lym		Health / Cause of		Neurologic				summarizing old	
ROS:		Allergy/Imm		death		Psychiatric				records &/or obtaining	
Const		All others (-)		Diseases related		Hematologic /				history from someone	
Eyes				to illness		Lymphatic /				else: 2	
						Immunologic				Dr's visualization of	
				Past Social						test/study: 2	
				Marital							
				Employment							
				Education							
				Hobbies							
				Alcoh/Tob/Drug							
				Sexual Hx.							

	HISTORY		PHYSICAL EXAM	LEVEL	MEDICAL DECISION MAKING			
HPI	ROS	PM/F/S	(organ systems)		Dx/Mgmt options	Data	Level of Risk	
1-3	-	-	1	99281	1	0-1	Minimal	
1-3	1	-	2-4	99282	2	2	Low	
1-3	1	-	2-4	99283	3	3	Moderate	
4 or more	2-9	1 of 3	5-7	99284	3	3	Moderate	
4 or more	10 or more	2 of 3	8 or more	99285	4 or more	4 or more	High	
You must docume	ent ALL of the elements re	equired for the level o	f coding you selected		Middle of the 3 categories determines your level of coding			

CRITICAL CARE: 1. MUST DOCUMENT TIME.

2. If any procedures were done at the time, the statement should read "Critical care time was _____ minutes, in addition to the procedures that were performed".

3. Must document "medical necessity".

TEACHING PHYSICAIN GUIDELINES: When performed with a resident, the code level is determined by a combination of the resident's and teaching physician's (TP) notes. The TP must see the patient, perform critical portions of the service, and agree with the resident's note or revise it.

EXAMPLE: "I saw and evaluated the patient. Reviewed resident's note. Agree with plan as written." OR "I saw and evaluated the patient. Agree with resident's note but"

* BASED ON HIGHEST "ONE" ELEMENT OF ENTIRE TABLE

Level of Risk	Presenting Problem	Diagnostic Procedure Ordered	Management Options Selected
Minimal	One self-limited or minor problem, e.g., cold, insect bite, tinea corporis	 Laboratory tests requiring venipuncture Chest x-rays ECG/EEG Urinalysis Ultrasound, e.g., echocardiography KOH prep 	 Rest Gargles Elastic bandages Superficial dressings
Low	 Two or more self-limited or minor problems One stable chronic illness, e.g., well-controlled HTN or NIDDM, cataract, BPH Acute uncomplicated illness or injury, e.g., cystitis, allergic rhinitis, simple sprain 	 Physiologic tests not under stress, e.g., pulmonary function tests Noncardiovascular 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 catheterization 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 or dislocation without manipulation
High	 One or more chronic illnesses with 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 with potential threat to self or others, peritonitis, acute renal failure An abrupt change in neurologic 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