Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients With Diabetes (KED)

Clinical practice guidelines from the American Diabetes Association and the National Kidney Foundation recommend screening patients with diabetes for kidney disease every year using an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and a urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (uACR). The National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA) also requires both tests to be completed during the measurement year (either on the same or different dates of service) to satisfy the KED measure. Utilize these two tests to achieve a holistic view of diabetic patient kidney health to prevent or manage chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Please note that the information offered in this flyer is based on Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) technical specifications. It is not meant to replace your clinical judgment.

Measure description

The percentage of patients 18–85 years old with diabetes (type 1 or type 2) who received a kidney health evaluation—defined by an eGFR and a uACR—during the measurement year.

Who is included in the KED measure?

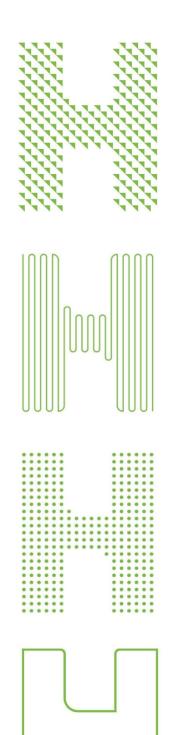
Patients 18–85 years old with diabetes (type 1 or type 2)

To be identified as diabetic, a patient must have one of the following during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year:

- At least two diagnoses of diabetes on different dates of service or
- A dispensed insulin or hypoglycemics/antihyperglycemic and at least one diagnosis of diabetes

Exclusions

- Patients with evidence of end-stage renal disease or dialysis anytime during the patient's history on or prior to Dec. 31 of the measurement year
- Patients in hospice, using hospice services or receiving palliative care
- Patients who died anytime during the measurement year
- Patients 66 years old and older who live long-term in an institutional setting or are enrolled in an Institutional Special Needs Plan (I-SNP)
- Patients 66–80 years old who have both frailty and advanced illness
- Patients 81 years old and older with frailty only





Frailty and advanced illness can be diagnosed in the following ways:

- Frailty can be diagnosed via a real-time, interactive audio/video telehealth visit.
- Advanced illness can be diagnosed via telehealth visits including audio-only and online assessments and includes any patients diagnosed with dementia.

Find more information about advanced illness and frailty:

https://docushare-web.apps.external.pioneer.humana.com/Marketing/docushare-app?file=3551470

Addressing the measure

Patients should have a kidney health evaluation in the measurement year. A kidney health evaluation consists of both an eGFR and a uACR during the measurement year on the same or different dates of service.

Please note this is a two-part measure and requires **both** the blood and urine assessments to address the measure.

- An eGFR meets the blood assessment requirement.
- To meet the urine assessment requirement the patient can either receive a uACR or get both a quantitative urine albumin test and a urine creatinine test with service dates four days apart or fewer.

Service needed for measure compliance: kidney health evaluation in the measurement year

Blood test	AND	Urine test (must include both quantitative albumin and urine creatinine)				
Estimated glomerular		Option 1		Option 2		
filtration rate lab test		Urine albumin-		Quantitative urine	Urine creatinine lab	
(eGFR)		creatinine ratio (uACR)		albumin lab test	test	
Current Procedural		Logical Observation		CPT code	CPT code	
Terminology (CPT®)		Identifiers Names and		82043**	82570	
80047, 80048, 80050*,		Codes (LOINC®)		If submitting two urine tests:		
80053, 80069, 82565		13705-9, 14958-3,		One must be quantitative urine albumin		
		14959-1, 30000-4,		lab test		
		32294-1, 44292-1,		The other must be urine creatinine lab test		
		59159-4, 76401-9,				
		77253-3, 77254-1, 89998-9, 9318-7		The two test dates must be within the		
				measurement year and		
			the test dates must be within four days			
				of each other		

^{* 80050} is a general health panel; providers must share the components of the panel for Humana to pay.

CPT codes provided in this document are limited to those that will address care opportunities for the measures included. For a full description of CPT codes, please refer to the American Medical Association CPT Professional Edition Book or coding platform.

The coding information in this document is subject to changing requirements and should not be relied on as official coding or legal advice. All coding should be considered on a case-by-case basis and supported by medical necessity and appropriate documentation in the medical record.



^{**} CPT 82043 replaced CPT 82044 which was removed from the value set and will not satisfy the quantitative urine albumin lab test.

Measure best practices

- Utilize appropriate coding for both the blood and urine components of the measure to reflect care provided.
- Order **both the blood and urine lab components** to follow the National Diabetes Association and National Kidney Foundation's clinical guidelines.
- Educate patients on how diabetes can affect the kidneys, recommend strategies to prevent kidney
 damage (including controlling blood pressure and blood sugar) and provide diabetes education materials
 and support resources, if available.
- Remind patients to take medication as prescribed; if the patient has CKD, avoid nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as ibuprofen and naproxen.
- Coordinate diabetic care as needed with specialists, such as endocrinologists, nephrologists, cardiologists and ophthalmologists.

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