**Diabetes Care: Nephropathy Monitoring**

**Who:** All patients aged 18–75 years with a diagnosis of type 1 or type 2 diabetes during the measurement year.

**Why:** Ensure that all patients with a diagnosis of diabetes receive appropriate care. People with diabetes are at increased risk of serious health complications including vision loss, heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, amputation of toes, feet or legs, and premature death.

**What:** Percentage of patients with who had a nephropathy screening test or evidence of nephropathy during the measurement period.

**How:** A urine test for albumin or protein, or evidence of ACE inhibitor/ARB therapy, visit with a nephrologist, ESRD, dialysis, renal failure, or renal transplant

Some ideas to improve nephropathy screenings include:
- Diabetes population management/registry
- Chart scrubbing
- Create health maintenance alerts
- Inreach and outreach to diabetics

**Exclusions:** Patients in hospice or using hospice services are excluded. Patients who had a diagnosis of gestational diabetes or steroid-induced diabetes during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year are excluded. Members aged 66 or older who are living long-term in an institutional or enrolled in an I-SNP, and patients 66 years of age and older with frailty and advanced illness.

**Coding:** HCPC/CPT: 81000 – 81003, 81005, 82042, 82043, 82044, 84156, 50300, 50320, 50340, 50360, 50365, 50370, 50380, 36147, 36800, 36810, 36815, 36818-36821, 36831—36833, 90935, 90937, 90940, 90945, 90947, 90951-90970, 90989, 90993, 90997, 90999, 99512, S2065, S9339, G0257

CPT-CAT-II: 3060F, 3061F, 3062F, 3066F, 4010F, OR diagnosis codes for nephropathy treatment, ESRD, or kidney transplant
Diabetes Care: Nephropathy Monitoring FAQs

Q: How do I identify the population of patients with diabetes?

A: If your office uses OCHIN, check with your site specialist for reports or member lists. If your office uses another EHR system check with your data specialists.