





Important information for our Next providers.

August 19, 2025

Exchange Risk Adjustment Overview and Documentation Guidance

What is Risk Adjustment?

Risk adjustment is a method used by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to account for the overall health and expected medical costs of each individual enrolled in an Exchange plan. CMS uses a disease model to determine a risk "score" for each member. The model takes individual diagnosis codes and combines them into broader diagnosis groups, which are then refined into Hierarchical Condition Categories (HCCs). HCCs, together with demographic factors such as age and gender, are used to predict consumers' total care costs. That means providers must report consumers diagnosis information every year. The best time to do this is during the consumer's annual physical. During this examination, each diagnosis should be evaluated and documented.

MEAT	TAMPER	SOAP
 Monitor – signs, symptoms, disease progression/regression Evaluate – test results, medication effectiveness, response to treatment Assess – ordering tests, discussion, review of records, counseling, refer to another provider Treat – medications, therapies, other modalities 	 Treat – medications, therapies, other modalities Assess – ordering tests, discussion, review of records, counseling Monitor – signs, symptoms, disease progression/regression Plan – what is being done about the patient's condition Evaluate – test results, medication effectiveness, response to treatment Refer – sending the patient to another provider for treatment of the condition 	 Subjective - experiences, personal views or feelings of a patient Objective - vital signs, physical exam findings, laboratory data, imaging results, other diagnostic data Assessment - combination of "subjective" and "objective" evidence to arrive at a diagnosis Plan - details the need for additional testing, consultation and any steps being taken to treat the patient.

(At least one element of MEAT/TAMPER/SOAP must be documented for each coded condition to qualify for HCCs)

Guidance for the most commonly missed or incorrectly coded conditions:

Cancer/Malignant Neoplasm Disease – Active/Current vs. Personal History	 Active/Current Malignant Neoplasm - Assign the correct active neoplasm code for the primary malignancy until treatment is completed Personal History Of - When a primary malignancy has been excised or eradicated and there is no further treatment of the malignancy directed to that site, and there is no evidence of any existing primary malignancy, a code from Category Z85
Congenital malformations, deformities and chromosomal abnormalities	 Assign an appropriate code(s) from categories Q00-Q99, Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities when a malformation/deformation or chromosomal abnormality is documented anywhere within the note Codes from Chapter 17 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99) of the ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting may be used throughout the life of the patient.
Diabetes Mellitus: E08–E13 – Report any DM manifestations, including Status Codes	 Diabetic neurological complications (neuropathy) Other manifestations of diabetes mellitus (renal, ophthalmologic, oral, etc.) Diabetic circulatory complications (Skin ulcers, gangrene, PVD) Type 2 diabetic ketoacidosis Ostomies/Artificial Openings – Colostomy, Gastrostomy, Ileostomy, etc. Amputation status – Lower Extremities (AKA, BKA, Feet/Toes) Long Term Insulin Use - Complications due to insulin pump malfunction

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Disorders of	F10-F09 Mental disorders due to known physiological conditions
psychological	F10-F19 Mental and Behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use
development: F01-F69	F20-F29 Schizophrenia, schizotypal, delusional, and other non-mood psychotic disorders
·	• F30-F39 Mood (affective) disorders (Bipolar, MDD, Manic Episode, etc.)
	F40-F48 Anxiety, dissociative, stress-related, somatoform and other nonpsychotic mental disorders
	F50-F59 Behavior syndromes associated with psychological disturbances and physical factors
	F60-F69 Disorders of adult personality and behavior
CVA, TIA, MI and Other	• CVA Initial Care - A CVA is an emergent event that requires treatment in an acute care setting. To report
Acute Vascular Conditions	CVA, refer to code category: I63.xx Cerebral infarction *4th and 5th digits identify location and cause
Active/Current in an	• Acute MI – A new myocardial infarction is considered acute from onset up to 4 weeks old. Acute
acute care setting vs.	myocardial infarction (AMI) may be reported in the acute care setting, following transfer to another
Personal History and	acute setting, and in the post-acute setting
Subsequent Care	Subsequent Care and Personal History - Once a patient has completed initial treatment and is
	discharged from the acute care setting, report as personal history of and any sequelae residual effects

Questions:

Thank you for your participation in our network and your continued commitment to the care of our members. If you have questions about this communication, please contact your Provider Account Executive or the Provider Services Department for your state.

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