



Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a predictor of high medical utilization and a diagnosis of chronic bronchitis or emphysema will contribute to an individual's risk score through the HCC model for risk-adjusted payments.

Coding and documentation guidance

In ICD-10-CM, COPD conditions fall under one code category, J44 (HCC 111), which includes specific respiratory conditions:

- J44.0 COPD with acute lower respiratory infection.
 - Document the type of infection.
- J44.1 COPD with (acute) exacerbation.
- J44.9 COPD unspecified.
 - Includes chronic obstructive asthma and chronic obstructive bronchitis.
 - If applicable, code the type of asthma (J45.0-).
- Include information to identify tobacco smoke exposure or tobacco use or dependence.
- Other respiratory diagnoses that map to HCC 111:

Code	Description
J41.0	Simple chronic bronchitis
J41.1	Mucopurulent chronic bronchitis
J41.8	Mixed simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis
J42	Unspecified chronic bronchitis
J43.0	Unilateral pulmonary emphysema (MacLeod's syndrome)
J43.1	Panlobular emphysema
J43.2	Centrilobular emphysema
J43.8	Other emphysema
J43.9	Emphysema, unspecified
J98.2	Interstitial emphysema
J98.3	Compensatory emphysema

Additional coding guidance

- In ICD-10 if patient has COPD with acute exacerbation and acute bronchitis — three codes would be required:
 1. COPD with acute exacerbation (J44.1).
 2. COPD with acute bronchitis (J44.0).
 3. Acute bronchitis (J20.9).
- Co-existing asthma and COPD require a code for each diagnosis as well.