



Obesity/body mass index (BMI)

ICD-10-CM

Clinical overview

Disclaimer

This document is intended for physicians and office staff. The information here is not intended to serve as official coding or legal advice.

All coding should be considered on a case-by-case basis and should be supported by medical necessity and the appropriate documentation in the medical record.

Definitions and background

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** Overweight and obesity are labels for ranges of weight that are greater than what is generally considered healthy for a given height. The terms also identify ranges of weight that have been shown to increase the likelihood of certain diseases and other health problems.
- **MedlinePlus** (a service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health, or NIH): "Obesity means having too much body fat. It is different from being overweight, which means weighing too much. The weight may come from muscle, bone, fat and/or body water. Both terms mean that a person's weight is greater than what's considered healthy for his or her height."
- **The NIH** definition of morbid obesity:
 - Being 100 pounds or more above ideal body weight; or
 - Having a BMI of 40 or greater; or
 - Having a BMI of 35 or greater and one or more comorbid conditions

Body mass index (BMI)

The preferred obesity metric in research is body fat percentage (BF%) – the ratio of the total weight of a person's fat to his or her body weight. Accurate measurement of BF% is much more difficult than measurement of BMI; however, BMI can be used to approximate BF%.

BMI is a mathematical calculation: a person's weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. Although BMI correlates with the amount of body fat, BMI does not directly measure body fat. Thus, some people (for example, athletes) may have a BMI identifying them as overweight even though they do not have excess body fat.

Other methods to measure body fat include underwater weighing, bioelectrical impedance, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry and isotope dilution. However, these methods are not always readily available, they can be expensive, they need to be conducted by highly trained personnel, and they can be difficult to standardize across observers or machines, complicating comparisons across studies and time periods.

In general, BMI is an inexpensive and easy-to-perform method of screening for obesity and morbid obesity. Even though a high BMI can be an indicator of high body fat, calculation of BMI is only a screening tool; it is not diagnostic of the body fat or health of an individual.

The correlation between BMI and body fat is fairly strong, but even if two people have the same BMI, their levels of body fat may differ.

To determine if a high BMI is a health risk for an individual person, a physician would perform further assessments (such as those methods noted above), as well as evaluations of diet, physical activity, personal history including comorbidities, family history and other appropriate health screenings.

In summary:

- **Physicians use multiple resources and criteria to define and diagnose obesity-related conditions.**
- **BMI is a screening tool only. It is not the only criterion used to diagnose obesity/morbid obesity.**
- **Diagnosis code assignment is based on the physician's clinical judgment and corresponding medical record description of the specific obesity condition.**



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Causes and risk factors for development of obesity

- Physical inactivity
- Unhealthy diet
- Unhealthy eating habits
- Lack of adequate sleep
- Certain medications
- Certain medical conditions
- Genetics and family history
- Older age
- Social and economic issues
- Cultural issues

Signs and symptoms

- Clothes feeling tight/need for larger clothing
- Increased weight and BMI
- Increased waist circumference

Diagnostic tools

- Medical history and physical exam
- Calculation of height, weight and BMI
- Measurement of body fat percentage
- Measurement of waist circumference
- Evaluation of comorbid conditions

Complications and health risks

Short-term

- Shortness of breath with activity and exertion
- Difficulty sleeping
- Snoring
- Fatigue
- Back and joint pain

Long-term

- High blood pressure and hypertension
- High cholesterol and triglycerides
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Metabolic syndrome
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Kidney disease
- Sleep apnea
- Cancer
- Fatty liver disease
- Gallbladder disease
- Osteoarthritis

Prevention and self-management

- Nutritionally balanced diet
- Healthy eating habits, including portion control
- Regular physical exercise
- Good sleep habits
- Tracking and trending weight, BMI and waist circumference
- Behavior modification
- Support groups
- Realistic goal setting

Medical treatment

- Medications
- Weight-loss surgery



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Best documentation practices for physicians

Subjective

Document the presence of current symptoms related to obesity, morbid obesity, overweight, etc.

Objective

- Document the patient's height, weight and BMI. (The medical coder is not allowed to use the patient's documented height and weight to calculate the BMI and assign a corresponding ICD-10-CM code. Rather, the healthcare provider must specifically document the BMI in the medical record.)
- In the physical exam, describe to the highest specificity any current associated observations (e.g., "the patient is morbidly obese.")

Final assessment/impression

Specificity: Document the overweight or obesity diagnosis to the highest level of specificity, as in "morbid obesity", "severe obesity", "obesity due to excess calories", etc.

Abbreviations: Limit or avoid altogether the use of abbreviations or acronyms. Best practice is to spell out each final diagnosis in full.

Associated conditions: Document clear linkage between underlying conditions that caused the overweight or obesity condition and between the BMI and other diagnoses for which the BMI has clinical significance.

Current versus historical: Do not describe a current obesity diagnosis as "history of." In diagnosis coding, the phrase "history of" means the condition is historical and no longer exists as a current problem.

Plan

Document a clear and concise treatment plan (e.g., referral to nutritionist; patient education related to the obesity condition with information regarding balanced diet; plan for return follow-up; etc.).

Electronic health record (EHR) issues

Other and unspecified codes with descriptions:

Some electronic health records (EHRs) insert ICD-10-CM codes with corresponding descriptions into the assessment section of the office note in place of a provider-stated final diagnosis. For example:

"E66.8 Other obesity"

"E66.9 Obesity, unspecified"

These are vague descriptions and incomplete diagnoses.

- Codes titled "other" or "other specified" are for use when the medical record provides a specific diagnosis description for which a specific diagnosis code does not exist.

- The "other" ICD-10-CM code with description should not be used, by itself, as a final diagnosis without clear documentation that specifies the particular "other" condition, such as "constitutional obesity."
- Unspecified diagnosis descriptions should be used only when sufficient clinical information is not known or available to the provider at the time of the encounter.

Mismatch between final diagnostic statement and EHR-inserted diagnosis code with description:

Another scenario that causes confusion is one in which the assessment section documents a provider-stated diagnosis *PLUS* an EHR-inserted diagnosis code with description that does not match – or may even contradict – the stated diagnosis. Example:

Assessment: Morbid obesity

E66.2 Morbid (severe) obesity with alveolar hypoventilation

Here, the final diagnosis **in bold** is simply "Morbid obesity" with no other description, which codes to E66.Ø1.

The EHR-inserted diagnosis code with description that follows is "E66.2 Morbid (severe) obesity with alveolar hypoventilation". No information was found elsewhere in the record that supports this specificity. This leads to confusion regarding which diagnosis is correct and which code should be reported.

To avoid confusion and ensure accurate code assignment, the provider's stated final diagnosis must either

- match the code with description; OR
- it must classify in ICD-10-CM to the EHR-inserted diagnosis code with description.

Note: ICD-10-CM is a statistical classification; it is not a substitute for a healthcare provider's final diagnostic statement. It is the provider's responsibility to provide legible, clear, concise and complete documentation of each final diagnosis described to the highest level of specificity, which is then translated to a code for reporting purposes. It is not appropriate for healthcare providers to simply list a code number or select a code number from a list of codes in place of a written final diagnosis.



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Tips and resources for coders

Coding basics

To help ensure accurate and specific diagnosis code assignment, coders should review the complete office note and the specific description of the overweight or obesity-related condition. Then, in accordance with official ICD-10-CM guidelines and coding conventions:

- Search the alphabetic index entries and all subterms for the specific diagnosis description noted in the medical record.
- Verify the code in the tabular list, carefully following all instructional notes, as appropriate.

Coding obesity

Overweight and obesity classify to subcategory E66:

- E66.Ø- Obesity due to excess calories
 - E66.Ø1 Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories
 - E66.Ø9 Other obesity due to excess calories
- E66.1 Drug-induced obesity
- E66.2 Morbid (severe) obesity with alveolar hypoventilation
- E66.3 Overweight
- E66.8 Other obesity
- E66.9 Obesity, unspecified

Review and follow all applicable instructional notes.

Use an additional code to identify BMI if known (Z68-).

Individuals who are overweight, obese, morbidly obese, etc., are at risk for certain medical conditions when compared to persons of normal weight. Therefore, these diagnoses always are clinically significant and reportable when they are documented and supported in the medical record as current conditions.

Coding BMI – category Z68

Adult BMI codes are used for persons 20 years of age or older and classify as follows:

Code: Z68.1 Body mass index [BMI] 19.9 or less, adult
Subcategories: (fifth digits required to identify the BMI range within each of these subcategories)

- Z68.2- Body mass index [BMI] 20-29, adult
- Z68.3- Body mass index [BMI] 30-39, adult
- Z68.4- Body mass index [BMI] 40 or greater, adult

Clinical significance of BMI

BMI codes are reported only as secondary diagnoses in association with a primary diagnosis for which the BMI has clinical significance and only when the BMI meets the definition of a reportable additional diagnosis (per ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting).

- Principal or first-listed diagnoses are not limited to overweight, underweight or obesity-related conditions.
- A primary diagnosis for which BMI has clinical significance is any primary condition that can be
 - a) Improved if the patient loses weight or lowers his/her BMI; or
 - b) Worsened if the patient gains weight or increases his/her BMI.

Examples include but are not limited to: diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obstructive sleep apnea, hyperlipidemia.

Additional tips for coding BMI

Code assignment for BMI may be based on medical record documentation from clinicians who are not the patient's provider (i.e., physician or other qualified healthcare practitioner legally accountable for establishing the patient's diagnosis), since this information is typically documented by other clinicians involved in the care of the patient (e.g., a dietitian often documents BMI).

However, the associated primary diagnosis (such as overweight, obesity, diabetes mellitus, etc.) must be documented by the patient's healthcare provider during a face-to-face visit with the patient. If there is conflicting medical record documentation, either from the same clinician or different clinicians, the patient's attending healthcare provider should be queried for clarification.

AHA Coding Clinic – Obesity designated by class, Second Quarter 2022, Page 9: When a medical record documents a current diagnosis of class 3 obesity, assign code E66.Ø1, Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories. Class 3 obesity is synonymous with morbid obesity, which is classified to code E66.Ø1. For class 1 and 2 obesity, query the provider to determine the type or etiology of the obesity, if the documentation does not specify this information.



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Tips and resources for coders

Reminder: Physicians use multiple resources and criteria to define and diagnose obesity-related conditions. BMI is a screening tool only; it is not the only criterion used to diagnose obesity/morbid obesity. Diagnosis code assignment is based on the physician's clinical judgment and corresponding medical record description of the specific obesity condition.

Coding examples

Example 1	
Medical record documentation	Record states the patient's height is 5 feet 4 inches and weight is 244 pounds. There is no documentation of BMI.
Final diagnosis	Severe obesity
ICD-10-CM code	E66.01 Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories
Comments	<p>Severe obesity classifies to code E66.01.</p> <p>Category E66 includes an instructional note advising to use an additional code to identify BMI if known (Z68.-). However, since the BMI is not documented in the medical record, it cannot be coded.</p> <p>The medical coder is not allowed to use the patient's documented height and weight to calculate the BMI and assign a corresponding ICD-10-CM code. Rather, the medical record must specifically document the BMI.</p>

Example 2	
Medical record documentation	Vital signs section of record documents weight 489 pounds, height 65 inches and BMI 81.36.
Final diagnosis	Obesity
ICD-10-CM code(s)	E66.9 Obesity, unspecified Z68.45 Body mass index (BMI) 70 or greater, adult
Comments	<p>With no option to query the healthcare provider, code E66.9 must be assigned for the final diagnosis stated as simply "obesity."</p> <p>The coder is not allowed to apply a clinical interpretation to the recorded weight and BMI or to change the provider's final impression to "morbid obesity."</p> <p>Code Z68.45 for BMI of 81.36 would be assigned as a secondary diagnosis for the primary diagnosis of obesity documented by the provider.</p>

Example 3	
Medical record documentation	Patient presents with complaints of severe right ear pain. Vital signs section documents weight 275 pounds, height 62 inches and BMI of 50.11. After physical exam, the healthcare provider determines the patient's pain is caused by inflammation of the external ear canal.
Final diagnosis	Otitis externa, right ear
ICD-10-CM code	H60.91 Unspecified otitis externa, right ear
Comments	Assign code H60.91 only. The BMI should not be coded, since BMI does not have clinical significance for a diagnosis of otitis externa.



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Tips and resources for coders

Example 4	
Medical record documentation	Medical record documents a 68-year-old female with a BMI of 35.
Final diagnosis	Hypertension, uncomplicated diabetes mellitus type 2, morbid obesity
ICD-10-CM code(s)	I10 Essential (primary) hypertension E11.9 Type 2 diabetes mellitus without complications E66.01 Morbid (severe) obesity, due to excess calories Z68.35 Body mass index (BMI) 35.0-35.9, adult
Comments	<p>Morbid obesity codes to E66.01. Category E66 includes an instructional note advising to use an additional code to identify the BMI if known (Z68.-). Therefore, code Z68.35 is assigned for the documented BMI of 35.</p> <p>BMI is only one diagnostic indicator of morbid obesity. Physicians diagnose morbid obesity based on multiple considerations including, but not limited to, waist measurement, calculation of body fat, muscular structure and medical risks associated with comorbidities.</p>

Example 5	
Medical record documentation	Three-month follow-up for diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Vital signs section: BP 126/70, weight 230 pounds, height 62 inches, body mass index 42.06. Physical exam shows decreased sensation in the lower extremities.
Final diagnosis	Diabetes Type 2 with diabetic neuropathy Benign essential hypertension, controlled
ICD-10-CM code(s)	E11.40 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic neuropathy, unspecified I10 Essential (primary) hypertension Z68.41 Body mass index (BMI) 40.0-44.9, adult
Comments	Z68.41 is assigned since the BMI has clinical significance for diabetes and hypertension. An obesity diagnosis cannot be coded based on a coder's interpretation of the BMI of 40. There is no obesity diagnosis documented in the record; therefore, no obesity diagnosis code can be assigned.



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Tips and resources for coders

Example 6

Medical record documentation	<p>Patient presents to the office for a physical exam. Patient reports she is doing well, needs medication refills and has no other complaints. Vital signs include height 54.5 inches, weight 260.8 pounds and BMI 61.96. Physical exam was unremarkable.</p> <p>Provider recommendations: Prescription refills were given to patient. In addition, she was encouraged to lose weight and exercise for at least 30 minutes three times weekly.</p>
Final diagnosis	Well adult exam
ICD-10-CM code	Z00.00 Encounter for general adult medical examination without abnormal findings
Comments	<p>The only diagnosis in the final diagnostic statement is "well adult exam." No specific medical diagnosis is documented.</p> <p>Body mass index should not be coded, since there is no associated principal medical diagnosis for which the BMI has clinical significance.</p>

References: American Hospital Association Coding Clinic; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Cleveland Clinic; ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting; Mayo Clinic; MedlinePlus; National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute; National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; National Institutes of Health