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Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant Query Practice (2019 Update)

Editor's Note: This Practice Brief supersedes the January 2016 Practice Brief titled "[Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant Query Practice](#) (2016 Update)."

This American Health Information Management Association – Association of Clinical Documentation Improvement Specialists (AHIMA-ACDIS) Practice Brief should serve as an essential resource for coding and clinical documentation improvement (CDI) professionals in all healthcare settings who participate in query processes and/or functions. It should also be shared and discussed with other healthcare professionals, such as quality, compliance, revenue cycle, patient financial services, physician groups, facility leaders, and any others who work with health record documentation, clinical coding, and/or coded data.

This Practice Brief's purpose is to establish and support industry-wide best practices for the function of clinical documentation querying. Its intent is to integrate best practices into the healthcare industry's business and workflow processes and the overall function of querying. This Practice Brief should be used to guide organizational policy and process development for a compliant query practice that implements the directives of the *ICD-10-CM* and *ICD-10-PCS Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting* and official advice in the *American Hospital Association (AHA) Coding Clinic® for ICD-10-CM/PCS* promoting the legible, consistent, complete, precise, nonconflicting, and clinically valid documentation essential to the integrity of the ICD-10-CM/PCS code sets. It is also intended to provide a resource for external reviewers (e.g., the Office of Inspector General (OIG), government contractors, payor review agencies, etc.) in their evaluation of provider queries and the documentation they provide.

Some specific use examples include:

- Orient new employees and educate current staff
- Assist with query audits
- Review of query policies and procedures annually
- Utilize during coding and CDI education and training
- Standardize query practices across the organization
- Provide data analytics and information governance
- Compliance and legal assistance
- Share with external or third-party staff and/or consultants

The distribution of this Practice Brief should enhance the importance of adherence to its contents and guidance while improving results, outcomes, and compliance with ethical practice.

Who Should Follow This Brief?

With the evolution of reimbursement methodologies that move beyond resource use and instead focus on severity of illness, medical necessity, risk adjustment, and value-based measures, specific documentation related to diagnosis capture, acuity, and clinical validity have become even more important. The need for clear and accurate documentation and how it is translated into claims data impacts healthcare roles such as case management, quality management professionals, infection control clinicians and others. In support of organizational objectives, these professionals actively engage in educating providers to document a certain way. These individuals may not understand that their interactions meet the definition of a query, but because their practices could alter coded data, they must ensure that their practices meet compliance standards.

Examples of noncompliant queries include: directing a provider to document a diagnosis that is not clinically supported but serves as an exclusion for a patient safety indicator, adding a non-reportable diagnosis, or encouraging a provider to neutralize documentation suggestive of a post-surgical complication. Although open communication between members of the healthcare team and providers is necessary and important, when it can impact claims data these discussions should be memorialized as queries. Organizations should educate all relevant professionals in compliant query practices through collaboration with health information management, coding, and CDI professionals before engaging in these interactions. Regardless of the credential, role, title, or use of technology, all healthcare professionals (whether or not they are AHIMA or ACDIS members) seeking to clarify provider documentation must follow compliant query guidelines.

What is a Query?

A query is a communication tool or process used to clarify documentation in the health record for documentation integrity and accurate code assignment for an individual encounter in any healthcare setting. Synonymous terms for “query” include: clarification, clinical clarification, and documentation clarification. Documentation queries (referred to as “queries” in this Practice Brief) are used by coding professionals, CDI professionals, and all professionals responsible for documentation clarification or who have oversight and/or involvement in the query process. As healthcare reimbursement methodologies evolve and reliance on claims data as a risk-adjustment and quality of care tool increases, so does the importance and complexity of the query process. Queries continue to be a mechanism that increases the precision of clinical documentation, which translates into accurate clinical data, reflecting a provider’s intent and clinical thought process in a manner that results in an accurate depiction of patient complexity within each episode of care.

All queries, including verbal queries, should be memorialized to demonstrate compliance with all query requirements to validate the essence of the query (see below). Regardless of how the query is communicated, it needs to meet all of the following criteria:

- Be clear and concise
- Contain clinical indicators from the health record
- Present only the facts identifying why the clarification is required

- Be compliant with the practices outlined in this brief
- Never include impact on reimbursement or quality measures

As query templates are now increasingly embedded in the electronic health record (EHR) or workflow software, query professionals must ensure relevant clinical indicator(s) specific to the particular patient as cited within the health record are applied and referenced appropriately. Additionally, the choices provided as part of the query must reflect reasonable conclusions specific to the clinical scenario of the individual patient.

Why Query?

Queries are utilized to support the ability to accurately assign a code and can be initiated by either coding or CDI professionals. Queries may be necessary in (but are not limited to) the following instances:

- To support documentation of medical diagnoses or conditions that are clinically evident and meet Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS) requirements but without the corresponding diagnoses or conditions stated
- To resolve conflicting documentation between the attending provider and other treating providers (whether diagnostic or procedural)
- To clarify the reason for inpatient admission
- To seek clarification when it appears a documented diagnosis is not clinically supported
- To establish a diagnostic cause-and-effect relationship between medical conditions
- To establish the acuity or specificity of a documented diagnosis to avoid reporting a default or unspecified code
- To establish the relevance of a condition documented as a “history of” to determine if the condition is active and not resolved
- To support appropriate Present on Admission (POA) indicator assignment
- To clarify if a diagnosis is ruled in or out
- To clarify the objective and extent of a procedure

Although specific query formats will be discussed later in this Practice Brief, issuing clinical validation queries can be more challenging than other query types. These challenges have initiated the development of a separate Practice Brief to address these concerns. Please refer to the AHIMA Practice Brief titled “[Clinical Validation: The Next Level of CDI](#)” to learn more about the process of clinical validation, available in the AHIMA HIM Body of Knowledge at <http://bok.ahima.org>.

What to Query?

A health record contains documentation authored by a variety of healthcare professionals. Increasingly, the electronic health record also contains information whose origin and accuracy cannot always be easily verified. While it is important to note the overall accuracy of the health record and how well it meets industry and regulatory standards, it is outside the scope of querying professionals to manage provider documentation practices. When coding and CDI professionals identify that the health record fails to meet one of the following seven criteria

identified below, and after education and query efforts have been exhausted, it should be reported to the appropriate facility and/or organizational authority:

- Legibility
- Completeness
- Clarity
- Consistency
- Precision
- Reliability
- Timeliness

Facilities and organizations are encouraged to have robust guidelines in place that define the contents of the health record and outline documentation expectations, including the use of copy and paste functionality, automatically populated fields (e.g., problem lists, diagnostic results, etc.), and document templates that are included within the health record.

The focus of CDI professionals is to review the health record to ensure clear, high-quality clinical documentation. Ambiguous documentation fails to reflect the provider's intent, impacts the clinical scenario (e.g., complications, quality of care issues), the accuracy of code assignment, and the ability to assign a code. It is important to note that code accuracy is not the same as code specificity. The *ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting's* General Guidelines B.2 only requires diagnosis codes be reported to the highest number of characters available, not to the most specific code available within the code set. Although there has been discussion from payers and others regarding the reporting of unspecified diagnoses, there are situations where an unspecified code is accurate based on the clinical scenario, such as the reporting of A41.9, Sepsis, unspecified organism.

Queries are not necessary for every discrepancy or unaddressed documentation issue. When determining the need to query, the query professional must consider if the provider can offer clarification based on the present health record documentation or resolve/seek clarification on conflicting documentation.

Organizational query policies and procedures should provide direction to guide staff when multiple opportunities exist. Specifically, organizations need to determine if there is a limit to how many questions may be issued at one time and how many queries may be communicated during the same encounter.

In a situation when multiple queries are required regarding the same set of clinical indicators or ambiguous documentation, querying professionals may need to utilize verbal queries to discuss these complex circumstances. For example, if both a diagnosis and additional specificity must be established for accurate code assignment (e.g., the presence of CHF and its type), a verbal query may be necessary or two separate written queries. Trying to obtain too much information in one query may result in a non-compliant query.

There may be times when a second query is needed to obtain further clarification of a previously answered query as additional information becomes available or as the clinical picture evolves.

However, it is considered non-compliant to continue asking the same query to the same or multiple providers until a desired response is received.

The objective of a query is to ensure the reported diagnoses and procedures derived from the health record documentation accurately reflect the patient's episode of care. Compliant query practice should follow these tenets:

- Queries must be accompanied by clinical indicator(s) that:
 - Are specific to the patient and episode of care
 - Support why a more complete or accurate diagnosis or procedure is sought
 - Support why a diagnosis requires additional clinical support to be reportable
- Avoid using terms that indicate an uncertain diagnosis as defined by *ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting* and *Coding Clinic*® (e.g., “likely,” “probable,” etc.) as a query response choice unless the query is either provided at the time of discharge or after discharge; then it is the responsibility of the provider to continue to document any additional information until discharge, unless the query response is definitely ruled in or out
- Avoid the qualifier “possible” in the formation of the query question
- Avoid queries that:
 - Fail to include clinical indicators that justify the query or justify the choices provided within a multiple-choice format
 - Encourage the provider to a specific diagnosis or procedure
 - Indicate the impact on reimbursement, payment methodology, or quality metrics

Role of Prior Encounters in Queries

There has been much discussion and confusion regarding the use of information from prior encounters in a current clinical documentation query. Some major developments require taking another look at this:

- The field of Clinical Documentation Improvement continues to mature and develop beyond clarifying for reimbursement purposes and is striving for health record integrity
- Implementation of the EHR brings information that was once buried in storage and hard to access to the fingertips of physicians and querying professionals, leading to a more detailed reference and a richer picture of a patient's medical history
- Recent Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) initiatives such as bundled payments and value-based measures expand the “episode of care” across settings, transitioning to a patient or disease focus instead of a setting of care focus
- CMS and many commercial payers regularly aggregate healthcare data across settings on an annual basis

AHA ICD-10-CM/PCS Coding Clinic's Third Quarter 2013 section “Assigning codes using prior encounters” states “[When] reporting recurring conditions and the recurring condition is still valid for the outpatient encounter or inpatient admission, the recurring condition should be documented in the medical record with each encounter/admission. However, if the condition is

not documented in the current health record it would be inappropriate to go back to previous encounters to retrieve a diagnosis without physician confirmation.”

This statement speaks to code assignment, not construction of a documentation query. A query may be initiated to clinically validate a diagnosis that a prior health record provided evidence to support particularly when clarifying specificity or the presence of a condition which is clinically pertinent to the present encounter supporting accuracy of care provided across the healthcare continuum. Prior encounter information may be referenced in queries for clinical clarification and/or validation *if* it is clinically pertinent to the present encounter. However, it is inappropriate to “mine” a previous encounter’s documentation to generate queries not related to the current encounter.

Queries using information from prior encounters may be utilized when relevant in the following situations (but not limited to):

- Diagnostic criteria allowing for the presence and/or further specificity of a currently documented diagnosis (e.g., to ascertain the type of CHF, specific type of arrhythmia)
- Treatment/clinical criteria or diagnosis relevant to the current encounter that may have been documented in a prior encounter
- Determine the prior patient baseline allowing for comparison to the current presentation
- Establish a cause-and-effect relationship
- Determine the etiology, when only signs, symptoms, or treatment are documented
- Verify POA indicator status
- Clarify a prior history of a disease that is no longer present (e.g., history of a neoplasm)

When considering whether a query could be issued using information in the prior record, carefully consider the “General Rules for Other (Additional) Diagnoses” that states: “For reporting purposes the definition for ‘other diagnoses’ is interpreted as additional conditions that affect patient care in terms of requiring: clinical evaluation; or therapeutic treatment; or diagnostic procedures; or extended length of hospital stay; or increased nursing care and/or monitoring,” according to *ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting, Section III*. It would be inappropriate to query for a diagnosis that, if documented, would not satisfy this criteria. A query cannot be based solely on the information from a prior encounter, there must be relevant information within the current encounter to substantiate the query.

Clinical Indicators

“Clinical indicators” is a broad term encompassing documentation that supports a diagnosis as reportable and/or establishes the presence of a condition. Examples of clinical indicators include: provider observations (physical exam and assessment), diagnostic findings, treatments, etc. provided by providers and ancillary professionals. There is not a required number of clinical indicators that must accompany a query because what is a “relevant” clinical indicator will vary by diagnosis, patient, and clinical scenario.

While organizations, payers, and other entities may establish guidelines for clinical indicators for a diagnosis, providers make the final determination as to what clinical indicators define a

diagnosis. *AHA's Coding Clinic*® similarly affirms that in its first quarter 2014 issue, stating “Clinical information previously published in *Coding Clinic* whether for ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM/PCS does not constitute clinical criteria for establishing a diagnosis, substitute for the provider's clinical judgment, or eliminate the need for provider documentation regarding the clinical significance of a patient's medical condition. It may still be useful to understand clinical clues regarding signs or symptoms that may be integral (or not) to a condition. However, care should be exercised as ICD-10-CM has new combination codes as well as instructional notes that may or may not be consistent with ICD-9-CM.”

The purpose or type of query will also impact how much clinical support is necessary to justify the query and, when applicable, reasonable option(s). When the purpose of the query is to add a diagnosis, clinical indicators should clearly support the condition, allowing the provider to identify the most appropriate medical condition or procedure. The quality of clinical indicators—how well they relate to the condition being clarified—is more important than the quantity of clinical indicators.

Clinical indicators can be identified from sources within the entirety of the patient's health record including emergency services, diagnostic findings, and provider impressions as well as relevant prior visits, if the documentation is clinically pertinent to the present encounter. For example, there is care being provided in the current encounter that necessitated the review of a previous encounter to identify the undocumented condition. Compliant query practice always requires the individualization of each query to reflect the specifics of the current circumstance.

Who is Queried?

Healthcare data is obtained primarily from diagnosis and procedures codes. In particular, diagnosis codes are only assigned based on the documentation of those licensed, independent providers who render direct patient care. The 2019 *ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting* define the term providers as, “physician or any qualified healthcare practitioner who is legally accountable for establishing the patient's diagnosis.” Independent providers include physicians, consulting physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and medical residents. Code assignment may be based on other physicians' (i.e., consultants, residents, anesthesiologist, etc.) documentation if there is no conflicting information from the attending physician. Refer to *ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting's* I.B.14. “Documentation by Clinicians Other than the Patient's Provider” section for additional guidance. When conflicting documentation is present, it is the attending physician who should be queried to resolve the discrepancy.

There are occurrences for which queries are applied to individuals who are not classified as a provider. *AHA Coding Clinic*® first quarter 2014 states that, “It is appropriate to assign a procedure code based on documentation by a non-physician professional when that professional provides the service.” For example, infusions may be carried out by a nurse, wound care provided by a nurse or physical therapist, mechanical ventilation may be provided by a respiratory therapist, or a medication may be ordered by the physician and administered by a nurse. In these instances, clarification may be needed from a non-physician professional and queries should be assigned as appropriate. All individuals who are likely to receive a query

should be educated about the reason(s) for the query, the process, and the expectations for completion and documentation.

How to Query

Verbal, written paper, and electronic queries serve the purpose of supporting clear and consistent documentation of diagnoses being monitored and treated during a patient's healthcare encounter. Regardless of the method, a query must adhere to compliant, non-leading standards, permitting the provider of record to unbiasedly respond with a specific diagnosis or procedure. References to reimbursement must not occur. All relevant diagnoses, lab findings, diagnostic studies, procedures, etc. which illuminate the need for a query should be noted.

Regardless of the format and technology used, a query should not direct the provider to document a specific response. Best practice dictates that, whenever possible, query responses be consistently documented within the health record as part of the progress notes and discharge summary or as an addendum as appropriate. If a compliant query has been properly answered and authenticated by a responsible provider and is part of the permanent health record, absence of the documented answer in a progress note, discharge summary, or addendum should not prohibit code assignment.

Verbal Queries

When verbal queries are utilized, they should be memorialized to include documentation of the conversations that occur with providers regarding documentation of reportable conditions/procedures. Conversations should be non-leading, include all appropriate clinical indicators, and all plausible options. In capturing the essence of the verbal discussion, timely notation of the reason for query (exact date/time and signature), clinical indicators, and options provided should be recorded and tracked in the same manner as written queries and be discoverable to other departments and external agencies. As stated before, the provider's response to the query must be documented in the permanent health record in order to be coded.

Written Queries

Written paper and electronic queries are to be constructed in a clear and concise manner citing relevant clinical indicators and identify applicable diagnoses that are fundamental for the provider to accurately respond. Queries should be legible and grammatically correct. All clinically supported options should be included as well as additional options that permit the provider to craft their own alternate response. Options may include other, unknown, unable to determine, not clinically significant, integral to, or other similar wording.

Written queries can have the following format (see sample queries in Appendix B)

- **Open-ended:** The provider free texts a response which may or may not align with documentation needed to support code assignment
- **Multiple choice:** Multiple choice query formats should include clinically significant and reasonable option(s) as supported by clinical indicator(s) in the health record, recognizing

that occasionally there may be only one reasonable option. Providing a new diagnosis as an option in a multiple-choice list—as supported and substantiated by referenced clinical indicators from the health record—is not introducing new information. There is no mandatory or minimum number of choices necessary to constitute a compliant multiple choice query.

- **Yes/No:** Yes/No queries should only be employed to clarify documented diagnoses that need further specification. Yes/No queries may not be used in circumstances where only clinical indicators of a condition are present, and the condition/diagnosis has not yet been documented in the health record. The query should include the documentation in question with relevant clinical indicators and be constructed so that it can be answered with a “yes” or “no” response. Below are some examples for when a yes/no query may be applicable:
 - Determining POA status
 - Substantiating a diagnosis that is already present in the current health record (i.e., findings in pathology, radiology, and other diagnostic reports) with interpretation by a physician
 - Establishing or negating a cause and effect relationship between documented conditions such as manifestation/etiology, complications, and conditions/diagnostic findings
 - Resolving conflicting documentation from multiple providers

A provider’s response to a query should be documented in the health record even if the patient has been discharged. If the record has been completed, then an addendum should be created and authenticated according to organizational policy. As noted in AHIMA’s toolkit, “Amendments in the Electronic Health Record,” “the addendum should be timely, bear the current date, time, and reason for the additional information being added to the health record, and be electronically signed.”

While organizations are free to determine the specifics of their query process, compliant practice requires that all queries either be a permanent part of the record or be retrievable in the business record.

Query Policies and Procedures

Query practice should be managed and monitored for compliance to organizational policy. Organizations should develop pertinent query policies, including a query retention policy and escalation policy (see additional details below). Examples of policies may be found on the AHIMA and/or ACDIS web sites.

Query Retention Policy

It is recommended that the policy specify the completed query be a permanent part of the health record and the location. If it is not considered a permanent part of the health record, it should be considered as part of the business record and retained for auditing, monitoring, and compliance. If the query is deemed to be part of the health record, it will be subject to health record retention guidelines which vary from state to state.

EXAMPLE:

Query Retention: Queries will be maintained in a business folder (section) of the health record for a period of seven years or as stated by medical bylaws.

Provider response should not impact decisions regarding retention of the query.

Escalation Policy

Facilities must develop an escalation policy for unanswered queries and address any medical staff concerns regarding queries. If a query does not receive an appropriate professional response, the case should be referred for further review in accordance with the facility's written escalation policy. Escalation may begin with a supervisor or manager and should efficiently move up until resolved. The escalation process may include, but is not limited to, referral to a physician advisor, the chief medical officer, or other administrative personnel. The escalation process is not meant to direct or intimidate the recipient for a specific or particular response. This policy should clearly outline expectations of each individual involved in the process, including the expected time frames in which resolution or further escalation is expected.

Follow Best Practices

Healthcare professionals who work alongside practitioners to ensure accuracy in health record documentation should follow established facility and organization processes, policies, and procedures that are congruent with recognized professional guidelines. This Practice Brief represents the joint efforts of both AHIMA and ACDIS to provide ongoing guidance related to compliant querying. As healthcare delivery continues to evolve, it is expected that future revisions to this Practice Brief will be required.

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Prepared By (2019 Update)

Suraj Bossoondyal, MB.Ch.B, CDIP, CCDS, CCS, CPC, HIT-T

Gloryanne Bryant, RHIA, CDIP, CCS, CCDS

Tammy Combs, RN, MSN, CCS, CCDS, CDIP

Kathy DeVault, MSL, RHIA, CCS, CCS-P, FAHIMA

Melanie Endicott, MBA/HCM, RHIA, CDIP, CHDA, CPHI, CCS, CCS-P, FAHIMA

Cheryl Ericson, MSN, RN, CDIP, CCDS

Okemena Ewoterai, MA, BSN, RN, CCS, CCDS

Katy Good, RN, BSN, CCDS, CCS

Tracey Grier, RN, CCS

William Haik, MD, FCCP, CDIP

Tamara Hicks, RN, BSN, MHA, CCS, CCDS, ACM-RN

Fran Jurcak, RN, MSN, CCDS

Katherine Kozlowski, RHIA, CCS, CDIP, RMCC

Chinedum Mogbo, MBBS, MSHIM, RHIA, CCS, CDIP, CCDS

Brian Murphy, CPC

Laurie Prescott, MSN, RN, CCDS, CDIP

Susan Schmitz, JD, RN, BSN, CCS, CCDS, CDIP

Cathy Seluke, RN, BSN, ACM, CCDS

Susan Wallace, MEd, RHIA, CCS, CDIP, CCDS

Michelle Wiczorek, RN, RHIT, CPHQ

Anny Yuen, RHIA, CCS, CCDS, CDIP

Irina Zusman, RHIA, CCS, CCD

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Patricia Buttner, MBA/HCM, RHIA, CDIP, CHDA, CPHI, CCS, CICA

Angie Curry, RN, BSN, CCDS

Lori Drodge, RHIT, CCS

Paul Evans, RHIA, CCS, CCS-P, CCDS

James S. Kennedy, MD, CCS, CCDS, CDIP

Katherine Kozlowski, RHIA, CDIP, CCS

Ruth A. Lutes, MS, RHIA

Angelica Naylor, MBA, BSN, RN, CCDS

Erica Remer, MD, FACEP, CCDS

Howard Rodenberg

Donna Rugg, RHIT, CDIP, CCS, CCS-P, CICA

Robyn Stambaugh, MS, RHIA

Deanne Wilk, BSN, RN, CCDS, CCS

Prepared By (2016 Update)

Tammy Combs, RN, MSN, CCS, CCDS, CDIP

Prepared By (2013 Original)

Sandra Bundenthal, RHIA, CCS

Sue Belley, RHIA

Angie Comfort, RHIT, CDIP, CCS, CCS-P

Kathy DeVault, RHIA, CCS, CCS-P

Melanie Endicott, MBA/HCM, RHIA, CDIP, CCS, CCS-P

Cheryl Ericson, MSN, RN, CDIP, CCDS

William Haik, MD, FCCP, CDIP

Nicholas Holmes, MD, MBA

Wendy Iruveda, RHIA, CHP

Fran Jurcak, RN, MSN, CCDS

Mary Meysenburg, MPH, RHIA, CCS

Brian Murphy, CPC

Cathy Seluke, RN, BSN, ACM, CCDS

Susan Wallace, MEd, RHIA, CCS, CDIP, CCDS

Paul Weygandt, MD, JD, MPH, MBA, CCS

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Bonnie Aspiazu, JD, MBA, RHIA

Dee Banet, RN, CDIP, CCDS

Jan Barsophy, RHIT

Sheila Bowlds, RHIA

Kris Brukl, RHIT

Gloryanne Bryant, RHIA, CDIP, CCS

Jane DeSpiegelare, MBA, RHIA, CCS, FAHIMA

Rose Dunn, MBA, RHIA, CHPS, CPA, FACHE, FAHIMA

Robert Gold, MD

Garry Huff, MD

Sandra Huyck, RHIT, CCS-P

Jolene Jarrell, RHIA, CCS

Gretchen Jopp, RHIA

James Kennedy, MD, CDIP, CCS

Trey La Charite, MD

Tedi Lowjeski, RHIA, CCS, CHDA

Katherine Lusk, MHSM, RHIA

Patricia Maccariella-Hafey, RHIA, CCS, CCS-P, CIRCC

Lorie Mills, RHIT, CCS

Jennifer McCollum, RHIA, CCS

Andrea Myszewski, RHIA

Janice Noller, RHIA, CCS

Ranae Race, RHIT

Theresa Rihanek, RHIA, CCS

Laura Rizzo, MHA, RHIA

Andrew Rothschild, MD, MS, MPS, CCDS

Carol Smith

Bernice von Saleski, MAS, RHIA

Mary Webber, RHIT, CCS

Donna Wilson, RHIA, CCS, CCDS

Marna Witmer, RHIA

Gail Woytek, RHIA

The information contained in this Practice Brief reflects the consensus opinion of the professionals who developed it. It has not been validated through scientific research.

Note: “Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant Query Practice” was produced through the joint effort of the Association of Clinical Documentation Improvement Specialists (ACDIS) and the American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA). Both associations collaborated on the creation of this Practice Brief and approved its contents, and as such it represents the recommended industry standard for provider queries.

Appendix A: Use of Templates in the Query Process

Query templates can be a useful tool for creating consistency and continuity in format and approach that simplifies work and increases efficiency. Templates provide a comprehensive starting point for the query professional and decrease the chance of noncompliance in communicating the question to the provider. However, there are some specific risks that need to be considered when implementing query templates to ensure that the queries remain compliant.

Templates should be identified for key conditions and circumstances that typically require clarification. They should be employed for high frequency query opportunities, where a template can provide efficiency to the review and query process. Templates should be drafted by a multidisciplinary team including physician advisors or a member of the medical staff and approved by the compliance officer or legal counsel. Templates should be editable or customizable to ensure that clinical indicators and evidence is included, and only suitable diagnostic choices are provided. Any conditions that are not appropriate to the situation should not be included in the final document that is communicated to the provider. Titles for templates should be generic and not call out a specific diagnosis that is not already documented.

The templates should be easy to use and create consistency resulting in compliant and accurate clarification opportunities. Policies and procedures regarding creation of the templates, annual review and updates, as well as instructions for use should be established to support standardized use of the templates. Education and examples should be offered to providers so that they are comfortable with the templates and understand their role in responding to the templates. Templates should align with other standards and criteria identified in this Practice Brief.

Appendix B: Query Examples

NOTE: These query examples are meant to be a guide in developing queries. It is important to point out that each query should be developed in accordance with the policies and procedures of the organization. The clinical indicators included within these examples are not all inclusive; all pertinent clinical indicators identified in the health record should be included within the query.

Example #1: Diagnosis is documented, but not clinically supported

Patient Name:

Dear Doctor,

Acute respiratory failure was documented within the H&P dated xx/xx and the progress notes dated xx/xx and xx/xx.

Clinical Indicators: Underlying pneumonia, respiratory rate of 12 without use of accessory muscles of respiration, and arterial blood gases revealing a pH of 7.40, pCO₂ of 36, and pO₂ of 75 on room air as documented in the H&P.

Based on your judgement and review of the clinical indicators, can you please select the most appropriate diagnosis below?

- Pneumonia without acute respiratory failure
- Pneumonia with acute respiratory failure (if confirmed, please add additional supporting information in the health record)
- Other explanation of clinical finding (please specify) _____
- Clinically undetermined

Optional Query Format (question followed by clinical indicators):

Patient Name:

Dear Doctor,

Based on your judgement and review of the clinical indicators listed below, can you please select the most appropriate diagnosis?

- Pneumonia without acute respiratory failure
- Pneumonia with acute respiratory failure (if confirmed, please add additional supporting information in the health record)
- Other explanation of clinical finding (please specify) _____
- Clinically undetermined

Acute respiratory failure was documented within the H&P dated xx/xx and the progress notes dated xx/xx and xx/xx.

Clinical Indicators: Underlying pneumonia, respiratory rate of 12 without use of accessory muscles of respiration, and arterial blood gases revealing a pH of 7.40, pCO₂ of 36, and pO₂ of 75 on room air as documented in the H&P.

Example #2: Documentation in the present and prior health record provides evidence to support the presence of a condition

Patient Name:

Dear Doctor,

The current lab findings indicate an eGFR range of 17-20 mL/min.

Clinical Indicators: Previous encounter note dated xx/xx documents CKD stage 4, previous lab findings over that last 3 months note an eGFR of 17-20 ml/min.

Based on your judgement and review of the clinical indicators listed below, can you please select the most appropriate diagnosis?

- CKD, stage 4
- Other explanation of clinical findings (please specify) _____
- Clinically undetermined

Example #3: Previous health record provides evidence to support further specification of a condition.

Patient Name:

Dear Doctor,

Acute congestive heart failure was documented within the progress note dated xx/xx.

Clinical Indicators: Previous echo from last week's visit indicates an ejection fraction of 35%

Based on your judgement and review of the clinical indicators listed below, can you please select the most appropriate diagnosis?

- Acute systolic congestive heart failure
- Acute systolic and diastolic congestive heart failure
- Other explanation of clinical findings (please specify) _____
- Clinically undetermined

Example #4: Medical diagnosis that is clinically evident

Patient Name:

Dear Doctor,

O2-dependent COPD was documented within the H&P dated xx/xx.

Clinical Indicators: Respiratory therapy dated xx/xx notes patient on continuous home O2 at 2L/min and continued during hospitalization.

Based on your judgement and review of the clinical indicators listed below, can you please select the most appropriate diagnosis?

- O2-dependent COPD with chronic respiratory failure
- O2-dependent COPD without chronic respiratory failure
- Other explanation of clinical findings (please specify) _____
- Clinically undetermined

Example #5: Uncertainty of a cause-and-effect relationship between related conditions

Patient Name:

Dear Doctor,

Pancytopenia was documented within the progress note dated xx/xx.

Clinical Indicators: H&P identifies the presence of lung cancer with bone metastasis, undergoing chemotherapy.

Based on your judgement and review of the clinical indicators listed below, can you please select the most appropriate diagnosis?

- Myelophthisic pancytopenia
- Pancytopenia due to chemotherapy
- Pancytopenia due to other cause (please specify): _____
- Pancytopenia, etiology unknown
- Other explanation of clinical findings _____
- Clinically undetermined

Other query examples are available in the [AHIMA Inpatient Query Toolkit](http://bok.ahima.org/doc?oid=302645), available at <http://bok.ahima.org/doc?oid=302645>.

Appendix C: AHIMA and ACDIS Resources

AHIMA Resources

[AHIMA Inpatient Query Toolkit](#)

[CDI Toolkit](#)

[Clinical Validation: The Next Level of CDI](#)

[Ethical Standards for Clinical Documentation Improvement \(CDI\) Professionals](#)

[Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant ICD-10-PCS Query](#)

[Guidelines for Physician Office Query Practice](#)

ACDIS Resources

[ACDIS Code of Ethics](#)

[Clinical Validation and the Role of the CDI Professional](#)

[Physician Queries and the Use of Prior Information: Reevaluating the Role of the CDI Specialist](#)

[Queries in Outpatient CDI: Developing a Compliant, Effective Process](#)