

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and Secondary Hyperparathyroidism of Renal Origin



CDK Stage	G Designation/ Category	eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²)
		= > 90
Stage 1	G1	Normal eGFR with other evidence of kidney damage for example, persistent microalbuminuria or proteinuria, hematuria, structural abnormalities, biopsy proven glomerulonephritis, etc.
		60 - 89
Stage 2	G2	With other evidence of kidney damage for example, microalbuminuria, or proteinuria, hematuria, structural abnormalities, biopsy proven glomerulonephritis, etc.
Stage 3a	G3a	45 - 59
Stage 3b	G3b	30 - 44
Stage 4	G4	15 - 29
Stage 5	G5	< 15

National Kidney Foundation. K/DOQI clinical practice guidelines for chronic kidney disease: evaluation, classification, and stratification. AM J Kidney Dis 2002; 39(Suppl 1):S1 KDIGO. Summary of recommendation statements. Kidney Int; 3(supple):5

Patients with chronic kidney disease should have their disease stage based on their GFR, and the stage of CKD then documented in the medical record.

GFR levels < 45 place patients at risk for secondary hyperparathyroidism of renal origin. Therefore, consider screening these patients by checking an intact parathyroid hormone (PTH) level. In patients with GFR < 45, an intact PTH > 65 pg/mL confirms the diagnosis of **secondary hyperparathyroidism of renal origin*** (ICD-10-CM code **N25.81**).

*Risk-adjusting diagnosis

ICD-10-CM diagnoses codes are ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting are subject to change. It's the responsibility of the provider to ensure that current ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes and the current ICD-10-CM Official Coding Guidelines for Coding and Reporting are reviewed prior to the submission of claims.

Advantasure® is an independent company that provides healthcare technology solutions and services for Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas is a nonprofit corporation and independent licensee of the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association.

