ICD-10 Reference Guide: Internal Medicine and Family Practice

ICD-10 General Overview

ICD-10-CM

- Acute, Subacute, and Chronic
  - ICD-10-CM can accommodate more specificity when describing acute, subacute, and chronic conditions
  - Some conditions may meet both acute and chronic criteria and should be documented as such

Anatomic Site/Location

- More detail in terms of location of injury/condition
- Document precisely where injury/condition occurs
- Read through ICD-10-CM descriptions to understand the type of clinical detail that is required

Laterality

- Left
- Right
- Bilateral
- Multiple Locations (if applicable)

Signs/Symptoms

- Documentation of signs/symptoms continue to be acceptable when there is no definitive diagnosis identified by physician
- Document to highest degree of specificity (e.g. severity, acute vs chronic)

Type of Encounter (Episode of Care)

- Initial encounter
  - Actively receiving treatment
- Subsequent encounter
  - Active phase of treatment/receiving routine care during period of healing/recovery
    - Healing – routine vs delayed
    - Complications – nonunion or malunion
- Sequela
  - Complications or conditions that arise as direct result of an injury

ICD-10-PCS

Access

- How did you gain access to the procedure site?
  - Incision
  - Open
    - Natural Orifice/Artificial Opening (Mouth, Vagina, Ostomy, Urethra, etc.)
  - Scope
  - Needle
    - Directly on the Skin

Anatomic Site/Location

- Specify exact site of procedure to ensure accurate coding
- Some procedure codes cannot be identified (by coding staff) without the exact site/location being documented

Intent

- Be clear in documentation as to what procedure(s) are performed

Other Helpful Hints

- Insufficiencies vs Failure
  - Insufficiency adds no severity of illness
  - State Failure when appropriate
- Post-Operative Complications
  - Reserve “Post-Op” verbiage to reflect a true complication of the procedure
- Links:
  - Symptoms to etiology
  - Home Meds to Applicable Diagnosis
  - Manifestations to etiology
- History & Physical (Current, updated, signed copy)
- Present on Admission
  - Documentation should reflect the onset
- Abnormal Lab Values
  - Document disease process

Clinical Scenario

37 year old male presents with chief compliant of left eye pain and discharge. Upon awakening this morning he noted excessive matting and generalized periorbital throbbing pain. He also had a left sided headache and some facial pain with intermittent nasal congestion. Past medical, surgical and social history is significant for DM type I with insulin pump, HTN, HLD, morbid obesity BMI 40.3, no surgeries and 1ppd cigarette smoker x 30 years. Physical exam is significant for congested left nasal turbinate with purulent discharge and positive bilateral upper lung field wheezing. Cultures positive for Strep pneumonia. Impression is Strep pneumonia acute left maxillary sinusitis with acute bronchitis and cigarette tobacco abuse. Plan is oral antibiotics, mucolytic and expectorants with saline and steroid nasal sprays.

**CODING – DX**

- J01.00 Acute maxillary sinusitis, unspecified
- J20.9 Acute bronchitis, unspecified
- B95.3 Streptococcus pneumonia as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
- I10 Essential (primary) hypertension
- E10.9 Type 1 diabetes mellitus without complications
- Z96.41 Presence of insulin pump (external)(internal)
- E78.5 Hyperlipidemia
- E66.01 Morbid (severe) obesity due to excess calories
- Z68.41 Body mass index (BMI) 40.9-44.9, adult
- F17.210 Nicotine dependence, cigarettes, uncomplicated
ICD-10 Reference Guide: Internal Medicine and Family Practice

ICD-10-CM: INTERNAL MEDICINE AND FAMILY PRACTICE

The following items should be documented (as appropriate) to allow complete coding under ICD-10-CM

### Circulatory System
- Acute Myocardial Infarction time is 4 weeks
- Link complications to Hypertension
- Systolic vs diastolic heart failure
- Left vs Right Heart Failure
- Rheumatic vs Non-Rheumatic Disease
- Atherosclerosis (Native Artery or Vein vs Graft)
- Cerebral Hemorrhage vs Infarction
  - Traumatic vs Non-Traumatic
  - Etiology
  - Artery blocked or ruptured

### Injuries (General)
- Type: Type 1, Type 2. Secondary (specify drug or chemical induced), Due to other condition (specify underlying disease)
- Link Manifestations/Complications with “due to …”
  - Neuropathy, Ophthalmic, Pregnancy, CKD
- Long Term Use of Insulin
- Presence of Insulin Pump

### Digestive System
- Link complications to disease: Bleeding, perforation, fistula, abscess, obstruction, gangrene
- Hernia (unilateral vs bilateral)
- Constipation (slow transit or outlet dysfunction)
- Hepatitis (cause of disease)

### Injuries (Cause)
- Mechanism: How it happened (e.g. struck by a basketball)
- Place of Occurrence: Where it happened (e.g. high school)
- Activity: What patient was doing (e.g. playing basketball)
- External Cause Status: Military, civilian, work-related, leisure (e.g. leisure)

### Eye
- Laterality
- Anatomical Specificity
- Identify External Cause (where applicable)
  - Effects of tobacco use/exposure on ear disease
  - Underlying Condition (where applicable)
  - Otitis Media (serous, mucoid, nonsuppurative, suppurative)
  - Detailed location of tympanic perforation
  - Hearing Loss
  - Conductive vs sensorineural
  - Can document separate type for each ear

### Ear
- Eyelid Impacted (upper vs lower)
- Laterality
- Cataract (age related, traumatic, or drug induced)
- Primary vs secondary disease

### Ear, Nose, and Throat System
- Fractures and Dislocations
  - Traumatic vs Stress
    - Open vs Closed
    - Displaced vs Nondisplaced
  - Degree of Healing (routine, delayed, nonunion, malunion)
  - Pathological fracture with Osteoporosis
    - Age related vs other type

### Genitourinary System
- Primary vs Secondary Disease
- Stage of Chronic Kidney Disease
- Link Infectious Agent or Cause

### Infections
- Link infective organism & disease process

### Diseases
- Type: Type 1, Type 2. Secondary (specify drug or chemical induced), Due to other condition (specify underlying disease)
- Link Manifestations/Complications with “due to …”
  - Neuropathy, Ophthalmic, Pregnancy, CKD
- Long Term Use of Insulin
- Presence of Insulin Pump

### Diabetes
- Type: Type 1, Type 2. Secondary (specify drug or chemical induced), Due to other condition (specify underlying disease)
- Link Manifestations/Complications with “due to …”
  - Neuropathy, Ophthalmic, Pregnancy, CKD
- Long Term Use of Insulin
- Presence of Insulin Pump

### Musculoskeletal System
- Past infection, part trauma, other disease processes
- Link infectious agent or cause to disease
- Arthritis – Rheumatoid vs Osteoarthritis
- Primary, post-traumatic, or secondary disease
- Pathological Fracture due to:
  - Osteoporosis
  - Neoplastic Disease
  - Other Cause

### Neoplasm
- Malignant vs benign, primary, secondary, in situ
- Detailed locations (overlapping sites vs different, distinct locations)
- Primary
  - Still active primary site
  - Previously removed/treated
  - Treatment status (current, completed, etc.)
- Metastatic
  - Location
  - Current treatment course

### Nervous System
- Primary vs Secondary Disease & Etiology
- Presence of Intractable Disease
- Level and Type of Paralysis
- Drug name or type on drug
- Specific type of epilepsy
- Type of migraine and with or without aura
- Type of hydrocephalus

### Respiratory System
- Exacerbation of Chronic Disease
- Asthma
  - Intermittent vs persistent
  - Mild, moderate, or severe
- Effects of tobacco use/exposure on respiratory system

### Skin
- Link infectious agent or cause to disease
- Pressure ulcer – Detailed site, laterality and Stage 1-4
- Non-pressure chronic ulcer – Site laterality and:
  - Skin breakdown
  - Fat layer exposed
  - Necrosis of muscle
  - Necrosis of bone
- Contact dermatitis – document reason

### Status of Disease
- Acute, Chronic, Intermittent, Recurrent, Transient
- Primary versus Secondary
## Anemia
- **Etiology/Type**
  - Vitamin/Iron Deficiency, Due to Chronic Disease, Pernicious, Sickle Cell
  - Symptoms Related To …
  - Due to Chronic Disease (name disease)
    - Autoimmune, Cancer, CKD, Liver Cirrhosis, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis
  - Acquired vs hereditary hemolytic anemia
  - Cause of aplastic anemia

## Angina
- Avoid using term “Acute Coronary Syndrome/ACS”
- Stable vs Unstable or New Onset
- Supply Causes, state “due to …”
  - CAD, aortic stenosis, hypertrophic, cardiomyopathy, pulmonary artery hypertension
- Demand Causes, state “due to …”
  - Anemia, tachyarrhythmia (name it), thyrotoxicosis, shock (name it)
- Document spasm, when present

## Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy (BPH)
- Link Symptoms to Syndrome (Weak Urine Stream, Difficulty Starting Urination, Unable to Empty Bladder)

## Chronic Kidney Disease
- Stage 1-5
- ESRD
- Etiology (Hypertension, Diabetes)

## Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA)
- Current vs Old
- Artery Impacted
  - Laterality (where applicable)
- Occlusion vs Stenosis
- Post-procedural
- Specify Additional Symptoms “Due To” Drugs
  - Tremors, Tics, etc.
- Traumatic Injury
  - Episode of Care (Initial, Subsequent, Sequela)

## Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)
- Specify:
  - Acute vs Chronic vs Both
  - Systolic and/or Diastolic Dysfunction
- For Acute, state “due to …”
  - Non-compliance, Afib with RVR, Ischemia (USA, AMI), Hypertensive Crisis, Other (name it)
- For Chronic, state “due to …”
  - CAD (ischemic cardiomyopathy), HTN (hypertensive heart disease), Specify other cause of cardiomyopathy
  - A document EF is not a diagnosis of heart failure, need verbiage in medical record to support

## Diabetes Mellitus (DM)
- Type
  - Type 1, Type 2, Secondary (specify drug or chemical induced), Due to other condition (specify underlying disease)
- Link Manifestations/Complications with “due to …”
  - Neuropathy, Ophthalmic, Pregnancy, CKD
- Long Term Use of Insulin
- Presence of Insulin Pump

## Decubitus Ulcers
- Location – Stage (1-4, Unstageable, Unspecified)
- Laterality

## Nutritional
- Deficiencies (Specify substance)
- Overweight vs Obesity vs Morbid Obesity (BMI value)
- Malnutrition
  - With or without complications
  - Mild, moderate or severe

## Pneumonia
- Type (Aspiration, Bacterial, Virus)
- Identify causative organism

## Seizure
- Seizure disorder = Epilepsy
- Seizure = single even to yet-to-be diagnosed

## Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)
- Location
  - Bladder, Kidney, Urethra
- Identify Infectious Agent
- Complicating Pregnancy
  - Specify Trimester Where Condition Began

## Specialty Links
- General ICD-10
  - World Health Organization - ICD-10 Interactive Self Learning Tool