ICD-10 Diagnosis Documentation Tips – Family Medicine

Hypertension:
- No longer classified as controlled or uncontrolled, malignant, benign
- Very important to document the causal relationship between hypertension and heart disease
- Heart failure type specificity:
  - Acute, chronic, acute on chronic
  - Systolic, diastolic, combined systolic and diastolic

Acute MI:
- STEMI and NSTEMI are now codeable terms
- Document location: Anterior (left main coronary, left anterior descending, other coronary artery), Inferior (right coronary artery, other), Other (left circumflex, other sites)
- An AMI is considered acute under ICD-10 if it occurred within the past 4 weeks (was 8 weeks under ICD-9) - document
- Subsequent AMI – NEW
  - Defined as an AMI occurring within 4 weeks of previous AMI, regardless of site;

Tobacco Hx: coded for many respiratory and cardiovascular conditions
- Exposure to tobacco smoke
- Exposure to tobacco smoke in the perinatal period
- History of tobacco use
- Occupational exposure to tobacco smoke
- Tobacco dependence
- Tobacco use

Asthma: ICD-9 ICD-10
- Extrinsic Mild intermittent
- Intrinsic Mild persistent
- Chronic obstructive Moderate persistent
- Asthma, Unspecified Severe persistent

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Sepsis:
- **Bacteremia**: the presence of bacteria in the blood
- **Sepsis**: infection, documented or suspected, with signs and symptoms of an inflammatory response (SIRS)
- **Severe sepsis**: sepsis with organ dysfunction
- **Septic shock**: severe sepsis plus acute circulatory failure

Cerebral Infarction: Expanded specificity
- **Anatomy**: Cerebral or precerebral (ICD-9)
- **Type**: *Thrombosis, embolism* or unspecified occlusion (ICD-10)

Pressure Ulcers:
- Document anatomic location, laterality & stage

**ICD-10 [INPATIENT] Procedural Coding Tips – Family Medicine**

**Section** – almost always medical/surgical, don’t need to state

**Body system** – coders will figure it out if you describe the body part

**Root operation** – describes the intent of the procedure
- **Drainage** – paracentesis, aspiration, etc.
- **Excision** – removal of a portion of a body part (biopsies)
- **Resection** – removal of all of a body part
- **Insertion / removal** – central line placement

**Body part** – the specific body part (or subsection thereof) addressed in an procedure (chest tube place in R pleural space)

**Approach** – open, percutaneous, via natural opening (foley, etc.)

**Device** – describe the type or simply state the exact device(s) left in the patient at the conclusion of the procedure

**Qualifier** – if aspiration is diagnostic, be sure to state so