ICD-10 Diagnosis Documentation Tips – Pediatric Neonatology

Increased In ICD-10 Codes:

❖ ETIOLOGY
➢ Example: Congenital pneumonia
  ▪ ICD-9: one code
  ▪ ICD-10: nine (9) codes (due to…)
    • Viral agent, Chlamydia, staphylococcus, group B strep, E. coli, Pseudomonas, other bacterial agents, other organisms

❖ PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
➢ Example: Fetal blood loss affecting newborn
  ▪ ICD-9: one code
  ▪ ICD-10: eight (8) codes (fetal blood loss from…)
  ▪ Vasa previa, ruptured cord, placenta, hemorrhage into co-twin, hemorrhage into maternal circulation, cut end of co-twins cord, other, or unspecified

❖ CLINICAL SPECIFICITY (conditions docs and nurses note)
➢ Example: Feeding problems in newborn
  ▪ ICD-9: 4 codes
  ▪ ICD-10: 10 codes (additional types not in ICD-9)
    • Regurgitation and rumination, slow feeding, underfeeding, overfeeding, difficulty in feeding at breast

❖ MANIFESTATION (provides information on clinical presentation)
➢ Example: Marfan’s syndrome
  ▪ ICD-9: one code
  ▪ ICD-10: five (5) codes (Marfan’s syndrome with…)
    • Aortic dilation, other cardiovascular manifestations, ocular manifestations, with skeletal manifestations, unspecified

❖ MORE EXACT METRICS
➢ Now coded according to specific weight in grams
➢ Gestation... now coded to exact number of weeks
Congenital anomalies of Skull and Face: Clinical description

- Craniosynostosis, craniofacial dysostosis, hypertelorism, macrocephaly, mandibulofacial dysostosis, etc.

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

ICD-10 [INPATIENT] Procedural Coding Tips – Pediatric Neonatology

Section – almost always medical and surgical
Body system – you don’t have to specify – coders can determine
Root operation – describes the intent of the procedure
  - Drainage – paracentesis, aspiration, etc.
  - Insertion / removal – central line, endotrachial tube
Body part – the specific body part (or subsection thereof) addressed in a 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, document.

Examples:

- PICC Lines: critical to document which vessel [left basilica vein]
- Chest Tubes:
  - Document with anatomic specificity – pleural cavity, right
  - Document device left in – drainage device