ICD-10 Diagnosis Documentation Tips – Urology

Infections:
- State first site location and type
- Indicate organism if known

Anatomy:
- Document specific site(s) with anatomic specificity
  - Example: posterior cul-de-sac
- Document overlapping sites
  - Example: neoplasm involving endocervix and exocervix
- Document laterality where appropriate

Specificity: specificity can include etiology, anatomic site, morphology
- Example: enlarged prostate
  - **Type**: Enlarged prostate w/o LUTS, enlarged prostate with LUTS, nodular prostate w/o LUTS, nodular prostate with LUTS
  - **Symptoms**: Incomplete bladder emptying, nocturia, urinary frequency, urinary hesitancy, etc.
- Example: urethral stricture
  - **Type**: Post-traumatic urethral stricture [male], post-traumatic urethral stricture [female], post-infective urethral stricture [male or female], other urethral stricture, unspecified
  - Anatomic detail
    - Post-traumatic urethral stricture [male]
      - **Meatal, bulbous, membranous, anterior, unspecified**
ICD-10 [INPATIENT] Procedural Coding Tips – Urology

ICD-10-PCS Characters: Every code includes seven (7)

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

Body system – almost always urinary system

Root operation – describes the intent of the procedure

- Resection – removal of all of a body part
- Excision – removal of a portion of a body part
- Destruction – eradication of all or portion of body part by use of energy, force or destructive agent (fulgeration)
- Fragmentation – breaking solid matter into pieces (lithotripsy)
- Release – freeing a body part from abnormal constraint
- Transplantation –

Body part – the specific body part (or subsection thereof) addressed in an operative procedure

Approach – open, percutaneous, percutaneous endoscopic (laparoscopic), via natural opening

Device – describe the type or simply state the exact device(s) used for each part of the procedure (extraluminal clips)

Qualifier – not used much in urology section