



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



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