What You Need To Know **Now**

ICD-10

**Background**

- You have heard the news.... Right?
  - 5010 is January 1, 2012
  - ICD-10-CM/PCS is October 1, 2013
    - CM for outpatient
    - PCS for inpatient
Code Sets

• It’s not all about *us*
  – Many things need to happen before we get trained

Now

• Implementation
  – Administrators/Managers
  – Those charged with physician education
Now

• Anatomy and Pathophysiology
  – Higher level of specificity found in the new codes
    • In order to assign them correctly we have to first understand them

A&P Examples

• 206 bones in the body
  – 80 are Axial
    • head, facial, hyloid, auditory, trunk, ribs, and sternum
  – 126 are Appendicular
    • arms, shoulders, wrists, hands, legs, hips, ankles, and feet
A&P Example

• Types of fractures:
  – Displaced fractures
  – Non-displaced fractures
  – Closed fracture
  – Open fracture
  – Greenstick fracture
  – Transverse fracture
  – Spiral fracture
  – Oblique fracture
  – Compression fracture

A&P Example

• Classification is needed for open fractures using the Gustilo open fracture classification system
  – This system identifies fractures as Type I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IIIC.
A&P Example

- I
  - Low energy, wound less than 1 cm
- II
  - Wound greater than 1 cm with moderate soft tissue damage
- III
  - High energy wound greater than 1 cm with extensive soft tissue damage
- IIIA
  - Adequate soft tissue cover
- IIIB
  - Inadequate soft tissue cover
- IIIC
  - Associated with arterial injury

A&P Examples

- Code choice selections include
- Anatomic site
- Laterality
- Underlying condition
- Episode of care (assigned as a 7th character extension)
7th Character Extenders

• Code selections include:
  – Episode of care
    • A = initial encounter for closed fracture
    • B = initial encounter for open fracture
    • D = subsequent encounter for fracture with routine healing
    • G = subsequent encounter for fracture with delayed healing
    • K = subsequent encounter for fracture with nonunion
    • P = subsequent encounter for fracture with malunion
    • S = sequela (late effect)

A&P Example

• Tina suffered an open fracture of the left radius, type I with dislocation of the radioulnar joint.

ICD-10-CM coding:
  – S52.372B Galeazzi’s fracture of the left radius, initial encounter for open fracture type 1
A&P

- Diabetes mellitus codes expanded to include the classification of the diabetes and the manifestation.
- Category for diabetes mellitus has been updated to reflect the current clinical classification of diabetes
- No longer classified as controlled/uncontrolled:
  - E08.22, Diabetes mellitus due to an underlying condition with diabetic chronic kidney disease
  - E09.52, Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with diabetic peripheral angiopathy with gangrene
  - E10.11, Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis with coma
  - E11.41, Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic mononeuropathy

A&P

- Malignant Neoplasm Breast
- 54 choices for male/female breast
- Documentation must include:
  - Laterality
  - Location
  - Use of an additional code to identify estrogen receptor status
  - Example: C50.422 Malignant neoplasm of upper-outer quadrant of the left male breast
A&P

• Large and small intestine
• 26 choices available
• Documentation must include:
  – Specific site
    • Appendix, caput coli, cecum, colon and rectum, ascending, caput, descending, distal, left, overlapping, pelvic, right, sigmoid, hepatic flexure, sigmoid flexure, duodenum, ileum, jejunum...
    • Example: C18.5 Malignant neoplasm of splenic flexure

Documentation

• One of the largest challenges in transition
  – Not because they are poor documenters
  – Concepts have changed
Documentation

• Importance
  – Medical/legal
  – Continued care
  – Medical Necessity
  – ...........
  – Payment...??

Lets Play A Game!

• Do you know what this term means?
What is.....

• Gastrosplenic omentum?

• It’s a ligament that connects the stomach to the hilum of the spleen

• BONUS ... what is the splenic hilum?....
• The **Splenic hilum** is a location on the surface of the **spleen**. It is the point of attachment for the gastroplenic ligament

What is...

• Inferior Hypogastric Plexuses
• Lie on each side of the rectum, the base of the bladder, and the vagina

What is.....

• Acromion process
• This acromion process, an extension of the scapular spine, extends laterally over the shoulder joint. The acromion process and the clavicle together make up the acromioclavicular joint.

What is.......  

• Macromastia
• Diffuse hypertrophy of one or both breasts occasionally occurs at puberty in otherwise normal girls

What is....

• Pectoralis minor
• Thin triangular muscle that lies beneath the pectoralis major. It arises from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs and runs upwards and laterally to be inserted by its apex into the coracoid process of the scapula

What is.....

• Long thoracic nerve
• Arises from the roots of the brachial plexus in the neck and enters the axilla. Supplies the lateral surface of the serratus anterior muscle.