ICD-10 Do I really have to?

Richard Lander, MD, FAAP

- Why spend all this money and time to implement ICD 10 when they are already planning ICD 11? (release 2019?)
- ICD 10 is not new, is used by many countries and we, the USA have lagged behind for too long

- ICD 10 was developed back in the 1980's
- Globally began use in 1994
- Has been used in the United States since 1999 to help report mortality statistics

- Typically October 1 marks the beginning of new ICD codes, the deletion of certain codes and the modification of certain codes.
- October 1, 2013 did not have any deleted or revised codes

October 1, 2015- let the fun begin



- Coding is how we get paid
- CPT identifies the type of service provided
- ICD provides the diagnosis
- HCPCS identifies supplies utilized

BASIC CODING

- You will have to utilize the ICD 10 codes after October 1, 2015 to be paid by the insurance companies as they will not honor the ICD 9 codes. Your HCFA 1500 claims will not be processed!
- However both the payers and the providers will need to support ICD 9 codes for claims submitted prior to October 1, 2015



- The transition will not be this easy
- Be prepared to keep your systems for ICD
 9 going until all of your claims are paid

 Practices should have close to a 90 day money reserve set aside in anticipation of claims not being paid or of delayed payments.



- Everyone needs to be taught ICD 10
- Doctors, nursing staff, coding and billing people, and the INSURERS

- Shouldn't it be easy to simply "crosswalk"
 ICD 9 codes to ICD 10?
- Can you put a round circle into a square hole?







Wouldn't you like some GEMS?



GENERAL EQUIVALENCE MAPPINGS helps to convert ICD 9 to ICD 10

- ICD 9
- 14,000 procedure codes
- 4,000 diagnosis codes
- ICD 10
- 68,000 procedure codes
- 87,000 diagnosis codes

- The number of codes are so extensive because
- they will now demonstrate:
- laterality (right vs left)
- specificity (thumb, pointer finger, etc)
- reasons or causes
- where did it happen (home, work)
- how (jumping-trampoline)

 What is one of the more common problems we see in our pediatric offices?



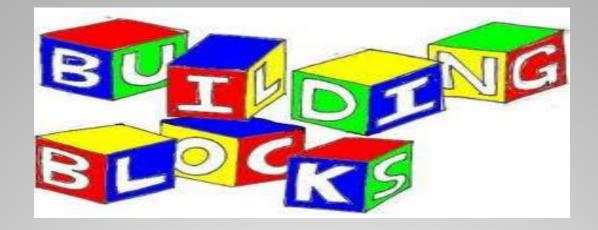
- Acute supporitive otitis media w/o rupture
- ICD 9 382.00
- ICD 10
- H66.001 asom w/o rupture R ear
- H66.002 asom w/o rupture L ear
- H66.003 asom w/o rupture bilat
- H66.004 asom w/o rupture recurrent R
- Etc. Etc. Etc.

- Want more??
- ICD 9
- 382.9 unspecified otitis media
- ICD 10
- H66.90 om, unspecified, unspecified ear
- H66.91 om, unspecified R ear
- H66.92 om, unspecified L ear
- H66.93 om, unspecified, bilat

OH NO, MORE WORK NOW

- with the greater amount of specificity involved with choosing the ICD 10 code there will have to be more detailed documentation to support the use of codes which should
- GIVE BETTER PATIENT CARE

- The new codes have 3-7 characters
- the first is an alpha
- all the letters except for U
- the second is numeric
- the third to seventh is either
- X is sometimes used as a fifth character placeholder to allow for future expansion



- Characters 1-3=category
- Characters 4-6=etiology, site etc
- Character 7=extension



category injuries

external cause

etiology, anatomic site, severity

- The old E codes have been replaced with
- V W X Y followed by other characters
- describe where and how
- school, jumping on trampoline
- never primary, never reported alone

- V codes which we use for Well visits will be replaced by
- Z codes are incredibly numerous as they will cover Well visits, other health visits, vaccines



- These will usually be found in certain ICD 10 categories such as:
- Pregnancy and Childbirth-chapter 15
- Injury, Poisoning and Certain Other
 Consequences of External Causes-ch 19
- during the initial encounter use A
- during the subsequent encounter use D
- a sequela of the issue would use S

7th Character Examples

A

- initial encounter
- pt seen and admitted to hospital
- A used for everything

D

- Subsequent
- after active phase of treatment and a followup visit is needed

•**S**

- sequela
- laceration repair that then results in a keloid formation

• How do I look something up?

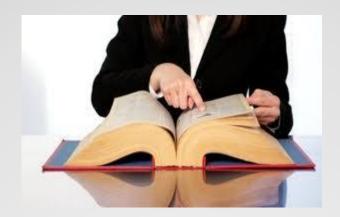


The book



- The ICD 10 book is divided into
- Index-an alphabetical list of terms
- Diseases and Injury
- External Causes of Injury
- Tabular-chronological list of codes whose chapters are based on body system or condition

- First check the index for the condition, disease, symptom or sign
- The first character is an alpha
- Then use the three digit numeric characters to help you in the numbered Tabular section



 A dash (-) at the end of the *Index* entry means that more characters are needed

HINT

 if you don't see the dash don't assume that a seventh character (numeric or alpha) is not needed-check the *Tabular* list

- Z00.110 "Health supervision under 8 days"
- Z00.111 "Health supervision newborn
- 8 to 28 days old"
- How about
- Z00.129 "Routine child health check"
- Z00.121 "Routing child health check with abnormal findings" plus what was found

- Sometimes ICD 10 replaces multiple ICD 9 codes
- under ICD 9 there are 7 codes for TB
- 010.90-010.96
- under ICD 10 there will be one code
- A15.7

REFERENCES

- Tabular index (1593 pages)
- Alphabetic Index of Codes (1263 pages)
- These are free
- www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm#icd2

ARE YOU AS CONFUSED AS I AM?

SORRY



- Maybe these will help
- www.cms.gov/medicare/coding/icd10/providerresources.html
- www.ama-assn.org/go/icd-10
- www.aap.org/en-us/professionalresources/practice-support/coding-at-theaap/prages/icd-10.aspx
- www.aapc.com/icd-10/codes/index.aspx

THE SECRET OF GETTING AHEAD

IS GETTING STARTED

MARK TWAIN

• GET GOING!