ICD-10 Documentation Tips

Internal Medicine Services

The following are important documentation tips and strategies for ICD-10 compliance:

General:

a. Document diagnosis that were "present on admission" as POA.
b. Include diagnoses monitored, treated, evaluated on discharge summary.
c. Laterality should be specified for all body parts and sites.

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Abdominal Pain and Tenderness	**Increased Specificity:** **Location:** e.g. Generalized, Right upper quadrant, periumbilical, etc. **Pain or Tenderness Type:** e.g. Colic, tenderness, rebound
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	**Timeframe:** An AMI is now considered "acute" for 4 weeks from the time of the incident, a revised timeframe from the current ICD-9 period of 8 weeks. **Episode of Care:** Initial, subsequent, sequelae **Subsequent:** Document "Subsequent" for a new AMI within 4 weeks of initial AMI.

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Asthma	**Terminology Difference:** **Cause:** Exercise-induced, cough variant, related to smoking, chemical or particulate cause, occupational **Severity:** If persistent asthma, document mild persistent, moderate persistent, or severe persistent **Temporal Factors:** Acute, chronic, intermittent, persistent, status asthmaticus, acute exacerbation
Diabetes Mellitus, Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia	**Increased Specificity:** The diabetes codes are combination codes that include the type of diabetes, the body system affected, and the complications affecting that body system. When documenting diabetes, include the following: **Type:** e.g. Type 1 or Type 2 disease, drug-induced, due to underlying condition, or gestational **Complications:** What (if any) other body systems are affected by the diabetes condition? e.g. Foot ulcer related to diabetes **Treatment:** Is the patient on insulin? A **second** important change is the concept of "hypoglycemia" and "hyperglycemia." It is now possible to document and code for these conditions without using "diabetes mellitus." You can also specify if the condition is due to a procedure or other cause. A **third** important change is that diabetes is no longer classified as controlled or uncontrolled. The **final** important change is that the concept of "secondary diabetes mellitus" is no longer used; instead, there are specific secondary options.

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Injuries	**Episode of care:** Initial, Subsequent, Sequelae **Injury site:** As specific as possible **Etiology:** How was the injury sustained? (e.g., sports, motor vehicle crash, pedestrian, slip and fall, environmental exposure, etc.) **Place of Occurrence:** School, work, etc. **Intent:** Unintentional or accidental, self-harm, etc. if appropriate **Status:** Civilian, military, etc. if appropriate
Otitis Media	**Type:** e.g., Serous, sanguineous, suppurative, allergic, mucoid **Infectious Agent:** e.g., Strep, Staph, Scarlet Fever, Influenza, Measles, Mumps **Temporal factors:** Acute, subacute, chronic, recurrent **Laterality:** e.g. Left, right or both ears **Tympanic membrane rupture:** Note if present. **Secondary causes:** e.g. Tobacco smoke, etc.
Sepsis	**Etiology:** Link to source of infection: Vascular grafts, Devices, Implants, Infection (Pneumonia, UTI, Peritonitis, etc.) **Organism:** Organism, if known
Shock	**Type:** Hemorrhagic, Septic, Cardiogenic, Liver, Hypovolemic, Other
Tobacco	**Usage:** Use, Abuse, Dependence, Exposure, Frequency
Ulcers	**Type:** Decubitus, Ischemic, DM, Stasis **Location:** Upper back, ankle, sacral, buttock, etc. **Stage:** Decubitus only (stage 1-4 or unstageable) **Present on Admission**

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Underdosing	**Type:** Intentional, Unintentional, Non-compliance **Reason:** Financial hardship, age-related disability, etc.

References:

http://www.roadto10.org/example-practice-internal-medicine

This ICD-10 Tipsheet is meant to assist providers for the transition from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. Content provided is informal guidance, and any definitive guidance is issued from CMS.