CHAPTER 7

Let’s Review 7-1

1. Early-onset Alzheimer’s disease with behavioral disturbances, G30.0, F02.81 (Hint: Disease, Alzheimer’s, early onset, with behavioral disturbance)
2. Intractable epilepsy with complex partial seizures, with status epilepticus, G40.211 (Hint: Epilepsy, localization-related, symptomatic, with complex partial seizures, intractable, with status epilepticus)
3. Duchenne’s muscular dystrophy, G71.0 (Hint: Duchenne’s, disease or syndrome, muscular dystrophy)
4. Meningitis due to poliovirus, A80.9, G02 (Hint: Meningitis, in (due to), poliovirus)
5. Childhood form, type II, spinal muscular atrophy, G12.1 (Hint: Atrophy, muscle, spinal, childhood form, type II)
6. Hunt’s ataxia, G11.1 (Hint: Ataxia, Hunt’s)

Let’s Review 7-2

1. Aphakia, right eye, H27.01 (Hint: Aphakia)
2. Bilateral subluxation of lens, H27.113 (Hint: Dislocation, lens, partial)
3. Goniosynechiae, left eye, H21.522 (Hint: Adhesions, iris, goniosynechiae)
4. Drusen degeneration of macula, right eye, H35.361 (Hint: Degeneration, macula, drusen)
5. Ischemic optic neuropathy, H47.019 (Hint: Disorder, nerve, optic, ischemic)
6. Accidental puncture of right eye during cataract surgery, H59.211 (Hint: Complication, intraoperative, puncture, eye and adnexa, during ophthalmic procedure)

Let’s Review 7-3

1. Chronic serous otitis media, bilateral, H65.23 (Hint: Otitis, media, nonsuppurative, chronic, serous)
2. Acute suppurative otitis media with tympanic membrane rupture, left ear, H66.012 (Hint: Otitis, media, suppurative, acute, with rupture of ear drum)
3. Labyrinth fistula, left ear, H83.12 (Hint: Fistula, labyrinth)
4. Sensorineural hearing loss, bilateral, H90.3 (Hint: Deafness, sensorineural, bilateral)
5. Acute perichondritis of left external ear, H61.012 (Hint: Perichondritis, ear (external), acute)

Let’s Review 7-4

1. Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease without heart failure, with stage II chronic kidney disease (CKD), I13.10, N18.2 (Hint: Hypertension, cardiorenal (disease), without heart failure, with stage 1 through 4 chronic kidney disease. Note that an additional code is needed to identify the stage of CKD. Locate disease, kidney, chronic, stage 2 (mild.).)
2. Angina pectoris, unstable, in patient with history of tobacco use, I20.0, Z87.891 (Hint: Angina, unstable. Note that an additional code is needed to identify the history of tobacco use. Locate History, personal, tobacco dependence.)
3. Arteriosclerotic heart disease, native coronary artery, with angina pectoris and documented spasm, I25.111 (Hint: Arteriosclerosis, coronary (artery), native vessel, with, angina pectoris, with documented spasm)
4. Hemopericardium (complication) following STEMI inferior wall (right coronary artery) myocardial infarction 10 days prior. Patient exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, I23.0, Z77.22 (Hint: Code first the complication: Hemopericardium, following acute myocardial infarction (current complication). Next, locate exposure, environmental tobacco smoke (acute) (chronic)).

5. Atherosclerosis of autologous artery coronary artery bypass graft with unstable angina pectoris, I25.720 (Hint: Arteriosclerosis, coronary (artery), bypass graft, autologous artery, with, angina pectoris, unstable)

6. Pulmonary embolism, septic, with acute cor pulmonale, I26.01 (Hint: Embolism, pulmonary, septic, with acute cor pulmonale)

7. Subarachnoid hemorrhage (nontraumatic) from right middle cerebral artery, I60.7 (Hint: Hemorrhage, intracranial, subarachnoid (nontraumatic) (from), intracranial (cerebral) artery)

8. Fatty degeneration of myocardium, I51.5 (Hint: Degeneration, myocardial, myocardium)

9. Cerebral infarction due to right anterior cerebral artery embolism, I63.421 (Hint: Infarct, infarction, cerebral, due to, embolism, cerebral arteries)

10. Atherosclerosis of native arteries of right leg, with gangrene, I70.261 (Hint: Arteriosclerosis, extremities, leg, right, with, gangrene)

11. Thrombosed hemorrhoids, internal and external, K64.8, K64.5 (Hint: Hemorrhoids, external, with, thrombosis. Under the same main term, locate subterm internal. Codes may be sequenced in any order.)

12. Chronic idiopathic venous hypertension with ulcer of left lower extremity, I87.312, L97.929 (Hint: Hypertension, venous (chronic), idiopathic, with, ulcer. Note that an additional code is needed to identify the site and severity of the ulcer. Locate ulcer, lower limb, lower leg, left.)

Review

Matching
1. Intractable (b) 6. Multiple sclerosis (MS) (c)
2. Dementia (e) 7. Cerebral palsy (d)
3. Status epilepticus (f) 8. Hemiparesis (g)
4. Atherosclerosis (a) 9. Episodic (h)
5. Arteriosclerosis (j) 10. Paroxysmal (i)

Short Answer
1. a. Code first the underlying disease, then the encephalitis, myelitis, or encephalomyelitis.

2. a. Code first the condition resulting from the sequelae of inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system, then the disease itself.

3. a. There are exclusion notes that appear with code G08 (see below). As for code G09, it is used to indicate conditions whose primary classification is to G00-G08 as the cause of sequela, classifiable elsewhere. The 'sequela' includes conditions specified as residuals.
   - Intracranial phlebitis and thrombophlebitis complicating abortion, ectopic, or molar pregnancy (O00-O07, O08.7); pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O22.5, O87.3); nonpyogenic intracranial phlebitis and thrombophlebitis (I67.6)
   - Intracranial phlebitis and thrombophlebitis complicating nonpyogenic intraspinal phlebitis and thrombophlebitis (G95.1)
4. a. Huntington’s disease (HD), which is also called Huntington’s chorea or disorder, is a progressive neurodegenerative genetic disorder that affects muscle coordination and some cognitive functions.
   
   b. Ataxia is the inability to coordinate voluntary muscle movements resulting in unsteady movements or a staggering gait.

5. a. Two codes are required for dementia. The dementia code is sequenced first, followed by a secondary code from category F02, for the behavioral component of the dementia.

6. a. The fourth character defines the type of glaucoma. The fifth character in H40.1 gives more specificity (unspecified (0), primary (1), low-tension (2), pigmentary (3), capsular with pseudoexfoliation of lens (4), and residual stage glaucoma (5)). A sixth character when used describes laterality. Code H40.2 is described as primary angle-closure glaucoma, with the fifth character in this subcategory adding more detail; for example, H40.21 is acute angle-closure glaucoma, and H40.22 is chronic angle-closure glaucoma.

7. a. The instructional notes from category H65: Use additional code for any associated perforated tympanic membrane (H72.-). There are no instructional notes in category H66. Below are the additional notes that pertain to both categories.
   
   b. Use additional code to identify:
      - exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z77.22)
      - exposure to tobacco smoke in the perinatal period (P96.81)
      - history of tobacco use (Z87.891)
      - occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z57.31)
      - tobacco dependence (F17.-)
      - tobacco use (Z72.0)

8. Any of the following answers are correct.
   
   a. If the condition classifiable to category N18, Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is present, assign a code from category I12, Hypertensive chronic kidney disease, if hypertension is also present.
   
   b. The ICD-10-CM presumes a cause and effect relationship and classifies chronic kidney disease with hypertension as hypertensive chronic kidney disease.
   
   c. When you are coding hypertensive chronic kidney disease, an additional code from category N18 should be used to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease. The ICD-10-CM classifies chronic kidney disease based on severity. The severity of CKD is designated by stages 1 through 5. Stage 2, code N18.2, equates to mild CKD. Stage 3, code N18.3, equates to moderate CKD. Stage 4, code N18.4, equates to severe CKD.
   
   d. Code N18.6, end-stage renal disease (ESRD), is assigned only when the provider has fully documented end stage renal disease.
   
   e. If both a stage of CKD and ESRD are documented in the medical record, the only code that should be assigned is N18.6.
   
   f. If a patient has hypertensive chronic kidney disease and acute renal failure, an additional code for the acute renal failure is required.

9. a. If a patient has an existing state of hypertension that is under control by therapy, this is considered controlled hypertension and code I10 should be assigned. Uncontrolled hypertension, on the other hand, may refer to untreated hypertension or hypertension that is not responding to the current therapy. Regardless of the reason that the hypertension is uncontrolled, code I10 should still be assigned.
10. a. The ICD-10-CM codes for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) identify the site of the infarction, such as anterolateral wall or true posterior walls. Subcategories I21.0-I21.2 and code I21.3 are used for ST elevation myocardial infarctions (STEMI). Code I21.4 is used for Non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and nontransmural MIs. Refer to the current ICD-10-CM coding manual for further guidelines.

b. If the medical record does not specify the location or site of the acute myocardial infarction, it is permissible to use the default code I21.3, ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of unspecified site. If only STEMI or transmural MI is documented without the site, query the provider as to the site or assign code I21.3.

Coding Practice

1. Werdnig-Hoffman infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I, G12.0 (Hint: Werdnig-Hoffman syndrome)
2. Huntington’s chorea, G10 (Hint: Huntington’s disease or chorea)
3. Embolic abscess of spinal cord, G06.1 (Hint: Abscess, spinal cord)
4. Necrotizing hemorrhagic encephalopathy, acute, G04.30 (Hint: Encephalopathy, acute necrotizing hemorrhagic)
5. Pick’s disease, G31.01, F02.80 (Hint: Pick’s, disease or syndrome (brain. Note code F02.80 is enclosed in brackets.).)
6. Focal symptomatic epilepsy, localization-related, and epileptic syndromes with complex partial seizures, without status epilepticus, G40.209 (Hint: Epilepsy, localization-related (focal) (partial), symptomatic, with complex partial seizures, not intractable, without status epilepticus)
7. Trigeminal autonomic cephalgia, intractable, G44.091 (Hint: Cephalgia, trigeminal autonomic, intractable)
8. Migraine with aura, not intractable, G43.109 (Hint: Migraine, with aura, not intractable)
9. Sleep disorder, circadian rhythm, delayed sleep phase type, G47.21 (Hint: Disorder, sleep, circadian rhythm, delayed sleep phase type)
10. Lesion of medial popliteal nerve, left side, G57.42 (Hint: Lesion, nerve, popliteal, medial)
11. Spastic quadriplegic cerebral palsy, G80.0 (Hint: Palsy, cerebral, quadriplegic, spastic)
12. Chronic pain syndrome, regional, complex G90.523 (Hint: Syndrome, pain, complex regional I.)
13. Hypertensive heart and chronic stage 4 kidney disease without heart failure, I13.10, N18.4 (Hint: Hypertension, cardiorenal, without heart failure, with stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease. Note that an additional code is needed to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease. Locate disease, kidney, chronic, stage 4 (severe).)
14. Angina pectoris with spasm, tobacco (cigarette)-dependent patient, I20.1, F17. 210 (Hint: Angina, with, documented spasm. Note that an additional code is needed to identify the tobacco dependence. Locate dependence, drug NEC, nicotine, cigarettes.)
15. ST elevation, left main coronary artery myocardial infarction in patient with body mass index of 33, I21.01, Z68.33 (Hint: Code first the myocardial infarction: Infarction, myocardium, ST elevation, involving, left main coronary artery. Next, code the body mass index: Body, mass index (BMI), adult, 33.0-33.9.)
16. Patient was admitted on 12/1 for ST elevation MI (STEMI), left main coronary artery. Patient was discharged on 12/10, and 4 days later was admitted for treatment of a subsequent STEMI of anterior wall. I22.0, I21.01 (Hint: In this case, the subsequent MI is sequenced first since it is the reason for treatment. Locate infarction, myocardium, subsequent, anterior. Next, locate infarction, myocardium, ST elevation (STEMI), involving, left main coronary artery.)