



ICD-10 Documentation Tips

Cardiology Services

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

General:

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

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Acute Myocardial Infarction	Timeframe: An AMI is now considered “acute” for 4 weeks from the time of the incident, revised the ICD-9 period of 8 weeks. Episode of Care: Initial, subsequent, sequelae Subsequent AMI: Code a new MI that occurs during the 4 week “acute period” of the original AMI.
Angina	Type: Stable, Unstable, Dressler’s syndrome, Postmyocardial syndrome, Angina Decubitus, Prinzmetal’s, etc.
Arrhythmias/ Dyrhthmias	Location: Atrial, ventricular, supraventricular, etc. Rhythm Name: Flutter, fibrillation, type 1 atrial flutter, long QT syndrome, sick sinus syndrome, etc. Cause: Hyperkalemia, hypertension, alcohol consumption, digoxin, amiodarone, verapamil

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Artery or graft occlusion	Type: Partial or Complete Location : Vessel or graft, laterality Due to: atherosclerosis, thrombus, embolism
Atherosclerotic Heart Disease with Angina Pectoris	Cause: Note any causes other than atherosclerosis Stability: Stable angina pectoris, unstable angina pectoris Vessel: Note artery (if known) involved and native / autologous
Cardiac Arrest	Etiology of: cardiac condition(note), other condition, unknown
Cardiomyopathy	Type: Dilated/Congestive, Restrictive, Ischemic, Obstructive or unobstructive hypertrophic, etc. Location: Endocarditis, right ventricle, etc. Cause: Congenital, Alcohol, etc.
Chest Pain	Etiology of: Angina, GERD, Musculoskeletal, Anxiety, etc.
CHF	Type: Systolic, Diastolic, Combined Acuity: Acute, Chronic, Acute/Chronic
Device, Implant or Graft Complications	Type: PM, AICD, lead, cardiac valve prosthesis, A-V fistula, etc. Complication: Infection, Device malfunction, broken lead, etc.
Embolism/Thrombus	Type: Chronic , Acute Location: Body part
Heart Valve Disease	Cause: Rheumatic or non-rheumatic Type: Prolapse, insufficiency, regurgitation, incompetence, stenosis, etc. Location: Mitral valve, aortic valve, etc.
Hypertension	Type: Essential, Secondary, etc. Causal Relationship: Renal, pulmonary, etc.

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Hx Rheumatic Fever	Link Manifestation > Rheumatic Valve Disorders > AS, MV, Tricuspid Rheumatic myocarditis/pericarditis/endocarditis Rheumatic chorea w/wo heart involvement Rheumatic heart failure, other disease
Pericarditis	Acuity: Chronic, Acute
Shock	Type: Cardiogenic, Hemorrhagic, Hypovolemic, etc.
STEMI	Episode of care: Initial or Subsequent Infarction site and or vessel: Anterior (Left Main, LAD, other) Inferior (RCA, other) Other (Left Circumflex, other) Unable to Determine
Syncope	Etiology of: Dehydration, Orthostatic hypotension, Medications, Arrhythmia, etc.
Underdosing	Type: Intentional, Unintentional, Non-compliance Reason: Financial hardship, etc.

References:

- <http://www.roadto10.org/action-plan/phase-2-train/primer-cardiology/>
<http://www.nhrmc.org/body.cfm?id=6083&action=tree>

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.