



ICD-10 Documentation Tips

Family Practices 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
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.
Shock	Type: Hemorrhagic, Septic, Cardiogenic, Liver, Hypovolemic, Other

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, or acute exacerbation
Debridement	Wound specifics: Body Part, Type (Decubitus, burn, etc.), Margin Size, Depth State: Excisional debridement of devitalized/necrotic tissue (if a surgical instrument was used), Nonexcisional debridement (if no tissue was excised)
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
Underdosing	Type: Intentional, Unintentional, Non-compliance Reason: Financial hardship, age-related disability, etc.

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Diabetes: 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.
	Document: Feeding problems of the newborn and subsequent treatment recommendations; e.g., Difficulty feeding at breast, Slow feeding, Underfeeding, Overfeeding, Regurgitation and rumination.
Feeding Problems of the Newborn	

Condition/Concept	ICD-10 Documentation Tips
Hypertension	<p>In ICD-10, hypertension is defined as essential (primary). The concept of “benign or malignant” as it relates to hypertension no longer exists.</p> <p>Type: Essential, Secondary, etc.</p> <p>Causal Relationship: Renal, pulmonary, etc.</p>
Tobacco	<p>Usage: Use, Abuse, Dependence, Exposure, Frequency</p>
Ulcers	<p>Type: Decubitus, Ischemic, DM, Stasis</p> <p>Location: Upper back, ankle, sacral, buttock, etc.</p> <p>Stage: Decubitus only (stage 1-4 or unstageable)</p> <p>Present on Admission</p>
Well Child Exams and Screening	<p>Child’s Age: In days, months or years as appropriate</p> <p>Exam Type: e.g. Well child exam, hearing screen, sports physical, school physical, etc.</p> <p>Findings: Note normal vs. abnormal findings, as there codes vary depending on results</p>

Reference:

<http://www.roadto10.org/action-plan/phase-2-train/primer-family-practice/>

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.