



ICD-10 for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

UConn Health



Just himagine what we can accomplish together.

Introduction

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Agenda

- Describe the challenges associated with ICD-10 implementation
- Identify the importance of physician documentation and coding
- Review examples of the impact of the changes in ICD-10

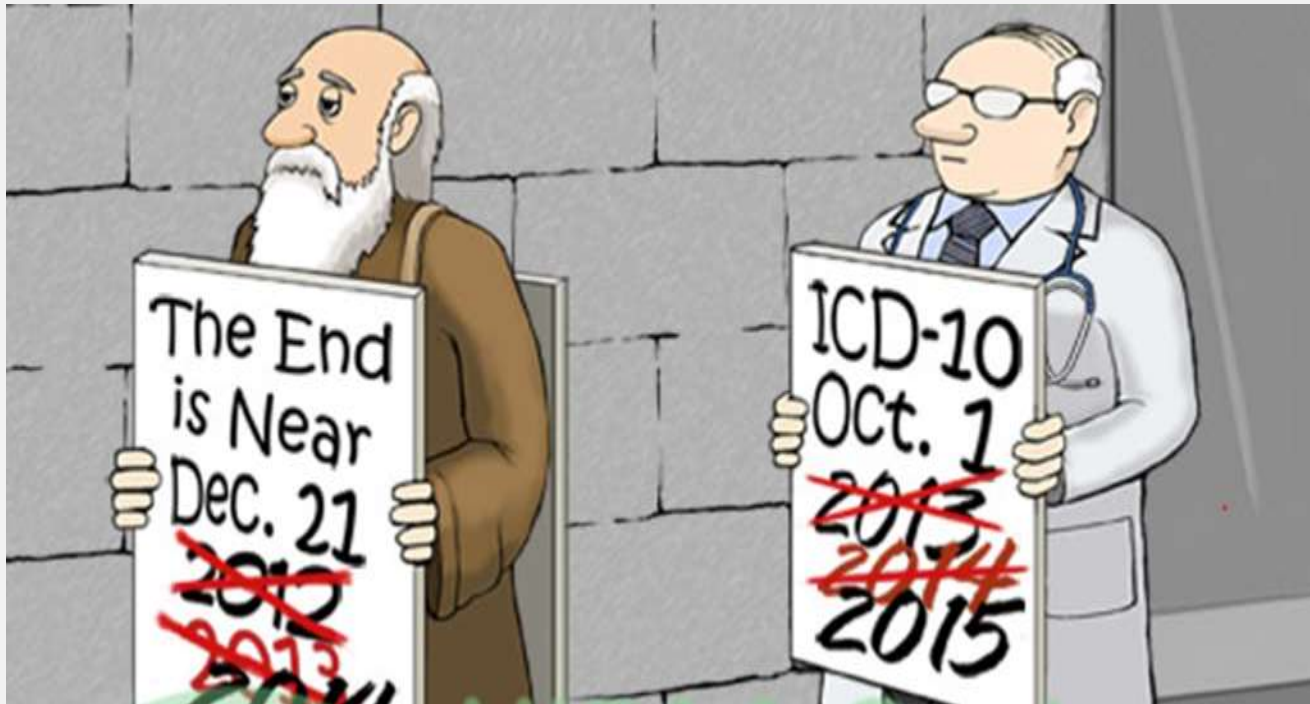
Road to ICD-10

- ICD System created by WHO as a standardized classification of diseases world wide
- Implemented worldwide with modifications by country to fit their needs
- ICD-9 in use in the United States since 1979
- Most recent country to implement ICD-10 was England in 1995
- ICD used in US for multiple purposes besides classification



Final Rule Issued

- ▶ On July 31st, 2014, The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued a rule finalizing October 1, 2015 as the new compliance date



Challenges

- ICD-10 is a classification system, not a clinical language system:
 - Physician documentation - primarily directed for communication between clinicians
 - Bridging gaps between coder classification language and physician clinical documentation

Considerations

- ICD-10 requires collaboration, collaboration and more collaboration between all members of the clinical and non-clinical healthcare team:
 - Education of CDI/coder staff
 - Template revisions
 - Query revisions





Uses of Enhanced Specificity of ICD-10

- Data will be collected over the next 2 years – as well as 2 years following implementation to feed initiatives impacting:
 - Measurement of patient care outcomes
 - Quality of care initiatives
 - Healthcare policy development
 - Research related to profiling providers of healthcare
 - Pay for performance initiatives
 - Justification of medical necessity



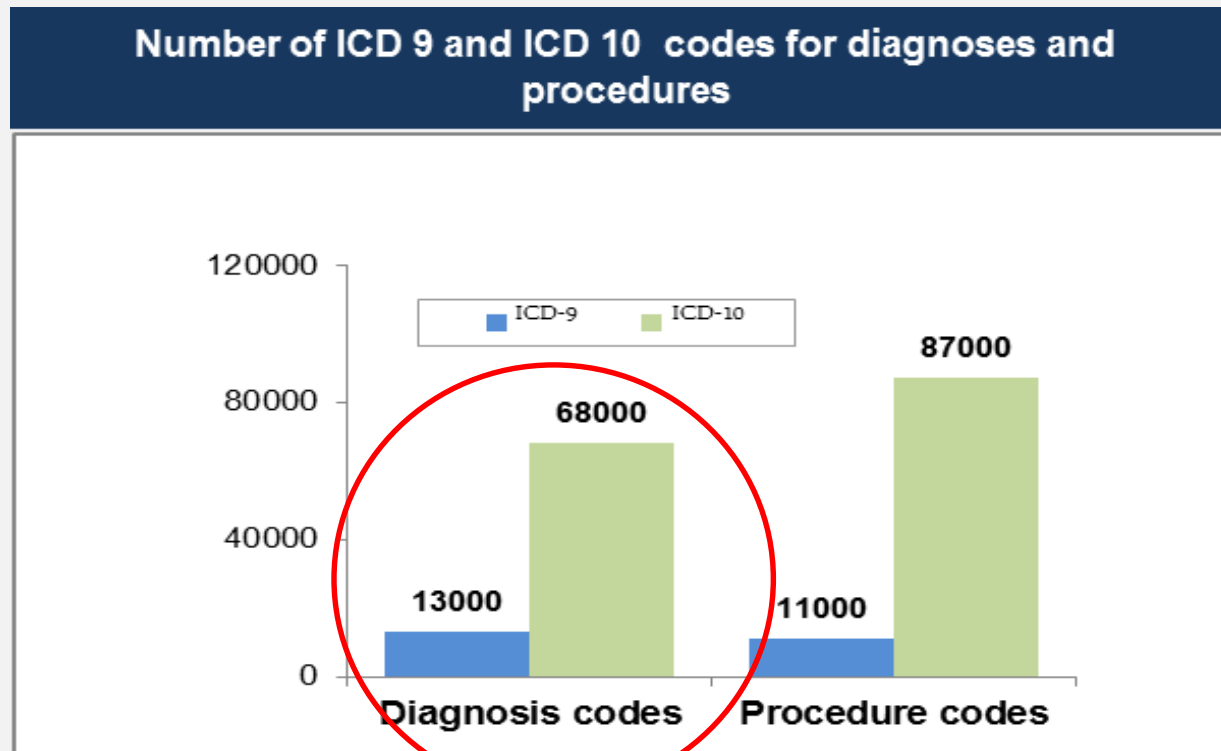
The ICD-10 and CPT Connection

- CPT codes **do not** change!
- ICD-10 diagnoses correlate with CPT procedures
- Potential reimbursement implications





Increased Number of Codes



(Source: ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS Update, Thirteenth National HIPAA Summit, 9/26/2006; Rand Study, March 2004)

It's Not As Bad As It Seems

- Almost 40,000 codes apply to Injury, Poisoning, and External Causes
 - Over 6,300 codes apply to Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
 - 336 codes related to the Respiratory System
- ❖ **Remember:** Many of the new codes are based on laterality (over 5000 codes) and location

Documentation in ICD-10

Requirements for Detailed Documentation for Diagnoses	
Acuity	Acute, chronic or both
Specific site	Femur trochanteric – apophyseal, greater trochanter, intertrochanteric, lesser trochanter
Laterality	Right, left, bilateral
Specific type of fractures	Displaced/non-displaced fractures, transverse, oblique, spiral, comminuted, segmental
Etiology of diagnosis	Injury/Illness due to what, how
Link must be established between manifestations and underlying diseases	Renal failure due to hypertension, diabetes, drug induced
Non-pressure skin ulcers	Site, laterality and depth of tissue involvement



Documentation in ICD-10

Requirements for Detailed Documentation for Diagnoses	
Complications of care	Intraoperative, postoperative, mechanical malfunctions, Infections (device vs. wound)
Injury details	Place of occurrence, activity causing the injury; accident details
Episode of care	Initial treatment, subsequent treatment (for routine or delayed healing), sequela
Drug reactions/interactions/adverse reactions	Poisoning (accidental/intentional/assault/undetermined), adverse effect, underdosing (due to financial hardship, age-related)
Degree of severity	Mild, moderate, severe, e.g., Malnutrition: mild, moderate, severe



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Diagnosis Documentation Examples



Acuity

ICD-10-CM further enforces acuity in the diagnosis classification system. Many providers already document acuity in the medical record. For example:

Sialoadenitis

ICD-9

- 527.2

ICD-10

- K11.20 Sialoadenitis unspecified
- K11.21 Acute sialoadenitis
- K11.22 Acute recurrent sialoadenitis
- K11.23 Chronic sialoadenitis



Cleft Lip and Palate

In ICD-9-CM, the codes for cleft lip, cleft palate, and cleft palate with cleft lip are divided into:

- Unilateral complete
- Unilateral incomplete
- Bilateral complete
- Bilateral incomplete

The ICD-10-CM codes are ***more specific about where the anomaly is located.*** For example, for a cleft palate, you will choose from these codes:

- Q35.1, cleft hard palate
- Q35.3, cleft soft palate
- Q35.5, cleft hard palate with cleft soft palate
- Q35.7, cleft uvula
- Q35.9, cleft palate, unspecified

Cleft Lip and Palate

In ICD-10 for a cleft lip, you have these three choices:

- Q36.0, cleft lip, bilateral
- Q36.1, cleft lip, median
- Q36.9, cleft lip, unilateral

The codes for cleft palate with cleft lip provide a lot of detail about the patient's particular problem.

- Q37.0, cleft hard palate with bilateral cleft lip
- Q37.1, cleft hard palate with unilateral cleft lip
- Q37.2, cleft soft palate with bilateral cleft lip
- Q37.3, cleft soft palate with unilateral cleft lip
- Q37.4, cleft hard and soft palate with bilateral cleft lip
- Q37.5, cleft hard and soft palate with unilateral cleft lip
- Q37.8, unspecified cleft palate with bilateral cleft lip
- Q37.9, unspecified cleft palate with unilateral cleft lip

Dental Caries

ICD-10-CM coding requires the more specific mention of whether the caries is limited to the enamel, dentin, or pulp. For example:

ICD-9-CM

- 521.06 – Dental caries pit and fissure

ICD-10-CM

- K02.51 – Dental caries on pit and fissure surface limited to enamel
- K02.52 – Dental caries on pit and fissure surface penetrating into dentin
- K02.53 – Dental caries on pit and fissure surface penetrating into pulp

Gingivitis and Perodontal Diseases

Many of the ICD-10-CM categories have added a note for a necessary additional code to further specify the diagnosis. An example of a dentoalveolar code with an additional code needed would be:

- **K05 (523.00) Gingivitis and Periodontal Diseases**
 - *Use additional code to identify:*
 - Alcohol abuse and dependence (F10-)
 - Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z77.22)
 - Exposure to tobacco smoke in the prenatal period (P96.81)
 - History of tobacco use (Z87.891)
 - Occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z57.31)
 - Tobacco dependence (F17-)
 - Tobacco use (Z72.0)

Edentulism

ICD-10 requires the more specific mention of the patient's class of edentulism pertaining to a specific cause.

For example:

- loss of teeth due to unspecified cause, class I-IV
- loss of teeth due to trauma, class I-IV
- loss of teeth due periodontal disease, class I-IV
- loss of teeth due to caries, class I-IV
- loss of teeth due to other specified cause, class I-IV

Edentulism Classifications

- Class I – Ideal or minimally compromised
- Class II – Moderately compromised
- Class III– Substantially compromised
- Class IV – Severely compromised

ICD-10-CM

- K08.111 – Complete loss of teeth due to trauma, class I

Infections Resistant to Antibiotics

- Many bacterial infections are resistant to current antibiotics. ***It is necessary to identify all infections documented as antibiotic resistant.*** The infection must also be identified.
- Code Category Z16 – Resistance to antimicrobial drugs



Documentation of Causal Relationship

As with all postprocedural complications, code assignment is based on the *provider's documentation of the relationship between the complication and the procedure.*



- H91.840, Postprocedural hemorrhage and hematoma of a *digestive system organ or structure following a digestive system procedure*
- H91.841, Postprocedural hemorrhage and hematoma of a *digestive system organ or structure following other procedure*

Codes specify not only **where the hemorrhage occurred**, but also **what kind of procedure the bleed complicated.**

MSSA and MRSA Colonization

- The condition or state of being colonized or carrying MSSA or MRSA is called colonization or carriage, while an individual person is described as being colonized or being a carrier.
- A positive MRSA colonization test might be documented by the provider as ***“MRSA screen positive” or “MRSA nasal swab positive.”***
 - Z22.322, Carrier or suspected carrier of Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus
 - Z22.321, Carrier or suspected carrier of Methicillin susceptible Staphylococcus aureus

Episodes of Care

- **ICD-10-CM relies more heavily on categorizing the episodes of care for injuries and illnesses.**
 - **A:** Initial encounter – when the patient is receiving active treatment/first visit by that physician
 - **D:** Subsequent encounter – after the active phase of treatment and when the patient is receiving repeat or routine care for the injury.
 - **S:** Sequela is assigned for complication or condition that arises as a direct result of an injury (takes priority for code- if no sequelae, code initial or subsequent).

Episodes of Care

ICD-10-CM will require the use of a seventh character in coding instances such as entoalveolar fractures. For example:

ICD-9-CM

- 802.39 – Open fracture of multiple sites of mandible

ICD-10-CM

- S02.600A – Fracture of unspecified part of body of mandible, initial encounter

Underdosing

Underdosing – new concept in ICD-10

Taking less of a medication than prescribed by physician or manufacturer's instruction

Noncompliance

Complication of care

Underdosing – *Documentation Needed:*

If a patient is purposely stopping or altering their medication regimen this needs to be documented to provided accurate coding

Underdosing

Underdosing of drugs specifies documentation of intentional or unintentional underdosing:

Intentional underdosing

Due to financial hardship

Other reasons

Unintentional underdosing

Age-related debility

Other reasons

Separate “Z” code that is submitted alongside the code for underdosing.

Underdosing

These codes also require a 7th character to identify whether this is:

- A:** Initial encounter – when the patient is receiving active treatment/first visit by that physician
- D:** Subsequent encounter – after the active phase of treatment and when the patient is receiving repeat or routine care for the injury.
- S:** Sequela is assigned for complication or condition that arises as a direct result of an injury (takes priority for code- if no sequelae, code initial or subsequent)



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Procedure Documentation Examples



Overview of ICD-10-PCS

- PCS stands for **Procedure Classification System**
- It is a *multi-axial system with a 7 character alphanumeric code* classification providing a **unique code** for all substantially different procedures and with **easy expandability**, *incorporating new procedures, technologies and devices utilized in medical/surgical procedures*
- The *classification for the general surgery procedures has undergone significant revision focusing primarily on section, body system, root operation, body part, approach, device and qualifier*

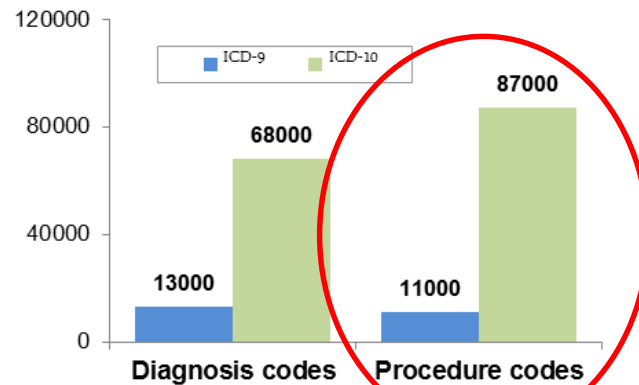
Overview of ICD-10-PCS

- The ICD-9-PCS procedure classification system does not allow for adequate expansion to accommodate new technologies and the advancement of procedures performed or devices utilized in procedures
- Basic principles used when developing the system were that **no diagnostic information is included** in the procedure description (i.e., no codes for procedures exclusive to aneurysms, cleft lip, strictures or neoplasms, etc.)
- This procedure classification system is only utilized in the **inpatient hospital setting**



ICD-10-PCS

Number of ICD 9 and ICD 10 codes for diagnoses and procedures



(Source: ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS Update, Thirteenth National HIPAA Summit, 9/26/2006; Rand Study, March 2004)

ICD-10 procedure codes will require additional and significant detail in surgical reporting

- Key ICD-10 characteristics
 - ICD-10 is a “dramatic departure” from current practice
 - Surgical codes lack decimals
 - The new code set will allow for incorporation of new procedures and technologies
 - Terminology is precisely defined and used consistently across all codes

ICD-10-PCS ORIF Mandible Fracture

Patient presents for ORIF of right mandible fracture.

ICD-10-PCS

0NST04Z

- Reposition Right Mandible with Internal Fixation Device, Open Approach



ICD-10-PCS Table

<i>Section</i> 0 Medical and Surgical <i>Body System</i> N Head and Facial Bones <i>Operation</i> S Reposition: Moving to its normal location, or other suitable location, all or a portion of a body part			
<i>Body Part</i>	<i>Approach</i>	<i>Device</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
0 Skull R Maxilla, Right S Maxilla, Left T Mandible, Right V Mandible, Left	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous Endoscopic	4 Internal Fixation Device 5 External Fixation Device Z No Device	Z No Qualifier
0 Skull R Maxilla, Right S Maxilla, Left T Mandible, Right V Mandible, Left	X External	Z No Device	Z No Qualifier
1 Frontal Bone, Right 2 Frontal Bone, Left 3 Parietal Bone, Right 4 Parietal Bone, Left 5 Temporal Bone, Right 6 Temporal Bone, Left 7 Occipital Bone, Right 8 Occipital Bone, Left B Nasal Bone C Sphenoid Bone, Right D Sphenoid Bone, Left F Ethmoid Bone, Right G Ethmoid Bone, Left H Lacrimal Bone, Right J Lacrimal Bone, Left K Palatine Bone, Right L Palatine Bone, Left M Zygomatic Bone, Right N Zygomatic Bone, Left P Orbit, Right Q Orbit, Left X Hyoid Bone	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous Endoscopic	4 Internal Fixation Device Z No Device	Z No Qualifier

ICD-10-PCS ORIF Mandible Fracture

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Section	Body System	Root Operation	Body Part	Approach	Device	Qualifier
0	N	S	T	0	4	Z

The ICD-10-PCS code structure tells a story

ICD-10-PCS Tooth Extraction

Patient presents for extraction of right upper incisor and left upper molar

ICD-10-PCS

0CDWXZ1

- Extraction of Upper Tooth, Multiple, External Approach



ICD-10-PCS Table

<i>Body Part</i>	<i>Approach</i>	<i>Device</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous Endoscopic 7 Via Natural or Artificial Opening 8 Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic	Z No Device	Z No Qualifier
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth	X External	Z No Device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

ICD-10-PCS Tooth Extraction

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Section	Body System	Root Operation	Body Part	Approach	Device	Qualifier
0	C	D	W	X	Z	1

The ICD-10-PCS code structure tells a story

ICD-10-PCS Excisional Biopsy

Patient presents for excisional biopsy of the left maxilla

ICD-10-PCS

0NBS0ZX

- Excision of Left Maxilla, Open Approach, Diagnostic



ICD-10-PCS Table

Section	Medical and Surgical	Head and Facial Bones	Excision: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part
Body System	N	Head and Facial Bones	Excision: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part
Operation	B	Excision: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part	Excision: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part
Body Part	Approach	Device	Qualifier
0 Skull			
1 Frontal Bone, Right			
2 Frontal Bone, Left			
3 Parietal Bone, Right			
4 Parietal Bone, Left			
5 Temporal Bone, Right			
6 Temporal Bone, Left			
7 Occipital Bone, Right			
8 Occipital Bone, Left			
B Nasal Bone			
C Sphenoid Bone, Right			
D Sphenoid Bone, Left			
F Ethmoid Bone, Right	0 Open	Z No Device	X Diagnostic
G Ethmoid Bone, Left	3 Percutaneous		Z No Qualifier
H Lacrimal Bone, Right	4 Percutaneous Endoscopic		
J Lacrimal Bone, Left			
K Palatine Bone, Right			
L Palatine Bone, Left			
M Zygomatic Bone, Right			
N Zygomatic Bone, Left			
P Orbit, Right			
Q Orbit, Left			
R Maxilla, Right			
S Maxilla, Left			
T Mandible, Right			
V Mandible, Left			
X Hyoid Bone			

ICD-10-PCS Tooth Extraction

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Section	Body System	Root Operation	Body Part	Approach	Device	Qualifier
0	N	B	S	0	Z	X

The ICD-10-PCS code structure tells a story

Physician Queries



Query...why?

A query is a communication tool used to clarify documentation in the health record for accurate code assignment.



The desired outcome from a query is an update of a health record to better reflect a practitioner's intent and clinical thought processes, documented in a manner that supports accurate code assignment.

Article citation: AHIMA. "Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant Query Practice." Journal of AHIMA 84

Query...when?

A query is written when the Health record Documentation:

- Is conflicting, imprecise, incomplete, illegible, ambiguous, or inconsistent
- Describes or is associated with clinical indicators without a definitive relationship to an underlying diagnosis
- Includes clinical indicators, diagnostic evaluation, and/or treatment not related to a specific condition or procedure
- Provides a diagnosis without underlying clinical validation
- Is unclear for present on admission indicator assignment

“A proper query process ensures that appropriate documentation appears in the health record”

Article citation: AHIMA. "Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant Query Practice." Journal of AHIMA 84

Query...when?

“A proper query process ensures that appropriate documentation appears in the health record”



Article citation: AHIMA. "Guidelines for Achieving a Compliant Query Practice." Journal of AHIMA 84

Query... answer?

- Coding data is incorporated into the information used by insurance companies to determine which physicians they are going to contract.
- *Coded information is made available to consumers on various platforms, such as HealthGrades, which uses coding data as well as other information to 'rate' facility and provider service*



Query...answer how?

Queries are generated to elicit more information from the Provider.

- A response is **necessary** from the provider to fulfill this process.



- **A signature alone on a generated query does not fulfill this requirement.**

Query...answer how?

Queries are generated in various formats depending on the information being requested:

- **Written response format**
 - Requesting provider to freehand a response
- **Multiple Choice format**
 - Requesting provider select one of the offered responses



Please sign Queries!

Query... answer how?

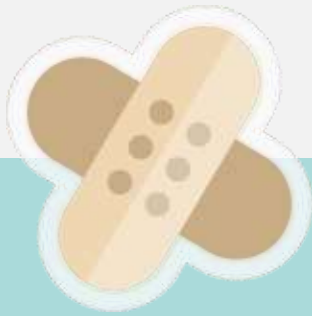
A Physician response, 'see notes' does not fulfill the request generated by the query.

- The coder has already reviewed the notes and Medical Record Documentation
- ***Although the response may seem 'obvious' coders are only 'reporters' of the medical record and *cannot code a diagnosis* that is *not documented by the Provider.****



Summary

- The **transition to ICD-10 classification systems on October 1, 2015** will have a significant impact on physician documentation
- The classification systems allow for greater specificity, resulting in:
 - Comprehensive data for research
 - Development of standards for evidence-based medicine
 - Public health programs
 - Reimbursement for services rendered
 - Identification of accurate severity of illness



Questions?

