



ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Eighth Edition

HIMAA/NCCH Conference
Trauma workshop
October 2014



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

NATIONAL CENTRE
FOR CLASSIFICATION
IN HEALTH

Record 1

Summary:

This patient was a spectator at a buggy race, where the buggy hit her.



Record 1 (cont.)

- S52.6 Fracture of lower end of both ulna and radius
- S09.9 Unspecified injury of head
- S70.1 Contusion of thigh
- V09.0 Pedestrian injured in nontraffic accident involving other and unspecified motor vehicles
- Y92.33 Place of occurrence, racetrack and racecourse
- U72 Leisure activity, not elsewhere classified



Record 1 (cont.)

- 47363-02 [1427] Closed reduction of fracture of distal radius with internal fixation
- 92514-29 [1910] General anaesthesia, ASA 29



Underlying principles:

★Y92.33 Racetrack and racecourse
Bicycle
Car
Dog
Horse
Motorcycle } racetrack or racecourse

★Y92.85 Desert
Hiking trail
Path
Track } in desert

★Y92 Place of occurrence

Note: The following category is for use with categories V00–Y89, to identify the place where the injury or poisoning (external cause) occurred.

The place of occurrence code is assigned in addition to the activity code.

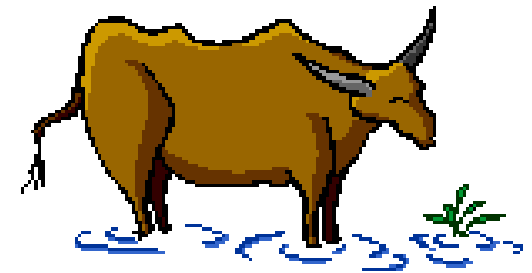
When multiple categories apply, assign the code appearing highest on the list.

Record 2

- G44.3 Chronic post traumatic headache
- V09.0 Pedestrian injured in nontraffic accident involving other and unspecified motor vehicles
- Y92.33 Place of occurrence, racetrack and racecourse
- U72 Leisure activity, not elsewhere classified

Record 3

- S06.02 Loss of consciousness of brief duration
[less than 30 minutes]
- S20.2 Contusion of thorax
- W55.2 Bitten or struck by cattle
- Y92.7 Place of occurrence, farm
- U73.00 Activity, working for income, agriculture,
forestry and fishing



Record 3 (cont.)

?R41.1 *Anterograde amnesia*

?R41.2 *Retrograde amnesia*

Underlying principles:

ACS 1905 CLOSED HEAD INJURY/LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS/CONCUSSION: CLASSIFICATION

For head injuries such as fractures, intracranial injuries and reported loss of consciousness, codes should be assigned for each type of injury (eg fractures (S02.-), intracranial injuries (S06.1–S06.9) and loss of consciousness (S06.01–S06.05)).

Loss of consciousness

If a loss of consciousness has been reported in addition to other cranial and intracranial injury, a code from S06.01–S06.05 (*Concussive injury*) should be assigned as an additional code to the type of injury.

...

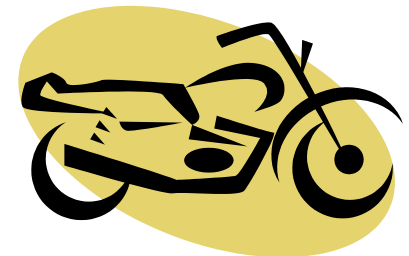
Note: If 'concussion', 'head injury' or 'closed head injury' is reported with specification of a loss of consciousness, code the loss of consciousness only (S06.01–S06.04).

Record 4

Summary:

This patient was competing in a desert race on a motorcycle (dirt track), and had an unspecified collision.

They came in via RFDS and after three hours were transferred out to another facility.



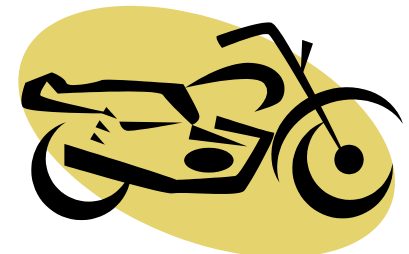
Record 4 (cont.)

- S06.5 Traumatic subdural haemorrhage
- S06.1 Traumatic cerebral oedema
- S06.03 Loss of consciousness of moderate duration
[30 minutes to 24 hours]
- V28.02 Motorcycle rider injured in noncollision
transport accident, driver, nontraffic accident,
motorcycle designed primarily for off-road use
- Y92.33 Sports and athletics area, racetrack and
racecourse
- U65.1 Injury or poisoning occurring while
engaged in motorcycling



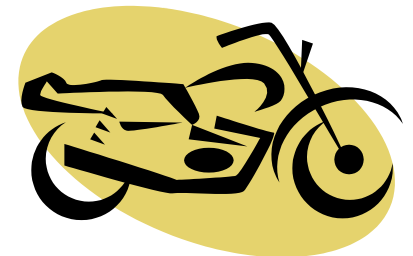
Record 4 (cont.)

- T85.88 Other complications of internal prosthetic devices, implants and grafts
- J98.1 Pulmonary collapse
- Y84.8 Other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure
- Y92.22 Health service area



Record 4 (cont.)

13882-00 [569] Management of continuous ventilatory support, \leq 24 hours



Underlying principles:

Complications (from) (of)

- respiratory
- - device, implant or graft
- - - specified NEC T85.88

Problem due to device,
not the ventilation

FYI:

Complications (from) (of)

- *inhalation therapy T81.8*
- *ventilation therapy T81.8*



Underlying principles:

ACS 1905 CLOSED HEAD INJURY/LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS/CONCUSSION: CLASSIFICATION

For head injuries such as fractures, intracranial injuries and reported loss of consciousness, codes should be assigned for each type of injury (eg fractures (S02.-), intracranial injuries (S06.1–S06.9) and loss of consciousness (S06.01–S06.05)).

Loss of consciousness

If a loss of consciousness has been reported in addition to other cranial and intracranial injury, a code from S06.01–S06.05 (*Concussive injury*) should be assigned as an additional code to the type of injury.

...

Record 5

- S01.0 Open wound of scalp
- S30.81 Other superficial injuries of abdomen, lower
back and pelvis, abrasion
- S50.81 Abrasion of forearm
- ?S09.9 *Unspecified injury of head*



Record 5 (cont.)

- V48.69 Car occupant injured in noncollision transport accident, passenger, traffic accident, unspecified car [automobile]
- Y92.49 Place of occurrence, unspecified public highway, street or road
- U72 Leisure activity, not elsewhere classified



Record 5 (cont.)

R41.3

Other amnesia

Z63.1

Problems in relationship with parents and
in-laws



Record 5 (cont.)

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 30026-00 [1635] | Repair of wound of skin and subcutaneous tissue of other site, superficial |
| 95550-01 [1916] | Allied health intervention, social work |



Underlying principles:

.4 Boarding/alighting?

.6 Passenger injured in traffic accident?

Uncertainty over circumstances, so coded as 'passenger'

CAR OCCUPANT INJURED IN TRANSPORT ACCIDENT (V40–V49)

The following fourth character subdivisions are for use with categories V40–V48:

- .0 driver injured in nontraffic accident
- .1 passenger injured in nontraffic accident
- .2 person on outside of vehicle injured in nontraffic accident
- .3 unspecified car occupant injured in nontraffic accident
- .4 person injured while boarding or alighting
- .5 driver injured in traffic accident
- .6 passenger injured in traffic accident
- .7 person on outside of vehicle injured in traffic accident
- .9 unspecified car occupant injured in traffic accident

Underlying principles:

Public highway – entire width between property lines open to the public

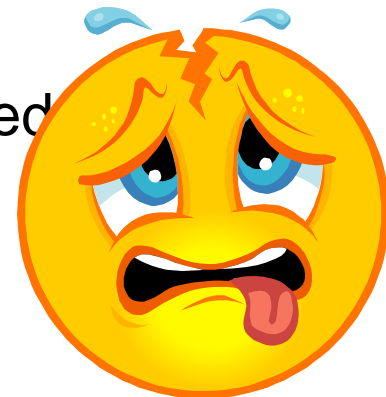
Traffic accident – any vehicle accident occurring on the public highway

DEFINITIONS RELATED TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS

- (a) A *transport accident* (V00–V99) is any accident involving a device designed primarily for, or being used at the time primarily for, conveying persons or goods from one place to another.
- (b) A *public highway* [trafficway] or street is the entire width between property lines (or other boundary lines) of land open to the public as a matter of right or custom for purposes of moving persons or property from one place to another. A roadway is that part of the public highway designed, improved and customarily used for vehicular traffic.
- (c) A *traffic accident* is any vehicle accident occurring on the public highway [ie originating on, terminating on, or involving a vehicle partially on the highway]. A vehicle accident is assumed to have occurred on the public highway unless another place is specified, except in the case of accidents involving only off-road motor vehicles, which are classified as nontraffic accidents unless the contrary is stated.
- (d) A *nontraffic accident* is any vehicle accident that occurs entirely in any place other than a public highway.

Record 6

- S06.31 Focal cerebral contusion
- S30.81 Other superficial injuries of abdomen, lower back and pelvis, abrasion
- V48.69 Car occupant injured in noncollision transport accident, passenger, traffic accident, unspecified car [automobile]
- Y92.49 Place of occurrence, unspecified public highway, street or road
- U72 Leisure activity, not elsewhere classified
- Z72.0 Tobacco use, current



Record 7

- S06.5 Traumatic subdural haemorrhage
- S02.0 Fracture of vault of skull
- S02.1 Fracture of base of skull
- S02.8 Fracture of other skull and facial bones
- S06.01 Loss of consciousness of unspecified duration
- S01.9 Open wound of head, part unspecified
- S70.81 Abrasion of hip and thigh



Record 7 (cont.)

- V47.69 Car occupant injured in collision with fixed or stationary object, passenger, traffic accident, unspecified car [automobile]
- Y92.49 Place of occurrence, unspecified public highway, street or road
- U73.9 Unspecified activity

Record 7 (cont.)

R56.8 Other and unspecified convulsions

F10.0 Mental and behavioural disorders due to
use of alcohol, acute intoxication

Record 7 (cont.)

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 13882-00 [569] | Management of continuous ventilatory support, ≤ 24 hours |
| 92515-99 [1910] | Sedation, no documentation of ASA score, nonemergency or not known |

Record 8

- S02.3 Fracture of orbital floor
- S02.8 Fracture of other skull and facial bones
- S02.4 Fracture of malar and maxillary bones
- S02.2 Fracture of nasal bones
- S05.0 Injury of conjunctiva and corneal abrasion without mention of foreign body
- H11.3 Conjunctival haemorrhage



Record 8

- Y04.06 Assault by bodily force, person unknown to the victim
- Y92.9 Unspecified place of occurrence
- U73.2 Injury of poisoning occurring while resting, sleeping, eating or engaging in other vital activities



Record 8 (cont.)

- F10.0 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use
of alcohol, acute intoxication
- Y90.7 Blood alcohol level of 200-239 mg/100 ml



Underlying principles:

ACS 0503 *Drug, alcohol and tobacco use disorders*

Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level and intoxication

ICD-10-AM includes the following codes that relate to alcohol consumption:

- Y90 *Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level*
- Y91 *Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication*
- Y90 *Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level*

If the clinical notes include documentation of the blood alcohol level, then a code from Y90 can be assigned, but only when a code of intoxication (F10.0), harmful use (F10.1) or dependence syndrome (F10.2) is applicable in the case being coded.

Consequently, Y90.9 *Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level, presence of alcohol in blood, level not specified* should never be assigned.

Y91 *Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication* should not be used for inpatient morbidity coding.

Underlying principles:

June 2013 / Dec 2008 – Drug and alcohol (4 of 4) :

Q:

As the blood alcohol levels specified at Y90 Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level do not always match what is documented in the clinical record or reported by hospital pathology laboratories, can the NCCH publish the mappings for this in Coding Matters?

A:

The table below (*overpage*) provides the equivalent laboratory ranges for blood alcohol level as reported in ICD-10-AM and may be used as a guide for code assignment:

The table is applicable for use in ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Seventh Edition and onwards.

June 2013 / Dec 2008 – Drug and alcohol (4 of 4) :

A: Conversion of Blood Alcohol Readings for ICD-10-AM Sixth Edition

Patient's Alcohol ICD-10-AM Sixth Edition Code	mmol/L		mg/100ml		g/100mL	
	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi	Lo	Hi
Y90.0		4.3	<	20		0.02
Y90.1	4.3	8.5	20	39	0.02	0.039
Y90.2	8.7	12.8	40	59	0.04	0.059
Y90.3	13.0	17.2	60	79	0.06	0.079
Y90.4	17.4	21.5	80	99	0.08	0.099
Y90.5	21.7	25.9	100	119	0.1	0.119
Y90.6	26.1	43.3	120	199	0.12	0.199
Y90.7	43.5	52.0	200	239	0.2	0.239
Y90.8	52.2		240	>	0.24	



Questions



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Thank you



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