ICD-10 Deemed Complicated, but More Useful

BY JOYCE FRIEDEN

WASHINGTON — The upcoming ICD-10 diagnosis and procedure coding system is more complicated than was its predecessor, ICD-9, but it will allow for a greater level of clinical detail and will be better able to keep up with advances in technology, according to several speakers at a meeting sponsored by the American Health Information Management Association.

“ICD-9 badly needs to be replaced,” said Nelly Leon-Chisen, director of coding and classification at the American Hospital Association. “It’s 30 years old, and the terminology and classification of some conditions are obsolete.”

There are two parts to ICD-10, formally known as the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, which goes into effect in the United States on Oct. 1, 2013: ICD-10-CM, which is the clinical modification of the World Health Organization’s ICD-10 diagnostic coding system; and ICD-10-PCS, an inpatient procedural coding system developed under contract to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

ICD-10 “will have better data for evaluating and improving quality of care. It will provide codes for a more complete picture,” she added, noting that the new code set will allow health officials to be “better able to track and respond to global health threats.”

Because ICD-10 can more precisely document diagnoses and procedures, it will bring better justification of medical necessity for billing purposes, “but not from day 1,” said Ms. Leon-Chisen. “It will take a little while” for people to adjust to the new codes. The new system also may reduce opportunities for fraud.

Ms. Leon-Chisen outlined a few basic differences between the two diagnosis codes:

- ICD-9 codes contain 3-5 characters, whereas ICD-10 contains 3-7 characters.
- In ICD-9 codes, the first character can be alphabetic or numeric, but in ICD-10, the first character is always alphabetic.
- ICD-10 codes can include the use of a placeholder “x,” whereas ICD-9 codes cannot.

She also gave an example, showing the differences between the two revisions. Under the ICD-9 coding system, a patient with a pressure ulcer on the right buttock might receive a diagnosis code of 707.05, “pressure ulcer, buttock.” Under ICD-10, the same patient would get L89.11, “decubitus ulcer of right buttock limited to break-down of the skin.” A pressure ulcer on the left buttock or a more severe one including necrosis of the bone would get a different ICD-10 code.

Sue Bowman, director of coding policy and compliance for the American Health Information Management Association, noted that ICD-10-PCS can have even more complexities. For example, under ICD-9, there is only one code for artery repair; under ICD-10-PCS, there are 276 codes. However, “once you work with it, you’re struck by the logic of the system,” she said. “It’s really not that difficult.” Under the ICD-10 code structure, each character has a specific meaning.

Ms. Bowman pointed out some of the differences between procedure codes under the two revisions. For example, ICD-9 procedure codes have 3-4 characters, whereas ICD-10-PCS codes always have 7 characters. Also, all ICD-9 procedure code characters are numeric, whereas ICD-10-PCS code characters can each be alphabetic or numeric.

As an example of the difference in procedure codes, she cited the ICD-9 code 17.43 for “percutaneous robotic assisted procedure,” versus E8091CZ, the ICD-10-PCS code for “robotic assisted procedure of head and neck region, percutaneous approach.”

One issue that Medicare officials and others dealing with ICD-10 are wrangling with, Ms. Bowman noted, is whether—both ICD-9 and ICD-10 should be “frozen”—that is, when no more new codes should be added to either code set so that they will be stable while people are making the changeover.

ICD-10 Resources

Sue Bowman of the American Health Information Management Association recommended the following resources for more information on ICD-10:

- American Health Information Management Association
  www.ahima.org/icd10
- American Hospital Association’s ICD-10 Resource Center
  www.ahacentraloffice.com/ahacentraloffice_app/ICD-10/ICD-10.jsp
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
  www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10
- National Center for Health Statistics/CDC
  www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/abticd10.htm

FDA Seeks Tobacco Comments

The Food and Drug Administration wants public input on how to implement its new authority to regulate tobacco products. In a Federal Register notice, the FDA said it will rely on public comments when implementing the new Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act and when establishing the FDA Center for Tobacco Products. The agency said it’s particularly interested in suggestions for reducing tobacco use and protecting public health, but that remarks on any aspect of its new regulatory authority are welcome. Comments will be accepted until Sept. 29 and may be submitted online at www.regulations.gov, the FDA said.