

ICD-10-CM ED Clinical Examples

Abdominal Pain

Location: quadrants, periumbilical, epigastric, generalized
Type of pain: unspecified, acute, colic, dyspepsia
Severity: severe, mild
Findings: rebound, tenderness, rigidity, masses, lumps
Associated conditions: vomiting, diarrhea, hematochezia, nausea
Underlying cause: diverticulitis, kidney stone, appendicitis, PUD
Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Alcohol Abuse

Always document if comorbidity
Type: dependency, abuse, withdrawal, remission
Temporal: acute, chronic
Body systems affected: liver, GI tract
Complication: Intoxication, psychosis, anxiety, delirium, withdrawal, dementia
Clinical manifestation: Psychosis, hallucinations, anxiety, sleep disorder
Blood alcohol level

Amputation

Specific anatomic location and extent of injury
Laterality: left, right, bilateral
Geographic location of injury
Mechanism of injury
External cause: saw, ax, hatchet, knife, gunshot
Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Ankle Sprain

Location: Precise ligament involved:
Calcaneofibular, deltoid, tibiofibular, talofibular, internal collateral, other
Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral
Location: Geographic location of injury
Why and how injury occurred
Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Angina

Type: Pectoris, spasm, vasomotor, Prinzmetal, variant, pre-infarction, Ludwig
Temporal: Accelerated, crescendo, effort induced, progressive
Severity: Ischemic, unstable, stable, pre-infarction
Sig findings: lab: cardiac markers, EKG
Contributing factors: Hypertension, diabetes, CAD, cardiomyopathy

Appendicitis

Type: Acute, chronic, recurrent

Location: retrocecal, other

Severity: ruptured, peritonitis, perforation, abscess, gangrenous, suppurative

Atrial Fibrillation

Type: Chronic, paroxysmal, permanent, persistent, episodic

Signs and symptoms: Chest pain, syncope, palpitations

Abnormal lab: rapid ventricular response, elevated troponin

Contributing factors: medication noncompliance, sub-therapeutic medication

Asthma

Type: Intrinsic, extrinsic, allergic, atopic, environmental, exercise, chronic, IgE

Severity: mild, mild persistent, moderate persistent, severe persistent, intermittent

Significant abnormalities: tachycardia, low O₂ sat

Complications: none, with exacerbation, status asthmatics, lung infection

Contributing factors: COPD, tobacco, environmental exposure

Back pain strain

Temporal: Acute vs chronic

Location: Cervical, Thoracic, Sacroiliac, Lumbar, Thoracolumbar

Severity Causation: Mechanical, neoplasm post-procedural, intervertebral disc,

Manifestation: Radiolopathy, sciatica

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Bacteremia

Positive blood culture without any specific manifestation

Severity: sepsis, no sepsis

Causative organism if known

Clinical manifestation(s):

Bipolar

Type: manic-depressive,

Temporal: acute, recurrent, remission

Severity: mild, moderate, severe

Complications: psychotic features, major depression

Bronchitis

Type: Viral bacterial environmental, chronic

Temporal: Acute, chronic, subacute

Organism: unknown, Mycoplasma, H influenza, strep, Coxsackievirus, parainfluenza, RSV, rhinovirus, echovirus

Clinical Findings: Fever, malaise, nasal congestions, cough, sputum production

Complication: Bronchospasm, bacterial infection

Tobacco or environmental exposure

Burns

Distinguish between burns and corrosions (chemicals)

Type: 1st, 2nd, 3rd

Location: specific anatomic location with percent to BSA

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Where: geographic area injury occurred, work home boat etc

How: Electricity, chemical, flame, hot gas, liquid, hot object, thermal, steam etc

Complications: scarring, infection, fibrosis

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Cellulitis

Type: preseptal, abscess

Location: orbit, ear, specific anatomy involved

Clinical manifestations: lymphadenitis

Chest Pain

Type: atypical, non-cardiac, pleurodynia, ischemic, pleuritic, etc

Anatomic location: Anterior, right, left, intercostal

Clinical: Triggers (activity, stress, grief),

Drug or alcohol abuse

Previous heart disease (MI, abnormal cath, CHF, valve disease)

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH

CHF (Congestive Heart Failure)

Type: Right, left biventricular, rheumatic, hypertensive, diastolic, systolic

Temporal: Acute, chronic, post-surgical

Stage/Severity: CRF, hypoxia,

Signs and symptoms: Pulmonary edema

Sig lab/ findings: hyponatremia, azotemia

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH

Coma

Coma Scale with individual score for eye opening verbal response and motor response; document when scoring was performed: pre-hospital, on arrival to the ED or on admission to the hospital

Contusion

Location: precise anatomic location

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic location, work school, home

Where, why and how: with or without foreign body

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

COPD

Type: Simple, asthma, bronchitis, bronchiectasis due to external agents

Temporal: acute, exacerbation

Severity, Decompensated (i.e. hypoxia, hypercapnia), bronchitis, asthma

Complication: Influenza, lung infection

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

CVA/TIA

Type: CVA, TIA, PRIND, RIND, ischemic, hemorrhagic, embolic

Location: Cerebral: middle, anterior, posterior, cerebellar

Pre-cerebral: Carotid, vertebral, basilar

Dominant side (right or left handed) and which side is clinically affected

Thrombolytic agents + -

Complications: dysphagia

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse addition

Cystitis

Type: Acute, chronic, interstitial, or trigonal, irradiation

Clinical: With or without hematuria,

Organism: Candidiasis, chlamydial, gonorrhea, neurogenic, syphilitic, trichomonal

Depression

Type: agitated, postpartum, psychogenic, reactive, atypical, post-schizophrenic

Temporal: single episode, recurrent

Severity: severe, acute, major

Complications: Psychosis, schizophrenic, anxiety

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse addition

Diabetes

Type: type I, type II, secondary, neonatal, pregnancy, drug related

Body system affected: kidney, retinopathy, neuropathy, dermatopathology

Long term insulin

Complication or manifestation

Gangrene, angiopathy, skin ulcer

Drug or chemical induced

Hyperglycemia/hypoglycemia

DKA, HHNK, Coma

Peripheral neuropathy, kidney dx, foot ulcers

Dislocations

Location: precise joint involved

Type: subluxation, dislocation, anterior, posterior, inferior, lateral, recurrent

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Percent of dislocation

Location: geographic location of injury

Where (home, work, recreation) and How

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Diverticulitis

Location: Small or large bowel, quadrant of pain

Clinical: tenderness, rebound

Complication: abscess, hemorrhage, hematochezia, perforation, peritonitis

ESRD

Type: ESRD, chronic, acute, pregnancy related, hypertensive, diabetic

Stage: Stage 1 GFR (≥ 90 ml), Stage 2 GFR (60–89 mL) Stage 3 GFR (30–59 mL)

Stage 4 GFR (15–29 mL) Stage 5 (GFR < 15 mL) or end stage renal disease (ESRD)

Complication: Gout, electrolyte imbalance, cardiac disease

Extremity injury

Location: Precise anatomic region

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic location

Why and How

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Fractures

Location: Precise anatomic area

Type: Greenstick, comminuted, segmental, transverse, oblique, spiral, Displaced, nondisplaced, open, closed, Salter Harris, pathologic, stress

Complications: Nonunion, malunion, delayed healing

Underlying condition (osteoporosis, Paget's disease, neoplasm)

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic location of injury

Why and How of injury

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Finger Injury

Location: Precise anatomic area

Do not use numbers, use "index, thumb, middle, ring, little."

Open, closed, with or without nail involvement

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic location of injury

Why and How of injury

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Gastroenteritis

Type: epidemic, noninfectious, regional, radiation, allergic, bacterial
Acuity: acute, chronic
Causative organism: food poisoning, rotoviral, salmonella, norwalk
Complication(s): dehydration

GI Bleed

Type: Gastric, upper, lower, rectal, hemorrhoidal, post-operative
Temporal: Acute, chronic, recurrent
Cause if known: ulcers, diverticulosis, angiodysplasia, PUD
Medications/Drugs: NSAIDs, warfarin
Contributing factors: Tobacco, ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Glasgow Coma Scale

Report total scale or individual scoring of eyes, verbal and motor

Headache

Type: Cluster, migraine, post traumatic, vascular, tension, epidural, stabbing, histamine, Trigeminal, Hemicrania continua
Temporal: Acute, chronic, periodic, episodic, persistent, recurring, intractable
Complicates: primary thunderclap, daily persistent headache, hemiplegia, Status migrainosus, aura
Contributing factors: trauma, epidural, drugs, cough, sex, and exertion

Head Trauma

Location: Anatomic areas involved
Location: left, right, bilateral
Location: Geographic, why and how
Complication(s): LOC, Coma scale,
Contributing factors: Tobacco, ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Hypertension

Type: essential, secondary, neonatal, transient, uncontrolled
Malignant and benign no longer used
Associated conditions: heart failure, ESRD, CRD, pregnancy
Severity: Mild, moderate/severe
Symptoms and associated findings: proteinuria, chest pain
Acute vs Chronic uncontrolled
Contributing factors: ETOH, recreational drugs etc.
Accelerated, essential, idiopathic, controlled/uncontrolled

Injury

Location: Precise anatomic location

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic, why and how

Contributing factors: Tobacco, ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Knee Sprain

Location: Precise ligament involved: Anterior, posterior cruciate ligament, medial, lateral collateral, meniscal, cruciate, superior tibio-fibular, other

Location: Laterality; left, right bilateral

Location: Geographic location of injury. Why and how injury occurred

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Motor Vehicle Accident

Location: Precise anatomical area of injury

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic location.

Why and How including: Driver, passenger, pedestrian, other.

Type of vehicle(s) car, bus, pickup truck, motorcycle, heavy transport vehicle, all-terrain, three-wheel.

Traffic or non-traffic

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Myocardial Infarction

Type: STEMI, non-STEMI, transmural, subendocardial, non Q wave, embolic

Temporal: Acute, old, subsequent

Location: Anterior, posterior, inferior, right, apical, high lateral, specific artery if known

Thrombolytics

Complications: shock, hemopericardium, VSD, Valve rupture, chorda tendineae

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Laceration

Location: specific anatomic area involved

Location: Laterality; left, right, bilateral

Location: Geographic location

Why, how injury occurred

Complication: foreign object, penetration, damage to nail

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Laryngitis

Type: acute, chronic edematous, subglottic, suppurative, chronic, obstructive,

Temporal: Acute, chronic, recurrent

Causative agent: influenza, viral, bacterial

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

OB/GYN

Document Trimester

Trimester	Month	Week				
1	0	0	1	2	3	4
	1	5	6	7	8	
	2	9	10	11	12	
	3	13				
2	3		14	15	16	17
	4		18	19	20	21
	5		22	23	24	25
	6		26	27		
3	6			28	29	30
	7		31	32	33	34
	8		35	36	37	38
	9		39	40	41	42

Obesity

Type: excess calories, drug induced, pregnancy

Severity: morbid, severe, bariatric surgery status

Complication: alveolar hypoventilation, pickwickian

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Open Wound

Location: laceration, bite, puncture wound, unspecified

Specific anatomy involved

Location: Laterality; left, right bilateral

Complications: Document any associated injury, foreign object

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Osteomyelitis

Type: Acute, subacute, chronic hematogenous, multifocal

Location: Laterality; left right bilateral specific anatomic structure

Temporal: Acute, subacute, chronic

Causative agent if known

Otitis Media

Avoid using "acute otitis media" without specifying the TYPE of otitis media

Type: Suppurative, serous, nonsuppurative, allergic, mucoid, sanguinous

Temporal: acute, subacute, chronic, recurrent

Laterality: right, left, bilateral

Complications: effusion, ear drum rupture

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Otitis Externa

Type: simple, malignant, noninfective, chemical, contact, eczematoid

Temporal acute, chronic, malignant

Laterality: right, left, bilateral
Complication: hemorrhagic

Pain

Condition: Neoplasm, trauma, regional pain syndrome, device, graft
Type of Pain: Psychogenic, post-operative, pain syndrome
Location: specific anatomical site and laterality
Temporal: acute, chronic

Pancreatitis

Type: idiopathic, biliary, alcohol, drug, gallstone, infectious
Temporal: Acute, chronic, recurrent, relapsing,
Signs and symptoms: rebound, rigidity
Sig lab findings: Abscess, necrosis, gangrenous, hemorrhagic, subacute, suppurative
Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Pharyngitis

Type: Infectious, irritative,
Temporal: Acute, chronic
Causative agent: Strep, gonococci, viral, diphtheria, Influenza, herpes,
Complication: Peri-tonsillar, pharyngeal, retropharyngeal abscess
Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Pneumonia

Type: community, nosocomial, aspiration, lobular, viral etc
Temporal: acute, recurrent
Causative agent; unspecified, strep, staph, influenza, RSV, specific organism if known
Signs and symptoms which require dx testing
Complications; encephalopathy, hypoxia, GI, influenza
Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Pyelonephritis

Type: Obstructive, non obstructive, interstitial, reflux
Acuity: Acute, chronic
Causative agent: Calculus, organism is known, pregnancy
Cause of obstruction: stone, stricture, kinking, anomaly

Rhinitis

Type: infective, vasomotor, allergic, seasonal
Temporal: acute, chronic

Rib fractures

Location: Precise rib(s) involved, if ribs are displaced
Type: Pathologic,
Laterality: left, right, bilateral
Complication: pneumothorax, visceral injury
Where: geographic location of injury, why and how it happen.

Rotator Cuff

Location: specific muscle if known, supraspinatus
Severity: Tear, strain, or rupture, incomplete
Location: Left, right, bilateral
Why and how injury occurred

Sepsis

Septicemia and sepsis are often used interchangeably; septicemia will code to sepsis unspecified organism. “Bacteremia” is not “sepsis”; it is a positive blood culture without any specific manifestation. The cause of sepsis should be identified when possible e.g. following vaccination, post-operative, after transfusion. The term “systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)” is used with septic-like conditions not due to an infection with or without organ dysfunction e.g. heat stroke, trauma. “Severe sepsis” is the term used for SIRS due to an infection associated with organ dysfunction with or without shock. The term “urosepsis” should not be used, rather if patient is septic from a urinary condition then document “sepsis” first then UTI as the cause.

Sepsis codes requires documentation of:

- The affected organ system(s)
- Underlying cause (e.g. abortion, procedure)
- Presence of absence of shock
- Presence or absence of severe sepsis

UROSEPSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The term "urosepsis" is no longer recognized
SIRS - Noninfectious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Document "SIRS" •Document underlying condition (i.e., heatstroke, injury, trauma) •Document if organ dysfunction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kidney failure, respiratory failure, myopathy, polyneuropathy, DIC, encephalopathy, hepatic failure
SEPSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Document "SEPSIS" •Document organism if known •Document "without shock"
Severe SEPSIS Or SEPTIC SHOCK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Document "Severe Sepsis" or "Septic Shock" •Document systemic infection (infection following a procedure, infusion, or transfusion) •Document specific acute organ failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kidney failure, respiratory failure, myopathy, polyneuropathy, DIC, encephalopathy, hepatic failure

Seizure

Type: generalized, specific seizure syndrome, idiopathy, traumatic, conversion disorder

Control status: intractable, poorly controlled, pharmaco-resistant, refractory, treatment resistant

Presence or absence of status

External cause: alcohol, lack of sleep, stress, medication noncompliance

Sinusitis

Type: abscess, empyema, infection, inflammation, suppuration

Location: Ethmoid, frontal, maxillary, sphenoid, para sinus

Acuity: Acute, chronic, recurrent

Contributing factors: Tobacco ETOH, drug abuse, addiction

Sprain/ Strain

Document specificity of joint, ligament, tendon and muscle injured

A sprain is a stretching or tearing of ligaments. The most common location for a sprain is in the ankle. Try to be specific regarding which ligament is involved.

A strain is a stretching or tearing of muscle or tendon. A tendon is a fibrous cord of tissue that connects muscles to bones. Strains often occur in the lower back and in the hamstring muscle in the back of your thigh. Document laterality, site, flexor or extensor, muscle type (adduction, name (quadriceps) or location (anterior, posterior).

Sprain/Strain

Location: Specific ligament/muscle tendon injured

Location: Laterality; left, right bilateral

Location: Geographic location, why and how

Contributing factors: tobacco, exposure to tobacco, etoh

Ligaments Commonly Injured in Sprains:

Cervical area sprain

Anterior longitudinal ligament

Atlanto-axial ligament

Atlanto-occipital ligament

Whiplash injury

Sternum sprain

Sternoclavicular ligament

Chondrosternal ligament

Shoulder sprain

Acromioclavicular ligament

Coracohumeral ligament

Sprain of rotator cuff capsule

Elbow sprain

Ulnar collateral ligament

Radial collateral ligament

Radiohumeral ligament

Hip sprain

Iliofemoral ligament

Ischiocapsular ligament

Knee sprain

Medial collateral ligament

Lateral collateral ligament

Tibial collateral ligament

Fibular collateral ligament

Cruciate ligament

Anterior cruciate ligament

Posterior cruciate ligament

Ankle sprain

Tibiofibular joint and ligament

Calcaneofibular ligament

Deltoid ligament

Syncope

Type; cardiac, heat, psychogenic, tussive, vasovagal, carotid sinus

Etiology; seizure, hypoglycemia, hyponatremia, stroke, anxiety, ICB, meds, heat, orthostatic

Complications; LOC duration, associated injuries

External cause: alcohol, lack of sleep, stress, medication noncompliance

Urosepsis

“Urosepsis” is not defined in ICD-10 CM. Rather document “sepsis” with or with shock and then the area of infection within the urinary tract system.

UTI (Urinary tract infection)

Type: cystitis, pregnancy related, STD

Infectious agent if know: e. coli, candidiasis

Location: cystitis, urethritis,

Complication: related to abortion, miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy