

feature

# Road Map to ICD-

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# 10-CM

THIS MONTH'S FOCUS is "Understanding the ICD-10-CM Draft Guidelines for Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa."

Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa is located in chapter seven of ICD-10-CM. Laterality for most of the categories in chapter seven designates codes for right eye, left eye, and bilateral (both eyes). When a code does designate which eye is involved, that condition is considered bilateral. Conversely, when a bilateral code is not provided the condition is considered unilateral.

This chapter contains the following blocks:

H00-H05	Disorders of eyelid, lacrimal system and orbit
H10-H13	Disorders of conjunctiva
H15-H21	Disorders of sclera, cornea, iris and ciliary body
H25-H28	Disorders of lens
H30-H36	Disorders of choroid and retina
H40-H42	Glaucoma
H43-H45	Disorders of vitreous body and globe
H46-H47	Disorders of optic nerve and visual pathways
H49-H52	Disorders of ocular muscles, binocular movement, accommodation and refraction
H53-H54	Visual disturbances and blindness
H55-H59	Other disorders of eye and adnexa

This group of blocks excludes injuries of the eye and adnexa that are coded in Categories S01.1- S05. ICD-9-CM combines the eye and ear codes within the chapters describing the nervous system and sense organs; ICD-10-CM places the eye and ear codes into a single chapter.

Review the comparison between ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM for the diagnosis of low tension or open-angle glaucoma:

ICD-9-CM	ICD-10-CM
365 Glaucoma	H40-H-42 Glaucoma
365.12 Low tension open-angle glaucoma	H40.1 Open-angle glaucoma
	H40.12 Low-tension glaucoma
	H40.121 Low-tension glaucoma, right eye
	H40.122 Low-tension glaucoma, left eye
	H40.123 Low-tension glaucoma, bilateral
	H40.129 Low-tension glaucoma, unspecified eye

ICD-10-CM is comparatively more specific in its identification of which eye is affected — right, left, bilateral or unspecified; whereas ICD-9-CM identifies the low tension open-angle glaucoma but without identifying the eye affected.

Review this example and comparison from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM:

- A patient involved in an industrial accident suffers a traumatic cataract of the left eye. After examination, the general ophthalmologist determines damage to the optic nerve in the left eye and sends the patient to a neuro-ophthalmologist for further evaluation. The diagnosis documented in the medical record is total traumatic cataract of the left eye.

In ICD-9-CM the coder must choose the appropriate code from the following options:

- 366.2x Traumatic cataract
- 366.20 Unspecified traumatic cataract
- 366.21 Localized traumatic opacities of cataract
- 366.22 Total traumatic cataract
- 366.23 Partially resolved traumatic cataract

Within the category H26, a traumatic cataract is coded to H26.13 with a sixth digit to identify the affected eye, if known.

- H26.13x Total traumatic cataract
- H26.131 Total traumatic cataract, right eye
- H26.132 Total traumatic cataract, left eye
- H26.133 Total traumatic cataract, bilateral

H26.139 Total traumatic cataract, unspecified eye

Review the comparison in coding with ICD-9-CM versus ICD-10-CM.

ICD-9-CM

366.22 Total traumatic cataract

ICD-10-CM

H26.132 Total traumatic cataract, left eye

ICD-10-CM allows for more specificity.

Intraoperative and postprocedural ophthalmologic complications are coded in category H59. Complications of care codes are found within the body system chapters and the codes are specific to the organ and structures of that body system. The complication codes are sequenced first followed by the specific complication of symptom, if applicable.

H59 Intraoperative and postprocedural complications and disorders of eye and adnexa, not elsewhere classified

Review the following example: Two days after cataract surgery of the right eye, a patient feels pain in the same eye. Following a slit lamp examination of the affected eye, the physician discovers lens fragments in the right eye and returns the patient to the operating room to remove the fragments.

In addition to the specific complication, a secondary diagnosis is needed to identify the ocular pain in both ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM.

ICD-9-CM

998.82 Cataract fragments in eye following surgery  
379.91 Pain in or around eye

In ICD-10-CM the complication is more specific and identifies the eye affected.

H59.1 Cataract (lens) fragments in eye following cataract surgery

H59.10 Cataract (lens) fragments in eye following cataract surgery, unspecified eye

H59.11 Cataract (lens) fragments in eye following cataract surgery, right eye

H59.12 Cataract (lens) fragments in eye following cataract surgery, left eye

H59.13 Cataract (lens) fragments in eye following cataract surgery, bilateral

The correct complication code identifies the affected eye and is coded H59.11 for the right eye. In addition, the ocular pain should be coded as a secondary diagnosis.

Review this category:

- H57.1 Ocular pain
- H57.10 Ocular pain, unspecified eye
- H57.11 Ocular pain, right eye
- H57.12 Ocular pain, left eye
- H57.13 Ocular pain, bilateral
- H57.8 Other specified disorders of eye and adnexa

The patient encounter in ICD-10-CM would be coded:

- H59.11 Cataract (lens) fragments in eye following cataract surgery, right eye
- H57.11 Ocular pain, right eye

Next month: Draft ICD-10-CM Guidelines for diseases of the ear and the mastoid process. ■

Where can I find more information on ICD-10-CM?

- Information can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/abtcd10.htm>
- E-mail your ICD-10-CM questions to [dgrider@sprynet.com](mailto:dgrider@sprynet.com).