

ICD-10

Clinical Concepts for Orthopedics

ICD-10 Clinical Concepts Series



Common Codes



Clinical Documentation Tips



Clinical Scenarios

ICD-10 Common Codes for Orthopedics is a feature of Road to 10, a CMS online tool built with physician input.

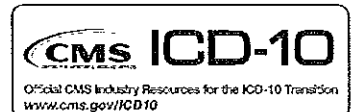
With Road to 10, you can:

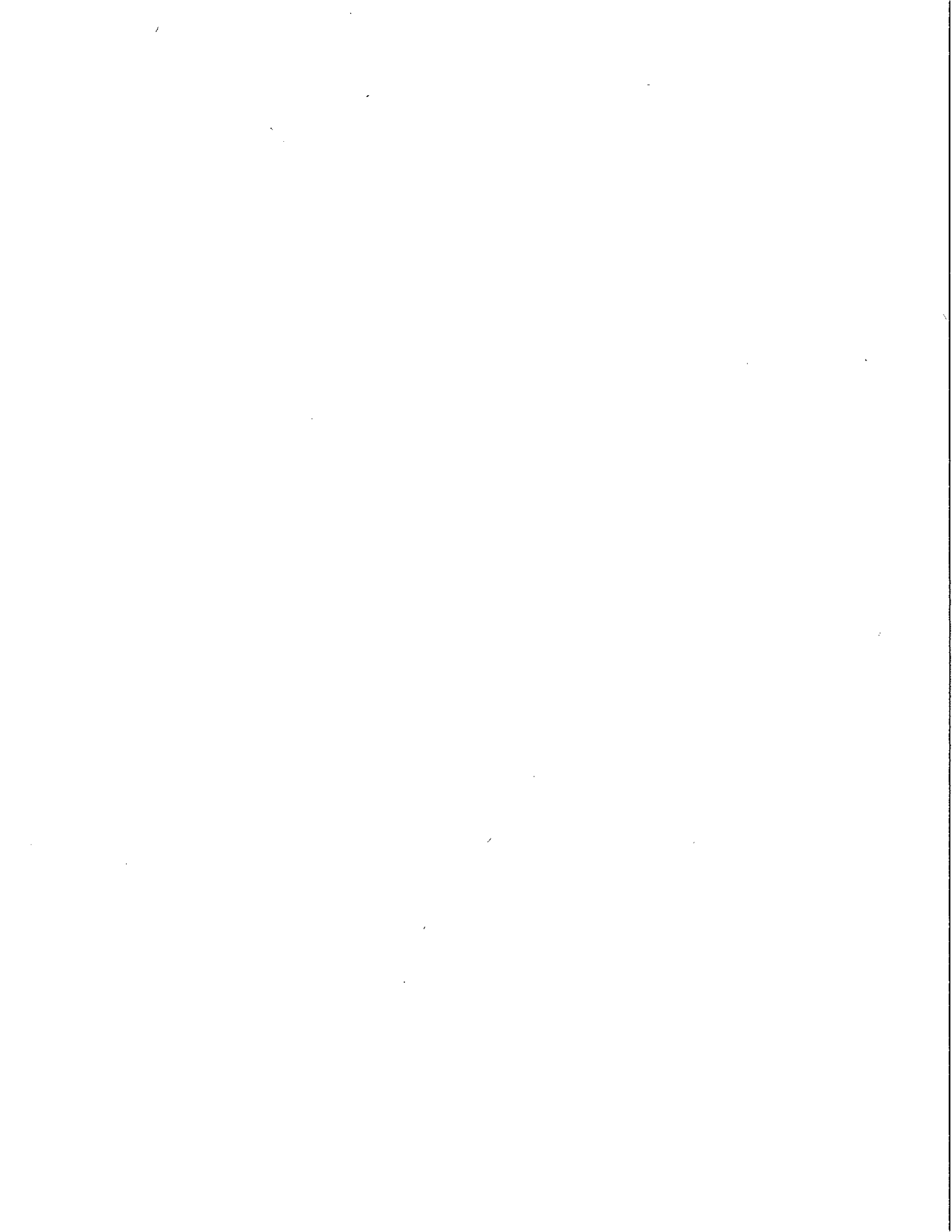
- Build an ICD-10 action plan customized for your practice
- Use interactive case studies to see how your coding selections compare with your peers' coding
- Access quick references from CMS and medical and trade associations
- View in-depth webcasts for and by medical professionals

To get on the Road to 10 and find out more about ICD-10, visit:

cms.gov/ICD10
roadto10.org

ICD-10 Compliance Date: **October 1, 2015**





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Specifying anatomical location and laterality required by ICD-10 is easier than you think. This detail reflects how physicians and clinicians communicate and to what they pay attention - it is a matter of ensuring the information is captured in your documentation.

In ICD-10-CM, there are three main categories of changes:

- ▣ **Definition Changes**
- ▣ **Terminology Differences**
- ▣ **Increased Specificity**

For orthopedics the focus is on increased specificity. Over 1/3 of the expansion of ICD-10 codes is due to the addition of laterality (left, right, or bilateral). Physicians and other clinicians likely already note laterality when evaluating the clinically pertinent anatomical site(s).

ICD-10 Code Examples

M21.722	Unequal limb length (acquired), left humerus
M25.561	Pain in right knee
M25.562	Pain in left knee
S72.344A	Nondisplaced spiral fracture of shaft of right femur, initial encounter for closed fracture

FRACTURES

Increased Specificity

When documenting fractures, include the following parameters:

1. Type e.g. Open, closed, pathological, neoplastic disease, stress
2. Pattern e.g. Comminuted, oblique, segmental, spiral, transverse
3. Etiology to document in the external cause codes
4. Encounter of care e.g. Initial, subsequent, sequelae
5. Healing status, if subsequent encounter e.g. Normal healing, delayed healing, nonunion, malunion
6. Localization e.g. Shaft, head, neck, distal, proximal, styloid
7. Displacement e.g. Displaced, non displaced
8. Classification e.g. Gustilo-Anderson, Salter-Harris
9. Any complications, whether acute or delayed e.g. Direct result of trauma sustained

In addition, depending on the circumstances, it may be necessary to document intra-articular or extra-articular involvement. For certain conditions, the bone may be affected at the proximal or distal end. Though the portion of the bone affected may be at the joint at either end, the site designation will be the bone, not the joint.

ICD-10 Code Examples

- S52.521A Torus fracture of lower end of right radius, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S52.521D Torus fracture of lower end of right radius, subsequent encounter for fracture with routine healing
- S42.021K Displaced fracture of the shaft of right clavicle, subsequent for fracture with nonunion

ARTHRITIS

Increased Specificity

In ICD-10-CM, there are specific codes for primary and secondary arthritis. Within the secondary arthritis codes there are specific codes for post-traumatic osteoarthritis and other secondary osteoarthritis. For secondary osteoarthritis of the hip there is also a code for dysplastic osteoarthritis.

Arthritis codes in ICD-10-CM is both similar and different than ICD-9-CM. For example, currently, in ICD-9, osteoarthritis can be described as degenerative, hypertrophic, or secondary to other factors, and the type as generalized or localized. ICD-10 provides more options for the coding osteoarthritis related encounters, including:

- Generalized forms of osteoarthritis or arthritis where multiple joints are involved.
- Localized forms of osteoarthritis with more specificity that includes primary versus secondary types, subtypes, laterality, and joint involvement.

Indicate the type, location, and specific bones and joints (multiple sites if applicable) involved in the disease. In addition, describe any related underlying diseases or conditions.

ICD-10 Code Examples

M19.041	Primary osteoarthritis right hand
M19.241	Secondary osteoarthritis, right hand
M05.432	Rheumatoid myopathy with rheumatoid arthritis of left wrist

INJURIES

Increased Specificity

ICD-9 used separate "E codes" to record external causes of injury. ICD-10 better incorporates these codes and expands sections on poisonings and toxins.

When documenting injuries, include the following:

1. Episode of Care e.g. Initial, subsequent, sequelae
2. Injury site Be as specific as possible
3. Etiology How was the injury sustained (e.g. sports, motor vehicle crash, pedestrian, slip and fall, environmental exposure, etc.)?
4. Place of Occurrence e.g. School, work, etc.

Initial encounters may also require, where appropriate:

1. Intent e.g. Unintentional or accidental, self-harm, etc.
2. Status e.g. Civilian, military, etc.

ICD-10 Code Examples

Example 1: A left knee strain injury that occurred on a private recreational playground when a child landed incorrectly from a trampoline:

- Injury: S86.812A, Strain of other muscle(s) and tendon(s) at lower leg level, left leg, initial encounter
- External cause: W09.8xxA, Fall on or from other playground equipment, initial encounter
- Place of occurrence: Y92.838, Other recreation area as the place of occurrence of the external cause
- Activity: Y93.44, Activities involving rhythmic movement, trampoline jumping

Example 2: On October 31st, Kelly was seen in the ER for shoulder pain and X-rays indicated there was a fracture of the right clavicle, shaft. She returned three months later with complaints of continuing pain. X-rays indicated a nonunion. The second encounter for the right clavicle fracture is coded as *S42.021K, Displaced fracture of the shaft of right clavicle, subsequent for fracture with nonunion.*