

**2017**



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**Optum360 Learning:  
Comprehensive Anatomy  
and Physiology for  
ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS Coding**

# Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Welcome to Comprehensive Anatomy and Physiology for ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS Coding .....	1
Conventions, Guidelines and Coding Clinics .....	7
Summary .....	8
<b>Chapter 1. Introduction to the Human Body .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Anatomy Overview .....	9
Figure 1.1: Tissue .....	10
Figure 1.2: Anatomical Position .....	13
Figure 1.3: Body Planes .....	14
Figure 1.4: Motion .....	16
Summary .....	16
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	17
<b>Chapter 2. ICD-10-CM: Integumentary System .....</b>	<b>19</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	19
Figure 2.1: Skin .....	19
Figure 2.2: Hair and Glands .....	20
Figure 2.3: Nail .....	20
Figure 2.4: Female Breast .....	21
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	22
Figure 2.5: Surface and Solid Lesions .....	27
Figure 2.6: Sac Lesions .....	32
Figure 2.7: Four Stages of Pressure Ulcers .....	35
Figure 2.8: Degrees of Burns .....	41
Summary .....	41
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	43
<b>Chapter 3. ICD-10-CM: Skeletal System and Articulations .....</b>	<b>45</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	45
Figure 3.1: Cranium .....	46
Figure 3.2: Facial Bones .....	47
Figure 3.3: Vertebrae .....	48
Figure 3.4: Spine .....	48
Figure 3.5: Ribs and Sternum .....	49
Figure 3.6: Shoulder/Upper Extremity .....	50
Figure 3.7: Hand .....	51
Figure 3.8: Right Coxal Bone .....	51
Figure 3.9: Right Tibia and Fibula, Anterior View .....	52
Figure 3.10: Right Foot, Dorsal .....	53
Figure 3.11: Synovial Joint Structures .....	54
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	55
Figure 3.12: Tears of Meniscus .....	62
Figure 3.13: Kyphosis and Lordosis .....	75
Figure 3.14: Scoliosis and Kyphoscoliosis .....	75
Summary .....	77
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	78
<b>Chapter 4. ICD-10-CM: Muscular System .....</b>	<b>81</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	81
Figure 4.1: Joint Structures .....	82
Figure 4.2: Muscles of the Face .....	84

Figure 4.3: Eye Musculature .....	85
Figure 4.4: Associated Regions of Pain due to Neck Injuries .....	86
Figure 4.5: Muscles of Erector Spine .....	87
Figure 4.6: Diaphragm .....	88
Figure 4.7: Pectoralis Major .....	89
Figure 4.8: Posterior Thorax .....	90
Figure 4.9: Shoulder Muscles .....	90
Figure 4.10: Upper Arm .....	91
Figure 4.11: Forearm .....	92
Figure 4.12: Elbow .....	93
Figure 4.13: Thumb and Palm .....	93
Figure 4.14: Hand .....	94
Figure 4.15: Anatomy of Anterior Abdominal Wall .....	94
Figure 4.16: Male Pelvic Floor .....	95
Figure 4.17: Female Pelvic Floor .....	95
Figure 4.18: Anterior View of Hip .....	96
Figure 4.19: Gluteal Muscles .....	96
Figure 4.20: Anterior View of Thigh .....	97
Figure 4.21: Gluteus Maximus .....	97
Figure 4.22: Lower Leg .....	98
Figure 4.23: Foot .....	99
Figure 4.24: Foot .....	99
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	100
Summary .....	109
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	110
<b>Chapter 5. ICD-10-CM: Nervous System .....</b>	<b>113</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	113
Figure 5.1: Brain .....	113
Figure 5.2: Spinal Column .....	114
Figure 5.3: Peripheral Nervous System .....	115
Figure 5.4: Adnexa .....	117
Figure 5.5: Eye Musculature .....	117
Figure 5.6: Ear Anatomy .....	118
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	119
Figure 5.7: Neuromuscular Junction .....	124
Figure 5.8: Parkinson's Disease .....	124
Figure 5.9: Pyramidal Pathways .....	126
Figure 5.10: Myelin and Nerve Structure .....	128
Figure 5.11: Circle of Willis .....	132
Figure 5.12: Cerebrovascular Arteries .....	133
Figure 5.13: Trigeminal and Facial Nerve Branches .....	134
Figure 5.14: Facial Nerves .....	135
Figure 5.15: Anterior Chamber .....	137
Figure 5.16: Posterior Segment of Eye .....	142
Figure 5.17: Glaucoma .....	144
Figure 5.18: Cataract .....	145
Figure 5.19: Arcus Senilis .....	147
Figure 5.20: External Ear .....	151
Figure 5.21: Middle and Inner Ear .....	152
Figure 5.22: Schematic of Labyrinth and Semicircular Ducts .....	154
Summary .....	157
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	158
<b>Chapter 6. ICD-10-CM: Endocrine System .....</b>	<b>161</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	161
Figure 6.1: Endocrine System .....	163
Figure 6.2: Pancreas .....	163
Figure 6.3: Pituitary Gland .....	164

Figure 6.4: Thyroid .....	165
Figure 6.5: Dorsal View of Parathyroid Glands .....	166
Figure 6.6: Uterus and Ovaries .....	167
Figure 6.7: Male Pelvic Organs .....	168
Figure 6.8: Thymus Gland .....	168
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	169
Figure 6.9: Goiter .....	169
Figure 6.10: Cataract .....	175
Summary .....	188
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	189
<b>Chapter 7. ICD-10-CM: Cardiovascular System .....</b>	<b>191</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	191
Figure 7.1: Sections of Heart Muscle .....	191
Figure 7.2: Anatomy .....	192
Figure 7.3: Blood Flow .....	192
Figure 7.4: Conduction System of the Heart .....	193
Figure 7.5: Arteries of the Heart .....	194
Figure 7.6: Capillary Bed .....	196
Figure 7.7: Cerebrovascular Arteries .....	197
Figure 7.8: Head Veins .....	197
Figure 7.9: Arterial System .....	198
Figure 7.10: Portal System .....	199
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	200
Figure 7.11: Valvular Function .....	200
Figure 7.12: Acute Myocardial Infarction .....	203
Figure 7.13: Thoracic and Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm .....	210
Figure 7.14: Venous System .....	211
Figure 7.15: Map of Major Veins .....	213
Figure 7.16: Veins of Lower Extremities .....	214
Summary .....	222
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	223
<b>Chapter 8. ICD-10-CM: Blood and Blood-Forming Organs .....</b>	<b>227</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	227
Figure 8.1: Red Blood Cells .....	228
Figure 8.2: Blood Types .....	229
Figure 8.3: White Blood Cells .....	230
Figure 8.4: Platelets .....	231
Figure 8.5: Blood Coagulation .....	232
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	233
Figure 8.6: Thalassemia .....	234
Figure 8.7: Normal and Sickle Red Blood Cells .....	235
Summary .....	239
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	240
<b>Chapter 9. ICD-10-CM: Lymphatic System .....</b>	<b>243</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	243
Figure 9.1: Lymphatic Capillaries .....	243
Figure 9.2: Lymphatic System .....	244
Figure 9.3: Thyroid Gland .....	245
Figure 9.4: Lymph Node .....	245
Figure 9.5: Axillary Lymph Nodes .....	246
Figure 9.6: Lymph Nodes of Trunk .....	246
Figure 9.7: Lymphatic Drainage .....	247
Figure 9.8: Tongue .....	248

Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	248
Summary .....	258
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	259
<b>Chapter 10. ICD-10-CM: Respiratory System .....</b>	<b>261</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	261
Figure 10.1: Lower Respiratory System .....	262
Figure 10.2: Larynx .....	263
Figure 10.3: Lungs .....	264
Figure 10.4: Upper Respiratory System .....	265
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	266
Figure 10.5: Bronchoscopy .....	267
Figure 10.6: Bronchioli and Alveoli .....	268
Figure 10.7: Emphysema .....	271
Figure 10.8: Alveoli, Asbestoses, Air Sacs .....	275
Figure 10.9: Pleural Effusion .....	278
Figure 10.10: Firearm Injury, X-ray .....	283
Figure 10.11: Upper Respiratory System .....	285
Summary .....	286
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	287
<b>Chapter 11. ICD-10-CM: Digestive System .....</b>	<b>289</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	289
Figure 11.1: Digestive System .....	289
Figure 11.2: Stomach and Pylorus .....	290
Figure 11.3: Duodenum .....	291
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	292
Figure 11.4: Teeth .....	292
Figure 11.5: Saliva Glands .....	294
Figure 11.6: Liver .....	295
Figure 11.7: Pancreas .....	297
Figure 11.8: Esophagus .....	298
Figure 11.9: Stomach .....	300
Figure 11.10: Volvulus and Diverticulitis .....	301
Figure 11.11: Large Intestine .....	303
Figure 11.12: Colostomy .....	307
Summary .....	310
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	311
<b>Chapter 12. ICD-10-CM: Urinary System .....</b>	<b>315</b>
Anatomic Overview .....	315
Figure 12.1: Urinary System .....	315
Figure 12.2: Kidney .....	316
Figure 12.3: Nephron .....	316
Figure 12.4: Bladder .....	317
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set .....	318
Summary .....	331
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	332
<b>Chapter 13. ICD-10-CM: Reproductive Systems .....</b>	<b>335</b>
Anatomic Overview: Male Reproductive System .....	335
Figure 13.1: Male Genitalia .....	335
Figure 13.2: Glans Penis .....	336
Figure 13.3: Testis and Sperm Generation .....	336
Figure 13.4: Prostate and Seminal Vesicles .....	337
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set: Male Reproductive System .....	338
Figure 13.5: Male Urinary and Reproductive Systems .....	339

Figure 13.6: Slitting of Prepuce .....	340
Figure 13.7: Penis .....	343
Summary: Male Reproductive System .....	343
Anatomic Overview: Female Reproductive System .....	344
Figure 13.8: Female External Genitalia .....	344
Figure 13.9: Female Reproductive System .....	345
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set: Female Reproductive System .....	347
Figure 13.10: Ovary and Fallopian Tube .....	347
Summary: Female Reproductive System .....	350
Anatomic Overview: Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .....	350
Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set: Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .....	351
Summary: Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .....	356
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	357
<b>Chapter 14. ICD-10-PCS Introduction .....</b>	<b>361</b>
Importance of Anatomy and Physiology in ICD-10-PCS .....	361
Overview .....	361
Character 1: Section .....	363
Character 2: Body System .....	363
Character 3: Root Operation .....	366
Character 4: Body Part .....	369
Character 5: Approach .....	374
Character 6: Device .....	376
Character 7: Qualifier .....	377
Summary .....	379
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	380
<b>Chapter 15. ICD-10-PCS:</b>	
<b>Nervous and Circulatory Systems .....</b>	<b>383</b>
Central Nervous System (0) .....	383
Figure 15.1: Brain Sections .....	384
Figure 15.2: Skull Layers .....	385
Figure 15.3: Cranial Nerves .....	387
Peripheral Nervous System (1) .....	391
Figure 15.4: Peripheral Nervous System .....	392
Figure 15.5: Brachial Plexus .....	393
Figure 15.6: Median and Ulnar Nerves .....	394
Figure 15.7: Sympathetic Nervous System .....	396
Heart and Great Vessels (2) .....	399
Figure 15.8: Coronary Arteries .....	400
Figure 15.9: Heart Anatomy .....	400
Upper Arteries (3) .....	405
Figure 15.10: Map of Upper Arteries .....	406
Figure 15.11: Cerebrovascular Arteries .....	407
Figure 15.12: Circle of Willis .....	408
Figure 15.13: External Carotid .....	409
Lower Arteries (4) .....	411
Figure 15.14: Lower Arteries .....	412
Upper Veins (5) .....	416
Figure 15.15: Map of Upper Veins .....	417
Figure 15.16: Head and Neck Veins .....	418
Lower Veins (6) .....	421
Figure 15.17: Map of Lower Veins .....	422

Summary .....	425
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	426
<b>Chapter 16. ICD-10-PCS: Lymphatic, Sense Organ, and Respiratory Systems .....</b>	<b>429</b>
Lymphatic and Hemic Systems (7) .....	429
Figure 16.1: Lymphatic System .....	430
Eye (8) .....	434
Figure 16.2: Eye .....	435
Figure 16.3: Retina (E, F) .....	436
Figure 16.4: Eye Musculature .....	436
Figure 16.5: Lacrimal System .....	437
Ear, Nose, and Sinus (9)* .....	439
Figure 16.6: Ear Anatomy .....	440
Figure 16.7: Middle and Inner Ear .....	441
Figure 16.8: Nasal Turbinates .....	442
Figure 16.9: Paranasal/Accessory sinuses .....	443
Respiratory System (B) .....	444
Figure 16.10: Bronchi .....	445
Figure 16.11: Lungs .....	446
Summary .....	447
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	448
<b>Chapter 17. ICD-10-PCS: Digestive and Endocrine Systems .....</b>	<b>451</b>
Mouth and Throat (C) .....	451
Figure 17.1: Mouth Frontal View (Upper) .....	452
Figure 17.2: Mouth Frontal View (Lower) .....	452
Figure 17.3: Oral Anatomy .....	453
Figure 17.4: Mandibular Glands .....	453
Figure 17.5: Pharynx .....	454
Gastrointestinal System (D) .....	456
Figure 17.6: Gastrointestinal System: Upper Intestinal Tract, Lower Intestinal Tract .....	457
Figure 17.7: Stomach and Pylorus .....	458
Figure 17.8: Lower GI .....	459
Figure 17.9: Rectum and Anus .....	460
Hepatobiliary System and Pancreas (F) .....	462
Figure 17.10: Liver .....	463
Figure 17.11: Gallbladder and Ducts .....	464
Figure 17.12: Pancreas .....	464
Endocrine System (G) .....	466
Figure 17.13: Endocrine System .....	467
Figure 17.14: Adrenal Glands .....	467
Figure 17.15: Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands .....	468
Figure 17.16: Thyroid (Frontal) .....	468
Summary .....	469
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	470
<b>Chapter 18. ICD-10-PCS: Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue, and Musculoskeletal Systems .....</b>	<b>473</b>
Skin and Breast (H) .....	473
Figure 18.1: Integumentary Anatomy (Ø-9, A-P) .....	474
Figure 18.2: Nail Anatomy (Q, R) .....	475
Figure 18.3: Breast (T-X) .....	475
Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia (J) .....	477
Muscles (K) .....	480
Figure 18.4: Muscles .....	481

Tendons (L) .....	485
Figure 18.5: Wrist and Forearm Cross-section .....	486
Figure 18.6: Tendons of the Wrist and Hand .....	486
Figure 18.7: Shoulder Tendons .....	487
Figure 18.8: Leg Muscles and Tendons .....	487
Figure 18.9: Lower Leg Tendons .....	488
Bursae and Ligaments (M) .....	489
Figure 18.10: Shoulder Anatomy .....	490
Figure 18.11: Wrist Ligaments .....	491
Figure 18.12: Knee Bursae .....	492
Figure 18.13: Knee Ligaments .....	493
Head and Facial Bones (N) .....	494
Figure 18.14: Head and Facial Bones .....	495
Figure 18.15: Skull Bones .....	496
Upper Bones (P) .....	498
Figure 18.16: Humerus and Scapula .....	499
Figure 18.17: Radius and Ulna .....	500
Figure 18.18: Hand Bones .....	501
Lower Bones (Q) .....	502
Figure 18.19: Hip Bone Anatomy .....	503
Figure 18.20: Pelvic and Lower Bones .....	504
Figure 18.21: Foot Bones .....	505
Upper Joints (R) .....	507
Figure 18.22: Vertebral Joint .....	508
Figure 18.23: Shoulder Joint .....	509
Figure 18.24: Hand Joints .....	510
Lower Joints (S) .....	512
Figure 18.25: Hip Joint .....	514
Figure 18.26: Knee Joint (C, D) .....	514
Figure 18.27: Lateral View, Knee (C, D) .....	515
Figure 18.28: Foot .....	516
Summary .....	517
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	518
<b>Chapter 19. ICD-10-PCS: Genitourinary Systems .....</b>	<b>521</b>
Urinary System (T) .....	521
Figure 19.1: Genitourinary System .....	522
Figure 19.2: Kidney .....	522
Figure 19.3: Bladder .....	523
Female Reproductive System (U) .....	525
Figure 19.4: Female Reproductive System .....	526
Figure 19.5: Female External Structures .....	527
Male Reproductive System (V) .....	528
Figure 19.6: Male Reproductive System .....	529
Figure 19.7: Penis .....	530
Summary .....	530
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	531
<b>Chapter 20. ICD-10-PCS: Anatomical Regions Systems .....</b>	<b>533</b>
Anatomical Regions .....	533
Summary .....	534
Knowledge Assessment Questions .....	535
<b>Appendix A. Knowledge Assessment Answers .....</b>	<b>537</b>
Chapter 1. Introduction to the Human Body .....	537
Chapter 2. ICD-10-CM: Integumentary System .....	539
Chapter 3. ICD-10-CM: Skeletal Systems and Articulations .....	541

Chapter 4. ICD-10-CM: Muscular System .....	544
Chapter 5. ICD-10-CM: Nervous System .....	547
Chapter 6. ICD-10-CM: Endocrine System .....	550
Chapter 7. ICD-10-CM: Cardiovascular System .....	552
Chapter 8. ICD-10-CM: Blood and Blood-Forming Organs .....	557
Chapter 9. ICD-10-CM: Lymphatic System .....	560
Chapter 10. ICD-10-CM: Respiratory System .....	563
Chapter 11. ICD-10-CM: Digestive System .....	567
Chapter 12. ICD-10-CM: Urinary System .....	571
Chapter 13. ICD-10-CM: Reproductive Systems .....	573
Chapter 14. ICD-10-PCS Introduction .....	579
Chapter 15. ICD-10-PCS: Nervous and Circulatory Systems .....	582
Chapter 16. ICD-10-PCS: Lymphatic, Sense Organ, and Respiratory Systems .....	584
Chapter 17. ICD-10-PCS: Digestive and Endocrine Systems .....	586
Chapter 18. ICD-10-PCS: Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue, and Musculoskeletal Systems .....	588
Chapter 19. ICD-10-PCS: Genitourinary Systems .....	591
Chapter 20. ICD-10-PCS: Anatomical Regions Systems .....	593
<b>Appendix B. Body Part Key .....</b>	<b>595</b>
<b>Appendix C. Body Part Definitions .....</b>	<b>615</b>
<b>Appendix D. Root Operation Definitions .....</b>	<b>629</b>
<b>Appendix E. Root Operation Conversion Table .....</b>	<b>637</b>

# Introduction

## Welcome to Comprehensive Anatomy and Physiology for ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS Coding

The transition from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS marks a transformation in coding in the United States. Not only have code choices increased five-fold, but the code descriptions themselves are much more specific. The greater level of detail in ICD-10 demands that coders have an in-depth knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology if they are to select the most appropriate code in the new system. Optum360's **Comprehensive Anatomy and Physiology for ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS Coding** is a great initial step in that education.

Before delving into the details of anatomy and physiology, however, it is important to understand the transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 and the differences between the code sets.

### ICD-9-CM to ICD-10 Transition

The codes within ICD-9-CM fall woefully short of today's medical reporting needs. ICD-9-CM was created more than 25 years ago as a modern and expandable system that was then only partially filled. Thousands of codes have been added to ICD-9-CM over the years to classify new procedures and diseases, and today the remaining space in ICD-9-CM procedure and diagnosis coding systems cannot accommodate new technologies or new understanding of diseases.

In response to ICD-9-CM's shortcomings, new coding systems were developed and soon will be implemented in the United States. The World Health Organization (**WHO**) created and adopted ICD-10 in 1994 and it has been used in much of the world since then. This system is the basis for the new U.S. diagnosis coding system, International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM).

Concurrent to the clinical modification of ICD-10 by the National Center for Health Statistics (**NCHS**), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (**CMS**) commissioned 3M Health Information Management to develop a new procedure coding system to replace volume 3 of ICD-9-CM, used for inpatient procedure coding. Now that the coding systems have been designed and written, they need only be implemented, but progress is slow. The government is moving cautiously toward implementation, partly because the scope of change is massive and will profoundly affect all care providers, payers, and government agencies, but also because the change is massive and costly enough to carry considerable political impact.

On January 16, 2009, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) published a final rule in the *Federal Register*, 45 CFR part 162, "HIPAA Administrative Simplification: Modifications to Medical Data Code Set Standards to Adopt ICD-10-CM and ICD-10-PCS" (downloadable at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-743.pdf>). This final rule adopts modifications to standard medical data code sets for coding diagnoses and inpatient hospital procedures by adopting ICD-10-CM for diagnosis coding, including the *Official ICD-10-CM Guidelines for Coding and Reporting*, and ICD-10-PCS for inpatient hospital procedure coding, effective October 1, 2013. The most current 2016 update release is available for public viewing, and additional updates are expected before implementation. On September 5, 2012, HHS announced a final rule that would delay the implementation of the ICD-10-CM code sets from October 2013 to October 2014. This delay gives the health care community additional time to prepare and test systems appropriately.



### DEFINITIONS

**CMS.** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Federal agency that provides health insurance for more than 74 million Americans through Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program. CMS contracted with 3M HIS to develop a new procedure coding system (ICD-10-PCS). Find CMS at <http://www.cms.gov/>.

**NCHS.** National Center for Health Statistics. U.S. government agency that, jointly with CMS, refines the diagnostic portion of ICD-9-CM and is responsible for the clinical modification of ICD-10. NCHS holds several hearings a year to consider changes or additions to diagnosis coding. Find NCHS at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

**WHO.** World Health Organization. International agency that maintains an international nomenclature of diseases, causes of death, and public health practices. WHO, with advice from participating countries, developed ICD-9 to track morbidity and mortality statistics worldwide. It recently updated diagnosis coding with ICD-10. Find WHO at <http://www.who.int/en>.

Treatment for this condition is typically a combination of topical corticosteroids and oral tetracycline to control the infection and thus the hair loss.

### Coding for Other Types of Alopecia

ICD-9-CM	ICD-10-CM
704.09 Other alopecia	L63.0 Alopecia (capitis) totalis
	L63.1 Alopecia universalis
	L64.0 Drug-induced androgenic alopecia
	L64.8 Other androgenic alopecia
	L65.1 Anagen effluvium
	L65.2 Alopecia mucinosa
	L65.8 Other specified nonscarring hair loss
	L66.0 Pseudopelade
	L66.2 Folliculitis decalvans
	L66.8 Other cicatricial alopecia
	L66.9 Cicatricial alopecia, unspecified

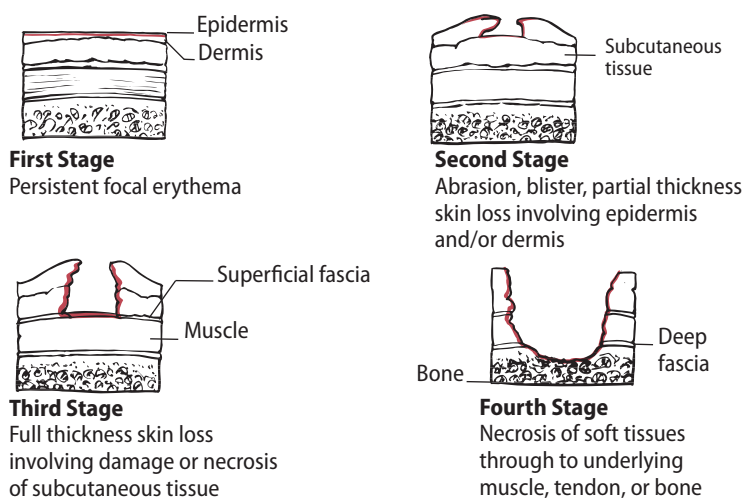
### Skin Ulcers

In ICD-9-CM, pressure and other types of ulcers are reported with multiple codes, although they are not specific to anatomical location. In ICD-10-CM, coders can pinpoint with a single code the ulcer site, type of ulcer, and whether it is related to a disease process. The coding of ulcers will not be reviewed in this publication; however, some anatomy and physiology concepts will be discussed to aid with coding accuracy.

### Pressure Ulcer Stages

Pressure ulcer stages play an important role in ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM coding. Unfortunately, providers do not always document the specific stage of the ulcer, so wound descriptors may need to be scrutinized. Carefully review the many guidelines pertaining to the coding of pressure ulcers. These guidelines can be found in the front section of Optum360's *ICD-10-CM Complete Official Code Set* book or online at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) website.

**Figure 2.7: Four Stages of Pressure Ulcers**



### CODING AXIOM

ICD-10-CM Official Coding Guideline I.C.12.a.3. states, "Assignment of the pressure ulcer stage code should be guided by clinical documentation of the stage or documentation of the terms found in the Alphabetic Index. For clinical terms describing the stage that are not found in the Alphabetic Index, and there is no documentation of the stage, the provider should be queried."

The stage descriptions in figure 2.7 use the terms found in the alphabetic index.

## Anatomy and Pathophysiology and the ICD-10-CM Code Set

In ICD-10-CM, diagnosis coding of conditions affecting the cardiovascular system is much more detailed than it is in ICD-9-CM. In many cases, there is one ICD-9-CM code describing a diagnosis, whereas there are several ICD-10-CM codes. Details such as specific anatomical site or the severity of a condition have been incorporated into ICD-10-CM that didn't exist in ICD-9-CM.

For example, ICD-9-CM has one specific code to classify cardiac arrest:

### 427.5 Cardiac arrest

In ICD-10-CM, however, more specific codes are available to classify the cardiac arrest, including:

### I46.2 Cardiac arrest due to underlying cardiac condition

### I46.8 Cardiac arrest due to other underlying condition

### I46.9 Cardiac arrest, cause unspecified

The increased specificity of ICD-10-CM makes it imperative that physicians document more detailed information and that coders are able to determine from documentation the code or codes appropriate for the patient's condition.

## Valvular Disorders

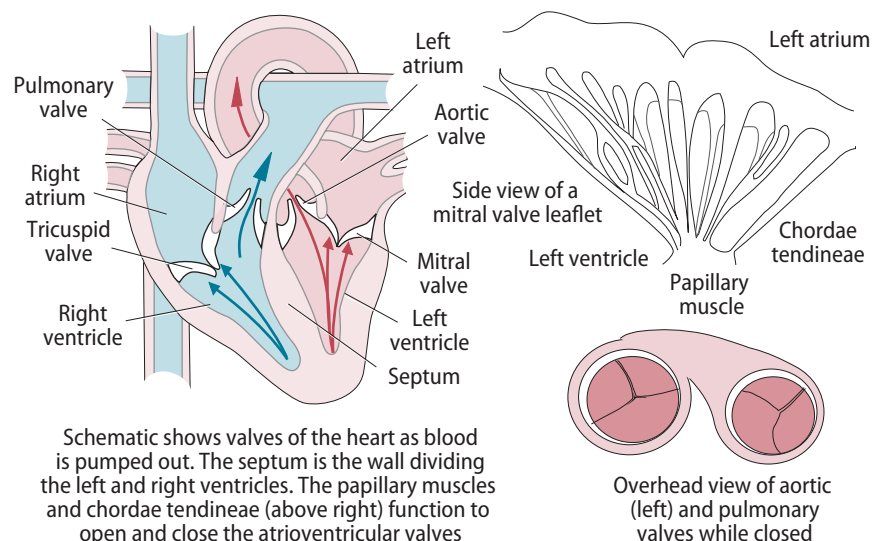
Acute rheumatic fever, a complication of strep pharyngitis in children, results in various cardiac conditions in more than a third of patients affected. Depending on the extent of heart inflammation involved, patients with the acute form of the disease may develop heart failure, **pericarditis**, myocarditis, and endocarditis, which is manifested as insufficiency of the mitral (65 to 70 percent of cases) and aortic valves (25 percent of cases).



### DEFINITIONS

**pericarditis.** Inflammation affecting the pericardium.

**Figure 7.11: Valvular Function**



Chronic disease may result in arrhythmias, ventricular dysfunction, and dilation of the atria. In adults, acute rheumatic fever is the most common cause of mitral valve stenosis and the leading cause for valvular replacement surgery. Although the mitral valve is most commonly affected, the aortic and tricuspid valves may also be involved.

Chronic manifestations due to protracted disease and continued valve deformity occur in an estimated 9 to 39 percent of adults with previous rheumatic heart disease. Two to 10 years after an acute episode of rheumatic fever, the valve apparatus may fuse, with resulting stenosis or stenosis with insufficiency. Each recurrent episode can extend the valvular damage.

For acute rheumatic heart conditions, there is a one-to-one mapping of the appropriate ICD-9-CM code to the appropriate ICD-10-CM code. For instance, ICD-9-CM code 391.0 for acute rheumatic pericarditis directly correlates to code I01.0 in ICD-10-CM. This is also true for some valvular diseases resulting from rheumatic fever. Although ICD-9-CM does classify some conditions as rheumatic in nature, ICD-10-CM has distinguished, in large part, specific valvular diseases caused by rheumatic fever versus those not related to the disease, as well as the specific valve involved as shown in the following table. This differentiation does not always result in additional ICD-10-CM codes, as demonstrated by ICD-9-CM codes 396.0 through 396.8, which map to ICD-10-CM code I08.0.

### Coding for Diseases of the Heart Valves

ICD-9-CM	ICD-10-CM
<b>Rheumatic</b>	
394.0 Mitral stenosis	I05.0 Rheumatic mitral stenosis
394.2 Mitral stenosis with insufficiency	I05.2 Rheumatic mitral stenosis with insufficiency
394.9 Other and unspecified mitral valve diseases	I05.8 Other rheumatic mitral valve diseases I05.9 Rheumatic mitral valve disease, unspecified
396.0 Mitral valve stenosis and aortic valve stenosis	I08.0 Rheumatic disorders of both mitral and aortic valves
396.1 Mitral valve stenosis and aortic valve insufficiency	I08.0 Rheumatic disorders of both mitral and aortic valves
396.2 Mitral valve insufficiency and aortic valve stenosis	
396.3 Mitral valve insufficiency and aortic valve insufficiency	
397.0 Diseases of tricuspid valve	I07.0 Rheumatic tricuspid stenosis I07.1 Rheumatic tricuspid insufficiency I07.2 Rheumatic tricuspid stenosis and insufficiency I07.8 Other rheumatic tricuspid valve diseases I07.9 Rheumatic tricuspid valve disease, unspecified
397.1 Rheumatic diseases of pulmonary valve	I09.89 Other specified rheumatic heart diseases
397.9 Rheumatic diseases endocardium, valve unspecified	I08.1 Rheumatic disorders of both mitral and tricuspid valves I08.2 Rheumatic disorders of both aortic and tricuspid valves I08.3 Combined rheumatic disorders of mitral, aortic and tricuspid valves I08.8 Other rheumatic multiple valve diseases I08.9 Rheumatic multiple valve disease, unspecified I09.1 Rheumatic diseases of endocardium, valve unspecified

There are many differences between the ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM terminology used for valvular disorders. Key differences can be as simple as a “disorder” code in ICD-9-CM becoming more specific in ICD-10-CM; however, there are some important terms to be aware of.

**Insufficiency** is, in general, the inability to perform a function adequately or to the level necessary for the human body. When using the term with regard to valve



### DEFINITIONS

**insufficiency.** Inadequate closure of the valve, allowing abnormal backward blood flow.

Ascariasis is an intestinal infection caused by roundworms and is most prevalent in unsanitary or overcrowded populations of the world. The symptoms, though rare in many cases, depend on the volume of worms and the site of infestation. Ascariasis pneumonia is caused by the roundworm larvae that travel through the bloodstream or lymph system into the lungs, causing coughing, shortness of breath, and wheezing lasting about six days before the larvae are expelled through a cough or reingested.

### Coding for Pneumonia in Whooping Cough and Other Infectious Diseases

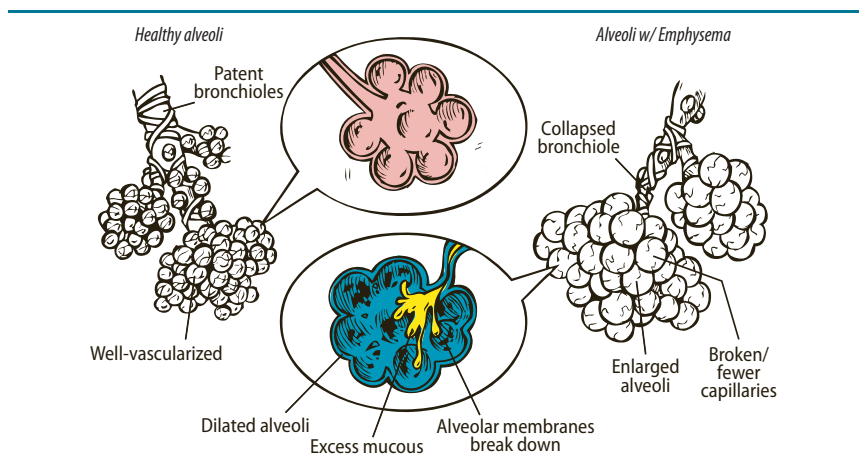
ICD-9-CM	ICD-10-CM
484.3 Pneumonia in whooping cough	A37.01 Whooping cough due to <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> with pneumonia A37.11 Whooping cough due to <i>Bordetella parapertussis</i> with pneumonia A37.81 Whooping cough due to other <i>Bordetella</i> species with pneumonia A37.91 Whooping cough, unspecified species with pneumonia
484.8 Pneumonia in other infectious diseases classified elsewhere	B77.81 Ascariasis pneumonia J17 Pneumonia in diseases classified elsewhere

What was previously reported as pneumonia in whooping cough within the ICD-9-CM code set is broken down even further within ICD-10-CM to allow for specific causal agents to be reported that contribute to the condition. As has been the case with other conditions, it is important to understand how these causal agents relate. Coders need this information at the time of code selection, as it is not yet certain how payers will react to unlisted codes in the ICD-10-CM code set. Using the highest level of specificity at all times will be key to accurate payment for providers.

### Emphysematous Bleb and Other Emphysema

Emphysema is a condition of the respiratory system that restricts the air flow during exhalation because the bronchioles and alveoli deteriorate gradually. This causes a loss of lung elasticity, which can result in significant breathing difficulty. As this condition progresses, the spherical air sacs within the lungs become irregular and contain holes, reducing not only the number of air sacs but also the amount of oxygen that can circulate into the blood from the lungs (a decrease in the gas exchange). As the air sacs deteriorate, the openings collapse, trapping air within the lungs. Treatment for this condition can slow down the deterioration; however, once the damage is done, it cannot be reversed or cured. Smoking and air pollution are main contributors to emphysema.

**Figure 10.7: Emphysema**



### INTERESTING A & P FACT

In addition to smoking and air pollution, some patients with emphysema, especially those that are diagnosed early in life, acquire the disease due to a rare genetic deficiency of serum alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT). AAT protects the elasticity of the lungs and due to deficiency enzymes in the body cause damage resulting in emphysema.

## Character 6: Device

Devices are reported by the sixth character of the PCS code in the medical surgical section and should only be assigned for devices that remain in the patient at the conclusion of the procedure. No device value should be assigned for small devices that are considered integral to the performance of the procedure, such as sutures, clips, ligatures, radiological markers, and postop wound drains. There are four major types of devices:

- Biological or synthetic material that takes the place of all or a portion of a body part (e.g., skin graft, joint prosthesis)
- Biological or synthetic material that assists or prevents a physiological function (e.g., IUD)
- Therapeutic material not absorbed by, eliminated by, or incorporated into a body part (e.g., radioactive implant)
- Mechanical or electronic appliances used to assist, monitor, take the place of, or prevent a physiological function (e.g., cardiac pacemaker, orthopedic pin)

Device characters may be assigned with many various root operation characters. When no device is used or left in the body after the procedure, the appropriate value for the sixth character position is Z— No device. The specific root operations listed below can *only* be assigned when performed in conjunction with a procedure involving a device.

- Insertion
- Replacement
- Supplement
- Change
- Removal
- Revision

The character meaning tables that introduce each body system in this book display the device values that are valid with each particular body system. Be aware that the sixth character may have different meanings in sections other than the medical/surgical section. For example, in the chiropractic section, the sixth character defines the method.

### Device Key and Device Aggregation Table

The Device Key is a resource for the PCS code set that maps a specific device, by brand or common name, to a valid PCS character (see the following table). As new devices are developed, the key will be updated. Often these device names can also be found in the Alphabetical Index.

Device	PCS Description
<b>3f (Aortic) Bioprosthesis valve</b>	Zooplastic Tissue in Heart and Great Vessels
<b>AbioCor® Total Replacement Heart</b>	Synthetic Substitute
<b>Absolute Pro Vascular (OTW) Self-Expanding Stent System</b>	Intraluminal Device
<b>Acculink (RX) Carotid Stent System</b>	Intraluminal Device
<b>Acellular Hydrated Dermis</b>	Nonautologous Tissue Substitute
<b>Acetabular cup</b>	Liner in Lower Joints
<b>Activa PC neurostimulator</b>	Stimulator Generator, Multiple Array for Insertion in Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia

## Knowledge Assessment Questions

1. Which approach is defined as “entry of instrumentation through a natural or artificial external opening to reach the site of the procedure”?
  - a. Open
  - b. Percutaneous
  - c. Via natural or artificial opening
  - d. External
2. Which root operation is defined as “taking or letting out fluid and/or gases from a body part”?
  - a. Extirpation
  - b. Release
  - c. Change
  - d. Drainage
3. What body part character would be assigned for a procedure performed in the lymphatic and hemic systems on the bone marrow of the sternum?
  - a. T Bone marrow
  - b. Q Bone marrow, sternum
  - c. 7 Lymphatic, thorax
  - d. S Bone marrow, vertebral
4. Which procedure is defined as “putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location”?
  - a. Reattachment
  - b. Alteration
  - c. Revision
  - d. Transfer
5. A procedure is performed on the antrum of Highmore and is assigned to body part character Q or R in the ear, nose, and sinus body system.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. A patient has a procedure performed on the left side of the diaphragm. Which of the following body part characters would be the most appropriate choice from the respiratory body system?
  - a. T Diaphragm
  - b. 2 Carina
  - c. S Diaphragm, left
  - d. L Lung, left
7. The lung pleura is the ridge at the junction of the trachea and the bronchi formed by a projection of the lowest tracheal cartilage separating the openings of the two bronchi.
  - a. True
  - b. False