

ICD-10-CM Clinical Documentation Improvement Desk Reference

The Clinician's Checklist for ICD-10-CM

Your copy of this manual includes *The Clinician's Checklist for ICD-10-CM*, a trifold card with documentation tips for the most important chronic and acute medical conditions. Use this card to help clinicians understand the documentation needed for accurate ICD-10-CM coding.

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Chapter 2: Neoplasms

Mapping Tables

Malignant Neoplasm of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts

ICD-9-CM Terminology	Category	ICD-10-CM Terminology	Category
Malignant neoplasm of liver primary	155	[Diagnoses specify type:] Liver cell carcinoma Hepatoblastoma Angiosarcoma of liver Other sarcoma of liver Other specified carcinomas of liver Malignant neoplasm of liver, primary, unspecified as to type	C22

Malignant Neoplasm of Breast

ICD-9-CM Terminology	Category	ICD-10-CM Terminology	Category
Malignant neoplasm of (female) breast (anatomic site/quadrant)	174	Malignant neoplasm of (female) breast (anatomic site/quadrant): Laterality included: Right Left Unspecified	C5Ø
Malignant neoplasm of (male) breast: Nipple and areola Other & unspecified sites	175	Malignant neoplasm of male breast (aligned with female anatomic site classifications and laterality: Central portion Quadrant Axillary tail Overlapping sites Right/Left/Unspecified	C5Ø
Carcinoma in situ of breast	233	Carcinoma in situ of breast	DØ5

Malignant Neoplasm of Unspecified Site

ICD-9-CM Terminology	Category	ICD-10-CM Terminology	Category
Malignant neoplasm, primary, secondary, disseminated	199	Malignant neoplasm, primary, secondary, disseminated	C79, C8Ø
Carcinoma in situ, unspecified	234	Carcinoma in situ, unspecified	DØ9
Other malignant neoplasm of unspecified site	199	Malignant (primary) neoplasm, unspecified	C8Ø

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Malignant Neoplasm of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts

⇒ I-10 ALERT

There are currently eight ICD-1Ø-CM codes available to report malignant neoplasms of the liver and intrahepatic bile ducts, as opposed to only three in ICD-9-CM.

Code Axes

Liver cell carcinoma	(C22.Ø) cc
Intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma	(C22.1) cc
Hepatoblastoma	(C22.2) cc
Angiosarcoma of liver	(C22.3) cc
Other sarcomas of liver	(C22.4) cc
Other specified carcinomas of liver	(C22.7) cc
Malignant neoplasm of liver, primary, unspecified as to type	(C22.8) GG
Malignant neoplasm of liver, not specified as primary or secondary	(C22.9) cc

Translation

Liver cell carcinoma (C22.Ø)

Clinical Tip

Liver cell carcinoma is a primary tumor and is the most common type of malignancy involving the liver. There are two main causes: one is due to a viral hepatitis B or C infection, and the other is due to hepatic cirrhosis, most commonly caused by alcoholism. The tumor involves the hepatocyte cells, which comprise approximately 80 percent of the liver. Prognosis is typically poor with this type of malignancy.

Cholangiocarcinoma with hepatocellular carcinoma, combined, is found in code C22.0. Liver cholangiocarcinoma is found in code C22.1.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation for liver cell carcinoma may include:

Hepatocellular carcinoma

Hepatoma

Malignant hepatoma

Primary liver carcinoma

Primary liver cell carcinoma

HCC

Physician Note

Because there appears to be a direct correlation to the increased incidence of HCC and alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence, hepatitis B and hepatitis C

CDI ALERT

Physicians will be required to document specific forms of liver malignancies under ICD-1Ø-CM. Ensure that they are aware of the eight different classifications available.



Ensure that documentation for this type of malignancy is consistent with a primary tumor.

these conditions should be documented when present and reported separately using the appropriate code.

Intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma (C22.1)

Clinical Tip

A malignancy that invades bile ducts within the liver is called an intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma; only about 10 percent of all bile duct carcinomas are intrahepatic. Prognosis depends on location of the tumor and the extent of spread, or stage.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation for intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma may include:

Cholangiocarcinoma

Intracholangiocarcinoma

Adenocarcinoma of intrahepatic bile duct

Physician Note

Careful review of the medical record documentation is required to prevent incorrect classification. When documentation indicates terms such as extrahepatic or hepatic duct, the condition is more than likely classified elsewhere.

Hepatoblastoma (C22.2)

Clinical Tip

Hepatoblastoma is a rare liver malignancy that typically affects infants and small children, usually no more than three years of age. The tumor originates from immature liver precursor cells, most often involving the right liver lobe. Several genetic conditions can increase a patient's risk for developing hepatoblastoma, including Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, hemihypertrophy, and familial adenomatous polyposis.

Angiosarcoma of liver (C22.3)

Clinical Tip

A liver angiosarcoma is a tumor that arises from the endothelial cells that line the walls of the blood vessels. The portal vein or central and sublobular veins are often involved. The causes of angiosarcoma include toxic exposure to thorium dioxide (Thorotrast), vinyl chloride and arsenic, which may have occurred thirty or more years previously.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation for angiosarcoma of liver may include:

Kupffer cell sarcoma

Hemangioendothelioma

Hepatic angiosarcoma

⇒ I-10 ALERT

Do not confuse intrahepatic and extrahepatic bile duct malignancies; the latter is indexed to code C24.0 and includes those neoplasms in other biliary ducts, the common bile duct, cystic duct, or hepatic duct.

CDI ALERT

Manifestations of cancer that are not integral to the cancer, i.e., not one of the clinical indicators for the cancer, should be documented and reported when they meet criteria as an additional diagnosis:

Anemia in neoplastic disease Ascites

Coagulation defect due to liver disease

Encephalopathy due to hepatic failure

Hemorrhage/bleeding (of site) Peritonitis

⇒ I-10 ALERT

In ICD-9-CM, both hepatocellular (liver cell) carcinomas and hepatoblastomas were indexed and classified to the same code (155.0). In ICD-10-CM, they each have a separate subclassification: C22.0 for liver cell carcinoma and C22.2 for hepatoblastoma. This should be kept in mind when using mapping processes and reviewing longitudinal clinical data.

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