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, Prinzemetal, 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, chlamydia, 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 (≥90ml), 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, chordea 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**
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
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 ligment
- **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, stoke, 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