

## General Organization

ICD-10-CM includes an Alphabetic Index where the coding professional would begin the coding process and the Tabular List, which contains the complete listing of ICD-10-CM codes used for code verification.

### Organization of the Data

ICD-10-CM has multiple segments:

- Official Guidelines (January 2009)
- Alphabetic Index, listing all code descriptions by key terms in alphabetic order (January 2009 release)
- Tabular List, which contains the complete listing of ICD-10-CM codes used for code verification (January 2009 release)

**NOTE:** This release does not include the following:

- Table of Drugs and Chemicals
- External Cause Index
- Table of Neoplasms

These tables are in the process of being updated and will be added to the NCHS website once the update is complete.

**NOTE:** Morphology codes are no longer in a separate Appendix, but referenced in the Alphabetic Index, as noted in the Tabular List at the beginning of Chapter 2: Neoplasms

In ICD-10-CM Tabular List – January 2009 release (page 67)

“Morphology [Histology]

Chapter 2 classifies neoplasms primarily by site (topography), with broad groupings for behavior, malignant, in situ, benign, etc. The Table of Neoplasms should be used to identify the correct topography code. In a few cases, such as for malignant melanoma, the morphology (histologic type) is included in the category and codes. To identify the morphology for the majority of Chapter 2 codes that do not include the histologic type, comprehensive separate morphology codes are provided. These morphology codes are derived from the second edition of the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O). The correct morphology code can be found in the Alphabetic Index to Diseases under the main and subterm term for the type of neoplasm, adenocarcinoma, sarcoma, etc.”

**EXAMPLE:** (From the ICD-10-CM Alphabetic Index – January 2009 release (page 46) )

Adenocarcinoma-in-situ (M8140/2) – see also Neoplasm, in situ

- breast D05.9-

-in

- - adenoma (polypoid) (tubular) (M8210/2)

- - - tubulovillous (M8263/2)

- - - villous (M8261/2)

- - polyp, adenomatous (M8210/2)

**CODING TIP:** ICD-10-CM uses an indented format for ease in reference.

## Chapters Within the Tabular List

ICD-9-CM presented codes in the Tabular List collected into 17 chapters plus supplementary classifications (V codes and E codes.)

To accommodate greater specificity, ICD-10-CM presents codes in 21 chapters, including preventive and external cause codes within the body of these chapters. In addition, each chapter provides its own general guidelines presented at its start.

## Structure

As explained in Module 1, ICD-10-CM is an international classification, and the 10th Revision maintains the long-established arrangement for morbidity and mortality statistics. Disease, disorders, injuries and other reasons for a patient to receive healthcare services are placed into chapters according to what is most appropriate for general epidemiological purposes and healthcare evaluation. For some chapters, the body or organ system is the axis of the classification. Other chapters, such as **chapter 1, Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases**, group together conditions by etiology or nature of the disease process. There are some chapters that don't follow either of these, e.g., **chapter 18, Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory Findings, Not Elsewhere Classified**.

Chapters are further subdivided into subchapters (or blocks) that contain three character categories. Just as in ICD-9-CM, categories form the foundation of the code. Decimal points follow the three characters and additional characters may be necessary to code to the highest level of specificity. For example:

| ICD-10-CM |  | ICD-9-CM |   |
|-----------|--|----------|---|
| J00       | Acute nasopharyngitis [common cold]                                  | 460      | Acute nasopharyngitis [common cold]   |
| C67.0     | Malignant neoplasm of trigone of bladder                             | 188.0    | Malignant neoplasm of trigone of bladder  |
| K80.00    | Calculus of gallbladder with acute cholecystitis without obstruction | 574.00   | Calculus of gallbladder with acute cholecystitis without mention of obstruction |

ICD-10-CM, like its predecessors contains codes to classify any condition. A residual category, subdivision or subclassification provides a location for "other" types of specified conditions that have not been classified anywhere else in the code set. These residual codes may also contain the terms "not elsewhere classified" (NEC) as part of their descriptor. For example:

| ICD-10-CM |   | ICD-9-CM |   |
|-----------|---|----------|---|
| I25.89    | Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease | 414.8    | Other specified forms of chronic ischemic heart disease |

The unspecified or not otherwise specified (NOS) codes are available for use when the documentation of the condition identified by the provider is not specific to the defined axis. The detail provided by the additional characters defines the axis. For example:

| ICD-10-CM |   | ICD-9-CM |   |
|-----------|---|----------|---|
| J12.0     | Adenoviral pneumonia  | 480.0    | Pneumonia due to adenovirus                           |
| J12.1     | Respiratory syncytial virus pneumonia   | 480.1    | Pneumonia due to respiratory syncytial virus          |
| J12.2     | Parainfluenza virus pneumonia   | 480.2    | Pneumonia due to parainfluenza virus                  |
| J12.3     | Pneumonia due to SARS-associated coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome NOS | 480.3    | Pneumonia due to SARS-associated coronavirus          |
| J12.8     | Other viral pneumonia   | 480.8    | Pneumonia due to other virus not elsewhere classified |
| J12.9     | Viral pneumonia, unspecified  | 480.9    | Viral pneumonia, unspecified                          |

Like ICD-9-CM, the etiology (underlying cause) and the manifestation of a disorder are included in one of two ways in ICD-10-CM: as a combination code that includes both condition and etiology or manifestation; or with a notation instructing the inclusion of a second code..

ICD-10-CM is structured to include many more combination codes (identifying etiology and/or manifestations) than ICD-9-CM had, resulting in fewer cases requiring more than one code.

#### EXAMPLES:

- H26.213 Cataract with neovascularization, bilateral
- M00.0 Staphylococcal arthritis and polyarthritis  
Use additional code (B95.6-B95.7) to identify bacterial agent
- E31.2 Multiple endocrine neoplasia [MEN] syndromes  
Multiple endocrine adenomatosis  
Code also any associated malignancies and other conditions associated with the syndromes

**Structure—Activity 1:** Go to the ICD-10-CM Tabular List and:

- Find code A54.22, Gonococcal prostatitis. Compare it to code 098.12 in ICD-9-CM
- Locate codes C41.9, Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage, unspecified and M90.60, Osteitis deformans in neoplastic diseases, unspecified site. Compare it to codes 170.9 and 731.1 in ICD-9-CM

One final structural similarity is the placement of notes in the ICD-10-CM Tabular List. As in ICD-9-CM, they are located at the beginning of chapters or any of the subdivisions that follow. Their position is important in that the notes that appear at the beginning of a chapter apply to all the categories contained within it. The same rule applies to notes found at the other subdivision levels.

**Structure—Activity 2:** To view examples of notes, go to the Tabular List and:

- Locate the note that begins Chapter 18 Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory Findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99) and compare it to the note found at the beginning of Chapter 16 Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions (780-799) in ICD-9-CM.
- Find the note for the subchapter on Neoplasms of Uncertain Behavior (D37-D48) and review it against the one found for Neoplasms of Uncertain Behavior (235-238) in ICD-9-CM

## Conventions

### Index Conventions

#### Format of the Alphabetic Index

The alphabetic index in ICD-10-CM is formatted the same way as the Index in ICD-9-CM. Main code descriptor terms are listed in alphabetic order. Then, indented beneath the main term, any applicable additional qualifiers, descriptors, or modifiers will be shown, in their own alphabetic list. The indented term (subterm) is always read in combination with the main term. The "-" at the end of an index entry indicates that additional characters are required.

#### EXAMPLE:

**Aberrant** (congenital) - see also Malposition, congenital  
- adrenal gland Q89.1  
- artery (peripheral) Q27.8  
- - basilar NEC Q28.1

**CODING TIP:** These three codes would be read:

Q89.1 Congenital malformations of adrenal gland  
Q27.8 Other specified congenital malformations of peripheral vascular system  
Q28.1 Other malformations of precerebral vessels

#### Morphology Codes

Just as they were in the Alphabetic Index in ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM lists the morphology codes (M codes) in the alphabetic index, alongside the descriptors and standard ICD-10-CM codes.

**EXAMPLE:**

**Myeloblastoma**

- granular cell (M9580/0) - see also Neoplasm, connective tissue
- - malignant (M9580/3) - see Neoplasm, connective tissue, malignant
- - tongue (M9580/0) D10.1

**Manifestation Codes**

ICD-10-CM Alphabetic Index includes the suggestion of some manifestation codes in the same manner as ICD-9-CM, by including the code as a second code, shown in brackets, directly after the underlying or etiology code (which should always be reported first).

**EXAMPLE:**

**Chorioretinitis** - see also Inflammation, chorioretinal

- Egyptian B76.9 [D63.8]
- histoplasmic B39.9 [H32]

In addition, many common manifestations are included in the etiological condition by the use of combination codes in ICD-10-CM. This feature greatly assists in sequencing dilemmas.

**EXAMPLE:** E10.21 Type 1 diabetes mellitus with diabetic nephropathy

**Index Conventions—Activity:** To become more familiar with the draft ICD-10-CM Alphabetic Index to Diseases, open the index that you have downloaded from [http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10/02m\\_2009\\_ICD\\_10\\_CM.asp#TopOfPage](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10/02m_2009_ICD_10_CM.asp#TopOfPage) and review the following entries. Compare the ICD-10-CM entries to the ICD-9-CM entries for the same terms and identify their similarities:

Main term: Adenofibroma

Main term: Aftercare

Subterm: involving

Main term: Anemia

Subterm: deficiency

Subterm: Diamond-Blackfan

Main terms: Failure, failed

Subterm: heart

Main term: Pregnancy

Subterm: complicated by

Main term: Stone(s)

## Cross References

Cross references assist with accurate code assignment. Depending on the instruction, the coding professional will either check another term in the Index or check a category in the Tabular List. Those used in ICD-9-CM are the same as those found in ICD-10-CM.

### EXAMPLES:

#### Pyocele

- mastoid – see Mastoiditis, acute
- sinus (accessory) – see Sinusitis
- turbinate (bone) J32.9
- urethra (see also Urethritis) N34.0

Mercurialism – see subcategory T56.1

Labyrinthitis (circumscribed) (destructive) (diffuse)(inner ear) (latent) (purulent) (suppurative)  
- see also subcategory H83.0

## Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)

Another convention utilized in the same manner in ICD-10-CM as it is in ICD-9-CM is the use of the abbreviation for not elsewhere classified (NEC).

**EXAMPLE:** Pneumonia (acute) (Alpenstich) (benign) (bilateral) (brain) (cerebral) (circumscribed) (congestive) (creeping) (delayed resolution) (double) (epidemic) (fever) (flash) (fulminant) (fungoid) (granulomatous) (hemorrhagic) (incipient) (infantile) (infectious) (infiltration) (insular) (intermittent) (latent) (migratory) (organized) (overwhelming) (primary (atypical)) (progressive)(pseudolobar) (purulent) (resolved) (secondary) (senile) (septic) (suppurative) (terminal) (true) (unresolved) (vesicular) J18.9  
-bacterial J15.9  
--specified NEC J15.8

## Tabular Conventions

Access the ICD-10-CM Tabular List of Diseases and Injuries. The Tabular List is a large Adobe Acrobat (PDF) document, which can be downloaded from [http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10/02m\\_2009\\_ICD\\_10\\_CM.asp#TopOfPage](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10/02m_2009_ICD_10_CM.asp#TopOfPage).

Coding professionals are already familiar with many of the ICD-10-CM Tabular List conventions and their associated rules as they are the same as those in ICD-9-CM. They include:

1. Various punctuation marks such as brackets, parentheses, the colon, or comma

Examples:

B20 Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease

K63.1 Perforation of intestine (nontraumatic), perforation (nontraumatic) of rectum

L88 Pyoderma gangrenosum

Includes: dermatitis gangrenosa  
phagedenic pyoderma

F10.21 Alcohol dependence, in remission

2. The abbreviation for “not otherwise specified” (NOS), the equivalent of “unspecified”, meaning that the documentation in the patient record did not provide further specificity, as well as the term “not elsewhere classified” (NEC), the equivalent of “other” or “other specified” indicating that the documentation includes details for which a specific code does not exist

Examples:

M21.161 Varus deformity, not elsewhere classified, right knee

R07.81 Pleurodynia

Pleurodynia NOS

3. The word "and" in code titles

Example:

M89.672 Osteopathy after poliomyelitis, left ankle and foot

Also, analogous to ICD-9-CM, are ICD-10-CM notes, such as:

- Includes
- Inclusion terms – additional terms that may be synonyms of the code description for which this code is also appropriate
- Code first

- Use additional code
- Code also
- In diseases classified elsewhere – a notation that identifies this code as a manifestation code. Of course, this code is never permitted to be used as a “first listed” or “principal” diagnosis code.

**Tabular Conventions—Activity:** To gain skills in identifying the different kinds of notes, open the Tabular List and review the following, comparing the ICD-10-CM entries to the ICD-9-CM entries for the same terms. Identify their similarities.

- Find the note for C25.4, Malignant neoplasm of endocrine pancreas and compare it to the one found under code 157.4 in ICD-9-CM.
- Locate the note for subcategory code H62.4 Otitis externa in other diseases classified elsewhere and review it against the one found under codes 380.13 and 380.15 in ICD-9-CM.
- Find the note for code J44, Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and review it against the one found under code 496 in ICD-9-CM.
- Locate the note for code O94, Sequelae of complication of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium and determine how it is similar to the one found under code 677 in ICD-9-CM.