

# Critical Care ICD-10 documentation

## Seven key impacts to ICD-10 documentation

1. Disease or disorder site
2. Acuity and/or encounter status of treatment
3. Etiology, causative agent, or disease type and injury/  
poisoning cause, intent, activity at the time of the event  
and place event occurred
4. Underlying and associated conditions
5. Manifestations
6. Complications or adverse events
7. Supporting info such as lab values or socioeconomic key  
impacts to ICD-10 documentation

## Most commonly used diagnoses

ICD-9 Name	ICD-9 Code	ICD-10 Code	ICD-10 Name	Documentation tips
Acute bronchiolitis due to respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	<b>466.11</b>	<b>J21.0</b>	Acute bronchiolitis due to respiratory syncytial virus	Bronchiolitis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the acuity (e.g. acute or chronic)</li> <li>• List the specific cause (e.g. due to RSV)</li> <li>• Detail any related secondary disease process</li> </ul>
Acute bronchiolitis due to other infectious organisms	<b>466.19</b>	<b>J21.1</b>	Acute bronchiolitis due to human metapneumovirus	
		<b>J21.8</b>	Acute bronchiolitis due to other specified organisms	
Acute respiratory failure	<b>518.81</b>	<b>J21.9</b>	Acute bronchiolitis, unspecified	
		<b>J96.00</b>	Acute respiratory failure, unspecified whether with hypoxia or hypercapnia	Respiratory Failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specify acuity (acute, chronic, acute and chronic)</li> <li>• Differentiate respiratory failure from respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory arrest and post-procedural respiratory failure</li> <li>• Detail if hypoxia or hypercarbia accompany respiratory failure</li> <li>• List any related smoke exposure (e.g. second hand)</li> </ul>
		<b>J96.01</b>	Acute respiratory failure with hypoxia	
		<b>J96.02</b>	Acute respiratory failure with hypercapnia	
		<b>J96.90</b>	Respiratory failure, unspecified, unspecified whether with hypoxia or hypercapnia	
<b>J96.91</b>	Respiratory failure, unspecified with hypoxia			
<b>J96.92</b>	Respiratory failure, unspecified with hypercapnia			
Acute and chronic respiratory failure	<b>518.84</b>	<b>J96.20</b>	Acute and chronic respiratory failure, unspecified whether with hypoxia or hypercapnia	
		<b>J96.21</b>	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypoxia	
		<b>J96.22</b>	Acute and chronic respiratory failure with hypercapnia	



ICD-9 Name	ICD-9 Code	ICD-10 Code	ICD-10 Name	Documentation tips
Asthma, unspecified type, with status asthmaticus	<b>493.91</b>	<b>J45.902</b>	Unspecified asthma with status asthmaticus	<p>Asthma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the severity as mild, moderate, or severe</li> <li>• List the frequency as intermittent or persistent</li> <li>• Provide the level of exacerbation as being uncomplicated, acute or status asthmaticus</li> <li>• Include key terms such as allergic, allergic rhinitis with asthma, atopic asthma, exercise induced bronchospasm</li> <li>• Detail external forces to establish a cause and effect relationship (asthma due to dust)</li> <li>• Include any exposure to tobacco smoke</li> </ul>
Diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis, type I [juvenile type], uncontrolled	<b>250.13</b>	<b>E10.10</b>	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis without coma	<p>Diabetes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the type (i.e. Type I or Type II)</li> <li>• Clarify any cause and effect relationship between diabetes and other conditions (e.g. diabetic peripheral vascular disease)</li> <li>• Specify long-term use of insulin for type II diabetes</li> <li>• List the underlying condition, drug, or chemical responsible for secondary diabetes (e.g. steroid-induced)</li> <li>• Detail insulin underdosing or overdosing related to an insulin pump malfunction</li> <li>• Differentiate when diabetes is accompanied by 'hypo' or 'hyper' glycemia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ State if hypoglycemia is or is not causing a coma</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		<b>E10.65</b>	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with hyperglycemia	
Grand mal status, epileptic	<b>345.3</b>	<b>G40.301</b>	Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, not intractable, with status epilepticus	<p>Epilepsy and Seizures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specify type of epilepsy as being localization-related or generalized</li> <li>• Indicate the presence or absence of intractability and status epilepticus</li> <li>• Describe seizures as having a localized onset, being simple partial, or complex partial</li> <li>• Identify any special epileptic syndromes (e.g. seizures related to alcohol, drugs, sleep deprivation, etc.)</li> <li>• Include descriptions of poorly controlled, pharmacoresistant, treatment resistant, and refractory</li> </ul>
		<b>G40.311</b>	Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, intractable, with status epilepticus	
		<b>G40.319</b>	Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, intractable, without status epilepticus	

The ICD-10 Provider Specialty Tool Kit is meant to assist providers with documentation best practices necessary for the transition from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. This tool kit includes the most commonly used diagnoses for a specialty using 2012 claims data for top encounters and top number of dollars per diagnosis. The tool kit can be used as a quick reference guide for providers and can also be shared with Practice Managers. This tool kit is not meant to be a coding cross walk and therefore should not be used as such. Questions regarding this tool kit and/or ICD-10 should be submitted via email to ICD10@choa.org.