

Clinical Documentation Improvement for ICD-10-CM & Procedure Coding

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Contents

Section 1: Introduction	1
Origins of Clinical Documentation Improvement (CDI) Efforts	1
The Clinician’s View of CDI	2
Gain Share Is Encouraging Documentation Improvement	2
Reasons to Implement Clinical Documentation Improvement	3
Hierarchical Condition Categories and CDI	4
Supporting Documentation for Reporting Procedures and Services	5
How Official Coding Guidelines Influence Documentation	6
How to Use This Book	7
Section 2: Clinical Documentation Improvement Processes—Best Practices	11
Assessment	11
Implementation	13
Query Program Sustainability	20
CDI Success Metrics	20
Using Technology for Clinical Documentation Improvement	21
CDI Brings Many Improvements	22
Section 3: Documentation Issues	23
Abnormal Auditory Perceptions and Acoustic (Auditory) Nerve Disorders	24
Abortion	27
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	31
Alcohol Abuse	39
Alcohol Dependence	42
Alcohol Use	45
Amyloidosis	47
Anemia — Acquired Hemolytic	50
Anemia — Iron-Deficiency	54
Anemia — Postoperative	56
Arthroscopies	57
Asthma	59
Atelectasis	62
Body Mass Index	64
Bronchoscopy	65
Cataract — Age-related (Senile)	67
Cataract — Complicated	69
Cataract — Removal of	71
Cellulitis and Acute Lymphangitis	73
Cerebrovascular Infarction and Hemorrhage	75
Chemotherapy Administration	80
Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease	86
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	89
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	92
Chronic Pain	95
Colectomies and Enterectomies	97
Coma	99
Congenital Malformations of Great Arteries	101
Coumadin Toxicity	103
COVID-19	105
Critical Care Services	107
Crohn’s Disease	108
Cutaneous Abscess, Furuncle, and Carbuncle	111
Cystoscopies, Urethroscopies and Cystourethroscopies	114
Debridement (Subcutaneous tissue, Muscle and/or Fascia, Bone)	116
Depression — Major	118
Diabetes Mellitus	121

Drug Dependence	127
Drug/Substance Abuse	130
Drug/Substance Use	133
Electrocardiogram	135
Embolectomy/Thrombectomy	137
EMG (Electromyography)	138
Emphysema	139
Encephalopathy	142
Endoscopy — Lower GI	146
Endoscopy — Upper GI	148
Epilepsy and Recurrent Seizures	150
Esophagitis	158
Facet Joint Injections	161
Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA)	163
Foodborne Intoxication and Infection	165
Fracture Care	167
Fracture of Femur	168
Fracture — Nontraumatic of Spine/Vertebra	171
Gastroenteritis (Viral, Bacterial, Protozoal)	175
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage	178
Glaucoma	180
Hearing Loss	184
Heart Failure	188
Hematuria in Glomerular Disease	191
Hemorrhoids and Perianal Venous Thrombosis	196
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	198
Hypertension Complicating Childbirth, Pregnancy, and the Puerperium	201
Hypertensive Diseases	204
Hysterectomy	208
Influenza	211
Injections and Infusions (Non-chemotherapy)	214
Intracranial Injury	215
Intraoperative and Postprocedural Complications and Disorders of Ear and Mastoid Process	221
Intraoperative and Postprocedural Complications and Disorders of Genitourinary System	224
Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	227
Malignant Neoplasm of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts	230
Malignant Neoplasm of Unspecified Site	234
Malnutrition	236
Mastectomy	240
Migraine	242
Nerve Blocks	249
Nicotine Dependence	252
Obstetrical Package	255
Other Specified Disorders of Kidney and Ureter	257
Other Symptoms and Signs Involving Cognitive Functions and Awareness	260
Pacemakers and Implantable Defibrillators	263
Pneumonia	265
Preventive Services — Prostate Cancer Screening	268
Prostatectomy	269
Respiratory Distress of Newborn	271
Respiratory Failure	274
Rhythm and Conduction Disorders	278
Sepsis.....	282
Shoulder Disorders	287
Skin Lesions — Removal of	290
Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)	293
Spinal Disc Disorders	295
Transient Ischemic Attack	299
Trigger Point Injections	302
Ulcer — Non-pressure	303
Ulcer — Pressure	306

Ulcerative Colitis	309
Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	311
Wound Exploration	313
Wound Repair	314
Section 4: Terminology Translator	315
Appendix 1: Physician Query Samples	325
Anemia Clarification	325
Chest Pain Clarification	326
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	327
Confirmation Request for Pathology Findings	328
Debridement by Excision (Subcutaneous Tissue, Muscle and/or Fascia, Bone)	329
Intracerebral Bleeding Clarification	330
Pneumonia Clarification	331
Pressure Ulcer Clarification	332
Respiratory Diagnosis Clarification	333
Appendix 2: HCC and QPP Associated Codes	335

Hierarchical Condition Categories and CDI

As mentioned previously, CDI is important to ensure appropriate ICD-10-CM code assignment is supported. Clinical documentation is also important to support that Hierarchical Condition Category (HCC) assignment is correct, confirming correct code assignment and appropriate reimbursement.

Medicare is one of the world's largest health insurance programs, and about one-third of the beneficiaries on Medicare are enrolled in a Medicare Advantage (MA) private health care plan. Due to the great variance in the health status of Medicare beneficiaries, risk adjustment provides a means of adequately compensating those plans with large numbers of seriously ill patients while not overburdening other plans that have healthier individuals. Medicare Advantage plans have been using the Hierarchical Condition Category/risk adjustment model since 2004. Simplistically, based on the patient's condition and assignment of the correct ICD-10-CM code, the patient is classified to an HCC that has been determined to affect the cost of healthcare. Currently the following HCC models are in use:

- CMS-HCC (Medicare Advantage)
- Rx-HCC (Drugs)
- PACE/ESRD

The term "risk adjustment" is often used to describe what HCCs do. HCCs predict health care resource consumption of individuals. HCC scores are used to "risk adjust" payments to a health plan based on the level of risk the beneficiary presents to the plan. HCCs adjust payments so that there is a higher reimbursement for sicker patients.

Under the current CMS-HCC model, MA organizations collect risk adjustment (RA) data, including beneficiary diagnoses from hospital inpatient facilities, hospital outpatient facilities, and physicians during a data-collection period. MA organizations identify the diagnoses relevant to the CMS model and submit them to CMS. CMS categorizes the diagnoses into groups of clinically related diseases called HCCs and uses the HCC category, disease interactions, as well as demographic characteristics to calculate a Risk Adjustment Factor (RAF) score for each beneficiary. CMS then uses the RAF scores to adjust the monthly capitated payments to MA organizations for the next payment period.

Risk adjustment is a process of adjusting capitation payments to health plans either higher or lower to account for the differences in expected health costs of individuals. Risk adjustment is required for managed care programs that monitor changes in disease progression and population mix, set performance targets to generate outcome data, and identify patients for population health initiatives (disease or case management). RA is used by the government as well as private and commercial insurance entities, and is needed in any value-based purchasing program.

The ICD-10-CM codes that are associated with an HCC will be identified by the icon **HCC** next to the code. Note, in some instances, where a range of codes are identified under the topic, not all codes may be associated with an HCC. Please refer to appendix 2 for the specific codes within that range that are associated with an HCC.

IMPORTANT

When the HCC icon appears with a range of codes, please refer to appendix 2 as not all codes within the range may be associated with an HCC.

Section 2: Clinical Documentation Improvement Processes—Best Practices

As mentioned earlier, the clinical documentation improvement process should be a collaborative one in order to be successful. The healthcare setting and whether the clinical conditions treated involve only a few, such as in a specialty clinic, or encompass the entire spectrum of diseases and disorders, such as in a full-service acute care hospital, will determine the scope and breadth of the program. However, there are many attributes that are commonly seen in successful programs of any size. Many physicians have found that participating in a CDI program at their local hospital also improves documentation in the office setting as well.

There are three main components to a successful clinical documentation improvement program: assessment, implementation, and sustainability.

Assessment

The first step in any CDI program must be an assessment. The assessment will identify those areas that are compliant as well as areas where improvement is needed.

There are several steps involved in performing the CDI assessment:

- Develop a CDI team
- Develop a review process
- Identify areas of risk
- Identify the root cause

Staffing

Before an assessment can take place, a clinical documentation improvement team must be established. This team should include members from all groups involved (e.g., clinicians, coders, information technology, etc.). Each team member can provide insight into what is needed for his or her particular responsibilities.

Staff members who will work on the CDI program can come from a variety of different backgrounds. Typically they include health information management (HIM) coding professionals, compliance officers, physicians, nursing staff, and other professionals with either a coding or clinical background. Some programs involve a variety of the above-mentioned individuals and job titles are not as important as specific attributes and skills, such as: clinical knowledge of the individual code sets and the reporting guidelines associated with that code set; understanding healthcare compliance as it relates to documentation, coding, and billing; and strong written and verbal communication skills. The importance of strong verbal skills cannot be overemphasized; these staff members will be communicating with physicians on a daily basis and must convey professionalism and significant clinical and coding knowledge. Many successful programs have one or more physician “champions,” who act both as advisors to the other staff members in the program and are liaisons with the medical staff providing the documentation.

Section 3: Documentation Issues

This section is organized in an easy-to-use alphabetic format according to the condition or procedure addressed.

For ICD-10-CM codes, the focus is on those diagnoses with significant differences in the type and specificity required for accurate code assignment. The Code Axes are listed, which may include the component subcategories or each code in the section to be discussed. Information related to the entire section of codes appears next, whether related to the ICD-10-CM classification itself or to the CDI process.

The CPT procedures included are those that have documentation issues as well as those for which multiple coding options are available.

Each topic includes clinical definitions that indicate differentiating factors that can affect code assignment. Clinical data such as physical examination findings, laboratory tests commonly ordered, and/or abnormal laboratory findings, ancillary testing provided, therapeutic procedures performed, common medications, and other significant information that may support reporting the condition may also be included. A Clinician Documentation Checklist that displays the clinical factors that the clinician should document is also provided.

In addition to the elements listed above, within each of the topics covered the following components may also appear:

Clinical Tip: Provides clinical definitions and information that will help classify the condition, service, or procedure to a particular code or ICD-10-CM subcategory.

Documentation Tip: Provides information regarding specific elements that are needed in the documentation to differentiate the condition or procedure from other similar conditions or procedures.

CPT Alert: Identifies information that may be found in the documentation that could possibly affect procedure code assignment.

CDI Alert: Contains helpful tips for the CDI professional or other staff member who may be reviewing the physician documentation. Suggestions for ensuring the most appropriate and complete documentation appear here.

I-10 Alert: Provides information that, when found in the clinical documentation, could affect ICD-10-CM code assignment.

Key Terms: Lists synonyms or other clinical terms that may be documented in the medical record that are also classified to the code.

Clinician Note: Shares tips related to documentation for the physician practice setting, which may impact professional component reimbursement and quality initiatives.

⇒ I-10 ALERT

The *ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting* provides useful information regarding documentation requirements, as well as reporting guidelines for the ICD-10-CM classification system. The official guidelines may be accessed at <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/fy-2024-icd-10-cm-coding-guidelines.pdf>.

CDI ALERT

Contains helpful tips for the CDI professional or other staff member who may be reviewing the physician documentation. Suggestions for ensuring the most appropriate and complete documentation appear here.

⇒ I-10 ALERT

Alerts the user to classification concepts unique to this code subcategory or code section along with assignment tips and/or differentiating factors. Instructions for additional coding requirements may also appear here.

**CDI ALERT**

Ensure that the anemia is specified as chronic (and not acute posthemorrhagic) to assign codes from this category.

**CDI ALERT**

Laboratory work-up typically reveals depleted iron stores and small, pale red blood cells (RBC), erythrocyte count less reduced than hemoglobin, serum ferritin below 12 ng/mL, low serum iron, and increased total iron-binding capacity. The physician must document the underlying cause of the anemia; no cause and effect may be assumed.

Anemia — Iron-Deficiency

Code Axes

Iron deficiency anemia secondary to blood loss (chronic) **D50.0**

Other and unspecified iron deficiency anemias **D50.8, D50.9**

Description of Condition

Iron deficiency anemia secondary to blood loss (chronic) (D50.0)

Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) due to chronic blood loss most commonly results from a recurrent bleeding lesion in the gastrointestinal tract, such as a gastric ulcer or diverticulitis. Note that acute posthemorrhagic anemia is excluded from this category. The two conditions are clinically very dissimilar and have different causes.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation may include:

- Asiderotic anemia
- Chlorosis
- Chronic blood loss anemia
- Chronic posthemorrhagic anemia (D50.0)
- Hypoferric anemia
- Hypochromic or microcytic anemia
- IDA due to inadequate nutrition
- Idiopathic hypochromic anemia

Other and unspecified iron deficiency anemias (D50.8, D50.9)

These classifications are available when the documentation indicates conditions that either have no specific code assignment, or there is no specific documentation for the condition. Iron deficiency anemia secondary to inadequate dietary iron intake is indexed to code D50.8.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation may include:

- IDA due to inadequate nutrition
- Iron deficiency anemia due to inadequate dietary iron intake
- Refractory sideropenic anemia

Clinical Findings

Physical Examination

History and review of systems may include:

- Signs and symptoms
 - ◆ fatigue
 - ◆ loss of stamina
 - ◆ shortness of breath
 - ◆ weakness and pallor

Diagnostic Procedures and Services

- Laboratory
 - ◆ CBC: low hemoglobin and hematocrit are below normal levels (In early stages, the hemoglobin may be normal.)

- ◆ serum iron
- ◆ total iron binding
- ◆ iron saturation
- ◆ serum ferritin
- ◆ bone marrow evaluation
- The World Health Organization (WHO) outlines anemia based on the following hemoglobin levels:
 - ◆ men <13.0 g/dl
 - ◆ women <12.0 g/dl
 - ◆ pregnant women <11.0 g/dl

Note: In uncomplicated iron deficiency anemia the ferritin and serum iron levels are below normal while the TIBC may be elevated. Iron saturation results are either normal or low.

Therapeutic Procedures and Services

In most instances iron supplements are provided either in the oral or intramuscular method.

In severe cases a blood transfusion may be performed.

Medication List

- Carbonyl iron (Feosol)
- Ferrous sulfate (Feratab, Fer-Iron, Slow-FE)
- Iron sucrose (Venofer)

Clinician Documentation Checklist

Clinician documentation should indicate the following:

- Type of iron deficient anemia
 - ◆ secondary to blood loss
 - ◆ due to inadequate dietary iron intake
 - ◆ due to inadequate nutrition
 - ◆ asiderotic
 - ◆ chlorosis
 - ◆ hypoferric
 - ◆ idiopathic hypochromic
 - ◆ refractory sideropenic
 - ◆ acute, chronic, acute on chronic

Epilepsy and Recurrent Seizures

Code Axes

Localization-related (focal) (partial) idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with seizures of localized onset	G40.0-^{HCC}
Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with simple partial seizures	G40.1-^{HCC}
Localization-related (focal) (partial) symptomatic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with complex partial seizures	G40.2-^{HCC}
Generalized idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes	G40.3-^{HCC}
Absence epileptic syndrome	G40.A-^{HCC}
Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (impulsive petit mal)	G40.B-^{HCC}
Lafora progressive myoclonus epilepsy	G40.C-^{HCC}
Other generalized epilepsy and epileptic syndromes	G40.4-^{HCC}
Epileptic seizures related to external causes	G40.5-^{HCC}
Other epilepsy and recurrent seizures	G40.8-^{HCC}
Epilepsy, unspecified	G40.9-^{HCC}

I-10 ALERT

There is an additional classification axis for the presence of status epilepticus. Sixth characters are found throughout the subcategory representing this condition.

CDI ALERT

Ensure that not only is the type of epilepsy or recurrent seizure documented, but that the details related to status epilepticus and intractable epilepsy are also present in the medical record.

Clinical Tip

The following definitions should be used for all subclassifications related to epilepsy and epileptic syndromes:

- **Status epilepticus:** Typically defined as one continuous, unremitting seizure lasting longer than 30 minutes, or recurrent seizures without regaining consciousness between seizures for greater than 30 minutes. The condition is always considered a medical emergency.
- **Intractable epilepsy:** There is not a universal definition for this complication, but it appears that most agree that a definition of drug-resistant epilepsy is a failure of adequate trials of two tolerated and appropriately chosen and used antiepileptic drug (AED) schedules.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation for intractable epilepsy may include:

- Pharmacoresistant (pharmacologically resistant) epilepsy
- Poorly controlled epilepsy
- Refractory (medically) epilepsy
- Treatment resistant epilepsy

Description of Condition

Localization-related (focal) (partial) idiopathic epilepsy and epileptic syndromes with seizures of localized onset (G40.0-)

Clinical Tip

Localization-related epilepsy also referred to as a focal or partial syndrome, is either symptomatic (i.e., the cause is known) or cryptogenic, which means there is a presumed focal structural cause that cannot be identified historically or be seen with current imaging techniques. Localization-related epilepsy arises from an epileptic focus, a small portion of the brain that serves as the irritant driving the epileptic response.

CDI ALERT

Migraine as adverse effect of medication: documentation must link the nature of the adverse effect as the type of migraine and state the drug or classification, when known.

I-10 ALERT

Not all subcategories include codes that relate the presence of status migrainosus but all subcategories do include codes that relate the presence of intractability. Ensure that both of these are clearly documented in the medical record, when applicable.

Migraine

Code Axes

Migraine without aura	G43.0-
Migraine with aura	G43.1-
Hemiplegic migraine	G43.4-
Persistent migraine aura without cerebral infarction	G43.5-
Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction	G43.6-
Chronic migraine without aura	G43.7-
Cyclical vomiting in migraine	G43.A-
Ophthalmoplegic migraine	G43.B-
Periodic headache syndromes in child or adult	G43.C-
Abdominal migraine	G43.D-
Other migraine	G43.8-
Migraine, unspecified	G43.9-
Chronic migraine with aura	G43.E-

Clinical Tip

Migraine is defined as a moderate to severe headache that is intermittent, lasts four to 72 hours, and is throbbing in quality. Some patients experience nausea and become sensitive to lights and noise, in association with the headache. Migraine mechanisms are believed to involve chemical substances such as serotonin, increased stickiness of blood platelets, alterations in cerebral blood flow, and increased irritability of the nerve cells in the brain.

The following definitions should be used for all subclassifications related to migraine:

- **Intractable migraine:** Sustained and severe migraine headaches, along with their manifestations, that are not adequately controlled by standard outpatient treatments. Other terms may include: pharmacoresistant, pharmacologically resistant, treatment resistant, medically refractory, or poorly controlled.
- **Status migrainosus:** A debilitating migraine headache lasting more than 72 hours.
- **Migraine with aura:** A less common type of migraine that includes symptoms or feelings that occur immediately preceding a migraine headache. The symptoms are also called a prodrome, which may last for five to 20 minutes, or may continue with the headache. Some of the most common prodromes include the following:
 - ◆ Blind spots or scotomas
 - ◆ Weakness
 - ◆ Hallucinations
 - ◆ Blindness in half of the visual field in one or both eyes (hemianopsia)
 - ◆ Seeing zigzag patterns (fortification)
 - ◆ Seeing flashing lights (scintilla)
 - ◆ Feeling prickling skin (paresthesia)

Description of Condition

Migraine without and with aura (G43.0-, G43.1-)

Clinical Tip

Migraine is defined as a moderate to severe headache that it is intermittent, lasts four to 72 hours, and is throbbing in quality. Some patients experience nausea and become sensitive to lights and noise, in association with the headache. Migraine mechanisms are believed to involve chemical substances such as serotonin, increased stickiness of blood platelets, alterations in cerebral blood flow and increased irritability of the nerve cells in the brain. A migraine with aura is a less common type of migraine that includes symptoms or feelings that occur immediately preceding a migraine headache. The symptoms are also called a prodrome, which may last for five to 20 minutes, or may continue with the headache.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation may include:

- Basilar migraine
- Classical migraine
- Common migraine
- Migraine equivalents
- Migraine preceded or accompanied by transient focal neurological phenomena
- Migraine triggered seizures
- Migraine with acute-onset aura
- Migraine with aura without headache (migraine equivalents)
- Migraine with prolonged aura
- Migraine with typical aura
- Retinal migraine
- Without aura

Clinician Note

Ensure that all related conditions are coded appropriately, particularly if seizure activity is documented.

Hemiplegic migraine (G43.4-)

Clinical Tip

Hemiplegic migraine is a rare, neurological disease that is characterized by a migraine with aura accompanied by motor weakness. The patient may experience visual disturbances, sensory loss, weakness to paralysis on one side of the body, confusion, speech difficulty, impaired consciousness, coma, or memory loss. Familial hemiplegic migraine (FHM) is a variation of hemiplegic migraine where at least one first-degree or second-degree relative also has hemiplegic migraine.

Key Terms

Key terms found in the documentation may include:

- Familial migraine
- Sporadic migraine

Clinician Note

Ensure that all related conditions are coded appropriately, particularly if seizure activity is documented.



CDI ALERT

Ensure that not only are conditions related to intractability and status migrainosus clearly documented, but if any associated seizure activity is present, it should be documented and classified separately.



CDI ALERT

If hemiplegia or a related condition is documented on a record with a migraine, ensure that the physician links the conditions before assigning codes from this subcategory.

Appendix 1: Physician Query Samples

The major purpose of queries is to obtain clarification when documentation in the health record impacts an externally reportable data element and is illegible, incomplete, unclear, inconsistent, or imprecise. As noted earlier in this manual, queries should not lead the provider to a specific diagnosis or response; introduce new information not documented elsewhere; reference directly or indirectly any financial, severity of illness, or risk of mortality impact of the query response; or appear to question a provider's clinical judgment.

The query examples that follow here are intended to provide those actively working with physicians in clinical documentation improvement activities, to encourage accurate and appropriate documentation.

Anemia Clarification

Dr. Davis:

This patient was admitted with a duodenal bleed per your admission note. At that time, her hemoglobin was 7.4gm/dl and her hematocrit was 22.6 percent. The H&P states "anemia." After admission, the patient was treated with two units packed red blood cells (PRBC).

Can your diagnosis of anemia be further specified to any of the following?:

Acute blood loss anemia: _____

Chronic blood loss anemia: _____

Other type of anemia: _____

Unable to determine: _____

Please document any clarification in the progress notes or on the discharge summary.

Signature _____

Date _____

Thank you,

John Jay

Appendix 2: HCC and QPP Associated Codes

The following lists include the number and official description of the HCC or QPP measures referenced in the table below. To save space the official descriptions have been provided once in this list. The table includes CPT codes, ICD-10-CM codes, and any applicable HCC and/or QPP measures for **topics covered in this book**. Note that to save space, some ICD-10-CM codes ranges are listed within certain topics in the body of this book. The individual code should be verified in this table.

CMS-HCC Model Category

- 1 HIV/AIDS
- 2 Septicemia, Sepsis, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome/Shock
- 6 Opportunistic Infections
- 8 Metastatic Cancer and Acute Leukemia
- 9 Lung and Other Severe Cancers
- 10 Lymphoma and Other Cancers
- 11 Colorectal, Bladder, and Other Cancers
- 12 Breast, Prostate, and Other Cancers and Tumors
- 17 Diabetes with Acute Complications
- 18 Diabetes with Chronic Complications
- 19 Diabetes without Complication
- 21 Protein-Calorie Malnutrition
- 22 Morbid Obesity
- 23 Other Significant Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders
- 27 End-Stage Liver Disease
- 28 Cirrhosis of Liver
- 29 Chronic Hepatitis
- 33 Intestinal Obstruction/Perforation
- 34 Chronic Pancreatitis
- 35 Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- 39 Bone/Joint/Muscle Infections/Necrosis
- 40 Rheumatoid Arthritis and Inflammatory Connective Tissue Disease
- 46 Severe Hematological Disorders
- 47 Disorders of Immunity
- 48 Coagulation Defects and Other Specified Hematological Disorders
- 51 Dementia With Complications
- 52 Dementia Without Complications
- 54 Substance Use with Psychotic Complications
- 55 Substance Use Disorder, Moderate/Severe, or Substance Use with Complications
- 56 Substance Use Disorder, Mild, Except Alcohol and Cannabis
- 57 Schizophrenia
- 58 Reactive and Unspecified Psychosis
- 59 Major Depressive, Bipolar, and Paranoid Disorders
- 60 Personality Disorders
- 70 Quadriplegia
- 71 Paraplegia
- 72 Spinal Cord Disorders/Injuries
- 73 Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Other Motor Neuron Disease
- 74 Cerebral Palsy
- 75 Myasthenia Gravis/Myoneural Disorders and Guillain-Barre Syndrome/Inflammatory and Toxic Neuropathy
- 76 Muscular Dystrophy
- 77 Multiple Sclerosis
- 78 Parkinson's and Huntington's Diseases
- 79 Seizure Disorders and Convulsions
- 80 Coma, Brain Compression/Anoxic Damage
- 82 Respirator Dependence/Tracheostomy Status