Contents

Introduction .............................................................................................................. 1
  Format .................................................................................................................... 1
  Valid Code .......................................................................................................... 1
  Invalid Code ...................................................................................................... 2
  Code Ranges ...................................................................................................... 3
  Focus Point ......................................................................................................... 3
  Illustrations ....................................................................................................... 4
  Supplementary Sections .................................................................................... 4

Prefixes and Suffixes ............................................................................................ 5
  Prefixes .............................................................................................................. 5
  Suffixes .............................................................................................................. 8

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols ................................................................ 11

Anatomy Charts .................................................................................................. 29
  Skeletal System ................................................................................................. 29
  Lymphatic System ............................................................................................. 30
  Endocrine System ............................................................................................. 31
  Digestive System ............................................................................................... 32
  Nervous System ................................................................................................ 33
  Circulatory System: Arterial .......................................................................... 34
  Circulatory System: Venous ........................................................................... 35
  Urogenital Tracts .............................................................................................. 36
  Respiratory System ......................................................................................... 37

Chapter 1: Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99) ..................... 39
  Intestinal Infectious Diseases (A00-A09) .......................................................... 39
  Tuberculosis (A15-A19) ................................................................................... 46
  Certain Zoonotic Bacterial Diseases (A20-A28) ............................................ 47
  Other Bacterial Diseases (A30-A49) ................................................................. 51
  Infections with a Predominantly Sexual Mode of Transmission (A50-A64) ... 59
  Other Spirochetal Diseases (A65-A69) ............................................................ 67
  Other Diseases Caused by Chlamydiae (A70-A74) .......................................... 68
  Rickettsioses (A75-A79) .................................................................................. 70
  Viral and Prion Infections of the Central Nervous System (A80-A89) ....... 71
  Arthropod-Borne Viral Fevers and Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (A90-A99) ... 75
  Viral Infections Characterized by Skin and Mucous Membrane Lesions (B00-B09) ................................................................................................. 77
  Viral Hepatitis (B15-B19) ............................................................................... 84
  Human Immunodeficiency Virus [HIV] Disease (B20) ............................... 86
  Other Viral Diseases (B25-B34) ..................................................................... 86
  Mycoses (B35-B49) ......................................................................................... 88
  Protozoal Diseases (B50-B64) ....................................................................... 93
  Helminthiasis (B65-B83) ................................................................................. 95
  Pediculosis, Acariasis and Other Infestations (B85-B89) ............................. 97
  Sequelae of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (B90-B94) ............................ 98
  Bacterial and Viral Infectious Agents (B95-B97) ........................................... 98
  Other Infectious Diseases (B99) .................................................................. 100

Chapter 2: Neoplasms (C00-D49) .................................................................... 101
  Malignant Neoplasms of Lip, Oral Cavity and Pharynx (C00-C14) ............ 102
  Malignant Neoplasms of Digestive Organs (C15-C26) ............................... 104
  Malignant Neoplasms of Respiratory and Intrathoracic Organs (C30-C39) 108
  Malignant Neoplasms of Bone and Articular Cartilage (C48-C41) .......... 110
  Melanoma and Other Malignant Neoplasms of Skin (C43-C44) ............... 110
  Malignant Neoplasms of Mesothelial and Soft Tissue (C45-C49) ............... 111
Chapter 3: Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs and Certain Disorders

Involving the Immune Mechanism (D58-D89) ................................................................. 133
Nutritional Anemias (D58-D53) ..................................................................................... 133
Hemolytic Anemias (D55-D59) ...................................................................................... 136
Aplastic and Other Anemias and Other Bone Marrow Failure Syndromes (D66-D64) 140
Coagulation Defects, Purpura and Other Hemorrhagic Conditions (D65-D69) .......... 142
Other Disorders of Blood and Blood-forming Organs (D78-D77) ......................... 147
Intraoperative and Postprocedural Complications of the Spleen (D78) ................. 150
Certain Disorders Involving the Immune Mechanism (D88-D89) ......... 151

Chapter 4: Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (E00-E89) ...................... 157
Disorders of Thyroid Gland (E00-E07) ........................................................................ 157
Diabetes Mellitus (E08-E13) ......................................................................................... 161
Other Disorders of Glucose Regulation and Pancreatic Internal Secretion (E15-E16) 180
Disorders of Other Endocrine Glands (E20-E36) ....................................................... 181
Malnutrition (E40-E46) ................................................................................................. 188
Other Nutritional Deficiencies (E50-E64) ................................................................. 189
Overweight, Obesity and Other Hyperalimentation (E65-E68) .............................. 193
Metabolic Disorders (E70-E88) ..................................................................................... 194
Postprocedural Endocrine and Metabolic Complications and Disorders, Not Elsewhere Classified (E89) ................................................................. 202

Chapter 5: Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders (F01-F99) ..... 203
Mental Disorders Due to Known Physiological Conditions (F01-F99) .................. 203
Mental and Behavioral Disorders due to Psychoactive Substance Use (F10-F19) 207
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal, Delusional, and Other Non-mood Psychotic Disorders (F20-F29) 215
Mood (Affective) Disorders (F30-F39) ................................................................. 217
Anxiety, Dissociative, Stress-related, Somatoform and Other Nonpsychotic Mental Disorders (F40-F48) ................................................................. 219
Behavioral Syndromes Associated with Physiological Disturbances and Physical Factors (F50-F59) ................................................................. 223
Disorders of Adult Personality and Behavior (F60-F69) ....................................... 225
Intellectual Disabilities (F70-F79) ............................................................................. 227
Pervasive and Specific Developmental Disorders (F80-F89) ............................. 227
Behavioral and Emotional Disorders with Onset Usually Occurring in Childhood and Adolescence (F90-F98) ................................................................. 230

Chapter 6: Diseases of the Nervous System (G00-G99) ............................................ 233
Inflammatory Diseases of the Central Nervous System (G00-G09) ...................... 234
Systemic Atrophies Primarily Affecting the Central Nervous System (G10-G14) 238
Extrapyramidal and Movement Disorders (G20-G26) ............................................ 239
Other Degenerative Diseases of the Nervous System (G30-G32) ...................... 241
Demyelinating Diseases of the Central Nervous System (G35-G37) ................ 242
### Chapter 20: External Causes of Morbidity (V00-Y99)

- Transport Accidents (V00-V99) .........................................................................................673
- Other External Causes of Accidental Injury (W00-X58) .........................................................673
- Other External Causes (X71-Y38) ..........................................................................................674
- Complications of Medical and Surgical Care (Y62-Y84) .......................................................674
- Supplementary Factors Related to Causes of Morbidity Classified Elsewhere (Y90-Y99) ........674

### Chapter 21: Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact With Health Services (Z00-Z99)

- Persons Encountering Health Services for Examinations (Z00-Z13) ....................................675
- Genetic Carrier and Genetic Susceptibility to Disease (Z14-Z15) ............................................679
- Resistance to Antimicrobial Drugs (Z16) ..................................................................................680
- Estrogen Receptor Status (Z17) ..............................................................................................680
- Retained Foreign Body Fragments (Z18) ..................................................................................680
- Hormone Sensitivity Malignancy Status (Z19) ........................................................................681
- Persons with Potential Health Hazards Related to Communicable Diseases (Z20-Z29) ........681
- Persons Encountering Health Services in Circumstances Related to Reproduction (Z30-Z39)684
- Encounters for Other Specific Health Care (Z40-Z53) .............................................................687
- Persons with Potential Health Hazards Related to Socioeconomic and Psychosocial Circumstances (Z55-Z65) .................................................................690
- Do Not Resuscitate Status (Z66) ............................................................................................691
- Body Mass Index [BMI] (Z68) ...............................................................................................692
- Persons Encountering Health Services in Other Circumstances (Z69-Z76) .........................692
- Persons with Potential Health Hazards Related to Family and Personal History and Certain Conditions Influencing Health Status (Z77-Z99) .................................694
Introduction

additional, more specific information at subsequent levels (subcategory and code). In this case, the category level lay description provides important information related to sickle-cell disorders, of which Hb-SS disease is one type. The category level lay description also describes the various types of crisis associated with sickle cell disorders because crisis and crisis manifestations are components of all types of sickle cell disorders described as “with crisis.”

It is important that the user not only review the information at the specific code level but also refer to the subcategory and category levels within which a code is classified for a full understanding of the disease process.

Code Ranges

Lay descriptions may be written for a single category, subcategory, or code or for a range of codes. Code ranges are used when two or more categories, subcategories, and/or codes share a similar disease process and the lay description applies to all the codes in the range.

When a range applies, two or more categories, subcategories, and/or codes are listed along with their official ICD-10-CM descriptions. The lay description follows the last code in the range. In addition, the same formatting is used to differentiate valid codes in the range from codes that require additional characters. Valid codes do not have a dash appended while invalid codes are displayed with a dash (-). In the example below, code H90.0, all codes under the subcategory H90.1-, and code H90.2 represent the disease process of conductive hearing loss and have been grouped together in a range with a single lay description.

Example: Code range with both valid and invalid codes

H90.0  Conductive hearing loss, bilateral
H90.1- Conductive hearing loss, unilateral with unrestricted hearing on the contralateral side
H90.2  Conductive hearing loss, unspecified

Conductive hearing loss is the inability of sound waves to move from the outer (external ear) to the inner ear. This may be due to things like a blocked external auditory canal, fluid or abnormal bone growth in the middle ear, or a rupture of the eardrum. Each of these conditions in some way limits the movement of the structures in the middle ear, inhibiting transmission of the sound wave from the middle ear to the inner ear.

Although the sound is typically not distorted, the sounds are much quieter. The most common cause of conductive hearing loss in children and adults is otitis media infection and otosclerosis respectively.

Focus Point

Some lay descriptions are followed by Focus Point information. The Focus Point sections provide additional information that differentiate between clinically similar disease processes and/or provide coding guidance that cannot be easily garnered from the index or tabular section of the official ICD-10-CM code book.

Example: Focus point differentiating between similar disease processes

A74.81  Chlamydial peritonitis

Chlamydial peritonitis is a complication of female pelvic inflammatory disease caused by Chlamydia trachomatis infection. It is characterized by inflammation of the peritoneum, which is the membrane that lines the intraabdominal wall. In some cases, the membrane covering the liver also becomes inflamed (perihepatitis) causing a condition called Fitzhugh-Curtis disease, which is also classified here. Symptoms include severe upper right quadrant abdominal pain, fever, chills, and headache.

Fitzhugh-Curtis Syndrome can be classified to two different codes depending on the causal infection. Infection caused by Chlamydia trachomatis is classified to A74.81 Chlamydial peritonitis in contrast to infection caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae which is classified to code A54.85 Gonococcal peritonitis.

Example: Focus point providing coding guidance

A02.0  Salmonella enteritis

Salmonella enteritis, also known as salmonella gastroenteritis, is an infection of the gastrointestinal tract that is caused by the ingestion of contaminated foods, eggs and poultry being the most common sources. Symptoms typically occur within hours to two days and typically last no more than seven days even without the use of antibiotics.

Focus Point

Dehydration (E86.0) is a complication of Salmonella enteritis and should be reported additionally when documented.
The uniquely efficient language of medicine is possible thanks to the prefixes and suffixes attached to roots. Changing prefixes and suffixes allows subtle and overt changes in meaning of the terms. The following prefixes and suffixes are paired with their meanings.

### Prefixes

Prefixes are one half of the medical language equation and are attached to the beginning of words. For example, the prefix “eu-,” meaning good or well, combined with the Greek word for death, “thanatos,” produces euthanasia — a good death.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-, an-</td>
<td>without, away from, not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab-</td>
<td>from, away from, absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acanth(o)-</td>
<td>thorny, spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acro-</td>
<td>extremity, top, highest point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad-</td>
<td>indicates toward, adherence to, or increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adeno-</td>
<td>relating to a gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adip(o)-</td>
<td>relating to fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aero-</td>
<td>relating to gas or air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agglutin-</td>
<td>stick together, clump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alb-</td>
<td>white in color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alge(si)-</td>
<td>awareness to pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all(o)-</td>
<td>indicates difference or divergence from the norm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambi-</td>
<td>both sides; about or around (also amph-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amply-</td>
<td>dull, dimmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andro-</td>
<td>male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angi-</td>
<td>relating to a vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aniso-</td>
<td>dissimilar, unequal, or asymmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankylo-</td>
<td>bent, crooked, or two parts growing together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante-</td>
<td>in front of, before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antero-</td>
<td>before, front, anterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-</td>
<td>in opposition to, against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antro-</td>
<td>relating to a chamber or cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aphth(o)-</td>
<td>ulcer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch-</td>
<td>beginning, first, principal (also arche-, archi-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archo-</td>
<td>relating to the rectum or anus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arterio-</td>
<td>relating to an artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arthro-</td>
<td>relating to a joint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astro-</td>
<td>star-like or shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atelo-</td>
<td>incomplete or shaped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto-</td>
<td>relating to the self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axio-</td>
<td>relating to an axis (also axo-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balano-</td>
<td>relating to the glans penis or clitoris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baro-</td>
<td>relating to weight or heaviness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basi-</td>
<td>relating to the base or foundation (also basio-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi-</td>
<td>double, twice, two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blasto-</td>
<td>relating to germs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blenn-</td>
<td>relating to mucus (also blenno-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blepharo-</td>
<td>relating to the eyelid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachi-</td>
<td>relating to the arm (also brachio-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachy-</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brady-</td>
<td>meaning slow or prolonged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broncho-</td>
<td>relating to the trachea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucc(o)-</td>
<td>relating to the cheek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cac-</td>
<td>meaning diseased or bad (also caci-, caco-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardio-</td>
<td>relating to the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cari(o)-</td>
<td>rot, decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpo-</td>
<td>relating to the wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cathar(o)-</td>
<td>purging, cleansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata-</td>
<td>down from, down, according to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caud(o)-</td>
<td>lower part of body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celo-</td>
<td>indicating a tumor or cavity; cavity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervico-</td>
<td>relating to the neck or neck of an organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chilo-</td>
<td>relating to the lip (also chelio-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chole-</td>
<td>relating to the gallbladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choledocho-</td>
<td>relating to the common bile duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chondr(o)-</td>
<td>relating to cartilage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chromo-</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cirrho-</td>
<td>yellow in color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleid(o)-</td>
<td>relating to the clavicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coel-</td>
<td>cavity, ventricle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coen(o)-</td>
<td>common, shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cole(o)-</td>
<td>sheath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols

The acronyms, abbreviations, and symbols used by health care providers speed communications. The following list includes the most often seen acronyms, abbreviations, and symbols. In some cases, abbreviations have more than one meaning. Multiple interpretations are separated by a slash (/). Abbreviations of Latin phrases are punctuated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>acute coronary syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTH</td>
<td>adrenocorticotropic hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACVD</td>
<td>acute cardiovascular disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.d.</td>
<td>right ear/to, up to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>adenosine deaminase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>attention deficit disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADE</td>
<td>acute disseminated encephalomyelitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADH</td>
<td>antidiuretic hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADHD</td>
<td>attention deficit hyperactivity disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADL</td>
<td>activities of daily living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adm</td>
<td>admission, admit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADM</td>
<td>alcohol, drug or mental disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADO</td>
<td>autosomal dominant osteopetrosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADP</td>
<td>adenosine diphosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>above the elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AED</td>
<td>antiepileptic drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td>atrial fibrillation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFB</td>
<td>acid fast bacilli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFF</td>
<td>atypical femoral fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFH</td>
<td>angiofollicular lymph node hyperplasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFP</td>
<td>alpha-fetoprotein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/G</td>
<td>albumin-globulin ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGA</td>
<td>appropriate (average) for gestational age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGC</td>
<td>atypical glandular cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGN</td>
<td>acute glomerulonephritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AgNO3</td>
<td>silver nitrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGUS</td>
<td>atypical glandular cells of undetermined significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHA</td>
<td>American Heart Association/American Hospital Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHC</td>
<td>acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHIMA</td>
<td>American Health Information Management Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHTR</td>
<td>acute hemolytic transfusion reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>aortic insufficiency/aromatase inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICD</td>
<td>automatic implant cardioverter defibrillator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less than <
greater than >
at @
6-PGD deficiency of 6 phosphogluconate dehydrogenase
A assessment/blood type
a (ante) before
a fib atrial fibrillation
a flutter atrial flutter
A2 aortic second sound
AA aggregative adherence
AAA abdominal aortic aneurysms
AAL anterior axillary line
AAMI age-associated memory impairment
AAROM active assistive range of motion
ATT alpha-1 antitrypsin
ab abortion
AB blood type
abd abdomen
ABE acute bacterial endocarditis
ABG arterial blood gas
abn. abnormal
ABO referring to ABO incompatibility
ACA Affordable Care Act
ACC American College of Cardiology
ACD absolute cardiac dullness
ACDMPV alveolar capillary dysplasia with misalignment of pulmonary veins
ACE angiotensin converting enzyme/adrenal cortical extract
ACL anterior cruciate ligament
ACLS advanced cardiac life support
aCML atypical chronic myeloid leukemia
ACP acid phosphatase
acq. acquired
Chapter 1: Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)

This chapter covers diseases caused by infectious and parasitic organisms, which include diseases generally recognized as communicable or transmissible. Only a small percentage of organisms in the environment cause disease. Most bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms found in the external environment (e.g., air, water, and soil) or the internal environment (e.g., on or within our bodies) are harmless or even beneficial. Disease is caused almost exclusively by microorganisms that are human pathogens, also referred to as pathogenic microorganisms, except in persons or hosts whose immune systems are weakened, which allows normally harmless microorganisms to cause opportunistic infections.

This chapter is organized primarily by the type of infectious organism or parasite, such as infections caused by bacteria, viruses, and mycoses and parasitic diseases caused by protozoa and helminthes. There are also some code blocks organized by site of infection, such as intestinal infectious diseases, and other code blocks organized by mode of transmission, such as infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, arthropod-borne viral fevers, and viral hemorrhagic fevers.

The chapter is broken down into the following code blocks:

- **A00-A09** Intestinal infectious diseases
- **A15-A19** Tuberculosis
- **A20-A28** Certain zoonotic bacterial diseases
- **A30-A49** Other bacterial diseases
- **A50-A64** Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
- **A65-A69** Other spirochetal diseases
- **A70-A74** Other diseases caused by chlamydiae
- **A75-A79** Rickettsioses
- **A80-A89** Viral infections of the central nervous system
- **A90-A99** Arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fevers
- **B35-B49** Mycoses
- **B50-B64** Protozoal diseases
- **B65-B83** Helminthiasis
- **B85-B89** Pediculosis, acarisis and other infestations
- **B90-B94** Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases
- **B95-B97** Bacterial and viral infectious agents
- **B99** Other infectious diseases

There are a few infectious conditions that are excluded from this chapter, including certain localized infections that are classified in specific body-system chapters. For example:

- Suppurative otitis media is classified in Chapter 8 Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process
- Influenza and other acute respiratory infections are classified in Chapter 10 Diseases of the Respiratory System
- Pyogenic arthritis is classified in Chapter 13 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue

Intestinal Infectious Diseases (A00-A09)

Intestinal infectious diseases are caused primarily by ingestion of contaminated food or water. Less common means of infection include handling contaminated food products or other contaminated items or coming in direct contact with infected animals.

The first symptoms of intestinal infectious diseases usually involve the gastrointestinal tract and may include abdominal pain or cramping, nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea, although some microorganisms may produce other initial symptoms. For example, Clostridium botulinum causes foodborne botulism poisoning and often produces neurological symptoms initially.

Intestinal infections usually remain localized to the intestinal tract and often resolve without medical treatment. In most cases, infections requiring treatment only need supportive care such as replacement of lost fluids and maintenance of electrolyte balance. In some cases, particularly the very young, the elderly, or individuals with immune system disorders or chronic health conditions, a localized
B00.3 Herpesviral meningitis
Meningitis is inflammation of the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord. Symptoms of meningitis include fever, light sensitivity, headache, and a stiff neck.

B00.4 Herpesviral encephalitis
Approximately 10 percent of all encephalitis cases are caused by herpes simplex virus 1 or 2. Encephalitis is an infection or inflammation of the brain. Symptoms include those seen in meningitis—fever, light sensitivity, headache, and a stiff neck—along with other neurological symptoms suggesting brain involvement, such as seizures, confusion, personality and behavior changes, sleepiness, and coma.

B00.5 Herpesviral ocular disease
Both strains of herpes simplex virus, HSV-1 and HSV-2, can cause infections involving the eye and ocular adnexa, but the majority is caused by HSV-1. The infection is spread by direct contact or from the mouth to the eye via the trigeminal nerve. Most symptomatic infections involving the eye are believed to be secondary infections caused by reactivation of the virus in the trigeminal ganglion. The most common manifestations of HSV ocular disease is conjunctivitis.

B00.51 Herpesviral iridocyclitis
Iridocyclitis is an infection or inflammation of the iris and ciliary body, also referred to as anterior uveitis. Iridocyclitis presents with a red painful eye, sensitivity to light (photophobia), and tearing or drainage from the eye.

B00.52 Herpesviral keratitis
Keratitis is an inflammation of the cornea. In herpes simplex virus infections, the inflammation is characterized by dendritic lesions that begin as small raised vesicles in the corneal epithelium and may progress to corneal ulcers. These may eventually penetrate the basement membrane of the corneal epithelium. Further damage, including corneal erosion, persistent corneal epithelial defects, stromal erosion, and necrosis, may occur and may eventually cause corneal blindness. Symptoms of HSV keratitis include pain, sensitivity to bright light, vision changes, redness, and tearing. Aggressive treatment is required to prevent progression of the disease that may result in blindness.

B00.53 Herpesviral conjunctivitis
The most common ocular manifestation of herpesviral infection is conjunctivitis and the most common type of conjunctivitis seen in herpes simplex virus infection (HSV) is follicular. Follicular conjunctivitis is characterized by the development of follicles, which are clumps of lymphocytes that function like miniature lymph nodes in response to the infection. The follicles appear as small yellowish or grayish elevations on the conjunctiva. A less common form is dendritic conjunctivitis, which affects the epithelial cells of the conjunctiva. Both strains of herpes simplex virus, HSV-1 and HSV-2, can cause conjunctivitis, but the majority is caused by HSV-1. The infection is spread by direct contact or from the mouth to the eye via the trigeminal nerve. Most symptomatic infections involving the eye are believed to be secondary infections caused by reactivation of the virus in the trigeminal ganglion.

B00.59 Other herpesviral disease of eye
Herpesviral manifestations affecting the eyelid including dermatisis and blepharitis are included here.

B00.7 Disseminated herpesviral disease
Disseminated herpesviral disease caused by Herpes simplex 1 or 2 (HSV-1 or HSV-2) is a rare occurrence. When disseminated or systemic manifestations do occur, they are typically found in infants or the immunosuppressed. Herpesviral sepsis is one form of disseminated disease. Sepsis is a systemic or body-wide response to an infection, in this case a viral infection. The systemic response is characterized by certain changes in body temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate or arterial blood gases, and white blood cell count. More specifically, these include elevated body temperature (usually above 101 degrees Fahrenheit) or subnormal body temperature (usually below 96.8 degrees Fahrenheit), elevated heart rate (usually above 90 beats per minute), elevated respiratory rate (usually above 20 breaths per minute) or arterial blood gases reflecting a reduced partial pressure of carbon dioxide PACO2, and an abnormal white blood cell count above 12,000 cells/microliter or below 4,000 cells/microliter or greater than 10 percent bands (immature white blood cells). Two or more of these indications and a suspected or known herpesviral infection are indicative of sepsis.

Focus Point
Documentation of viremia due to herpes simplex 1 or 2 is not sufficient to assign a code for disseminated herpesviral infection.

B00.8 Other forms of herpesviral infections
This subcategory reports other forms of herpesviral infections, including herpesviral hepatitis, herpes simplex myelitis, and herpetic whitlow.

B00.81 Herpesviral hepatitis
Herpesviral hepatitis, infection/inflammation of the liver, is a rare and often fatal complication of herpesviral infection. Those at risk include infants and pregnant women, immunocompromised patients including individuals with HIV/AIDS, cancer patients, patients with myelodysplastic disease, and individuals on steroids. In herpesviral hepatitis, there is typically a rapid onset of symptoms, which include fever, abdominal pain and loss of appetite, nausea, and...
Inflammatory Diseases of the Central Nervous System (G00-G09)

Inflammatory diseases are the result of an invasion of organisms spreading from a nearby infection (e.g., a chronic sinus or middle ear infection). The bloodstream may carry the organism from other sites to the CNS or, in rare cases, head trauma or surgical procedures may introduce the organism directly into the CNS.

Bacterial infection of the CNS can result in abscesses and empyemas. CNS infections are classified according to the location where they occur. For example, a spinal epidural abscess is located above the dura mater and a cranial subdural empyema occurs between the dura mater and the arachnoid. As pus and other material from an infection accumulate, pressure is exerted on the brain or spinal cord. This pressure can damage the nervous system tissue and, without treatment, the infection can be fatal. Specific symptoms of CNS infections depend on location, but may include severe headache or back pain, weakness, sensory loss, and a fever. An individual may complain of a stiff neck, nausea or vomiting, and tiredness or disorientation. There is a potential for seizures, paralysis, or coma. The fatality rate associated with CNS infections ranges from 10 to 40 percent, and those surviving an infection may experience permanent damage, such as partial paralysis, speech problems, or seizures.

The categories in this code block are as follows:

- G00 Bacterial meningitis, not elsewhere classified
- G01 Meningitis in bacterial diseases classified elsewhere
- G02 Meningitis in other infectious and parasitic diseases classified elsewhere
- G03 Meningitis due to other and unspecified causes
- G04 Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis
- G05 Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis in diseases classified elsewhere
- G06 Intracranial and intraspinal abscess and granuloma
- G07 Intracranial and intraspinal abscess and granuloma in diseases classified elsewhere
- G08 Intracranial and intraspinal phlebitis and thrombophlebitis
- G09 Sequelae of inflammatory diseases of central nervous system

Categories in this code block report inflammatory conditions that are primarily infectious in etiology. However, many infections and inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system are classified in Chapter 1 Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, so careful review of excludes notes is required to ensure that the correct code is assigned. In addition, some inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system with noninfectious etiologies are found in other categories within the nervous system chapter.

**G00** - Bacterial meningitis, not elsewhere classified

Meningitis occurs when one or more of the three meningeal membranes or the space between the membranes becomes inflamed, in this case due to a bacterial infection. Initial symptoms of bacterial meningitis are common to all types of meningitis and may include stiff neck, headache, fever, nausea, vomiting, positive Kernig’s and Brudzinski’s signs, and rash. Bacterial meningitis usually progresses rapidly resulting in more serious symptoms, such as drowsiness, alterations in sensorium, seizures, and coma. Morbidity and mortality rates from bacterial meningitis are high if the condition is not diagnosed and treated promptly.

**Focus Point**

Bacterial meningitis codes are also found in Chapter 1 Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, so use of the alphabetic index and review of excludes notes is required to ensure that the correct code is assigned.

**G00.0** Hemophilus meningitis

*Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) is the most common type of bacteria in this genus to cause meningitis, most often occurring in young children. Immunizations have been effective in reducing the incidence of meningitis due to this organism.
M21.53 - Acquired clawfoot
Also called “main en griffe,” acquired clawfoot is characterized by a high foot arch with hyperextended toes at the metatarsophalangeal joint and flexed toes at the distal joints.

M21.54 - Acquired clubfoot
Also known as “talipes equinovarus”, clubfoot is an anomaly of the foot with the heel elevated and rotated inward and the toes pointing inward. This condition is most often congenital and not coded to this subcategory. Acquired clubfoot tends to develop from meningitis, cerebral palsy, damage to sciatic nerve, poliomyelitis, spinal trauma, or vascular causes.

M21.56 - Bunion
A bunion is a localized friction-type bursitis located at the medial or dorsal aspect of the first metatarsophalangeal joint. Although malalignment of the foot bones, such as that seen with hallux valgus, may be present, it is not the malalignment that characterizes a bunion. It is actually the presence of hypertrophy of the medial condyle, soft tissue edema, and bursitis at the first metatarsal head. Bunions are more prevalent in women, often noted in family history, and aggravated, rather than brought on, by footwear.

M21.62 - Bunionette
A bunionette (Tailor’s bunion) is similar to a bunion but involves the outside of the foot where the small toe attaches to the foot. A hypertrophic lateral condyle of the fifth metatarsal head is present, with associated soft tissue edema and lateral bursitis.

M21.6X - Other acquired deformities of foot
This subcategory includes the following disorders: acquired equinus deformity, also referred to as tip-toe walking deformity, which is a plantar flexion defect that forces people to walk on their toes; acquired cavus deformity of the foot, which is characterized by an abnormally high arch; and acquired cavovarus deformity of the foot, which is the inward turning of the heel from the midline of the leg and an abnormally high longitudinal arch.

M21.86 - Other specified acquired deformities of lower leg
This subcategory includes genu recurvatum, which is characterized by the hyperextension of the knees, also referred to as “back knee.”

M22. - Disorder of patella
This category includes disorders of the kneecap and its supporting structures (cartilage, ligaments). It includes conditions such as recurrent dislocation (complete) or subluxation (incomplete) and chondromalacia.

M22.4 - Chondromalacia patellae
This condition is the degeneration or softening of the articular cartilage of the patella.

M23. - Internal derangement of knee
Internal derangement of the knee refers to degeneration, spontaneous rupture, or other damaged structures that can be present within the knee, including old meniscal cartilage tears, ligament ruptures, or cysts or loose bodies in the knee. The subcategories represent the specific condition, site, and laterality.

M23.0 - Cystic meniscus
Meniscal cysts are local collections of joint fluid within or adjacent to the meniscus, a crescent-shaped fibrous cartilage found within the knee. They are frequently associated with horizontal meniscal tears, most commonly the lateral meniscus on the outside of the knee.

M23.4 - Loose body in knee
Loose body in the knee is also referred to as joint mice, rice bodies, and debris described as calcified cartilaginous (cartilage only), osseous (bony), osteocartilaginous, or fibrous particles. Osteochondritis dissecans is a common cause of loose bodies in the knee; other causes include synovial chondromatosis, osteophytes, fractured articular surfaces, and damaged menisci.

M24. - Other specific joint derangements
This category reports damage incurred to joints, cartilage, or ligaments that is not due to any current injury. This category includes conditions such as loose bodies and tears or instability due to old injuries of other joints and joint structures other than the knee, recurrent subluxations, pathological dislocations, contractures, and ankylosis of joints. Subcategories represent the specific condition, site, and laterality.