



La actualización de la Codificación Clínica en Irlanda

Updating Clinical Coding in Ireland

El Camino hacia IDC-10

The Journey to ICD-10

Deirdre Murphy

www.esri.ie





Updating Clinical Coding in Ireland

The Journey to ICD-10

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Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)
Dublin, Ireland.

www.esri.ie





Hospital InPatient Enquiry (HIPE)

- **Activity data** on Inpatient and Day cases in all HIPE Public hospitals in Ireland.

- Each time a **patient is discharged** (or dies) this is a **HIPE record** to be coded.



HIPE Applications

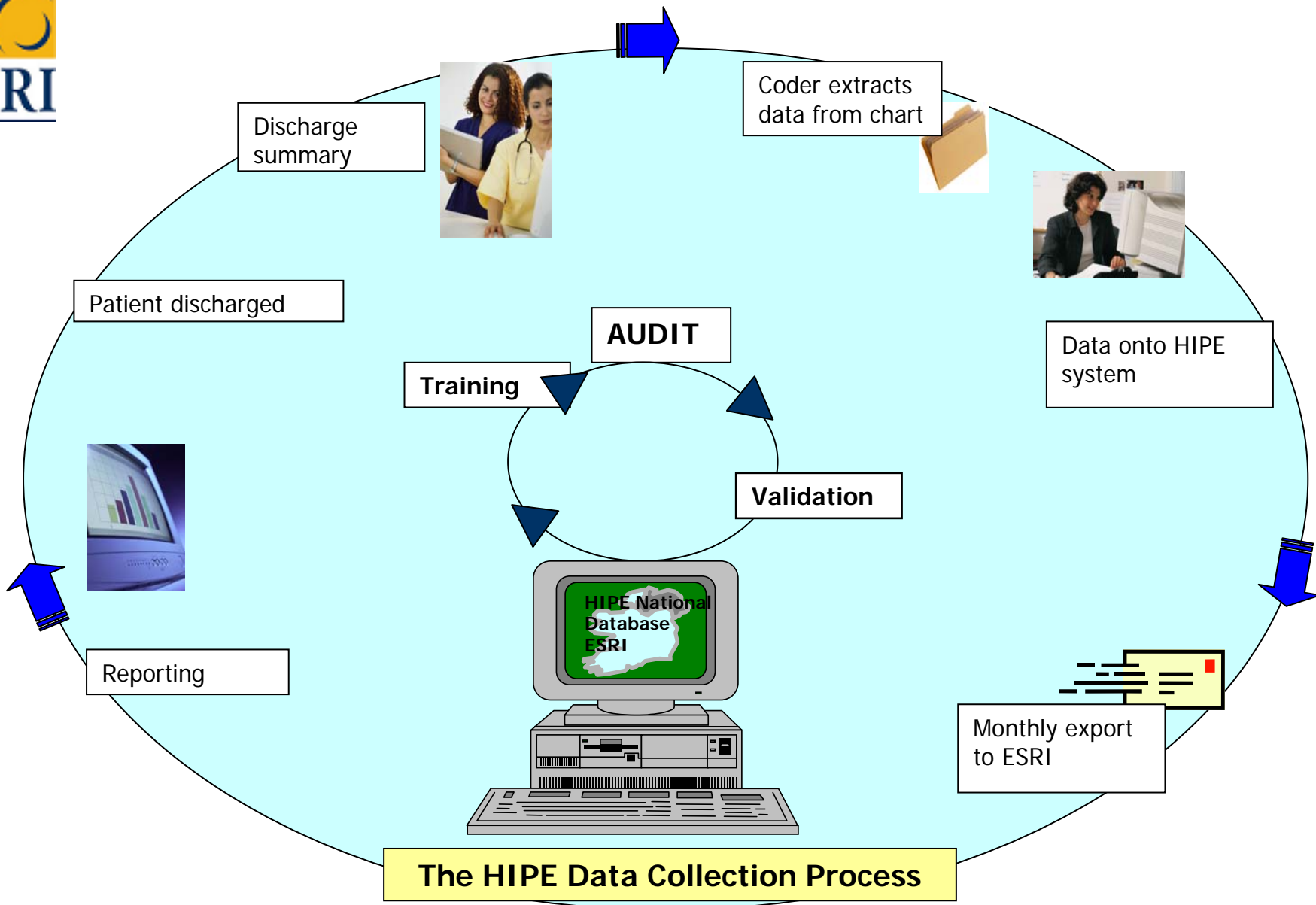
- Clinical Research
- Service Planning
- Health Policy
- Epidemiology
- Casemix
- Consultant workload



Health Research and Information Division

ESRI

- Contracted by Health Service Executive (HSE) to manage, collect and compile HIPE National Files
- Supports and trains all clinical coders
- Responsible for timely and accurate national files
- HIPE software
- Provides national HIPE statistics



The HIPE Data Collection Process



Classifications used in Ireland to date:

- 1969 - 1980 **ICD-8**
 - 1981 - 1989 **ICD-9**
 - 1990 - 1994 **ICD-9-CM (Oct 88)**
 - 1995 - 1998 **ICD-9-CM (Oct 94)**
 - 1999 - 2004 **ICD-9-CM (Oct 98)**
 - 2005 – 2008 **ICD-10-AM (4th Edition)**
 - 2009 - **ICD-10-AM (6th Edition)**
- OPCS Procedure
classification



Coding in Ireland

- 250 coders including part-time and full time
- Nominated by hospitals from administration staff
- Approx 1.3m records from 60 hospitals
- A full time coder may code between 7000-8000 records per year depending on experience & specialties.



Coding in Ireland

- Coders are supported at hospital level by the HIPE/Casemix coordinator (HCC).
- The ESRI provides training and support to all coders, HCCs and other personnel involved in coding in Ireland.



HIPE Coverage

- Over 96% coverage
- Data complete by 6 weeks of discharge
- Casualty and Outpatient data NOT collected



Clinical Coder Training

- Basic Coding Course
 - Module 1 - **2 days**,
 - Module 2 - **3 days** (6 weeks later)
- Intermediate Coding Course – **3 Days**
- Specialty Workshops – **1 Day**
- Coding Refresher Course – **3 Days**
- Update courses
- IT courses



Clinical Coder Training

Specialty Workshops

- Clinical and coding information on specialty areas e.g.
 - Neoplasms,
 - Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
 - Cardiology,
 - Diabetes.

- Expert speaker to address the clinical aspects of the topic.

- Coders are invited to submit preferences

For further information on HIPE training/education courses please see:

“Latest News” at http://www.esri.ie/health_information/

All HIPE courses are advertised in Coding Notes

IMPORTANT DATES

Colour Key

- 6th Edition - Phase 2 Implementation Workshops
- Module 1 Basic Course
- Module 2 Basic Course
- Intermediate Course
- Anatomy and Physiology
- HIPE Exports due date
- Bank Holiday

These pre-planned training courses are dependent on participation numbers and are intended for HIPE staff. Additional training courses are also held subject to educational demands. All courses are advertised in **Coding Notes** and via the “Latest News” section on the ESRI website.

If you would like to request a training course please contact the:

Education Manager
 e-mail: hipe@esri.ie
 phone: 01 8632000
 fax: 01 8632100



HIPE Unit, Health Research and Information Division, ESRI, Whitaker Square, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2



Continuing Education

- Hospital based training
- Regional workshops
- Hospital visits



Support

Query Process

Coding Queries

- Database of coding queries maintained
- Clinical advice available
- Up-to-date reference material maintained
- Published in Coding Notes



Data Quality

- Education on data quality initiatives for key personnel
- Coding Audit Toolkit
- Information on conducting data reviews
- Monitoring of queries issued
- Communication with hospitals
- Coding Standards



Data Quality- Audit

- Chart based Coding audits
- Scrutinising national data
- Training developments based on audit findings
- Local involvement in audit process
- Track & record all audit activity
- Training for audit role

Coding Notes

- New or amended guidelines
- New Codes
- I.T. Information
- Help and guidance
- Developments in HIPE
- Upcoming Courses
- Coding Queries
- Coding Features.

Coding Notes

HIPE & NPHS Unit
 Health Research
 & Information
 Division
 Issue Number 43
 July 2009



A(H1N1) influenza (Swine Flu) -
ICD-10-AM code J09

This is a new influenza A(H1N1) virus that has never before circulated among humans. This virus is not related to previous or current human seasonal influenza viruses. The virus is spread from person-to-person. It is transmitted as easily as the normal seasonal flu and can be passed to other people by exposure to infected droplets expelled by coughing or sneezing that can be inhaled, or that can contaminate hands or surfaces.


There are no known instances of people getting infected by exposure to pigs or other animals. The place of origin of the virus is unknown.

Signs of influenza A(H1N1) are flu-like, including fever, cough, headache, muscle and joint pain, sore throat and runny nose, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhoea.

The new influenza A(H1N1) appears to be as contagious as seasonal influenza, and is spreading fast particularly among young people (from ages 10 to 45). The severity of the disease ranges from very mild symptoms to severe illnesses that can result in death.

The majority of people who contract the virus experience the milder disease and recover without antiviral treatment or medical care. Of the more serious cases, more than half of hospitalized people had underlying health conditions or weak immune systems. Most people experience mild illness and recover at home.

Source: http://www.who.int/csr/disease/swinflu/frequently_asked_questions/about_disease/en/index.html (accessed 3/7/09)



Information and medical advice for the public on
Influenza A(H1N1)

World Health Organisation recommendations for Coding A (H1N1) [Swine Flu]

1. Influenza A(H1N1) [swine flu] is categorized to **J09**
2. In future editions of the classification the new title of J09 will be "Influenza due to certain identified influenza virus"
3. Future inclusions will mention the particular influenza virus strains that are included in this category.
4. Countries have to identify the cases with identified Influenza A(H1N1) coding the relevant cases to J09.

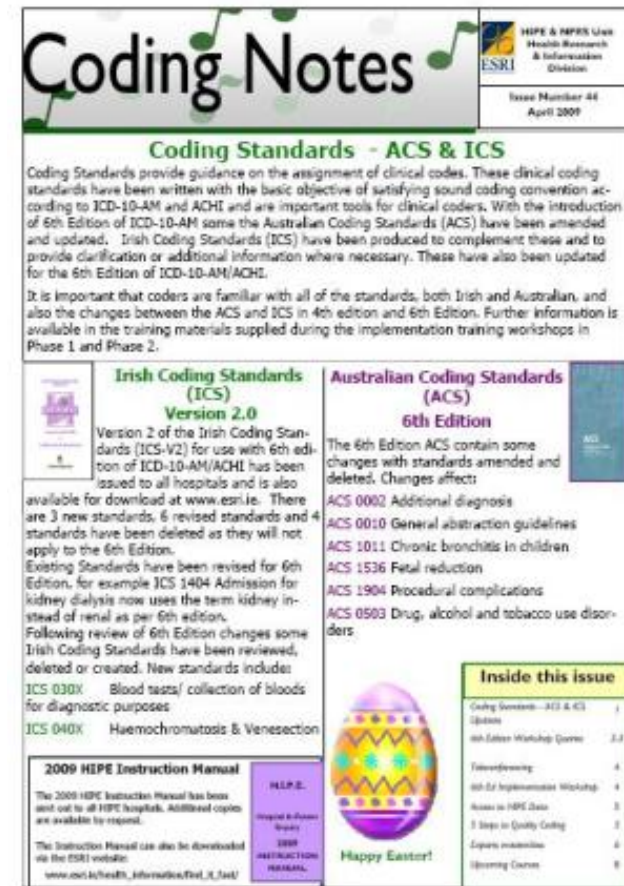
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No. 43 July 2009 HIPE & NPHS Unit, Health Research & Information Division, ESRI
CodingNotes 1

Coding Notes

- Issued to all involved in HIPE
- Available by e-mail
- All issues available on www.esri.ie



Coding Notes

HIPE & HPRS Unit
Health Research & Information
Division
Issue Number 44
April 2009

Coding Standards - ACS & ICS

Coding Standards provide guidance on the assignment of clinical codes. These clinical coding standards have been written with the basic objective of satisfying sound coding convention according to ICD-10-AM and ACHI and are important tools for clinical coders. With the introduction of 6th Edition of ICD-10-AM some the Australian Coding Standards (ACS) have been amended and updated. Irish Coding Standards (ICS) have been produced to complement these and to provide clarification or additional information where necessary. These have also been updated for the 6th Edition of ICD-10-AM/ACHI.

It is important that coders are familiar with all of the standards, both Irish and Australian, and also the changes between the ACS and ICS in 4th edition and 6th Edition. Further information is available in the training materials supplied during the implementation training workshops in Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Irish Coding Standards (ICS) Version 2.0

Version 2 of the Irish Coding Standards (ICS-V2) for use with 6th edition of ICD-10-AM/ACHI has been issued to all hospitals and is also available for download at www.esri.ie. There are 3 new standards, 6 revised standards and 4 standards have been deleted as they will not apply to the 6th Edition. Existing Standards have been revised for 6th Edition, for example ICS 1404 Admission for kidney dialysis now uses the term kidney instead of renal as per 6th edition. Following review of 6th Edition changes some Irish Coding Standards have been reviewed, deleted or created. New standards include:

ICS 030X Blood tests/ collection of bloods for diagnostic purposes
ICS 040X Haemochromatosis & Venesection

Australian Coding Standards (ACS) 6th Edition

The 6th Edition ACS contain some changes with standards amended and deleted. Changes affect:

ACS 0002 Additional diagnosis
ACS 0010 General abstraction guidelines
ACS 1011 Chronic bronchitis in children
ACS 1536 Fetal reduction
ACS 1904 Procedural complications
ACS 0503 Drug, alcohol and tobacco use disorders

2009 HIPE Instruction Manual

The 2009 HIPE Instruction Manual has been sent out to all HIPE hospitals. Additional copies are available by request. The Instruction Manual can also be downloaded via the ESRI website: www.esri.ie/hipe/hipe_information/hipe_it_tool/

HELP.E
HiPE & HPRS Unit
Health Research & Information
Division

Happy Easter!

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No. 44, April 2009, HIPE & HPRS Unit, Health Research & Information



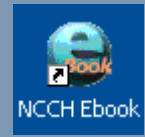
HIPE Software Suite



Windows HIPE
Data Entry System



Windows HIPE
Reporter



ICD-10-AM
eBook



Windows HIPE
Batch Coder



HIPE Audit
Toolkit



Windows HIPE
Reference Viewer



HIPE Data entry software

- All HIPE records are keyed using the HIPE PC data entry system
- Validation checks
- Standard format
- Hospitals with PAS/HIS systems can download administrative fields



Tools

- W-HIPE data entry system
- W-HIPE Reporter
- Audit – Local & National
- Training Courses
- Training Materials
- Selector Checks
- Roundtable meetings
- Coding Notes



ESRI Supports:

- Training
- Classification - Books
- W-HIPE - Data entry & Reporting software
- Audit Function
- Coding Notes
- & all support to help hospitals to provide data to the HIPE National DataBase
- Data Request function



Coders' Roles

- Data Management
- Communication
- Quality
- Training
- Liaison
- Managing the Coding Team



Data Quality-National Level

Data quality framework

- Edits
- Training of coders
- Clinical Classification & Coding Standards
- Coding query clearing house available to coders
- Chart-based audit



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Reporter Tool

- Produce reports on hospital activity
- Routine quality control
- Used also at national level
- All hospitals receive queries and most are generated through Reporter checks



Audit

Common Findings

- Quality of documentation
- Levels of clinician involvement
- Coder training
- Coding Issues
- Communication

Classifications used in Ireland to date:

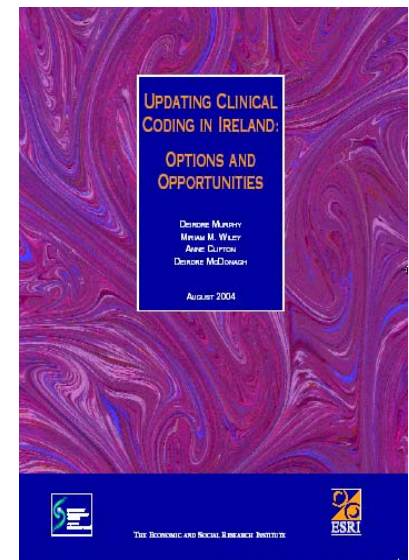
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 - 2005 – 2008 **ICD-10-AM (4th Edition)**
 - 2009 - **ICD-10-AM (6th Edition)**
- OPCS Procedure
classification

Updating Clinical Coding in Ireland: Options and Opportunities

1. A review of countries who actively develop ICD-10 and procedure classifications

- U.S.A.
- Nordic Block
- Australia
- Canada

2. Pilot of ICD-10-AM (3rd Edition)



www.esri.ie



What is needed from a Classification?

- ✓ Composite Coding Scheme
- ✓ Regular Updates
- ✓ Training and Support
- ✓ International Comparability



ICD-10-AM

- ✓ Composite Coding Scheme ✓ **ICD-10-AM & ACHI**
- ✓ Regular Updates ✓ **Biennial**
- ✓ Training and Support ✓ **NCCH**
- ✓ International Comparability ✓

Also

- ✓ **Australian Coding Standards (Volume 5)**
- ✓ **eBook**

The Minister for Health and Children,
formally announced the move at the
Annual National Casemix Conference in
April 2004 by stating

**“Moving to ICD-10AM will bring us
fully up-to-date in clinical coding”**





Pilot of ICD-10-AM

HIPE Unit, ESRI

& 6 HIPE Hospitals

December 2002 – February 2003



The Pilot had two major strands:

1. The appropriateness of the classification to the Irish hospital setting
2. The readiness of the Irish Hospital Clinical Coder to adopt this coding scheme, which demands even more self-education and regulation of guidelines than ever before.



The Pilot

- 474 charts coded
- 11 coders
- 6 hospitals



Pilot of ICD-10-AM

HIPE Unit, ESRI

December 2002 – February 2003

3 PHASES IN THE PILOT

Phase 1. HIPE Pilot Project team preparation

Phase 2. Hospital and coders

Data collection

Phase 3. Data collation and analysis.



Pilot of ICD-10-AM

HIPE Unit, ESRI

December 2002 – February 2003

Phase 1

September – November 2002

- Interest volunteered by Irish hospitals
- Pilot site selection
- Resource acquirement
- Training and Education - HIPE Project Team



Pilot of ICD-10-AM

HIPE Unit, ESRI

December 2002 – February 2003

Phase 2

November 2002 – January 2003

- **Training and Education - Pilot Hospital coders**
- **Hospital based exercise - Dual Coding study**
- **Data and feedback collection**
- **Group focus day**



Pilot of ICD-10-AM

HIPE Unit, ESRI

December 2002 – February 2003

Phase 3

February – April 2003

- **Compilation of pilot study sample data**
- **Data entry of coded cases**
- **Analysis & evaluation of pilot study**
- **Final report**

Pilot of ICD-10-AM – Sample result

Table 20 - Procedures codes collected for Excision of Skin Lesion

ICD-10-AM CODE	Procedure	No	ICD-9-CM CODE	Procedure	No
31235-00	Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue of other site of head	5	86.3	Other local excision or destruction of skin	14
31205-00	Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue of other site	5	86.4	Radical excision skin lesion	1
31235-03	Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue of leg	3			
30099-00	Excision of sinus of skin and subcutaneous tissue	1			
31245-03	Extensive excision of skin and subcutaneous tissue for sycosis, from face or neck	1			
Total		15			15

Pilot of ICD-10-AM – Sample result

Table 23 - Procedure codes recorded in ICD-9-CM in Pilot Study that would not normally be collected in ICD-10-AM according to ACS 0042

ICD-9-CM Code	Procedure	Code Count
99.21	Injection antibiotic	38
87.44	Routine chest X-ray	26
88.71	Diagnostic ultrasound -head/neck	9
88.72	Diagnostic ultrasound-heart	7
89.52	Electrocardiogram	7
99.29	Inject/infuse NEC	6
88.75	Diagnostic ultrasound-urinary	6
89.14	Electroencephalogram	5
89.54	ECG monitoring	4
etc



Summary Results of Pilot

- Chart documentation to improve.
- Adherence to coding guidelines mandatory.
- Medical terminology to be improved.
- Self education and responsibility for developing own skills vital for coders.



Summary Results of Pilot

- The commitment of coders and HCCs to support data quality initiatives is vital to HIPE.
- There is a need for renewed efforts to ensure compliance with national coding guidelines by all clinical coders.



Summary Results of Pilot

ICD-10-AM could be:

- Used successfully by coders in Irish hospitals and was
- Acceptable to these coders.



ICD-10 → ICD-10-AM

- There is no change in the structure of ICD-10
- The meaning of the three character and four character codes in ICD-10 are not changed
- Any modifications are consistent with existing ICD-10 codes and conventions
- The ability to compare ICD-10-AM data with
- ICD-10 data over time is not compromised.



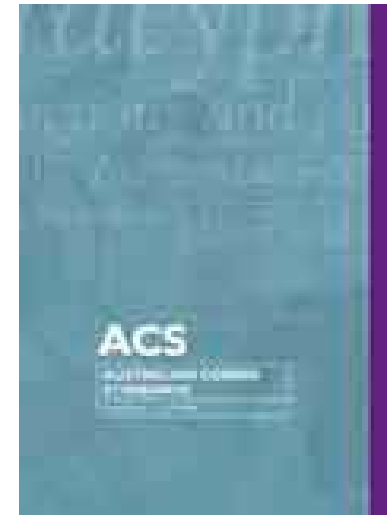
Features of ICD-10 maintained in

ICD-10-AM include:

- Alphanumeric codes
- Inclusion of codes for post-procedural disorders at the end of each appropriate chapter
- A change of the axis for classifying injuries from type of injury in ICD-9-CM to body site in ICD-10
- The use of Dagger and Asterisk Coding

Australian Coding Standards – Volume 5

- Coding conventions/definitions
- Clinical and coding information
Indexed in Volume 1 and Volume 3 as appropriate.
- *Coding Matters* between editions of ICD-10-AM



E-Book for ICD-10-AM

- e-Book



In addition to the books, an e-book, a searchable CD-ROM version of all the volumes of ICD-10-AM accompanies the 5-volume sets.



ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Sixth Edition

File Edit View Search Pad Note Window Help

Search for

80%

NCCH eBook

- + ICD-10-AM Diseases Tabular
- + ICD-10-AM Diseases Index
- + ACHI Interventions Tabular
- + ACHI Interventions Index
- + Australian Coding Standards
- + 10-AM Commandments
- + Help

National Centre for Classification in Health

ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS

Sixth Edition v1.2

Includes Errata 1 & 2 – September 2008

July 2008

[ICD-10-AM Tabular List of Diseases](#)

[ICD-10-AM Alphabetic Index of Diseases](#)

[ACHI Tabular List of Interventions](#)

[ACHI Alphabetic Index of Interventions](#)

[Australian Coding Standards \(v\)](#)

[10-AM Commandments \(Coding Matters\) **CMC**](#)

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ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Sixth Edition

File Edit View Search Pad Note Window Help

Search for 110%

CCH eBook

ICD-10-AM Diseases Index

I: Alphabetic Index of Disease

F

Fracture

- + with
 - acetabulum
 - acromion (process)
 - alveolus
- + ankle
 - antrum
- + arm (upper)
 - astragalus
 - atlas (cervical vertebra)
 - axis (cervical vertebra)
 - back
 - Barton's
 - base of skull
 - Bennett's
 - bimalleolar, ankle
 - blow-out (orbit)
- + bone
 - bucket handle (semilunar)
 - calcaneus
- + carpal bone(s)
- + cervical (spine) (vertebra)
- + clavicle (collar bone)
- coccyx

Fracture (abduction) (adduction) (avulsion) (closed) (comminuted) (compound) (compression) (depressed) (dislocated) (displaced) (elevated) (fissured) (greenstick) (impacted) (infected) (linear) (march) (missile) (oblique) (open) (puncture) (separation) (simple) (slipped epiphysis) (spiral) [T14.2-](#)

- with
 - - communicating open wound — *code also* [Wound, open, with, fracture](#)
 - acetabulum [S32.4](#)
 - acromion (process) [S42.12](#)
 - alveolus [S02.8](#)
 - ankle [S82.88](#)
 - - bimalleolar [S82.81](#)
 - - talus [S92.1](#)
 - - trimalleolar [S82.82](#)
 - antrum — *see* [Fracture, skull, base](#)
 - arm (upper) [S42.3](#)
 - - meaning upper limb — *see* [Fracture, limb, upper](#)
 - - - specified part NEC [S42.8](#)
 - astragalus [S92.1](#)
 - atlas (cervical vertebra) [S12.0](#)
 - axis (cervical vertebra) [S12.1](#)
 - back — *see* [Fracture, vertebra](#)
 - Barton's [S52.53](#)
 - base of skull [S02.1](#)
 - Bennett's [S62.21](#)
 - bimalleolar, ankle [S82.81](#)
 - blow-out (orbit) [S02.3](#)
 - bone [T14.2-](#)
 - - birth trauma [P13.9](#)
 - - following insertion of orthopaedic implant, joint prosthesis or bone plate [M96.6](#)
 - - in (due to) neoplastic disease NEC ([M8000/1](#)) (*see also* [Neoplasm](#)) [D48.0†](#) [M90.7-*](#)



ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Sixth Edition

File Edit View Search Pad Note Window Help

Search for

110%

NCCH eBook

- ICD-10-AM Diseases Tabular
 - Tabular List of Inclusions & S
 - Injury and Poisoning
 - Injuries to the hip and thigh
 - Open wound of hip and thigh
 - Open wound of other parts of hip and thigh
 - Open wound of hip and thigh

Code first the dislocation (S73.-).

S72 Fracture of femur

Use additional open wound code S71.81 with category S72 to identify an open/compound fracture [open wound communicating with a fracture].

S72.0 Fracture of neck of femur

- ⊗S72.00 Fracture of neck of femur, part unspecified
- ⊗S72.01 Fracture of intracapsular section of femur
- ⊗S72.02 Fracture of upper epiphysis (separation) of femur
- ⊗S72.03 Fracture of subcapital section of femur
- ⊗S72.04 Fracture of midcervical section of femur
Transcervical NOS
- ⊗S72.05 Fracture of base of neck of femur
Cervicotrochanteric section
- ⊗S72.08 Fracture of other parts of neck of femur
Fracture of hip NOS
Head of femur

S72.1 Pterochantheric fracture

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Coding Matters



- Coding Matters is the quarterly newsletter of NCCH (Sydney).

- Any changes in practice are expected to be implemented by coders once they have been published in *Coding Matters*.



What's the same?

- Extraction of information from charts
- Selection of main term, ICD code and verification in tabular
- Definition of the Principal Diagnosis
- Guidelines e.g.
 - Poisoning & Adverse effects
 - Neoplasms



What's different?

- 5 books /E-Book
- Australian Coding Standards
- 7-digit codes for Procedures presented in blocks.



What's different?

Secondary/additional diagnoses

- NCCH has tightened the definition of additional diagnoses to limit coding of conditions to only those that affect patient management in a significant way.
- An additional diagnosis should not be routinely coded just because a patient is on ongoing medication for treatment of this condition.

What's different?

Anaesthetics

Anaesthetic codes are collected in ICD-10-AM when a procedure is performed.

- General Anaesthetic and Sedation are always coded
- Anaesthetic codes require a two-character extension, which represents the patient's ASA (American Society of Anaesthesiologists) score.



What's different?

Australian Coding Standard *0042 Procedures normally not coded* lists procedures not coded because they are usually:

- routine in nature
- performed for most patients and/or
- can occur multiple times during an episode
- the resources used to perform these procedures are often reflected in the diagnosis or in an associated procedure.



Examples of procedures listed under ACS 0042 Procedures normally not coded:

- Application of plaster
- Dressings
- Drug treatment
- Echocardiogram
- Postprocedural urinary catheterisation
- Primary suture of surgical and traumatic wounds
- Ultrasound
- X-rays without contrast (plain)





Implementation In Ireland

- 2004 – Introduce the Classification
- 2005 – Working with the Classification



Training – 2004

- **Coding Notes**
 - March 2004 & following editions.
- A series of **One Day workshops** and introductory days held nationally in 2004



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ICD-10-AM

A new era for clinical coding in Ireland

Following an international review of options for the update of morbidity coding in Ireland and a Pilot study of ICD-10-AM, the decision has been made by the Department of Health and Children to update the coding of clinical data in HIPE to the ICD-10-AM classification. ICD-10-AM is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems - Tenth Revision - Australian Modification.



The Department of Health and Children has approved ICD-10-AM as the Irish national standard from January 2005 and this classification will supersede ICD-9-CM for morbidity coding in Ireland in HIPE as of 1st January 2005.

ICD-10-AM consists of:

1. A disease classification based on the World Health Organisation's (WHO) publication ICD-10 with modifications to ensure a current and appropriate classification for clinical practice
2. A new procedure classification -ACHI (Australia Classification of Health Interventions)
3. Australian Coding Standards to aid in the selection of disease and procedure codes.

The Classifications are presented as a five volume set in both a standard book (5 volumes) format and e-book format.

ICD-10-AM is maintained and developed by the National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCIH) in Sydney, Australia, with support from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

All HIPE discharges from 1st January 2005 will be coded using ICD-10-AM. The W-HIPE software will be amended to accept the appropriate code according to the discharge date. Patient discharged on or before 31.12.04 will be coded using ICD-9-CM. Patients discharged on or after 1.1.05 will be coded using ICD-10-AM.

We look forward to this new era for coding in Ireland. We hope all those involved in HIPE in Ireland will embrace this opportunity to move forward with ICD-10-AM. Training will be given in Summer, 2004. Turn to pages 3 and 4 for some samples of coding diagnoses and procedures with ICD-10-AM.



Preparation Advice

- **Communicate** with hospital staff
- Improve chart **documentation**
- **Tackle Backlogs** to cut down on the Dual Coding Period
- The **Dual Coding** Period



ICD-10-AM Training

Australia

- 3 members of HIPE Data Quality and Training group from ESRI travelled to Australia in May 2004
 - 1- Training
 - 2 - Data Quality
- Train the trainer week in NCCH Sydney
- Attended 4th Edition Update workshops



Initial stages April – July 2004

- W-HIPE data entry and reporting software amended
- Edits reviewed
- Liaison by phone and email with NCCH
- Ordering of books/eBooks
- Organise Phase 1 training courses
- Web Page for ICD-10-AM on www.esri.ie



Ireland

Phase 1 – Training given by ESRI Staff

A series of 2-day introductory workshops were held across Ireland from August to December 2004.

Phase 2 - Training given by **NCCH**

In January 2005 two trainers from NCCH travelled to Ireland and spent 2 weeks conducting 4 workshops.

Phase 3 – Training given by ESRI Staff

April to June 2005 with a series of 1-day nationwide workshops to address any outstanding issues.

Coding Notes provided information on the implementation

Coding Notes

HIFE UNIT, ESRI

Issue 24 March 2004

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Refresher Courses	
Contact us	

A new era for clinical coding

Following an international visibility coding in Ireland and elsewhere has been made by the ICD to update the coding of clinical classification. ICD-10-AM is the Classification of Diseases and Health Interventions - Australian Modification. The Department of Health and Ageing has announced that the classification will be implemented from 1 January 2005.

ICD-10-AM consists of:

1. A disease classification with modifications to ensure a common
2. A new procedure classification

Coding Notes

HIFE UNIT, ESRI

Issue 25 June 2004

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The 10 Top reasons to migrate to ICD-10-AM

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The 10 Top reasons to migrate to ICD-10-AM

1. ICD-10-AM provides an integrated coding system for both diagnoses and procedures.
2. Comprehensiveness for clinical coding.
3. Greater specificity for both diagnoses and procedures.
4. Improved medical terminology: ICD-10-AM is more closely aligned with the vocabulary and practice of clinical medicine.
5. A companion set of Coding Standards to ensure consistency in classification.
6. The availability of regular updates for ICD-10-AM to keep pace with advances in clinical practice.
7. Internationally used which will facilitate comparisons.

Coding Notes

HIFE UNIT, ESRI

Issue 26 October 2004

Training for ICD-10-AM

Update to Ten is well underway with over half the coders in the country having attended the Phase 1 introductory workshops so far. The response has been great with positive feedback and everyone keen to get coding with ICD-10-AM next year. These initial workshops will be followed up in January 2005 with formal update courses to be facilitated by two trainers from the NCCH in Australia. You must have attended these Phase 1 workshops before you can attend the courses in January. The dates for these courses are now available and we will begin to take bookings shortly. There are 4 courses - 2 in Dublin, 1 in Galway and 1 in Cork. Each course is for 2 days. Every coder and HCC will need to attend these courses.

- 1 **Dublin** Monday 17th & Tuesday 18th January 2005
- 2 **Dublin** Thursday 20th January & Friday 21st January 2005
- 3 **Cork** Monday 24th January & Tuesday 25th January 2005
- 4 **Galway** Thursday 27th & Friday 28th January 2005



Phase 1 - Two-day workshops

- **15 held nationwide – Autumn 2004**
- **15 sets of books available & eBooks**
- **Smaller groups for Introductory phase**
- **Evaluation forms for preparing January 2004 courses with NCCH**





Phase 1 Two-day workshops

Agenda

- **Introduce the Classification**
- **Conventions used in ICD-10-AM**
- **Australian Coding Standards**
- **Principal diagnosis**
- **Additional Diagnoses**
- **Procedure Conventions for ICD-10-AM**



Tools available at Phase 1 courses

- **Workbooks**
- **Posters**
- **Exercises**
- **Access to books/eBooks**
- **Advise on Update**



Other preparations for hospitals

- Tackle Backlogs
- Stabilize coding team
- Appoint Ten Team Leader
- Set up an Implementation Group

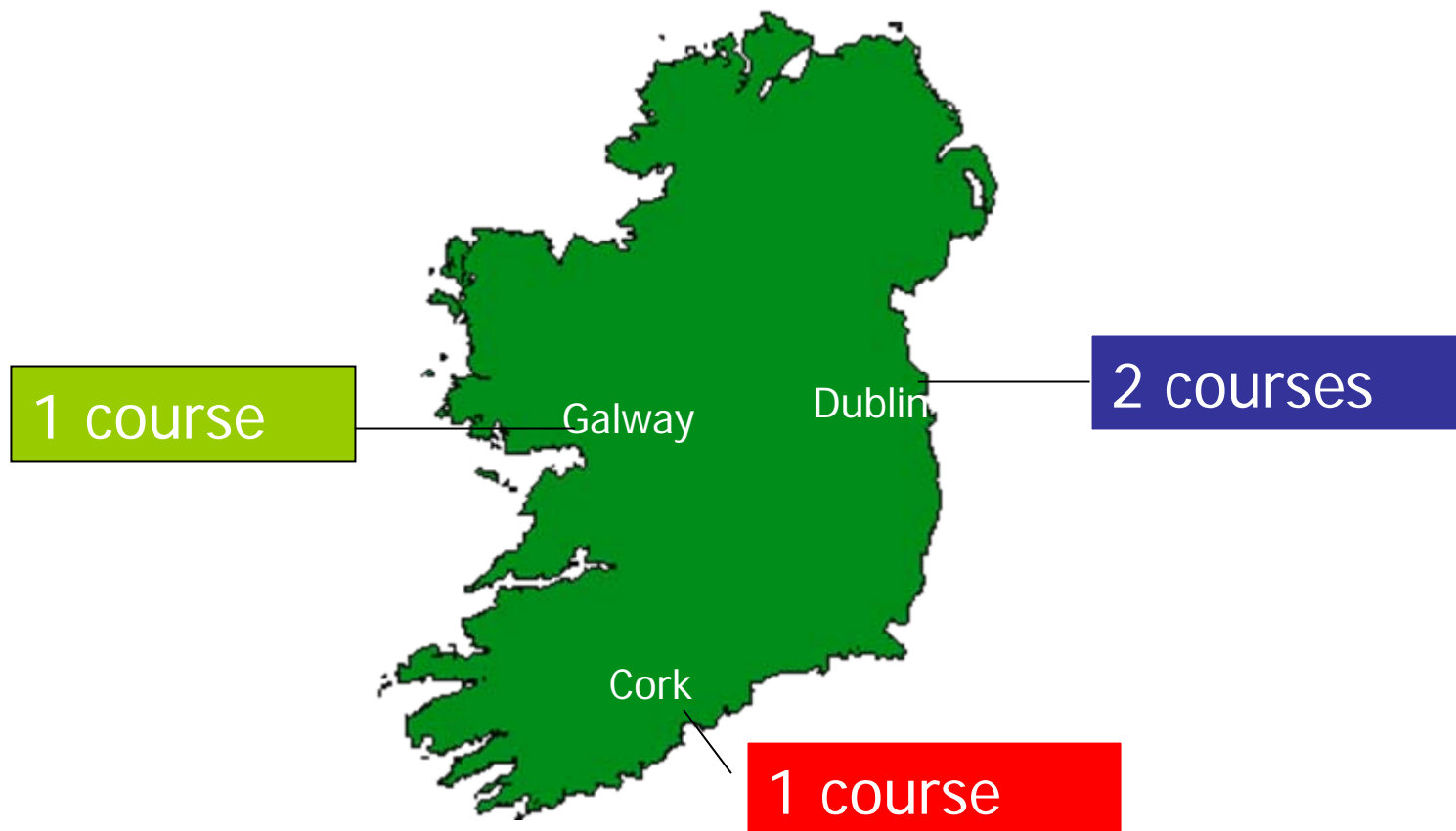


Phase 2 – January 2005

- Workshops held in January 2005 - two NCCH trainers conducted four 2-day workshops.
- Each workshop had about 50 attendees.
- Dedicated separate training sessions on the eBook.

ICD-10-AM Training

Phase 2 – January 2005 – with NCCH

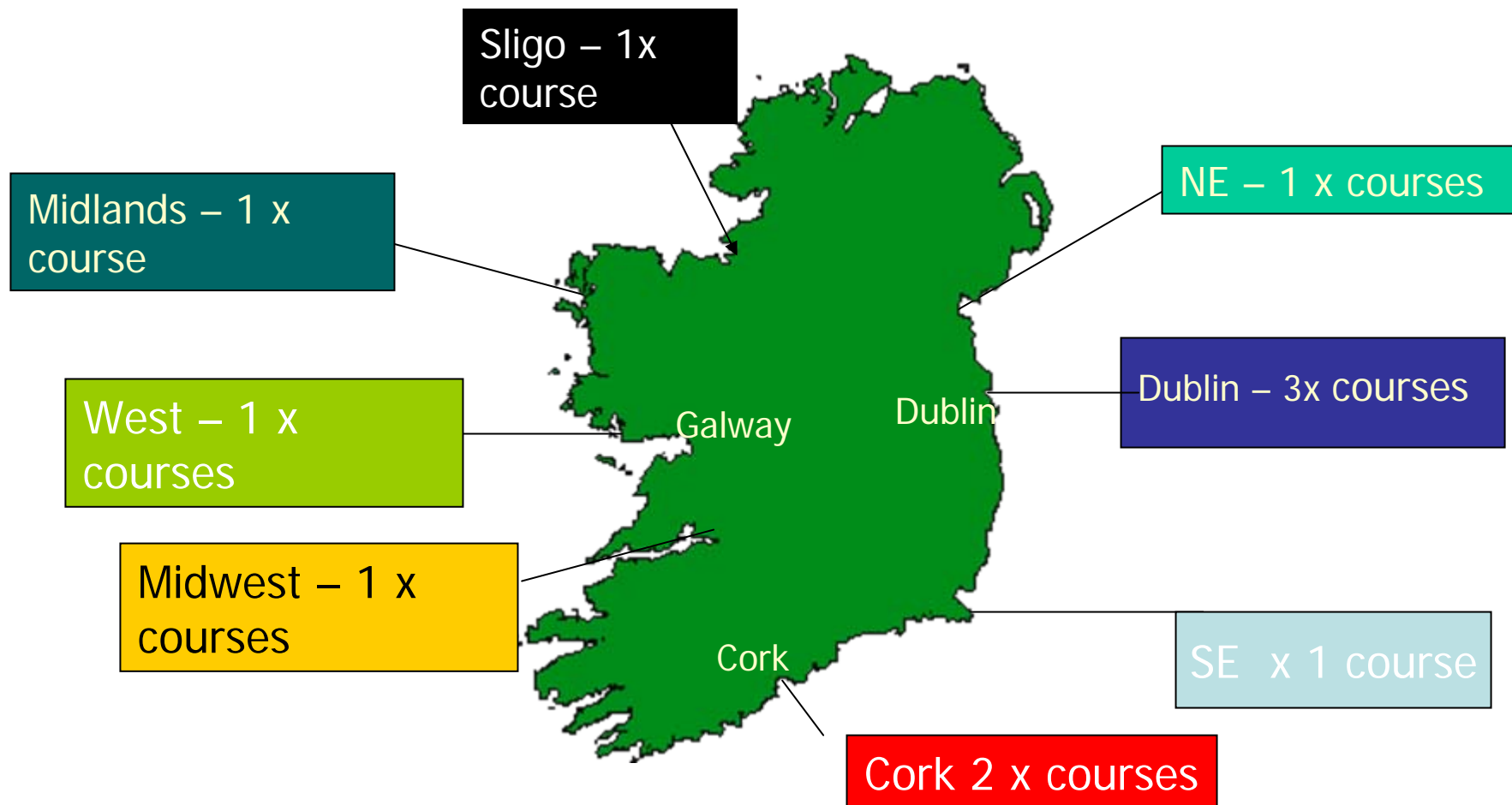




Phase 3 - ESRI

- April to June 2005
- 1-Day workshops (11 nationwide)
- Coders had started to use ICD-10-AM

Phase 3





Impact of ICD-10-AM

- Develop and phase in new training
- Australian Coding Standards (ACS)
- Workshops throughout 2005
- Irish Coding Standards developed to compliment the ACS



Impact of ICD-10-AM

- Coverage
- Audit
- Quality Review
- Training Review
- WHIPE Data Entry software
- Casemix



Impact of ICD-10-AM

Coverage

By end of April 2005

- Over 85% of 'new year' coded compared to same time last year for 2004.
- 95% of hospitals participating in HIPE had returned records for 2005.



Impact of ICD-10-AM **Data Quality**

- Work on the quality of ICD-10-AM coded data commenced early in 2005.
- An audit in February 2005 showed good compliance and understanding of ICD-10-AM.
- Ongoing reviews confirm quality is good.



Transition

- Coding Courses now all in ICD-10-AM
- Work on edits in W-HIPE ongoing
- ICD-9-CM phased out by end of 2005.



A successful implementation

- A focused 3-phased national training plan undertaken by the ESRI in collaboration with the NCCH in Sydney.
- Additional information has been provided regularly to coders through *Coding Notes*.
- The support of the Department of Health and Children, the hospitals, coders and HCCs is also acknowledged as crucial to the implementation.



Ongoing..

- Ongoing timely and accurate HIPE data.
- Update to future editions ICD-10-AM
- Data Quality Framework
- Development of software
- Irish Coding Standards (ICS)
- Accreditation for coders





Future Directions

- ICD-10-AM
- Accreditation for Coders



Future Directions

- ICD-10-AM – 7th Edition
- NCCH contract runs to end July 2010 (publication 7th Edition)
- Future of ICD-10-AM at NCCH unclear.



Accreditation for Coders

- Accreditation of clinical coder training provided by the ESRI.
- Technological advances for training opportunities
- Linkage to Grading & Pay to training.
- Workforce study



Accreditation for Coders

Benefits to workforce

- more stable,
- skilled
- qualified,
- appropriately remunerated coders
- recognised clinical coding profession

Benefits to system

- Coded data will be viewed as of higher quality.

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Clinical Coding

The Coding Process

The source document for coding in Ireland for HIPE is the medical record or chart. The clinical coder, the person who translates medical terminology into alpha-numeric code, performs an essential function in providing quality, accurate, and uniform medical information and greatly contributes to the continuous growth of medical knowledge. In addition to the discharge summary or letter, additional documentation referenced for coding a case include; nursing notes, consultation reports, progress notes, operative reports, pre- and post-operative reports and pathology reports. The clinical coder, following [The 5 Steps to Coding Quality](#), uses the entire chart to extract the conditions and procedures to draw an adequate picture of the patient and their health care encounter.

Data Quality, Audit and Training

The Clinical Coding Support Team in the HIPE Unit provides data quality, audit and training to all HIPE Coders in Ireland. They also provide education and support to HIPE users on all aspects of the system.



Clinical Coding Support Team

WWW.ESRI.IE

ICD-10-AM / ACHI / ACS

ICD-10-AM is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health

Internet 100%



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**¡Gracias por su
atención!**

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