

ICD-10

A PHAZ VIEWPOINT

SOME FACTS & OPINIONS

USA BASED

- Follows ICD-9
- ICD-10CM (Clinical Modification) - First Edition issued in 1999
- A more complex coding system with 5 levels of coding
- In 2009, deadline of October 1st 2014 for transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 set by the (USA) Department of Health and Human Services.
- In September 2012 American Medical Association (AMA) published a 21 page document “..... 12 Step Transition Plan for ICD-10”
- 1 April 2014 the “***Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014***” set a new compliance date for the use of ICD-10 to be operational by 1 October 2015.
- June 2014, AMA published an 8 page document “Transition to ICD-10”

Continued

- The ICD-10 Instruction Manual is 201 pages long
- The ICD-10 Tabular List of Diseases and Injuries is 1,593 pages long
- The ICD-10-PCS Tables & Index Document Code List is 1,509 pages long
- I have a 2013 document titled “Four Things Doctors may like about ICD-10” (Medscape).

SOUTH AFRICA BASED

- ICD-10 implementation began in ± 2000, having previously implemented ICD-9
- 18th October 2012 the document “***USER GUIDE: Technical User Guide compiled by the Ministerial ICD-10 Task Force Team to define standards and guidelines for ICD-10 coding implementation***” published.

SOUTH AFRICAN ICD-10 IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

- A phased approach starting on 1 July 2005 has been followed to implement ICD-10 coding in South Africa as described in the CMS Circular 32 of 2005.
- **Phase 1:** Implementation period from 1 July 2005 to 30 September 2005
- **Phase 2:** Implementation period from 1 October 2005 to 31 December 2005
- **Phase 3:** Implementation period from 1 January 2006 to 01 January 2014
- **Phase 4:** Implementation has been further phased into 4.1. and 4.2.
- **Phase 4.1:** Implementation period starts with displaying warning messages from 01 June 2013 based on the new data requirements i.e. age, gender, morphology codes. This phase will be fully implemented on 1 January 2014 with full claim validation rejections.
- **Phase 4.2:** Implementation details will be finalized in 2013 and communicated to all healthcare stakeholders

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES

- Essential to have doctors involved in and responsible for determining the diagnosis code
 - Pre-coding by the doctors rooms at time of booking should be considered
 - It has been found that incentives are necessary both legal and financial
 - Doctors' input is still a problem after more than 10 years
- Doctor “Incentives”
 - Legal
 - Financial
 - In SA the hospital and doctor payments are linked.
 - Payment to Dr is linked to Dr providing the code

CODERS

- The main coding tasks are carried out by Case Managers, who must have a (any) clinical background – usually nursing.
 - In SA there is a Case Managers Association with a website
 - Coders should not select the diagnosis code – must be by a doctor
 - Coders should verify the code by checking patient notes etc
 - A Code of Ethics to include these requirements is in the drafting stage.
 - Coders should have talents for:
 - Coding
 - Being factual
 - Research mentality
 - Categorisation
 - Being Specific & detailed mindset

CODING ISSUES

- Coding should be done during the admission period as opposed to after discharge.
- Even a trained coder will have difficulty in arriving at a correct code by researching patient notes.
- It is of note that some South African mines chose to code 'administratively' after discharge. This proved to be disastrous from the point of view of obtaining useful data.
- Coding post discharge should be avoided at all costs
- Advice is to go straight into deep level coding as opposed to commencing with the initial 3 digit code alone.
- The amount of time and resources required for coding should not be underestimated.
- In one small specialist hospital It takes 3½ coders 50% of their time to code 35 patients a day.

TRAINING

- Training is the key to success
- ‘On-line’ training does not replace the ‘classroom’ type of training.
- In RSA the experience is that a coder needs an initial 3-4 day training and then only becomes useful after 4-5 months. This depends on the existence of experienced colleagues at the workplace.
- A ‘train-the trainer’ program may be necessary for Zimbabwe, which may require importing a trainer

FUNDING TRAINING

- Training is a key requirement and is costly
- Not sure how training in SA is funded
- Training is not cheap (in USA \$6,200 per person overall)
- There should be no short cut and training should be ongoing
- Funding training is a key pre-requisite and would need in-depth debate to find a solution for Zim

BENEFITS OF ICD-10 ?

- For the provider
- For the funder
- For government
- For epidemiological purposes
- If there is no motivation or general interest there will definitely be problems.
- With ICD-10 data, what decision making will there be and by who?

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

- **The MoH&CC operate an ICD-10 coding system which is implemented in retrospect by medical records departments.**
- **This perception is not verified, but if correct, the lack of 'live' clinical input can only lead to false information (and therefore not credible)**

CPT-4

- CPT = Current Procedural Terminology
- This could be useful
- Much easier to implement than ICD-10
- CPT is not a substitute for ID-10

IT ISSUES

- Hospital Information Systems (HIS) should ideally be ICD-10 and CPT-4 ready with the loaded codes updated on a regular basis. There are several HIS systems with these features loaded.
- Trimed is the only one I am aware of.
- ICD-10CM code search engines are readily available. They do not however replace the experienced decoder
- There may be a place to incorporate such search engine technology to link up with the ICD-10 loaded HIS software.
- Certainly it would appear that ICD-10 coding would need to be computer based

ACCEPTABILITY OF ICD-10

- ICD-10 has proved unpopular with providers – all of no benefit (zero advantage) to them:
 - It is not a ‘by-the-way’ or ‘part-time’ task – it is a dedicated task
 - Considerable extra work is required
 - More staff required
 - Costly training

THANK YOU

I am sure there is much more to this complex subject

