

ICD-10 Coding in the Workers' Compensation Industry: Update

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Medical Reimbursement and Coding Policy

History of ICD-10 and why the change?

- ICD-10 was released in 1992
- Many countries have already adapted to ICD-10
- Society and technology has changed dramatically
- Accurate statistical data is no longer available
- Many ICD-9 categories have little room to expand based on illness and population growth
- ICD-9 is no longer descriptive enough

Overall benefits of ICD-10

- Enhanced ability to measure quality, safety & efficiency of health care
- Streamlined payment system design
- Improved research data for clinical trials & epidemiological studies
- More efficient & less cumbersome healthcare delivery systems
- Major benefits that relate to electronic medical record, collection & storage of data
- Prevention of fraud and abuse
- Improved tracking of public health & risk

ICD-9 to ICD-10 Comparison

ICD-9	ICD-10
Three to five characters in length	Three to seven characters in length
Approximately 13,000 codes	Approximately 68,000 codes
First digit numeric	First digit is alpha, digits 2 and 3 are numeric; digits 4-7 are alpha or numeric
Limited space for adding new codes	Flexible for adding new codes
Lacks detail	Very specific
Lacks laterality (i.e. codes identifying right vs. left)	Has laterality (i.e. codes identifying right vs. left)

ICD-9 to ICD-10 Comparison: Example

- The process for an open wound of the finger in ICD-9, only offered an option for 1 code. ICD-10 now allows for a final code choice of 40. Let's look at the next few slides and see how this process has changed.
- ICD-9 code for an open wound of the finger is 883.0
- ICD-10 code for an open wound of the finger now offers 4 starting points based on medical and leads to a more detailed path:
 - Open Wound, Laceration, Puncture or Open Bite
 - Left or Right hand
 - Exact choice of finger can be chosen

ICD-9 to ICD-10 Comparison

ICD-9 883.0
Open wound
of finger

Open Wound

Laceration

Puncture

Open Bite

Fingers RH

Fingers LH

Fingers RH

Fingers LH

Fingers RH

Fingers LH

Fingers RH

Fingers LH

S61.001A Open wound of right thumb
S61.002A Open wound of left thumb
S61.200A Open wound of right Index finger
S61.201A Open wound of left Index finger
S61.202A Open wound of right middle finger
S61.203A Open wound of left middle finger
S61.204A Open wound of right ring finger
S61.205A Open wound of left ring finger
S61.206A Open wound of right little finger
S61.207A Open wound of left little finger

S61.011A Laceration of right thumb
S61.012A Laceration of left thumb
S61.210A Laceration of right index finger
S61.211A Laceration of left index finger
S61.212A Laceration of right middle finger
S61.213A Laceration of left middle finger
S61.214A Laceration of right ring finger
S61.215A Laceration of left ring finger
S61.216A Laceration of right little finger
S61.217A Laceration of left little finger

S61.031A Puncture wound of right thumb
S61.032A Puncture wound of left thumb
S61.230A Puncture wound of right index finger
S61.231A Puncture wound of left index finger
S61.232A Puncture wound of right middle finger
S61.233A Puncture wound of left middle finger
S61.234A Puncture wound of right ring finger
S61.235A Puncture wound of left ring finger
S61.236A Puncture wound of right little finger
S61.237A Puncture wound of left little finger

S61.051A Open bite of right thumb
S61.052A Open bite of left thumb
S61.250A Open bite of right index finger
S61.251A Open bite of left index finger
S61.252A Open bite of right middle finger
S61.253A Open bite of left middle finger
S61.254A Open bite of right ring finger
S61.255A Open bite of left ring finger
S61.256A Open bite of right little finger
S61.257A Open bite of left little finger

ICD-9 to ICD-10 Comparison

S61.001A	Open wound of right thumb
S61.002A	Open wound of left thumb
S61.200A	Open wound of right Index finger
S61.201A	Open wound of left Index finger
S61.202A	Open wound of right middle finger
S61.203A	Open wound of left middle finger
S61.204A	Open wound of right ring finger
S61.205A	Open wound of left ring finger
S61.206A	Open wound of right little finger
S61.207A	Open wound of left little finger

BWC's ICD-10 Readiness

- Implementation date: October 1, 2015
- Alignment with Medicare's protocol
- Identified possible issues if not using ICD-10
 - Possible inefficiency in claims management
 - Providers will need a different approach
 - Bill processing applications may be unresponsive
 - Lack of national statistics for comparison
 - Medicare support could be affected

BWC's ICD-10 Readiness

- New claims received after 10/01/15, need to have ICD-10 codes
- Existing active claims with DOS of 09/30/15 can utilize the allowed ICD-9 codes after 10/01/15 but should be mapped to ICD-10 codes if possible.
- BWC is mapping ICD-9 codes to ICD-10 and they will be available on the website for reference when you enter your codes (see next slide for screen example)

ICD-10 Readiness

Injured worker: Joe Smith
OhioBWC – Common – Service: (Diagnosis information)

Claim #: 13-123456
DOI: 11/11/2013

ICD	Description	Location	Site	Status	Status date	Substantial Aggravation
726.10	Rotator cuff tendonitis	Right	Rotator cuff	Allowed	3/7/2014	No
840.5	Sprain shoulder	Right	Shoulder	Allowed	3/7/2014	No
840.8	Rotator cuff injury	Right	Shoulder	Allowed	3/7/2014	No
F45.999 9	Rotator injury			Allowed	10/2/2015	No

ICD-9 code	Associated ICD10 codes
726.10	ABC.1234 X98.5214
840.5	B125.01
840.8	C45.2587

ICD-10 Readiness

- Systems infrastructure modified to receive and send new allowances in both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes.
- All bill-related processes will:
 - Reflect flexibly handling either ICD-9 or ICD-10 codes,
 - Include code grouping logic to address new 7 digit code structure.
- Managed care organizations positioned to:
 - Receive and process both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes;
 - Work with providers to capture ICD-10 codes.

ICD-10 Readiness

- Auto adjudication design and functionality will be modified to maintain our current level of service
- Data warehouse modifications to include ICD-10 codes to support trending and outcomes reporting.
- Self-insured will not have the ICD-10 look-up function.

ICD-10 Readiness: Training

- Three-tiered training approach at BWC
 - E-Learning: ICD-10 basics
 - Hands-on classroom experience
 - E- Learning: Advanced Anatomy and Physiology
- Partnered with Columbus State Community College
 - Development of training materials
 - Train the trainer approach

ICD-10 Readiness: Challenges

- Getting the word out to affected parties: providers, self-insured, third-party administrators, etc.
- Coder resources
- Quality assurance plan/process
- Bill payment impacts
- Development of protocols for handling bankrupt claims

ICD-10 Readiness: Select Points to Keep in Mind

- Medical bills must reflect only one version of diagnosis codes.
 - Split billing will be appropriate.
 - Outpatient services – split bills on date of services
 - Inpatient services – use ICD-10s if discharge date is on or after Oct. 1.
- FROIs should have only one version of codes
- Whenever Possible – please communicate the ICD 10 code to BWC

ICD-10 Readiness: Select Points to Keep in Mind

- BWC will manage the processing of ICD-9 codes during a transition period after Oct. 1, 2015.
 - This transition period will be for 90 days.
 - The expectation is that only ICD-10 codes will be provided on claims and medical services documentation by Dec. 31, 2015.

Online Resources

- <https://www.bwc.ohio.gov/provider/brochureware/ICD/Details.asp>
- <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/index.html?redirect=/icd10>
- <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/ProviderResources.html>
- <http://medicaid.ohio.gov/PROVIDERS/Billing/ICD10/ICD10Resources.aspx>

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