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## SYMBOLS AND NOTATIONS

### New and Revised Text Symbols

- A bullet indicates that the entry is new.
- ▲ A triangle indicates that the code title is revised.
- ▶◀ These symbols appear at the beginning and at the end of a section of new or revised text.

### Additional Digits Required

- ✓4<sup>th</sup> This indicates that a code requires a fourth digit.
- ✓5<sup>th</sup> This indicates that a code requires a fifth digit.

### Age and Sex Edit Symbols

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Adult age: 15-124   | <b>N</b> Newborn age: 0       |
| <b>P</b> Pediatric age: 0-17 | <b>M</b> Maternity age: 12-55 |
| ♀ Female diagnosis           | ♂ Male diagnosis              |

## COLOR CODING

To alert the coder to Medicare outpatient code edits and other important reimbursement issues, color bars have been added over the code descriptors in the tabular list.

**Manifestation Code** — A manifestation code is not allowed to be reported as a primary diagnosis because each describes a manifestation of some other underlying disease, not the disease itself.

**Other Specified Code** — Use these codes when the documentation indicates a specified diagnosis, but the ICD-9-CM system does not have a specific code that describes the diagnosis.

**Unspecified Code** — Use these codes when neither the diagnostic statement nor the documentation provides enough information to assign a more specified diagnosis code. Do not assign these codes when a more specific diagnosis has been determined.

## OTHER NOTATIONS

- DEF:** This symbol indicates a definition of disease or procedure term. The definition will appear in blue type.
- Pdx** This symbol identifies a V code that can only be used as a primary diagnosis.
- SDx** This symbol identifies a V code that can only be used as a secondary diagnosis.

**1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (001-139)**

Note: Categories for "late effects" of infectious and parasitic diseases are to be found at 137-139.

**INCLUDES** diseases generally recognized as communicable or transmissible as well as a few diseases of unknown but possibly infectious origin

**EXCLUDES** acute respiratory infections (460-466)  
carrier or suspected carrier of infectious organism (V02.0-V02.9)  
certain localized infections  
influenza ▶(487.0-487.8, 488)◀

**INTESTINAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES (001-009)**

**EXCLUDES** helminthiases (120.0-129)

**✓ 4<sup>th</sup> 001 Cholera**

DEF: An acute infectious enteritis caused by a potent enterotoxin elaborated by *Vibrio cholerae*; the vibrio produces a toxin in the intestinal tract that changes the permeability of the mucosa leading to diarrhea and dehydration.

001.0 Due to *Vibrio cholerae*

001.1 Due to *Vibrio cholerae* el tor

001.9 Cholera, unspecified

**✓ 4<sup>th</sup> 002 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers**

DEF: Typhoid fever: an acute generalized illness caused by *Salmonella typhi*; notable clinical features are fever, headache, abdominal pain, cough, toxemia, leukopenia, abnormal pulse, rose spots on the skin, bacteremia, hyperplasia of intestinal lymph nodes, mesenteric lymphadenopathy, and Peyer's patches in the intestines.

DEF: Paratyphoid fever: a prolonged febrile illness, much like typhoid but usually less severe; caused by salmonella serotypes other than *S. typhi*, especially *S. enteritidis* serotypes paratyphi A and B and *S. choleraesuis*.

002.0 Typhoid fever

Typhoid (fever) (infection) [any site]

002.1 Paratyphoid fever A

002.2 Paratyphoid fever B

002.3 Paratyphoid fever C

002.9 Paratyphoid fever, unspecified

**✓ 4<sup>th</sup> 003 Other salmonella infections**

**INCLUDES** infection or food poisoning by *Salmonella* [any serotype]

DEF: Infections caused by a genus of gram-negative, anaerobic bacteria of the family *Enterobacteriaceae*; affecting warm-blooded animals, like humans; major symptoms are enteric fevers, acute gastroenteritis and septicemia.

## 2. NEOPLASMS (140-239)

Notes:

### 1. Content

This chapter contains the following broad groups:

- 140-195 Malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be primary, of specified sites, except of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue
- 196-198 Malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be secondary, of specified sites
- 199 Malignant neoplasms, without specification of site
- 200-208 Malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be primary, of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue
- 210-229 Benign neoplasms
- 230-234 Carcinoma in situ
- 235-238 Neoplasms of uncertain behavior [see Note at beginning of section]
- 239 Neoplasms of unspecified nature

### 2. Functional activity

All neoplasms are classified in this chapter, whether or not functionally active. An additional code from Chapter 3 may be used to identify such functional activity associated with any neoplasm, e.g.:

catecholamine-producing malignant pheochromocytoma of adrenal:

code 194.0, additional code 255.6

basophil adenoma of pituitary with Cushing's syndrome:

code 227.3, additional code 255.0

### 3. Morphology [Histology]

For those wishing to identify the histological type of neoplasms, a comprehensive coded nomenclature, which comprises the morphology rubrics of the ICD-Oncology, is given in Appendix A.

### 4. Malignant neoplasms overlapping site boundaries

Categories 140-195 are for the classification of primary malignant neoplasms according to their point of origin. A malignant neoplasm that overlaps two or more subcategories within a three-digit rubric and whose point of origin cannot be determined should be classified to the subcategory .8 "Other."

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**ICD-9-CM Codes**

For example, "carcinoma involving tip and ventral surface of tongue" should be assigned to 141.8. On the other hand, "carcinoma of tip of tongue, extending to involve the ventral surface" should be coded to 141.2, as the point of origin, the tip, is known. Three subcategories (149.8, 159.8, 165.8) have been provided for malignant neoplasms that overlap the boundaries of three-digit rubrics within certain systems.

Overlapping malignant neoplasms that cannot be classified as indicated above should be assigned to the appropriate subdivision of category 195 (Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites).

**DEF:** An abnormal growth, such as a tumor. Morphology determines behavior, i.e., whether it will remain intact (benign) or spread to adjacent tissue (malignant). The term mass is not synonymous with neoplasm, as it is often used to describe cysts and thickenings such as those occurring with hematoma or infection.



**MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF LIP, ORAL CAVITY, AND PHARYNX  
(140-149)**

**EXCLUDES** carcinoma in situ (230.0)

**✓ 4<sup>th</sup> 140 Malignant neoplasm of lip**

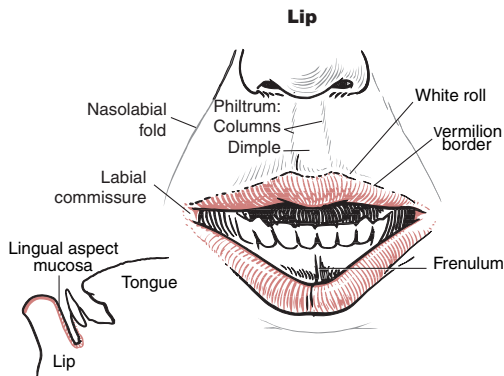
**EXCLUDES** skin of lip (173.0)

**140.0 Upper lip, vermillion border**

Upper lip: Upper lip:  
NOS lipstick area  
external

**140.1 Lower lip, vermillion border**

Lower lip: Lower lip:  
NOS lipstick area  
external



### 3. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS (240-279)

**EXCLUDES** endocrine and metabolic disturbances specific to the fetus and newborn (775.0-775.9)

Note: All neoplasms, whether functionally active or not, are classified in Chapter 2. Codes in Chapter 3 (i.e., 242.8, 246.0, 251-253, 255-259) may be used to identify such functional activity associated with any neoplasm, or by ectopic endocrine tissue.

#### DISORDERS OF THYROID GLAND (240-246)

##### ✓4<sup>th</sup> 240 Simple and unspecified goiter

DEF: An enlarged thyroid gland often caused by an inadequate dietary intake of iodine.

##### 240.0 Goiter, specified as simple

Any condition classifiable to 240.9, specified as simple

##### 240.9 Goiter, unspecified

Enlargement of thyroid	Goiter or struma:
Goiter or struma:	hyperplastic
NOS	nontoxic (diffuse)
diffuse colloid	parenchymatous
endemic	sporadic

**EXCLUDES** congenital (dys hormonogenic) goiter (246.1)

##### ✓4<sup>th</sup> 241 Nontoxic nodular goiter

**EXCLUDES** adenoma of thyroid (226)  
cystadenoma of thyroid (226)

##### 241.0 Nontoxic uninodular goiter

Thyroid nodule      Uninodular goiter (nontoxic)

DEF: Enlarged thyroid, commonly due to decreased thyroid production, with single nodule; no clinical hypothyroidism.

##### 241.1 Nontoxic multinodular goiter

Multinodular goiter (nontoxic)

DEF: Enlarged thyroid, commonly due to decreased thyroid production with multiple nodules; no clinical hypothyroidism.

##### 241.9 Unspecified nontoxic nodular goiter

Adenomatous goiter  
Nodular goiter (nontoxic) NOS  
Struma nodosa (simplex)

**4. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS (280-289)**

**EXCLUDES** anemia complicating pregnancy or the puerperium (648.2)

**✓4<sup>th</sup> 280 Iron deficiency anemias**

**INCLUDES** anemia:  
asiderotic  
hypochromic-microcytic  
sideropenic

**EXCLUDES** familial microcytic anemia (282.49)

**280.0 Secondary to blood loss (chronic)**

Normocytic anemia due to blood loss

**EXCLUDES** acute posthemorrhagic anemia (285.1)

**280.1 Secondary to inadequate dietary iron intake**

**280.8 Other specified iron deficiency anemias**

Paterson-Kelly syndrome  
Plummer-Vinson syndrome  
Sideropenic dysphagia

**280.9 Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified**

Anemia:  
achlorhydric  
chlorotic  
idiopathic hypochromic  
iron [Fe] deficiency NOS

**✓4<sup>th</sup> 281 Other deficiency anemias**

**281.0 Pernicious anemia**

Anemia:  
Addison's  
Biermer's  
congenital pernicious  
Congenital intrinsic factor [Castle's] deficiency

**EXCLUDES** combined system disease without mention of anemia (266.2)  
subacute degeneration of spinal cord without mention of anemia (266.2)

**DEF:** Chronic progressive anemia due to Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> malabsorption; caused by lack of a secretion known as intrinsic factor, which is produced by the gastric mucosa of the stomach.

Blood

## 5. MENTAL DISORDERS (290-319)

### PSYCHOSES (290-299)

**EXCLUDES** mental retardation (317-319)

### ORGANIC PSYCHOTIC CONDITIONS (290-294)

**INCLUDES** psychotic organic brain syndrome

**EXCLUDES** nonpsychotic syndromes of organic etiology (310.0-310.9)

psychoses classifiable to 295-298 and without impairment of orientation, comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, and judgment, but associated with physical disease, injury, or condition affecting the brain [eg., following childbirth] (295.0-298.8)

### ✓4<sup>th</sup> 290 Dementias

Code first the associated neurological condition

**EXCLUDES** dementia due to alcohol (291.0-291.2)

dementia due to drugs (292.82)

dementia not classified as senile, presenile, or arteriosclerotic (294.10-294.11)

psychoses classifiable to 295-298 occurring in the senium without dementia or delirium (295.0-298.8)

senility with mental changes of nonpsychotic severity (310.1)

transient organic psychotic conditions (293.0-293.9)

### 290.0 Senile dementia, uncomplicated **A**

Senile dementia:

NOS

simple type

**EXCLUDES** mild memory disturbances, not amounting to dementia, associated with senile brain disease (310.1)

senile dementia with:  
delirium or confusion (290.3)  
delusional [paranoid] features (290.20)  
depressive features (290.21)

**6. NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (320-389)****INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM  
(320-326)****✓ 4<sup>th</sup> 320 Bacterial meningitis**

<b>INCLUDES</b>	arachnoiditis	} bacterial
	leptomeningitis	
	meningitis	
	meningoencephalitis	
	meningomyelitis	
	pachymeningitis	

**DEF:** Bacterial infection causing inflammation of the lining of the brain and/or spinal cord.

**320.0 Hemophilus meningitis**

Meningitis due to Hemophilus influenzae [H. influenzae]

**320.1 Pneumococcal meningitis****320.2 Streptococcal meningitis****320.3 Staphylococcal meningitis****320.7 Meningitis in other bacterial diseases classified elsewhere**

Code first underlying disease, as:

actinomycosis (039.8)  
 listeriosis (027.0)  
 typhoid fever (002.0)  
 whooping cough (033.0-033.9)

**EXCLUDES** meningitis (in):  
 epidemic (036.0)  
 gonococcal (098.82)  
 meningococcal (036.0)  
 salmonellosis (003.21)  
 syphilis:  
 NOS (094.2)  
 congenital (090.42)  
 meningovascular (094.2)  
 secondary (091.81)  
 tuberculous (013.0)

**✓ 5<sup>th</sup> 320.8 Meningitis due to other specified bacteria****320.81 Anaerobic meningitis**

Bacteroides (fragilis)  
 Gram-negative anaerobes

**7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (390-459)****ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER (390-392)**

**DEF:** Febrile disease occurs mainly in children or young adults following throat infection by group A streptococci; symptoms include fever, joint pain, lesions of heart, blood vessels and joint connective tissue, abdominal pain, skin changes, and chorea.

**390 Rheumatic fever without mention of heart involvement**

Arthritis, rheumatic, acute or subacute  
Rheumatic fever (active) (acute)  
Rheumatism, articular, acute or subacute

**EXCLUDES** that with heart involvement (391.0-391.9)

**✓ 4<sup>th</sup> 391 Rheumatic fever with heart involvement**

**EXCLUDES** chronic heart diseases of rheumatic origin (393.0-398.9) unless rheumatic fever is also present or there is evidence of recrudescence or activity of the rheumatic process

**391.0 Acute rheumatic pericarditis**

Rheumatic:  
fever (active) (acute) with pericarditis  
pericarditis (acute)

Any condition classifiable to 390 with pericarditis

**EXCLUDES** that not specified as rheumatic (420.0-420.9)

**DEF:** Sudden, severe inflammation of heart lining due to rheumatic fever.

**391.1 Acute rheumatic endocarditis**

Rheumatic:  
endocarditis, acute  
fever (active) (acute) with endocarditis or valvulitis  
valvulitis acute

Any condition classifiable to 390 with endocarditis or valvulitis

**DEF:** Sudden, severe inflammation of heart cavities due to rheumatic fever.

**391.2 Acute rheumatic myocarditis**

Rheumatic fever (active) (acute) with myocarditis  
Any condition classifiable to 390 with myocarditis

**DEF:** Sudden, severe inflammation of heart muscles due to rheumatic fever.

**8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (460-519)**

Use additional code to identify infectious organism

**ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS (460-466)**

**EXCLUDES** pneumonia and influenza ▶(480.0-488)◀

**460 Acute nasopharyngitis [common cold]**

Coryza (acute)	Nasopharyngitis:
Nasal catarrh, acute	infective NOS
Nasopharyngitis:	Rhinitis:
NOS	acute
acute	infective

**EXCLUDES** nasopharyngitis, chronic (472.2)  
 pharyngitis:  
   acute or unspecified (462)  
   chronic (472.1)  
 rhinitis:  
   allergic (477.0-477.9)  
   chronic or unspecified (472.0)  
 sore throat:  
   acute or unspecified (462)  
   chronic (472.1)

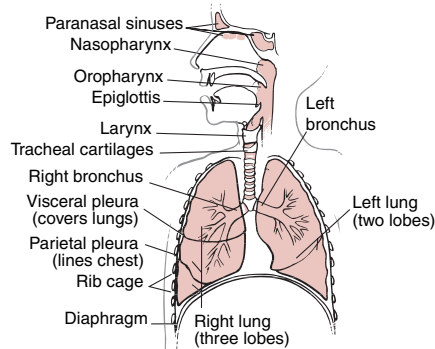
**DEF:** Acute inflammation of mucous membranes; extends from nares to pharynx.

**✓ 4th 461 Acute sinusitis**

<b>INCLUDES</b>	abscess	} acute, of sinus (accessory) (nasal)
	empyema	
	infection	
	inflammation	
	suppuration	

**EXCLUDES** chronic or unspecified sinusitis (473.0-473.9)

**Respiratory System**



Respiratory System