



Changes for 2024 ICD-10-CM codes – effective Oct. 1, 2023

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Sources:

- [Comprehensive Listing ICD-10-CM Files](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. July 27, 2023.
 - [CMS-1785-P tables 6A-6J.2: FY2024](#), Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. May 1, 2023.
 - [ICD-10 Coding Clinic \(Q4 2023\): Get the scoop on ICD-10 2024 codes](#), AAPC. Friday, Sept. 8, 2023.
 - [ICD-10 Coordination and Maintenance Committee Meeting](#), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. March 8, 2022.
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The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) published new, deleted and revised diagnosis codes for fiscal year (FY) 2024 in June 2023. This code set was updated in the 2024 Addendum, which included revisions to certain codes as well as modifications to designations such as Code First, Use Additional, Excludes1 and Excludes2, and laterality. Coders should be sure to review these directives and the updated Official Coding Guidelines for 2024 when choosing ICD-10-CM codes.

“*Acinetobacter baumannii*” made an appearance in several chapters of ICD-10-CM for FY 2024. **Chapter 1** saw the addition of 2 codes related specifically to this group of bacteria. Sepsis due to *Acinetobacter baumannii* (A41.54) joins the list of subcategory codes that report sepsis due to other gram-negative organisms, while B96.83 reports *Acinetobacter baumannii* as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere. Chapter 10 also highlights *Acinetobacter baumannii* in new code J15.61, which differentiates pneumonia from this organism from that due to other gram-negative bacteria (J15.69). Lastly, chapter 21 saw new codes identifying carriers of *Acinetobacter baumannii*, separating carbapenem-resistant (Z22.340), carbapenem-sensitive (Z22.341) and unspecified (Z22.349).

In **chapter 2**, D13.9 was expanded to include familial adenomatous polyposis (D13.91) as well as benign neoplasms not otherwise specified of the digestive system/intestine (D13.99). Code D48.1 (neoplasm of uncertain behavior of connective and other soft tissue) was also expanded to create 10 new codes specific to desmoid tumors of various sites (including other and unspecified), as well as a code for other specified neoplasm of uncertain behavior of connective and other soft tissue.

The bulk of changes to **chapter 3** related to the addition of 6 new codes under category D57 to report dactylitis related to the various forms of sickle cell disorders. Vaso-occlusive crises in sickle cell patients result when sickled red blood cells stick together and inhibit blood flow. Oxygen perfusion to tissue becomes limited and can cause pain. Dactylitis, swelling and inflammation of the fingers and toes may occur during vaso-occlusion when the body initiates an inflammatory reaction to alleviate oxygen-deprived tissue. Chapter 3 also saw the addition of codes for the rare diseases of Shwachman-Diamond syndrome (D61.02) and IgG4-related disease (D89.84).

Chapter 4 saw the addition of subcategory E20.81, hypoparathyroidism due to impaired parathyroid hormone secretion, to include specific codes for autosomal dominant hypocalcemia (E20.810) and codes for various forms of hypoparathyroidism (E20.811–E20.819 and E20.89).

Metabolic syndrome, or dysmetabolic syndrome X, describes a group of health risks that increase the likelihood of developing cancer, chronic kidney disease, diabetes, heart disease and stroke. Codes for metabolic syndrome have been expanded to include insulin resistance. A new code is available for wasting disease (syndrome), a metabolic-catabolic syndrome that occurs in the setting of a chronic primary disease and is characterized by involuntary loss of more than 10% of baseline body weight through muscle loss and sometimes fat loss. New codes for FY 2024 include expansion of E88.81 (E88.810-E88.819) to include types of insulin resistance and new code E88.A for wasting disease (syndrome).

- Codes for a glycogen storage disease, lysosome-associated membrane protein 2 [LAMP2] deficiency (E74.05)
- Pelizaeus-Merzbacher (E75.27) and Canavan disease (E75.28)
- Expansion of E79.8 to include E79.81 Aicardi-Goutières syndrome, E79.82 hereditary xanthinuria and E79.89
- Other specified disorders of purine and pyrimidine metabolism
- E88.43 disorders of mitochondrial tRNA synthetases

Included in the 24 new codes in **chapter 6** are expansions to category G20 that detail Parkinson's disease with and without dyskinesia/with and without fluctuations. Codes for intractable and not intractable Lafora progressive myoclonus epilepsy were also expanded to capture the specificity of with/without status epilepticus. Other code expansions included those for chronic migraine with aura (intractable and not intractable) to specify with or without status migrainosus.

Of the new codes in **chapter 7**, there are 8 that add specificity to retinal disorders in diseases classified elsewhere (category H36) with codes that include non-proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy and proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy. Expanded codes within category H50 detail orbital muscle entrapment, identifying which part of the muscle is affected, while new codes exist in category H57 to report ocular foreign body sensation.

Resistant hypertension (RH) occurs when hypertension persists even with concurrent use of 3 or more antihypertensive drugs from different pharmacologic classes, including a diuretic. **Chapter 9** includes new code I1A.0 to report this condition. Causes of RH are usually secondary due to conditions such as hormonal dysfunction of the adrenal or thyroid glands, obstructive sleep apnea, endocrine disorders, vascular disease or renal artery stenosis. Other new codes within this chapter pertain to acute and chronic coronary microvascular dysfunction as well as that associated with angina pectoris or myocardial infarction. Inappropriate sinus tachycardia (I47.11) joins new codes under I47.1 to differentiate the various forms of supraventricular tachycardia. New codes have also been created to identify various forms of lung allograft dysfunction – restrictive, chronic and other. A new subcategory (J44.8) has been created as well as creation of a new subcategory (J44.8) with codes to report bronchiolitis obliterans and bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome, as well as other specified chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Bronchiolitis obliterans (BO) is a form of obstructive lung disease that affects the smallest airways in the lungs (bronchioles), most commonly occurring following lung transplantation or hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Chapter 11 additions include expanded entries under K90.8 for the conditions of short bowel syndrome and intestinal failure. Short bowel syndrome (SBS) occurs when part of the small intestine is absent, as in congenital SBS, or when a portion of the small intestine has been surgically removed. Individuals with SBS may develop intestinal failure (IF), though this can also develop in non-SBS individuals. IF is the inability of the gut to absorb sufficient fluid and nutrients to sustain nutritional autonomy and the patient is dependent on dietary support, such as intravenous fluids and nutrients. Also included in this chapter are new codes under K63.82 that divide intestinal microbial overgrowth into 3 microbial groups: bacterial, fungal and methanogen. Expanded codes under K35.2 now classify acute appendicitis with generalized peritonitis with perforation, without perforation, and unspecified as to perforation, while expanded codes under category K68 identify retroperitoneal fibrosis (K68.2) and retroperitoneal hematoma (K68.3).

Multiple new codes were created in category M80 in **Chapter 13** to add further specificity to osteoporosis with pathological fracture of the pelvis, identifying age-related and other osteoporotic fractures.

Chapter 14 includes expansion of category N02, recurrent and persistent hematuria, to identify various forms of immunoglobulin A nephropathy (IgAN), the most common form of glomerulonephropathy. In addition, N04.2 was expanded to create codes for membranous nephropathy (MN) with nephrotic syndrome, and N06.2 expanded to create codes for MN with isolated proteinuria.

New subcategory O26.64 was created in **chapter 15** to report pregnancy-related intrahepatic cholestasis (ICP), a disorder in which the bile acid transport in the liver is changed, resulting in a build-up of bile acid in the maternal circulation and the fetal amniotic fluid. There was also expansion of O90.4, postpartum acute kidney failure, with the creation of new codes to identify hepatorenal syndrome following labor and delivery (O90.41) and other postpartum acute kidney failure (O90.49).

Chapter 17 saw expanded entries under Q75.0 for specificity and laterality of craniosynostosis (the premature closing of one or more cranial sutures of the skull that occurs during infant development). Expansion of Q44.7 reflects Alagille syndrome (Q44.71), a rare inherited disorder in which there are not enough bile ducts to drain bile from the liver, and other (Q44.79) and unspecified (Q44.70) congenital malformations of the liver. New codes were also created to identify other rare diseases such as Bardet-Biedl syndrome (Q87.83), Laurence-Moon syndrome (Q87.84), MED13L syndrome (Q87.85) and Phelan-McDermid syndrome (Q93.52).

In **chapter 18**, codes were added to identify foreign body sensation of specified sites, nontraumatic coma due to an underlying condition, and multiple codes identifying and differentiating breast density seen on mammography.

Toxic effects of metals – category T56 in **chapter 19** – gained a dozen new codes to identify gadolinium, while **chapter 20** (external causes of morbidity) saw the greatest number of new code additions for FY 2024, with numerous additions that capture details surrounding accidents and injuries.

Several social determinants of health SDOHcodes were added to **chapter 21** that capture details related to child upbringing. New codes were also added to reflect resistance to carbapenem, encounters for prophylactic measures (HIV and other specified), and carrier of various specified bacterial diseases.



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