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Can we avoid a Clinical Modification? A practical strategy to use ICD-11 for morbidity coding

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Fung KW, Xu J, McConnell-Lamptey S, Pickett D, Bodenreider O. A practical strategy to use the ICD-11 for morbidity coding in the United States without a clinical modification. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2023 Jul

Study design

- Sample of 1,725 ICD-10-CM codes
 - 909 most commonly used codes from all chapters
 - 816 codes from whole chapter of digestive diseases
- Map to ICD-11 using 'waterfall' method









Summary of recoding results

	Count(%)	Cumulative %
L1. Stem code	607(35.2%)	35.2%
L2. Foundation entity	195(11.3%)	46.5%
L3a. Postcoordination - existing code	740(42.9%)	89.4%
L3b. Postcoordination – new extension code	122(7.1%)	96.5%
L4. New stem code	61(3.5%)	100.0%
Total	1725(100%)	100.0%



Interpretation of results

- Our findings represent the best-case scenario of replacing ICD-10-CM with ICD-11 codes
- Prerequisites to achieve these results
 - Postcoordination can be used, otherwise coverage will reduce drastically (from 96.5% → 46.5%)
 - Impact on tooling, coder education and coding variability
 - Need to be compatible with messaging and other standards (e.g., HL7, FHIR, NCPDP)



Other prerequisites

- Residual categories are made compatible needs alignment of hierarchical structure and coding guidelines
- Coding guidelines are harmonized
 - Inclusions, exclusions and an index provide guidance to coders and delineate the boundaries of a code
 - In our previous study, we found 10% code matches are associated with potential conflicts in the coding guidelines, which may affect coding in specific situations
 - The most severe coding guideline conflict can render a code unmappable



Unmappable code K56.41 Fecal impaction

- K00-K95: Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K95)
 - States of intestines (K55-K64)
 - State of the st
 - ✓ ① K56.4: Other impaction of intestine
 - K56.41 : Fecal impaction



- EXCLUDES1: constipation (K59.0-)
- EXCLUDES2: incomplete defecation (R15.0)

Preferred

Fecal impaction

ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics



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Conclusion

- Using a U.S. linearization augmented by postcoordination, the existing content of ICD-11 can fully represent 89.4% of the ICD-10-CM codes examined in our study
- It will be a huge missed opportunity if we embark on creating a full Clinical Modification without considering alternative approaches



Benefits of avoiding a Clinical Modification

- Avoid the cost of creating and maintaining ICD-11-CM
- Earlier use of an up-to-date, international medical classification
- Avoid divergence of the US Clinical Modification from the international core
 - Theoretically, ICD-10-CM should be totally compatible with ICD-10
 - However, significant differences can be observed e.g.
 - E14 Unspecified diabetes mellitus is not found in ICD-10-CM (diabetes unspecified is coded as type 2)
 - K68 Disorders of retroperitoneum is not found in ICD-10
- ICD-11 Foundation can be leveraged for
 - Alignment with other terminologies e.g., SNOMED CT
 - In the original design, SNOMED CT was to be used directly to build the Foundation. However, that was not realized for various reasons.
 - There is renewed interest to align the Foundation with SNOMED CT, a pilot project mapped a sample of codes.
 - Automated coding



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