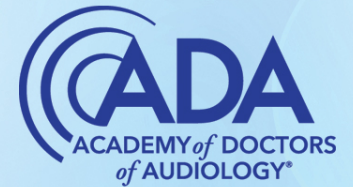


The logo for the Earshot Webinar Series, featuring the word "EARSHOT" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a circular graphic composed of three concentric, slightly offset rings in shades of blue and purple.

**EARSHOT**

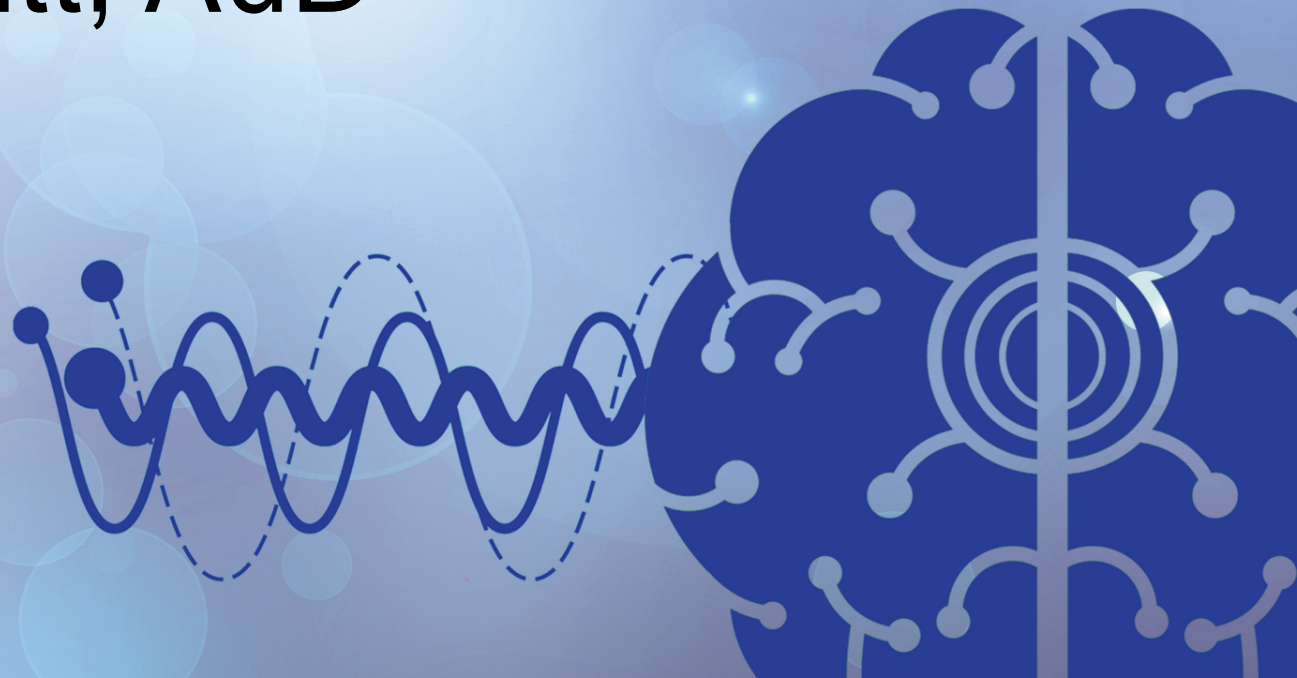
*Webinar Series*



# ICD10 Update

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ADA



# Learner Outcomes

- Describe the use of the ICD 10 coding system in an audiology practice.
- Apply local coverage determinations to their practice when appropriate.
- List the ICD 10 coding changes effective October 1, 2016.

# Fundamentals of ICD10

- Code what the patient, their family and/or their physician report in your case history.
  - Case histories need to focus on the whole patient, not just the auditory system
- Code co-morbidities that support medical necessity.
  - i.e. cancer, vascular disorders, autoimmune diseases, diabetes, MS
- Code what you, the audiologist, measure.
  - i.e. hearing loss
- Code what you, the audiologist, personally visualize.
  - i.e. exotoses, cauliflower ear
- **Do not code merely for coverage!**

# Importance of Documentation

- Documentation of comprehensive case history, test results, and plan of care is key to successful ICD 10 coding, especially if working with certified coder at your facility and they are coding for you.

# Meaning of “Unrestricted” and “Restricted” in ICD 10

- Unrestricted means “normal” in ICD 10
- Restricted means “abnormal” in ICD 10

# What the Numbers Mean

- A “3” as the last number means bilateral.
- A “2” as the last number means left ear.
- A “1” as the last number means right ear.

# Local Coverage Determinations (LCD)

- This is where your local Medicare contractor dictates coverage.
- These can be applied to both traditional Medicare and Medicare Advantage.
- For example, for the contractor to cover CPT code A, the beneficiary must have one of the diagnoses on their corresponding list.
- Some contractors allow for the use of unspecified codes through their LCD.
  - Please consult them, when they apply to your Medicare contractor, for guidance.

# Local Coverage Determinations

- Vestibular and Auditory Testing
  - Novitas
- Tympanometry
  - First Coast
- Vestibular Testing Only
  - First Coast
- Vestibular Testing
  - Also affects 92557
  - Palmetto
  - Noridian



# ICD-10 Examples

- H93.293 Abnormal auditory perception, bilateral
- H93.292 Abnormal auditory perception, left ear
- H93.291 Abnormal auditory perception, right ear
- H93.3X3 Acoustic nerve disorder, bilateral
- H93.3X2 Acoustic nerve disorder, left ear
- H93.3X1 Acoustic nerve disorder, right ear
- H61.303 Acquired stenosis of external ear canal, bilateral
- H61.302 Acquired stenosis of external ear canal, left ear
- H61.301 Acquired stenosis of external ear canal, right ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- H93.213 Auditory recruitment, bilateral
- H93.212 Auditory recruitment, left ear
- H93.211 Auditory recruitment, right ear
- Q16.1 Aural atresia
- G51.0 Bell's Palsy

# ICD-10 Examples

- D33.3 Benign neoplasm of cranial nerves
- H81.13 Benign paroxysmal vertigo, bilateral
- H81.12 Benign paroxysmal vertigo, left ear
- H81.11 Benign paroxysmal vertigo, right ear
- M95.12 Cauliflower ear, left ear
- M95.11 Cauliflower ear, right ear
- H93.25 Central auditory processing disorder

# ICD-10 Examples

- H90.0 Conductive hearing loss, bilateral
- H90.12 Conductive hearing loss, left ear, unrestricted hearing in right ear
- H90.11 Conductive hearing loss, right ear, unrestricted hearing in the left ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- F44.4 Conversion disorder with motor symptom or deficit
- F44.6 Conversion disorder with sensory symptom or deficit
- F44.7 Conversion disorder with mixed symptom presentation
- R62.0 Delayed milestone in childhood
- F81.89 Developmental disorder of scholastic skills, other

# ICD-10 Examples

- H93.223 Diplacusis, bilateral
- H93.222 Diplacusis, left ear
- H93.221 Diplacusis, right ear
- R42 Dizziness
  - This is a symptom, not a diagnosis.
- Z51.11 Encounter for antineoplastic chemotherapy

# ICD-10 Examples

- H69.81 Eustachian tube disorders, other specified, right ear
- H69.82 Eustachian tube disorders, other specified, left ear
- H69.83 Eustachian tube disorders, other specified, bilateral

# ICD-10 Examples

- H61.813 Exostosis, bilateral
- H61.812 Exostosis, left ear
- H61.811 Exostosis, right ear
- Z82.2 Family history of hearing loss
- T16.2XXA Foreign body in left ear, initial encounter
- T16.2XXD Foreign body in left ear, subsequent encounter
- T16.1XXA Foreign body in right ear, initial encounter
- T16.1XXD Foreign body in right ear, subsequent encounter



# ICD-10 Examples

- Z01.12 Hearing conservation and treatment
- Z01.110 Hearing examination following failed hearing screening
- Z01.10 Hearing/vestibular examination without abnormal findings
- H61.123 Hematoma of pinna, bilateral
- H61.122 Hematoma of pinna, left ear
- H61.121 Hematoma of pinna, right ear
- Z91.81 History of falling

# ICD-10 Examples

- H93.233 Hyperacusis, bilateral
- H93.232 Hyperacusis, left ear
- H93.231 Hyperacusis, right ear
- H61.23 Impacted cerumen, bilateral
- H61.22 Impacted cerumen, left ear
- H61.21 Impacted cerumen, right ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- F70 Intellectual disabilities, mild
- F71 Intellectual disabilities, moderate
- F72 Intellectual disabilities, severe
- F73 Intellectual disabilities, profound
- F78 Intellectual disabilities, other
- F79 Intellectual disabilities, unspecified

# ICD-10 Examples

- H83.13 Labyrinthine fistula, bilateral
- H83.12 Labyrinthine fistula, left ear
- H83.11 Labyrinthine fistula, right ear
- Z79.2 Long term (current) use of antibiotics
- Z79.82 Long-term use of aspirin
- Z76.5 Malingering
- H81.03 Meniere's disease, bilateral
- H81.02 Meniere's disease, left ear
- H81.01 Meniere's disease, right ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- H90.6 Mixed hearing loss, bilateral
- H90.72 Mixed hearing loss, left ear, unrestricted hearing in right ear
- H90.71 Mixed hearing loss, right ear, unrestricted hearing in left ear
- Z96.22 Myringotomy tube(s) status
- H83.3X3 Noise effects on inner ear, bilateral
- H83.3X2 Noise effects on inner ear, left ear
- H83.3X1 Noise effects on inner ear, right ear
- H55.00 Nystagmus

# ICD-10 Examples

- H92.03 Ootalgia, bilateral
- H92.02 Ootalgia, left ear
- H92.01 Ootalgia, right ear
- H91.8X2 Other specified hearing loss, left ear
- H91.8X1 Other specified hearing loss, right ear
- H92.13 Otorrhea, bilateral
- H92.12 Otorrhea, left ear
- H92.11 Otorrhea, right ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- H91.03 Ototoxic hearing loss, bilateral\*\*
- H91.02 Ototoxic hearing loss, left ear\*\*
- H91.01 Ototoxic hearing loss, right ear\*\*
  - \*\* Code poisoning or adverse effect
- T36.5X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, aminoglycosides, initial encounter
- T36.5X5S Poisoning, adverse effect, aminoglycosides, long term follow-up
- T36.5X5D Poisoning, adverse effect, aminoglycosides, subsequent encounter

# ICD-10 Examples

- T37.2X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, antimalarials, initial encounter
- T37.2X5S Poisoning, adverse effect, antimalarials, long term follow-up
- T37.2X5D Poisoning, adverse effect, antimalarials, subsequent encounter
- T45.1X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, antineoplastic, initial encounter
- T45.1X5S Poisoning, adverse effect, antineoplastic, long term follow-up
- T45.1X5D Poisoning, adverse effect, antineoplastic, subsequent encounter



# ICD-10 Examples

- T39.015A Poisoning, adverse effect, aspirin, initial encounter
- T39.015S Poisoning, adverse effect, aspirin, long term follow-up
- T39.015D Poisoning, adverse effect, aspirin, subsequent encounter
- T50.1X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, loop diuretic, initial encounter
- T50.1X5S Poisoning, adverse effect, loop diuretic, long term follow-up
- T50.1X5D Poisoning, adverse effect, loop diuretic, subsequent encounter

# ICD-10 Examples

- T36.3X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, macolides, initial encounter
- T36.3X5S Poisoning, adverse effect, macolides, long term follow-up
- T36.3X5D Poisoning, adverse effect, macolides, subsequent encounter
- T46.7X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, vasodilators, initial encounter
- T46.7X5S Poisoning, adverse effect, vasodilators, long term follow-up
- T46.7X5D Poisoning, adverse effect, vasodilators, subsequent encounter

# ICD-10 Examples

- H90.3 Sensorineural hearing loss, bilateral
- H90.42 Sensorineural hearing loss, left ear, unrestricted hearing in right ear
- H90.41 Sensorineural hearing loss, right ear, unrestricted hearing in left ear
- I69.998 Sequealae following unspecified cardiovascular disease, other

# ICD-10 Examples

- F80.4 Speech and language delay due to hearing loss
- F80.1 Speech-language disorder, expressive
- F80.2 Speech-language disorder, expressive/receptive
- F80.89 Speech-language developmental disorder, other
- F80.0 Speech-language disorder, phonological

# ICD-10 Examples

- H91.23 Sudden idiopathic hearing loss, bilateral
- H91.22 Sudden idiopathic hearing loss, left ear
- H91.21 Sudden idiopathic hearing loss, right ear
- H93.13 Tinnitus, bilateral
- H93.12 Tinnitus, left ear
- H93.11 Tinnitus, right ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- H93.013 Transient ischemic deafness, bilateral
- H93.012 Transient ischemic deafness, left ear
- H93.011 Transient ischemic deafness, right ear
- H82.3 Vertiginous disorder of vestibular function, bilateral\*
- H82.2 Vertiginous disorder of vestibular function, left ear\*
- H82.1 Vertiginous disorder of vestibular function, right ear\*
  - \* Code first underlying disease
- H81.313 Vertigo, aural, bilateral
- H81.312 Vertigo, aural, left ear
- H81.311 Vertigo, aural, right ear

# ICD-10 Examples

- H81.43 Vertigo, central, bilateral
- H81.42 Vertigo, central, left ear
- H81.41 Vertigo, central, right ear
- H81.393 Vertigo, peripheral, other, bilateral
- H81.392 Vertigo, peripheral, other, left ear
- H81.391 Vertigo, peripheral, other, right ear
- H81.8X3 Vestibular function disorder, other, bilateral
- H81.8X2 Vestibular function disorder, other, left ear
- H81.8X1 Vestibular function disorder, other, right ear

# Different Hearing Losses in Different Ears until October 1, 2016

- H91.8X2 Other specified hearing loss, left ear
- H91.8X1 Other specified hearing loss, right ear

Or

- H90.5 Sensorineural hearing loss, unspecified
- H90.8 Mixed hearing loss, unspecified
- H90.2 Conductive hearing loss, unspecified



# Different Hearing Losses in Different Ears after October 1, 2016

- H90.A11: Conductive hearing loss, unilateral, right ear, with restricted hearing loss on the contralateral side
- H90.A12: Conductive hearing loss, unilateral, left ear, with restricted hearing loss on the contralateral side
- H90.A21: Sensorineural hearing loss, unilateral, right ear, with restricted hearing loss on the contralateral side
- H90.A22: Sensorineural hearing loss, unilateral, left ear, with restricted hearing loss on the contralateral side
- H90.A31: Mixed conductive and sensorineural hearing loss, unilateral, right ear, with restricted hearing loss on the contralateral side
- H90.A32: Mixed conductive and sensorineural hearing loss, unilateral, left ear, with restricted hearing loss on the contralateral side
  - You would need to select two of the above codes to reflect different hearing losses in different ears.

# Asymmetric Hearing Loss

- Just code the loss(es) themselves and do not worry about documenting an asymmetry.
- For example, a bilateral, asymmetric sensorineural hearing loss is still coded as a bilateral, sensorineural hearing loss or H90.3.

# Toxicity from Viagra

- H91.02 Ototoxic hearing loss, left ear
  - Cannot use an ototoxic hearing loss code without. Also, coding the poisoning.
- T46.7X5A Poisoning, adverse effect, vasodilators, initial encounter
  - First date you diagnose an ototoxic loss (as this is often a sudden hearing loss)

# Ototoxic Monitoring

- You can code the encounter or poisoning at any visit once the toxin or medication has been given.
  - It does not have to accompany a hearing loss.
- You do not code an ototoxic hearing loss itself until the loss can be tied to the toxin or medication.

# “Routine” Hearing Test

- There is no CPT or HCPCS code for a “routine” hearing test.
  - Explore if the payer recognizes S0618.
- The best option is ICD 10 code Z0.110.
- Sometimes, again, it is the patient’s responsibility to fight for coverage.

# Normal Hearing

- Z01.10 Hearing/vestibular examination without abnormal findings
- Or
- H93.2 - - Abnormal auditory perception
  - If they report communication difficulties.

# Normal Vestibular

- Z91.81 History of Falling

or

- R42 Dizziness

or

- H81.93 Vestibular function disorder, unspecified, bilateral

or

Comorbidities that drove medical necessity

# Newborn Hearing Screening Follow-up

- Code pre and post natal conditions or symptoms
- Code any co-morbidities
- Code anything you see or measure
- If they previously failed a hearing screening, code Z01.110
- Add the -33 modifier to all of the procedures
- Consider Z0.58 (Observation and evaluation of newborn for other specified suspected condition ruled out) after October 1, 2016



# Other New ICD10 Codes Effective October 1, 2016

- H93.A1 Pulsatile tinnitus, right ear
- H93.A2 Pulsatile tinnitus, left ear
- H93.A3 Pulsatile tinnitus, bilateral
- H93.A9 Pulsatile tinnitus, unspecified ear
- H95.41 Postprocedural hemorrhage of ear and mastoid process following a procedure on the ear and mastoid process
- H95.42 Postprocedural hemorrhage of ear and mastoid process following other procedure
- H95.51 Postprocedural hematoma of ear and mastoid process following a procedure on the ear and mastoid process
- H95.52 Postprocedural hematoma of ear and mastoid process following other procedure

# 2015/2016 Grace Period

- ONLY applies to traditional Medicare claims
- **This grace period ENDS on October 1, 2016!**
- CMS did not penalize providers over specificity in the first year.
  - <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/ama-wire/post/cms-icd-10-transition-less-disruptive-physicians>

# ICD 10 Tips

- Only code what you learn and find, not for coverage.
- Do not use rule out diagnoses once you know they do not exist
  - <http://www.cgsmedicare.com/partb/pubs/news/2013/0113/cope21072.html>
- Claims allow up to 12 diagnoses.
  - Diagnoses should be linked to procedure
- Use the most specific code possible whenever possible.
  - Sometimes this means you need to contact the ordering/treating physician or provider or the primary care physician for a more specific diagnosis.
- Avoid the use of a Z code as a primary diagnosis.

# ICD 10 Resources

- **Online Look-up (free options):**

- [www.icd10data.com](http://www.icd10data.com)
- <https://www.aapc.com/icd-10/codes/>
- <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/staticpages/icd-10-code-lookup.aspx>

- **Manuals/Software**

- [https://commerce.ama-assn.org/store/catalog/subCategoryDetail.jsp?category\\_id=cat1150010&navAction=push](https://commerce.ama-assn.org/store/catalog/subCategoryDetail.jsp?category_id=cat1150010&navAction=push)
- <https://www.optumcoding.com/Category/100091/100276/>
- <https://www.aapc.com/medical-coding-books/icd-10-books.aspx>

# ICD10 Superbill

- Available for purchase from the ADA Practice Resource Catalog at <http://www.audiologist.org/practice-resource-catalog>.
- The 2016 form will be available on September 26, 2016.

# ADA 2017 Coding and Reimbursement Update Webinar

- December 7, 2016 at 12PM EST
- Free to ADA members

# Questions?

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