

Health ICD Category Definitions

Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium: Includes vaginal and cesarean deliveries and complications of pregnancy, such as ectopic and molar pregnancies. Puerperium refers to 42 days following childbirth and expulsion of the placenta. Refers to the mother only.

Conditions Influencing Health Status: This includes post-surgical states, organ / tissue transplants, artificial limbs and replacements. Examples include knee replacements and kidney transplant status.

Conditions in the Perinatal Period: Perinatal refers to the period beginning after the 28th week of gestation and ending 28 days after birth. Problems can include hemorrhage, digestive disorders, respiratory distress syndrome and disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight.

Congenital Anomalies: Includes the treatment of any condition present at birth. This includes Spina Bifida, cleft palate, Down's Syndrome, heart disease, kidney displacement & polycystic kidney disease.

Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs: Includes any problems associated with white or red blood cells, platelets or plasma. An example includes Anemia, a deficiency in red blood cells.

Diseases of the Circulatory System: Includes problems with the heart, blood vessels and circulation. Some common diagnoses include Coronary Artery Disease, cardiovascular disease, and stroke.

Diseases of the Digestive System: Includes the treatment of any organ or area of the body pertaining to digestion. These areas include the mouth/teeth, esophagus, stomach, intestines, gall bladder, liver and pancreas. Diagnoses include: Esophageal Reflux, Gastroenteritis, Appendicitis and hernias.

Diseases of the Genitourinary System: Includes problems related to the kidneys, bladder and male and female genitalia. Common diagnoses include Hematuria, Urinary Tract Infection, Acute or Chronic Renal Failure and Calculus of Kidney (stones).

Diseases of the Nervous System: Includes treatment for disorders of the Central and Peripheral Nervous systems. Diagnoses include: Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Epilepsy, Multiple Sclerosis, Alzheimer's Disease and Migraine headaches.

Diseases of the Respiratory System: Includes treatment for diagnoses such as Asthma, Pneumonia, Emphysema, Pharyngitis, Sinusitis, Bronchitis and COPD. These can be acute or chronic in nature.

Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue: This involves any condition relating to the skin or beneath the skin, including hair and nails. Some conditions include Acne, Corns, Cellulitis, Psoriasis, Dermatitis and fungal infections.

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Ears and Mastoid: Includes any condition pertaining to the ear or the mastoid process. The mastoid process is the portion of the temporal bone extending down behind the ear. Diagnoses include Otitis Media, Tinnitus, Menieres Disease, Hearing Loss and Labyrinthitis.

Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases: Endocrine disorders include those of the endocrine glands and includes the thyroid, pituitary, pancreas, ovaries and testes. Disorders include Diabetes, thyroid disease, Obesity, Hyperlipidemia, Cystic Fibrosis and any disease affecting the immune system.

Health Services: This includes elective surgeries, other procedures & aftercare, rehabilitation and dialysis. Specific examples include: long-term medication use, Physical Therapy and chemotherapy.

Health Services: Reproduction and Development: Include services pertaining to the child only. For example, normal pregnancy, post-partum care and exam or health supervision of an infant or child.

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases: Includes diseases caused by microbes outside of the body that infect and cause damage within the body. These diseases are recognized as communicable or transmissible. Diagnoses include HIV, Hepatitis, Colitis & intestinal disruptions such as food poisoning.

Injury and Poisoning: Includes treatment for injuries to the body or for any poison ingested. Diagnoses include sprains & strains, fractures, burns and lead poisoning. Patients are most commonly seen in the emergency room for acute conditions.

Mental Health: Refers to a group of disorders causing severe disturbances in thinking, feeling or relating. Includes treatment of any condition that affects mood or behavior. The most common diagnoses include anxiety disorders, depressive disorders and schizophrenia.

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disease: Includes orthopedic treatment, which would involve anything related to the bones, muscles, joints and soft tissue. Diagnoses: Arthritis, Tendonitis, back disorders, disc disorders, rheumatism, and scoliosis. These diagnoses are more chronic in nature.

Neoplasms: Includes any abnormal growth of cells, either benign or malignant (cancer). Though these can be found at any spot of the body, some of the most common forms include neoplasms of the breast, prostate, stomach and brain. Other examples include Leukemia and Hodgkin's Disease.

Other Circumstances: This includes convalescent care and follow-ups to surgeries and examinations.

Potential Health Hazards: Personal or family history of diseases or disorders; e.g., breast cancer.

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Procreative and Contraceptive Management: This includes artificial insemination, fertility testing, genetic counseling, family planning, sterilizations and contraceptive management.

Signs, Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions: Includes signs, symptoms, abnormal lab results and ill-defined conditions for which no known cause can be found. For example, a patient may experience chest pain, but no known cause is found.

Substance Abuse: Includes behavior marked by the use of chemically active agents, such as prescription or illicit drugs, alcohol or tobacco. Cognitive, behavioral and physiological symptoms indicate that the person continues use of the substance.

Without Reported Diagnosis: This includes general medical examinations, gynecological exams, mammogram screenings, preventive services, physicals and special screenings for neoplasms.