

Chapter 19
Injury, Poisoning, and Certain Other
Consequences of External Causes
S00-T88

Presented by
Jennifer Kurkulonis

Chapter Overview

- ❖ The primary axis for classifying injuries is the anatomical site, the secondary axis is the type of injury.
- ❖ The most severe injury is used as the principal diagnosis.
- ❖ External cause of morbidity codes indicate:
 - how the injury occurred
 - intent (accident or intentional)
 - place where the injury occurred
 - status of the patient at the time the injury occurred
 - any activity that may have caused or contributed to the injury
- ❖ An External cause code is never a principal diagnosis.

Superficial Injuries S00-S90

- ❖ When these injuries are associated with a major injury, such as fracture of the same site, a code for the superficial injury is usually not assigned.
- ❖ Note that the term "superficial" does not refer to the severity of the injury but to the superficial structures affected, that is, those pertaining to or situated near the surface.
- ❖ When the foreign body is associated with a penetrating wound, it is coded as an open wound, by site, residual foreign body in soft tissue.
- ❖ A foreign body accidentally left during a procedure in an operative wound is considered to be a complication of a procedure and is coded T81.5-.
- ❖ Codes within T15-T19 that include the external cause do not need an additional External cause code.

Superficial Injuries S00- S90

S00 - Head

S10 – Neck

S20 - Thorax

S30 - Abdomen, Lower Back, Pelvis and External Genitals

S40 - Shoulder and Upper Arm

S50 - Elbow and Forearm

S60 - Wrist, Hand and Fingers

S70 - Hip and Thigh

S80 - Knee and Lower Leg

S90 - Ankle, Foot and Toes

- ❖ Contusions, blisters, abrasions, superficial foreign bodies and insect bites are classified to these categories.
- ❖ 4th and 5th characters indicate a more specific site or type of injury .
- ❖ 6th character indicates laterality.
- ❖ 7th character: **A** initial encounter
 D subsequent encounter
 S sequela

Sprains, Dislocations & Subluxations

- ❖ Joint dislocation occurs when bones in a joint become displaced or misaligned and the ligaments are damaged. A subluxation is a partial or incomplete dislocation.
- ❖ Dislocation or subluxation associated with fracture is included in the fracture code.
- ❖ The first axis is the general site, such as wrist and hand, with the fifth character indicating a more specific site such as midcarpal dislocation of the wrist; the sixth-character axis indicates whether it is a subluxation or dislocation, and laterality.
- ❖ Any associated open wound or spinal cord injury is coded separately.

Sprain of wrist: **S63.5-**

5 th character	6 th character	7 th character
0 - unspecified	1 - right	A - initial encounter
1 - carpal (joint)	2 - left	D - subsequent encounter
2 - radiocarpal	3 - unspecified	S - sequela
9 - unspecified		

Foreign Body in Respiratory Tract T17

4 th character	5 th character	6 th character
.0 Nasal sinus		
.1 Nostril		
.2 Pharynx	0 Unspecified foreign body 1 Gastric contents 2 Food 9 Other foreign object	0 Causing asphyxiation 8 Causing other injury
.3 Larynx		
.4 Trachea		
.5 Bronchus		
.8 Other parts		
.9 Part unspecified		

✓ 7th characters: **A** - Initial Encounter **D** - Subsequent Encounter **S** - Sequela

Exercise 19.1

1. Abrasions on bilateral palms and left knee
2. Posterior dislocation of right shoulder a/c joint with open wound, subsequent encounter
3. 3 year old with M&M candy stuck in left nostril

Exercise 19.1 Answers

1. Abrasions on bilateral palms and left knee
S60.511A + S60.512A + S80.212A
2. Posterior dislocation of right shoulder a/c joint with open wound, subsequent encounter
S43.151D + S41.001D
3. 3 year old with M&M candy stuck in left nostril
T17.1xxA

Fractures

Skull	✓ S02-
Cervical	✓ S12-
Rib, Sternum, Thoracic	✓ S22-
Lumbar Spine, Pelvis	✓ S32-
Shoulder, Upper Arm	✓ S42-
Forearm	✓ S52-
Wrist, Hand	✓ S62-
Femur	✓ S72-
Lower Leg, including Ankle	✓ S82-
Foot, Toe except Ankle	✓ S92-

4th Character – Bone

5th Character – Portion of the Bone or Fracture Type

6th Character – Laterality/Displaced/Non-Displaced

7th Character – Encounter - 7th character required

✓ If dislocations accompany fractures, they are included in the fracture code.

Displaced or Nondisplaced Fracture

- ❖ **Displaced Fracture:** A complete break and shift in the bone from its original place, sometimes so much that it protrudes from the body.
- ❖ **Non-displaced:** A bone break in which the ends of the fracture remain lined up. Typically, this type of fracture is seen only in an x-ray.

*** A Fracture not indicated as displaced or nondisplaced should be coded to displaced***

Open or Closed Fracture

- ❖ **Open Fracture:** An open wound that communicates with the bone.
 - Compound, Infected, Missile, Puncture, With Foreign Body
- ❖ **Closed Fracture:** No open wound
 - Comminuted, Depressed, Elevated, Greenstick, Spiral, Simple, and Transverse.

A fracture not classified as open or closed, is coded as closed

7th Character - *example*

Hand & Wrist S62

- A** initial encounter for **closed** fracture
- B** initial encounter for **open** fracture
- D** subsequent encounter for fracture with routine healing
- G** subsequent encounter for fracture with delayed healing
- K** subsequent encounter for fracture with nonunion
- P** subsequent encounter for fracture with malunion
- S** sequela

*** Each Fracture site has different 7th Character choices***

7th Character - *example*

Femur S72 & Lower Leg S82

- A** initial encounter for **closed** fracture
- B** initial encounter for **open** fracture type I or II
- C** initial encounter for **open** fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- D** subsequent encounter for **closed** fracture with routine healing
- E** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type I or II with routine healing
- F** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC with routine healing
- G** subsequent encounter for **closed** fracture with delayed healing
- H** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type I or II with delayed healing
- J** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC with delayed healing
- K** subsequent encounter for **closed** fracture with nonunion
- M** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type I or II with nonunion
- N** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC with nonunion
- P** subsequent encounter for **closed** fracture with malunion
- Q** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type I or II with malunion
- R** subsequent encounter for **open** fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC with malunion
- S** sequela

Gustilo Classification

Gustilo Grade:	Open fracture classification
I	Open fracture, clean wound, wound < 1 cm in length
II	Open fracture, wound > 1 cm in length without extensive soft tissue damage, flaps, avulsions
III	Open fracture with extensive soft-tissue laceration, damage, or loss or an open segmental fracture. This type also includes open fractures caused by farm injuries, fractures requiring vascular repair, or fractures that have been open for 8 hours prior to treatment
IIIA	Type III fracture with adequate periosteal coverage of the fracture bone despite the extensive soft-tissue laceration or damage
IIIB	Type III fracture with extensive soft-tissue loss and periosteal stripping and bone damage. Usually associated with massive contamination. Will often need further soft tissue coverage procedure (free or rotational flap)
IIIC	Type III fracture associated with an arterial injury requiring repair, irrespective of degree of soft-tissue injury

Burns T20-T25

- ❖ ICD-10-CM distinguishes between burns :
 - ❖ Thermal burns - from a heat source
 - ❖ Corrosions - burns due to chemicals
- ❖ Codes are sequenced to reflect the degree of the burn.
 - First degree (erythema)
 - Second degree (blistering)
 - Third degree (full-thickness involvement)
- ❖ The highest degree takes precedence.
- ❖ Multiple burns on the same site require classification of only the highest degree of burn.
- ❖ Multiple burns at different sites require sequencing the most severe burn first and using additional codes for the burns of other sites.
- ❖ An external cause code should be used with burns and corrosions to identify the source and intent of the burn as well as the place where it occurred.

Burn and Corrosion of Head, Face and Neck T20

4 th character	5 th character	6 th character
.0 <u>Burn</u> of unspecified degree	0 unspecified site	
.1 First degree	1 ear	1 right 2 left 9 unspecified
.2 Second degree	2 lip(s)	
.3 Third degree	3 chin	
.4 <u>Corrosion</u> of unspecified degree	4 nose	
.5 Corrosion of first degree	5 scalp	
.6 Corrosion of second degree	6 forehead and cheek	
.7 Corrosion of third degree	7 neck	
	9 multiple sites	

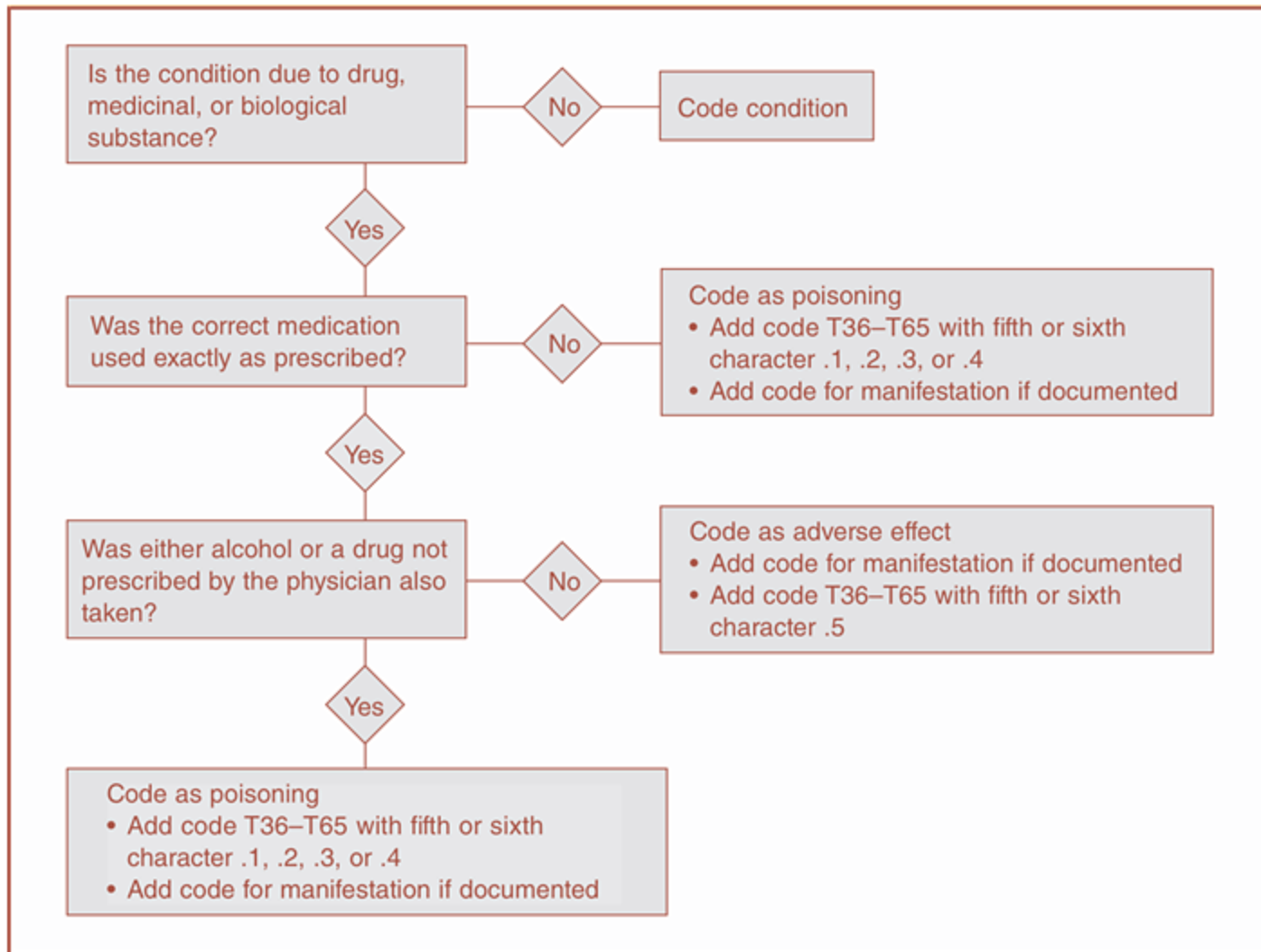
✓ 7th characters: **A** - Initial Encounter **D** - Subsequent Encounter **S** - Sequela

Poisoning, Adverse Effects, & Underdosing

T36-T50

- ❖ **Adverse effect** – Side effects when a drug or another substance is used correctly
 - *Code first the nature of adverse effect (aspirin gastritis, contact dermatitis, etc)
- ❖ **Poisoning** - caused by a drug or another substance when used incorrectly
 - *Use additional code to specify the manifestation of poisoning
- ❖ **Toxic effect** - ingestion or contact with a harmful substance
- ❖ **Underdosing** - taking less of a medication than is prescribed

Decision Tree for Coding Adverse Effects or Poisoning Due to Medicinal or Biological Substances



Toxic Effect of Substances T51-T65

T51	Toxic effect of alcohol
T52	Toxic effect of organic solvents
T53	Toxic effect of halogen derivatives of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons
T54	Toxic effect of corrosive substances
T55	Toxic effect of soaps and detergents
T56	Toxic effect of metals
T57	Toxic effect of other inorganic substances
T58	Toxic effect of carbon monoxide
T59	Toxic effect of other gases, fumes and vapors

T60	Toxic effect of pesticides
T61	Toxic effect of noxious substances eaten as seafood
T62	Toxic effect of other noxious substances eaten as food
T63	Toxic effect of contact with venomous animals and plants
T64	Toxic effect of aflatoxin and other mycotoxin food contaminants
T65	Toxic effect of other and unspecified substances

Adverse Effects, NEC T78

Subcategories
T78.0 Anaphylactic reaction due to food **
T78.1 Other adverse food reactions, not elsewhere classified
T78.2 Anaphylactic shock, unspecified
T78.3 Angioneurotic edema
T78.4 Other and unspecified allergy
T78.8 Other adverse effects, not elsewhere classified

** Anaphylactic reaction due to food 5 th character choices
0 unspecified food
1 peanuts
2 shellfish (crustaceans)
3 other fish
4 fruits and vegetables
5 tree nuts and seeds
6 food additives
7 milk and dairy products
8 eggs
9 other food products

Exercise 19.2

1. Traumatic fracture of the left ischium with fractures of left ribs #2 - 6, subsequent encounter with routine healing
2. First-degree burn of lower left leg with second-degree burn of left foot
3. Severe bradycardia due to accidental double dose of digoxin

Exercise 19.2 Answers

1. Traumatic fracture of the left ischium with fractures of left ribs #2 - 6, subsequent encounter with routine healing
S32.602D + S22.42xD
2. First-degree burn of lower left leg with second-degree burn of left foot
T25.222A + T24.102A
3. Severe bradycardia due to accidental double dose of digoxin
T46.0x1A + R00.1

EXTERNAL CAUSE OF MORBIDITY V01-Y99

- ❖ External cause of morbidity codes are used with injury codes to provide information at the time the injury occurred:
 - ✓ how an injury occurred (cause)
 - ✓ intent (accidental or intentional)
 - ✓ place where the injury occurred
 - ✓ the status (e.g., military, civilian) of the patient
- ❖ In the case of a person who seeks care for an injury or other health condition that resulted from an activity, or when an activity contributed to the injury or health condition, activity codes (category **Y93**) are used to describe the activity.
- ❖ Reporting External cause codes provides data for injury research and evaluation of injury prevention strategies. Although reporting external cause is optional unless mandated by state or insurance carrier regulation, health care providers are strongly encouraged to report External cause codes for all initial treatment of injuries.

Sequencing of External Cause Codes

- ❖ An External cause code is never used as the principal diagnosis.
- ❖ Activity and external cause status are assigned following all External cause codes.
- ❖ If two or more events cause separate injuries, an External cause code should be assigned for each.
- ❖ The first-listed External cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, an accident, or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy.

Sequencing Hierarchy
Child and adult abuse
Terrorism events
Cataclysmic events (storms, floods, tornadoes,etc)
Transport accidents

- ❖ Separate External cause codes are provided to classify the external cause of injuries resulting from accident, self-harm, or assault. If the intent is unknown or unspecified, code the intent as accidental intent.

Categories of External Cause Codes

V00-V99	Transport accidents
W00-X58	Other external causes of accidental injury
X71-X83	Intentional self-harm
X92-Y09	Assault
Y21-Y33	Event of undetermined intent
Y35-Y38	Legal intervention, operations of war, military operations, and terrorism
Y62-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care
Y90-Y99	Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity classified elsewhere

✓ **The external cause status codes are not applicable to poisonings, adverse effects, misadventures, or late effects.**

LATE EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL CAUSES

- ❖ When the condition code from the main classification is a sequela (late effect) of injury, the associated External cause code must also indicate a late effect or sequela.
- ❖ Sequelae are reported using the External cause code with the seventh-character value "S" for sequela. Use with any report of a late effect or sequela resulting from a previous injury.
- ❖ A sequela External cause code should never be used with a related current injury.
- ❖ Late effect External cause codes are used for subsequent visits when a late effect of the initial injury is being treated, and not for subsequent visits for follow-up care (e.g., to assess healing, to receive rehabilitative therapy) when no late effect of the injury has been documented.

Extensive scarring of the face due to an old burn:

L90.5 Scar conditions and fibrosis of skin

T20.00xS Burn of unspecified degree of head, face, and neck, unspecified site, sequela; and

X08.8xxS Exposure to other specified smoke, fire and flames, sequela

- ❖ In this example, code **T20.00xS** indicates that the condition is a late effect of burn of eye, face, head, and neck, and code **X08.8xxS** indicates that it is a late effect of an accident caused by fire. **Note that both codes have the same seventh character "S" for sequela.**

Transport and Vehicle Accidents

- ❖ A transport accident (**V00-V99**) is one in which the vehicle involved must be moving or running or in use for transport purposes at the time of the accident.
- ❖ A long note at the beginning of this section defines in detail just what is meant by each type of transportation and what vehicles are included.
- ❖ The note also defines the injured person in a motor vehicle accident, such as a passenger, driver, bicyclist, or pedestrian.

Open fracture, shaft of femur - pedestrian during recreational walk struck by automobile

S72.309B + V03.10xA + Y93.01 + Y99.8

Falls W00-W19

W00	Fall due to ice and snow
W01	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping and stumbling
W03	Other fall on same level due to collision with another person
W04	Fall while being carried or supported by other persons
W05	Fall from non-moving wheelchair, nonmotorized scooter and motorized mobility scooter
W06	Fall from bed
W07	Fall from chair
W08	Fall from other furniture
W09	Fall on and from playground equipment
W10	Fall on and from stairs and steps
W11	Fall on and from ladder
W12	Fall on and from scaffolding
W13	Fall from, out of or through building or structure
W14	Fall from tree
W15	Fall from cliff
W16	Fall, jump or diving into water
W17	Other fall from one level to another
W18	Other slipping, tripping and stumbling and falls
W19	Unspecified fall

Injuries Due To Contact with Animals W53-W62

	Contact with:	Such as:	Injury:
W53.-	Rodent	Mouse, rat, squirrel	Bitten
W54.-	Dog		Bitten, struck
W55.-	Other mammals	Cat, horse, cow, goats, sheep, pig, racoon, other	Bitten, struck, gored
W56.-	Nonvenomous marine animal	Dolphin, sea lion, orca, shark, fish, other	Bitten, struck
W57.-	Nonvenomous insect/arthropod		Bitten, stung
W58.-	Crocodile/alligator		Bitten, struck
W59.-	Nonvenomous reptile	Lizard, snake, turtle	crushed
W61.-	Birds	Parrot, chicken, turkey	Bitten, struck, pecked

Place of Occurrence Y92

Y92.0	Non-institutional residence	Single family, mobile, apt, boarding house
Y92.1	Institutional residence	Orphanage, nursing home, military base, prison, school dorm
Y92.2	School, or other public administrative area	School, religious institution, hospital, courthouse, museum
Y92.3	Sports and athletics area	Athletic court, field, skating rink, pool
Y92.4	Street and paved road	
Y92.5	Trade and service area	Bank, MD office, airport, restaurant, cafe
Y92.6	Industrial and construction	Factory, mine, oil rig
Y92.7	Farm	Barn, chicken coop, orchard
Y92.8	Other places	Transport vehicles, wilderness, recreation areas, railroad track,
Y92.9	Unspecified or n/a	

Activity Codes Y93

	Activities involving:	Such as:
Y93.0	Running and walking	Marching, hiking
Y93.1	Water and watercraft	Swimming, diving, water polo, scuba
Y93.2	Ice and snow	Ski, sled, ice hockey
Y93.3	Climbing, rappelling, jumping	Bungee jumping, hang-gliding
Y93.4	Dancing and rhythmic movement	Yoga, gymnastics, trampolining, cheerleading
Y93.5	Sports and athletics played individually	Rollerblading, skateboarding, horseback riding, bowling, golf
Y93.6	Sports and athletics played as a team	Football, rugby, baseball, field hockey, lacrosse
Y93.7	Other specified sports and athletics	Boxing, wrestling, racquetball, frisbee
Y93.8	Other	Refereeing, spectator, sleeping
Y93.9	Unspecified	

Activity Codes Y93

	Activities involving:	Such as:
Y93.A	Cardiorespiratory exercise	Treadmill, calisthenics, aerobics
Y93.B	Muscle strengthening exercise	Machines, pushups, weights
Y93.C	Computer tech and electronics	Keyboarding, cell phones, games
Y93.D	Arts and crafts	Knitting, sewing
Y93.E	Personal hygiene, property and clothing maintenance	Laundry, bathing, vacuuming
Y93.F	Caregiving	Bathing, lifting
Y93.G	Food preparation	Cooking, grilling, preparation
Y93.H	Exterior property and land maintenance	Gardening, digging, building
Y93.I	Roller coasters and other motion	Superman, Splash Mountain
Y93.J	Musical instruments	Drums, guitar, trombone
Y93.K	Animal care	Walking, milking, shearing

Exercise 19.3

1. Right Colles fracture that patient received when she fell from a chair in a public library
2. Intracapsular fracture, neck of left femur, fall from in-line skates
3. Injury to both knees due to fall from bicycle while patient was working as a messenger for a delivery service

*** Code only External Cause codes**

Exercise 19.3 Answers

1. Right Colles fracture that patient received when she fell from a chair in a public library
W07.xxxA - fall from furniture
Y92.241 - place of occurrence
Y99.8 - status (civilian)
2. Intracapsular fracture, neck of left femur, fall from in-line skates
V00.111A - fall from in-line roller-skates
Y93.51 - activity
Y99.8 – status (civilian)
3. Injury to both knees due to fall from bicycle while patient was working as a messenger for a delivery service
V18.0xxA - noncollison, nontraffic pedal cycle driver
Y93.55 - activity
Y99.0 - status (civilian working at job)

*** Code only External Cause codes**