

# Tough Topics #6 OB Diagnosis Coding

# Objectives

1 OB Ground rules Guidelines

2 Three categories of OB patients Normal, High Risk, Complicated

3

**UDS Measures Pertaining to Obstetrics** 



Healthy People 2030 Objectives

# Five Basic Diagnosis Coding Rules



The 1<sup>st</sup> listed dx identifies condition requiring the greatest work-effort as determined by the clinician and supported in the medical record.



Document all conditions that require/affect care.



Document reasons for all studies.



Code to the highest level of specificity known.



Do not use "rule out" or unconfirmed diagnoses; instead, report known signs and symptoms.

# Guidelines – I.C.15.a.1



Chapter 15 codes have sequencing priority over codes from other chapters.



Additional codes may be used in Conjunction with Chapter 15 codes to further specify conditions.

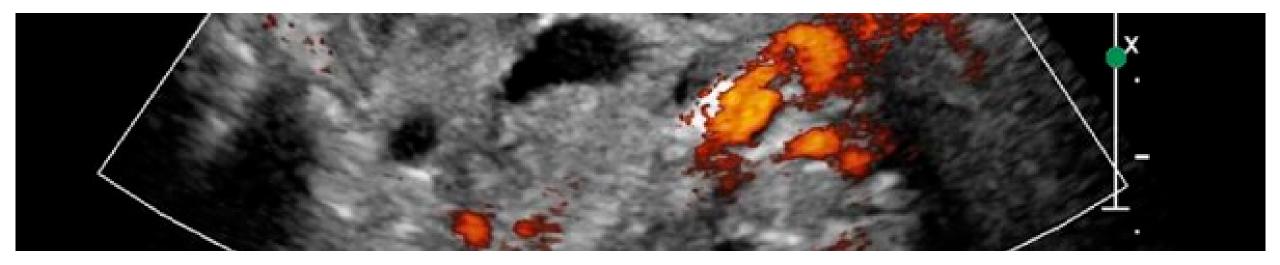


Should the provider document that the pregnancy is incidental to the encounter, use code Z33.1 Pregnant state, incidental.



It is the provider's responsibility to state that the condition being treated is not affecting the pregnancy.





# Guidelines – Section I.C.15.b.1&2

 For routine outpt prenatal visits when no complications are present, a code from category Z34, Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy, should be 1<sup>st</sup> listed. Don't use with a Chapter 15 code. 2. Codes from O09 Supervision of highrisk pregnancy, are only for use during the prenatal period. O09, if used, will always be first-listed. Can be used with other codes from Chapter 15 (if other complications exist).

\*Also provides instruction for labor and delivery episode of care.



# Tabular List Guidance for Chapter 15

#### Note

Codes from this chapter are for use for conditions related to or aggravated by the pregnancy, childbirth, or by the puerperium (maternal causes or obstetric causes)

Note

Trimesters are counted from the first day of the last menstrual period. They are defined as follows:

- 1<sup>st</sup> trimester less than 14 weeks 0 days
- 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester 14 weeks 0 days to less than 28 weeks 0 days
- 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester 28 weeks 0 days until delivery

Use additional code from category Z3A, Weeks of gestation, to identify the specific week of the pregnancy, if known.

### Categories



Normal (Healthy with no concerns)

High risk (no current complications, but at increased risk) Complicated (present disease or complication)

# Translating ICD-10 to Clinician-Speak

Clinician says High-Risk Pregnancy – usually means complications ICD-10-CM says High-Risk Pregnancy – means no complication of this sort yet, but carefully watching because of factors that increase probability

#### **Options For Supervision Of Normal**



Z34.0 Encounter for supervision of normal first pregnancy
Choose 5<sup>th</sup> character based on trimester
Ok to reference OB chart to determine weeks, trimester
Think Gravida 1

Z34.8- Encounter for supervision of other normal pregnancy

Choose 5<sup>th</sup> character based on trimester Ok to reference OB chart to determine weeks, trimester

Other than Gravida 1



Z34.9- Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy, unspecified

Avoid where possible



#### Do We Need Z3A With Normal Pregnancy?



ICD-10-CM is silent on instruction for this question



States yes for 009-060, 080-082



States no for O00-O08 and Z33.2



Does it add value?



## Subcategories for Supervision of High Risk

| History of infertility                       | Grand multiparity                                       |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| History of ectopic pregnancy                 | Elderly/young multigravida/primigravida                 |  |  |  |
| History of molar pregnancy                   | Social problems                                         |  |  |  |
| History of pre-term labor                    | Resulting from assisted reproductive technology         |  |  |  |
| Other poor reproductive or obstetric history | History of in utero procedure during previous pregnancy |  |  |  |
| Insufficient antenatal care                  |                                                         |  |  |  |





# High-Risk Examples

G2P1 with previous pre-term labor, need to monitor this pregnancy carefully for signs of early labor. May need to use progesterone or other options to ensure this pregnancy doesn't have pre-term labor and delivery. No signs whatsoever of any issue in this first trimester. Reviewed obstetric care instructions in order to minimize risks.

 O09.211 Supervision of pregnancy with history of pre-term labor, first trimester

#### High-Risk Examples

Pt presents at 22 weeks per ultrasound with insufficient prenatal care up to this point. She has missed standard early screenings, concerns for possible issues related to lack of PNV, iron. Doesn't recall any events where she would have consumed more than one drink of alcohol, not even sure she drank anything during the pregnancy. Can't be certain. Will go ahead and do quad screen, glucose tolerance tests and get detailed anatomic US.

O09.32 Supervision of pregnancy with insufficient antenatal care, second trimester



## High-Risk Examples

22 yof here for OB care at 30wks. Feeling well, no physical concerns but does mention issues finding food. Living in tent city, sometimes able to get to food kitchens, but not always. Hard to carry food items back on foot. Drinking water also an issue. Paired with Community Resource Liaison for assistance. Fetal growth looks good per last US, will continue to monitor for any nutritional problems.

- O09.73 Supervision of high risk pregnancy due to social problems, third trimester
- Z59.41 Food insecurity
- Z58.6 Inadequate drinking-water supply





What If The Complication Develops? Example: Supervision of young primigravida – Pelvis is insufficient during labor, must proceed to cesarean

Remove supervision code, report complication



# What If The Complication Never Develops?

- Report supervision of high risk until delivery
- Report O80 at delivery episode of care

# A Few Examples Of Complications



Hyperemesis gravidarum



Pre-existing DM

03

Gestational DM

04

UTI in pregnancy

05

**Breech presentation** 



### Some Complications Can Return To Normal



Hyperemesis gravidarum

UTI or other infection in pregnancy

Back pain complicating pregnancy



# Some Complications Require Additional Codes

01 024.0-024.3 Pre-existing diabetes mellitus

 Use additional code from category E10/E11 to further identify any manifestations

02

O10 Pre-existing hypertension

- No additional code needed for essential HTN
- Complex forms of HTN need I11-I13 code

# Substance Use in Pregnancy (I.C.15.I.1-3)



ANY substance use in pregnancy is a complication of pregnancy



O99.31- Alcohol use complicating pregnancy A secondary code from F10 should also be assigned...



O99.32- Drug use complicating pregnancy A secondary code from F11-F16 and F18-F19 should also be assigned....



O99.33- Tobacco use complicating pregnancy A secondary code from F17 should also be assigned...



# No HCC Risk Adjustment for Chapter 15 codes

Pregnan

Enceinte



Pre-existing conditions, substance abuse/dependence may risk adjust **CDPS** Value exists

# **UDS Measures Affected by Obstetrics**

AA AK

|                                                                           | SALA.   |         |         |         | ~ 1000  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Clinical Data                                                             | 2016    | 2017    | 2018    | 2019    | 2020    |
| Prenatal                                                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
| Number of Prenatal Care Patients                                          | 559,848 | 573,026 | 563,740 | 583,328 | 551,990 |
| Number of Prenatal Care Patients who Delivered                            | 295,913 | 299,373 | 300,100 | 312,956 | 299,442 |
| Perinatal Health                                                          |         |         |         |         |         |
| Early Entry into Prenatal Care (first visit in first trimester)           | 74.06 % | 73.97 % | 73.82 % | 73.81 % | 73.48 % |
| Number of Access to Prenatal Care (First Prenatal Visit in 1st Trimester) | 414,605 | 423,872 | 416,147 | 430,566 | 405,628 |
| % Low and Very Low Birth Weight                                           | 7.80 %  | 8.03 %  | 8.00 %  | 8.05 %  | 8.18 %  |
| Number of Newborns with Low Birth Weight                                  | 22,989  | 24,023  | 23,951  | 25,011  | 24,403  |

#### Pregnancy and Childbirth — General



#### **Drug and Alcohol Use**

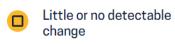


#### Tobacco Use

Increase abstinence from cigarette smoking among pregnant women — MICH-10

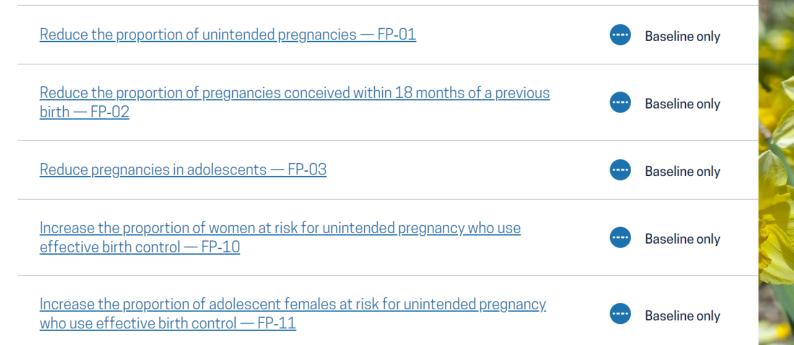


Increase successful quit attempts in pregnant women who smoke — TU-15



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#### **Family Planning**





#### Women

<u>Reduce cesarean births among low-risk women with no prior births — MICH-06</u>

Reduce severe maternal complications identified during delivery hospitalizations — MICH-05

Reduce maternal deaths — MICH-04

Increase the proportion of women of childbearing age who get enough folic acid <u>— MICH-12</u> Baseline only

Improving

**Baseline only** 

**Baseline only** 

Vaccination

Increase the proportion of women who get the Tdap vaccine during pregnancy — IID-D01



# **OB** Dx Take-Homes



Understand and apply ICD-10-CM Guidelines



Educate clinicians regarding responsibility with "incidental pregnancy"



Allow OB Record to influence coding for weeks of gestation



Translate "High-Risk" appropriately

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