We’ve seen “enterovirus” in the news a fair amount lately and this article will cover some of the ICD-10-CM (International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, clinical modification) coding aspects of this condition. Generally speaking, ICD-10-CM captures greater specificity and will bring increased information and data for disease management, research, determining outcomes, and quality of care.

First, a brief clinical perspective on this “non-polio” enterovirus; first seen in California year 1962. The virus is referred to as **Enterovirus D68**, or **EV-D68**, and clinically brings on fever, cough and wheezing. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the virus starts with:

- Mild symptoms that may include fever, runny nose, sneezing, cough, body, and muscle aches;
- Afebrile rash;
- Severe symptoms that may include difficulty breathing and wheezing;
- Higher risk of severe respiratory illness in people with asthma.

EV-D68 likely spreads from person to person when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or touches contaminated surfaces, so hand washing is strongly recommended. Many hospitals and doctor’s offices can test for enterovirus. However, most cannot test to determine the specific type of enterovirus, like EV-D68. State health departments and the CDC can do this type of testing. The typical enterovirus season runs from July through October. Often the virus coincides with the start of the new school year, thus we are seeing many children being impacted.

The ICD-10-CM code set functions the same way as ICD-9-CM with the alphabetic index and the tabular section detail. The ICD-10 alphabetic index lists **Enterovirus** under “Diseases” and **Enterovirus NEC** (not elsewhere classified) and code B34.1 are listed, which prompts the user to look at the Tabular listing for B34.1 for validation and to determine whether there are further instructional notes, etc. **Enterovirus** can also be located under “Infection” alphabetically by organism, where it directs the user to code B34.1 in the Tabular. The ICD-10 tabular category of B34 is titled Viral infections of unspecified site, and includes two additional infections in the B34.1 code.

- B34.1 Enterovirus infection, unspecified
  - Coxsackievirus infection NOS
  - Echovirus infection NOS

Having a principal diagnosis of B34.1 Enterovirus and using the Medicare–Severity Diagnostic Related Groups (MS-DRGs) would result in two possible MS-DRGs (medical):

- MS-DRG 865 Viral Illness with MCC (Major complication comorbidity)
- MS-DRG 866 Viral Illness without MCC

Remember that in the United States, we have been using the ICD-10 codes for mortality data, meaning on “death certificates,” since 1999. According to the Centers for Disease Control,
between 1999 and 2007, there were 62 deaths in the United States where ICD-10 B34.1 was indicated as the underlying cause of death. Of those 62 deaths, there were 23 females and 39 males. Another interesting statistic from CDC data is the age distribution of these cases:

- Age Less than 1 year = 46 deaths
- Age 1 year to 4 years = 5 deaths
- Age 15 to 19 years = 1 death
- Age 35 to 44 years = 1 death
- Age 45 to 54 years = 3 deaths
- Age 55 to 64 years = 1 death
- Age 65 to 74 years = 1 death
- Age 75 to 84 years = 2 deaths
- Age 85 and over = 2 deaths

Health care data quality is pivotal to data integrity and thus to the quality of patient care. As we prepare for ICD-10 implementation on October 1, 2015, health information management coding professionals need to ensure they gather all the information and knowledge they can on ICD-10.

Sources
http://www.cdc.gov/non-polio-enterovirus/about/ EV-D68.html

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