

## ICD-10-CM 2024 Updates

In June 2023, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) announced the ICD-10-CM code set update for fiscal year 2024. It adds 395 new codes, deletes 25 existing codes in 17 different chapters, and revises 13 codes titles. This month's newsletter covers some of these changes.

This is not an all-inclusive list of the changes contained in the October 1, 2023, update to ICD-10-CM. However, this issue features changes from each chapter that we believe will interest you most. You can learn more about diagnosis coding for fiscal year 2024 in ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting FY 2024 – UPDATED October 1, 2023.

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### Chapter 1 Certain infectious disease and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)

#### Two new diagnosis codes

A41.54 Sepsis due to *Acinetobacter baumannii*

B96.83 *Acinetobacter baumannii* as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere

*Acinetobacter baumannii* can cause infections in the blood, urinary tract, and lungs or wounds in different parts of the body.

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### Chapter 2 Neoplasm (C00-D49)

#### Thirteen new diagnosis codes including codes for desmoid tumors

D48.11- Desmoid tumor

D48.110 Desmoid tumor of head and neck

D48.111 Desmoid tumor of chest wall

D48.112 Desmoid tumor, intrathoracic

D48.113 Desmoid tumor of abdominal wall

D48.114 Desmoid tumor, intraabdominal

Desmoid tumor of pelvic cavity

Desmoid tumor, peritoneal, retroperitoneal

D48.115 Desmoid tumor of upper extremity and shoulder girdle

D48.116 Desmoid tumor of lower extremity and pelvic girdle

Desmoid tumor of buttock

D48.117 Desmoid tumor of back

D48.118 Desmoid tumor of other site

D48.119 Desmoid tumor of unspecified site

D48.19 Other specified neoplasm of uncertain behavior of connective and other soft tissue

Desmoid tumors grow from the connective tissue anywhere in the body. They grow from fibroblast cells and can invade nearby tissue. Desmoid tumors are also known as aggressive fibromatosis or desmoid-type fibromatosis.

**Color Code:** **New diagnosis codes,** **Changes to existing codes**

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## Chapter 3 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)

### Eight new diagnosis codes including codes for Sickle cell with dactylitis

- D57.04 Hb-SS disease with dactylitis
- D57.214 Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with dactylitis
- D57.414 Sickle-cell thalassemia, unspecified, with dactylitis
- D57.434 Sickle-cell thalassemia beta zero with dactylitis
- D57.454 Sickle-cell thalassemia beta plus with dactylitis
- D57.814 Other sickle-cell disorders with dactylitis

Sickle cell disease is a group of inherited red blood cell disorders that affect hemoglobin. Normally, red blood cells are disc-shaped and flexible enough to move easily through the blood vessels. In sickle cell disease, red blood cells become C-shaped due to a genetic mutation. The sickled red blood cells do not bend or move easily and can block blood flow.

Dactylitis is a medical term for severe swelling that affects hands and feet. This swelling, often along with a fever, is caused by sickled cells getting stuck in the blood vessels and blocking blood flow in the small bones of the hands and feet. Dactylitis is a common presentation of sickle cell disease.

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## Chapter 4 Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases (E00-E89)

### Eighteen new diagnosis codes including codes for hyperparathyroidism, Danon Disease, and cachexia caused by an underlying condition

- E20.81- Hypoparathyroidism due to impaired parathyroid hormone secretion

Hypoparathyroidism is a rare condition that occurs when the body does not produce enough levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Frequent causes of hypoparathyroidism include surgery, autoimmune disease, hereditary, low levels of magnesium, radiation injury, and parathyroid hormone resistance.

- E74.05 Lysosome-associated membrane protein 2 (LAMP2) deficiency  
Danon Disease

LAMP2 deficiency is a genetic condition caused by mutation in the LAMP2 gene. It is characterized by weakening of the heart muscle and skeletal muscles used for movement and intellectual disability.

- E88.A Wasting disease (syndrome) due to underlying condition  
Cachexia due to underlying condition

Cachexia is a metabolic syndrome characterized by muscle mass loss. It comes with extreme weight loss and can include loss of body fat. Cachexia has been linked to conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, HIV, chronic renal failure, and rheumatoid arthritis.

## Chapter 5 Mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders (F01-F99)

**No new diagnosis codes. Some changes to codes include:**

**New guidance on the use of F05 Delirium due to known physiological condition**

F05 Delirium due to known physiological condition

**Code first the underlying physiological condition such as dementia (F03.9-)**

Delirium is a serious change in mental abilities causing confusion, disorientation, and inability to think or remember clearly. It usually starts suddenly and is often temporary and treatable. Many different problems can cause delirium. Some of the more common causes include metabolic disorders, severe pain, sleep deprivation, and dementia.

**New inclusion term for diagnosis codes**

F11.188 Opioid abuse with other opioid-induced disorder

Opioid-associated amnestic syndrome with opioid abuse

F11.288 Opioid dependence with other opioid-induced disorder

Opioid-associated amnestic syndrome with opioid dependence

F11.988 Opioid use, unspecified with other opioid-induced disorder

Opioid-associated amnestic syndrome without use disorder

Opioid-associated amnestic syndrome (OAS) is a condition characterized by acute amnesia that can occur after the use of opioids, most commonly fentanyl. OAS characteristics include bilateral hippocampal edema and anterograde amnesia.

## Chapter 6 Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)

**Twenty-four new diagnosis codes including codes for Parkinson's disease with and without dyskinesia**

G20.A1 Parkinson's disease without dyskinesia, without mention of fluctuations

G20.A2 Parkinson's disease without dyskinesia, with fluctuations

G20.B1 Parkinson's disease with dyskinesia, without mention of fluctuations

G20.B2 Parkinson's disease with dyskinesia, with fluctuations

G20.C Parkinsonism, unspecified

Parkinson's disease is a progressive brain disorder that affects the nervous system and the parts of the body controlled by the nerves. Parkinson's disease symptoms – tremors, rigid muscles, impaired posture, and balance – usually begin gradually and can be different for everyone. Dyskinesia includes erratic movements of the face, arms, legs, or trunk that the body cannot control. Dyskinesia is different from Parkinson's tremors, and not everyone with Parkinson's is affected.

## Chapter 7 Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)

**Thirty-four new diagnosis codes including codes for nonproliferative and proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy**

H36.811 Nonproliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, right eye

H36.812 Nonproliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, left eye

H36.813 Nonproliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, bilateral

H36.819 Nonproliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, unspecified eye

H36.821 Proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, right eye

H36.822 Proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, left eye

H36.823 Proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, bilateral

H36.829 Proliferative sickle-cell retinopathy, unspecified eye

Sickle-cell retinopathy (SCR) is a complication of sickle-cell disease (SCD) as a result of vascular occlusion which occurs in the retina. Treatment is directed toward preventing vision loss from vitreous hemorrhage or retinal detachment.

## Chapter 8 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)

**No new diagnosis codes. Some changes to codes include:**

**New guidance on the use of the H62.4- diagnosis codes instructional note code first underlying disease:**

H62.4- Otitis externa in other diseases classified elsewhere

Code first underlying disease, such as:

Erysipelas (A46)

**Impetigo (L01.0-)**

Otitis is a general term for infection or inflammation of the inner or outer parts of the ear. Symptoms may include ear pain, blocked ear, slight fever, and swollen lymph nodes. Causes of otitis externa include swimming in freshwater, skin conditions (eczema, impetigo), chemicals, and using earbuds or hearing aids.

## Chapter 9 Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)

**Ten new diagnosis codes including codes for resistant hypertension, angina pectoris, supraventricular tachycardia**

I1A.0 Resistant hypertension

Apparent treatment resistant hypertension

Treatment resistant hypertension

True resistance hypertension

Resistant hypertension responds poorly to treatment of antihypertensive medication and requires the use of multiple medications to achieve acceptable blood pressure ranges. It may be a consequence of secondary hypertension or have no identifiable cause.

I20.81 Angina pectoris with coronary microvascular dysfunction

Angina pectoris with coronary microvascular disease

I20.89 Other forms of angina pectoris

Angina equivalent

Angina of effort

Coronary slow flow syndrome

Stable angina

Stenocardia

Angina is chest pain or discomfort that occurs when part of the heart muscle does not get enough oxygen-rich blood. The most common cause of reduced blood flow to the heart muscle is coronary artery disease (CAD). Microvascular coronary disease affects small vessels that bring blood to the heart tissue. When these small blood vessels are damaged, they can spasm, reducing blood flow to the heart. Microvascular coronary disease causes lasting chest pain and can raise heart attack risk.

I47.10 Supraventricular tachycardia, unspecified

I47.11 Inappropriate sinus tachycardia, so stated

IST

I47.19 Other supraventricular tachycardia

Atrial (paroxysmal) tachycardia

Atrioventricular [AV] (paroxysmal) tachycardia

Atrioventricular re-entrant (nodal) tachycardia [AVNRT] [AVRT]

Junctional (paroxysmal) tachycardia

Nodal (paroxysmal) tachycardia

In adults, tachycardia refers to a heart rate of more than 100 beats per minute. Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) is a fast heart rate that starts in the upper chambers of the heart. Inappropriate Sinus Tachycardia (IST) is a clinical syndrome characterized by a sinus heart rate inexplicably higher than 100 beats per minute at rest. Patients with IST often present with symptoms such as palpitations, dyspnea or dizziness, exercise intolerance, syncope, or weakness.

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## Chapter 10 Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)

### Seven new diagnosis codes including codes for chronic lung allograft dysfunction

- J4A.0 Restrictive allograft syndrome
- J4A.8 Other chronic lung allograft dysfunction
- J4A.9 Chronic lung allograft dysfunction, unspecified

Chronic lung allograft dysfunction (CLAD) is comprised of different pathologies that cause a transplanted lung to not achieve or maintain normal function. CLAD shows as airflow restriction and/or obstruction and is primarily a result of chronic rejection. The type of chronic rejection is usually determined clinically using spirometry and imaging studies.

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## Chapter 11 Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K95)

### Seventeen new diagnosis codes including codes for short bowel syndrome with and without colon in continuity

- K90.821 Short bowel syndrome with colon in continuity
  - Short bowel syndrome with colonic continuity
- K90.822 Short bowel syndrome without colon in continuity
  - Short bowel syndrome without colonic continuity
- K90.829 Short bowel syndrome, unspecified

In short bowel syndrome the body is unable to absorb enough nutrients from food due to lack of small intestine. Short bowel syndrome can occur when portion of the small intestine has been surgically removed or portions of the small intestine are missing or damaged at birth. Ileocolonic and jejunocolic anastomosis are examples of colon continuity.

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## Chapter 12 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)

**No new diagnosis codes. Some of the changes include:**

### New guidance on the use of L53.0 diagnosis code instructional note code first:

- L53.0 Toxic erythema
  - Code first poisoning due to drug or toxin, if applicable (T36-T65 with fifth or sixth character 1-4)**

Erythema is redness of the skin caused by hyperemia of the capillaries in the lower layers of the skin. Erythema can occur in response to medications, drugs, infections, or illness.

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## Chapter 13 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)

### Thirty-six new diagnosis codes to further specify osteoporosis with pathological fracture

- M80.0B- Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, pelvis
- M80.8B- Other osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, pelvis

Osteoporosis is a systemic disease that affects all bones of the musculoskeletal system. Osteoporosis develops when bone mineral density and bone mass decreases or when the structure and strength of bone changes. This can lead to a decrease in bone strength that can increase the risk of fractures (broken bones).

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## Chapter 14 Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)

### Fifteen new diagnosis codes including codes for nephrotic syndrome with diffuse membranous glomerulonephritis

- N04.20 Nephrotic syndrome with diffuse membranous glomerulonephritis, unspecified  
    Membranous nephropathy NOS with nephrotic syndrome
- N04.21 Primary membranous nephropathy with nephrotic syndrome  
    Idiopathic membranous nephropathy with nephrotic syndrome
- N04.22 Secondary membranous nephropathy with nephrotic syndrome
- N04.29 Other nephrotic syndrome with diffuse membranous glomerulonephritis

Nephrotic syndrome occurs when the filtering units of the kidney are damaged, which may result in larger amounts of protein being excreted in the urine. Nephrotic syndrome can be congenital, primary (affecting only the kidneys), or secondary (caused by a disease process that affects other parts of the body such as diabetes mellitus, system lupus erythematosus, or hypertension). It may also be caused by viral infections or glomerulonephritis.

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## Chapter 15 Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (O00-O9A)

### Six new diagnosis codes including codes for intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy.

- O26.641 Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, first trimester
- O26.642 Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, second trimester
- O26.643 Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, third trimester
- O26.649 Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, unspecified trimester

Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, commonly known as cholestasis of pregnancy, is a liver condition that can occur in pregnant women. The condition triggers intense itching but without a rash. Itching is usually on the hands and feet but also can occur on other parts of the body.

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## Chapter 16 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)

**No new diagnosis codes. Some of the changes include:**

**New guidance on the use of P29.0 diagnosis code instructional note code also:**

P29.0 Neonatal cardiac failure

**Code also associated underlying condition**

Cardiac failure develops when the heart does not pump enough blood for the body's needs. Cardiac failure in the neonate (newborn from birth through the first 28 days ) is characterized by tachypnea, tachycardia, feeding difficulties, pulmonary rales and rhonchi, liver enlargement, and cardiomegaly. Cardiac failure in children is most often caused by congenital heart defects, meaning defects present at birth.

## Chapter 17 Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)

### Twenty-two new diagnosis codes including codes for craniosynostosis

Q75.001 Craniosynostosis unspecified, unilateral

Q75.002 Craniosynostosis unspecified, bilateral

Q75.009 Craniosynostosis unspecified

Imperfect fusion of skull

Q75.01 Sagittal craniosynostosis

Non-deformational dolichocephaly

Non-deformational scaphocephaly

Q75.021 Coronal craniosynostosis unilateral

Non-deformational anterior plagiocephaly

Q75.022 Coronal craniosynostosis bilateral

Non-deformational brachycephaly

Q75.029 Coronal craniosynostosis unspecified

Q75.03 Metopic craniosynostosis

Trigonocephaly

Q75.041 Lambdoid craniosynostosis, unilateral

Q75.042 Lambdoid craniosynostosis, bilateral

Q75.049 Lambdoid craniosynostosis, unspecified

Q75.051 Cloverleaf skull

Kleeblattschaedel skull

Q75.052 Pansynostosis

Q75.058 Other multi-suture craniosynostosis

Q75.08 Other single-suture craniosynostosis

Craniosynostosis is a disorder present at birth with premature closure before the baby's brain is fully formed. Brain growth continues, giving the head an abnormal appearance. Craniosynostosis usually involves premature closure of a single cranial suture, but it can involve more than one (multiple suture craniosynostosis).

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## Chapter 18 Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)

### **Eighteen new diagnosis codes including codes for breast density**

- R92.30 Dense breasts, unspecified
- R92.311 Mammographic fatty tissue density, right breast
- R92.312 Mammographic fatty tissue density, left breast
- R92.313 Mammographic fatty tissue density, bilateral breasts
- R92.321 Mammographic fibroglandular density, right breast
- R92.322 Mammographic fibroglandular density, left breast
- R92.323 Mammographic fibroglandular density, bilateral breasts
- R92.331 Mammographic heterogeneous density, right breast
- R92.332 Mammographic heterogeneous density, left breast
- R92.333 Mammographic heterogeneous density, bilateral breasts
- R92.341 Mammographic extreme density, right breast
- R92.342 Mammographic extreme density, left breast
- R92.343 Mammographic extreme density, bilateral breasts

Breasts contain glandular tissue, fibrous connective tissue, and fatty breast tissue. Breast density is a term that describes the amount of these different types of breast tissue as seen on a mammogram. Dense breast tissue has relatively high amounts of glandular tissue and fibrous connective tissue and relatively low amounts of fatty breast tissue.

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## Chapter 19 Injury, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes (S00-T88)

### **Twelve new diagnosis codes to capture toxic effect of gadolinium**

- T56.821- Toxic effect of gadolinium, accidental (unintentional)
  - Toxic effect of gadolinium NOS
- T56.822- Toxic effect of gadolinium, intentional self-harm
- T56.823- Toxic effect of gadolinium, assault
- T56.824- Toxic effect of gadolinium, undetermined

Conditions due to drugs, medicinal, and biological substances are classified to diagnosis codes that specify the responsible substance and whether it is poisoning (including the intent), an adverse effect, or an underdosing.



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## Chapter 20 External causes of morbidity (V00-Y99)

### One hundred and twenty-three new diagnosis codes to further specify foreign body entering into or through a natural orifice

- W44.A- Battery entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.B- Plastic entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.C- Glass entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.D- Magnetic metal entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.E- Non-magnetic metal entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.F- Objects of natural or organic material entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.G- Other non-organic objects entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.H- Other sharp object entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.8- Other foreign body entering into or through a natural orifice
- W44.9- Unspecified foreign body entering into or through a natural orifice

External-cause diagnosis codes provide information on how the injury occurred, whether the injury was caused by a motor vehicle accident or work injury. These diagnosis codes also provide information on what the patient was doing at the time of the injury (e.g., riding a bike without proper equipment) or other injury events (e.g., an audio device entering into or through a natural orifice).

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## Chapter 21 Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00-Z99)

### Thirty new diagnosis codes including codes for social determinants of health (SDOH) and caregiver's noncompliance with patient's medical treatment

- Z91.85 Personal history of military service
- Z91.A41 Caregiver's other noncompliance with patient's medication regimen due to financial hardship
- Z91.A48 Caregiver's other noncompliance with patient's medication regimen for other reason
- Z91.A51 Caregiver's noncompliance with patient's renal dialysis due to financial hardship
- Z91.A58 Caregiver's noncompliance with patient's renal dialysis for other reason
- Z91.A91 Caregiver's noncompliance with patient's other medical treatment and regimen due to financial hardship
- Z91.A98 Caregiver's noncompliance with patient's other medical treatment and regimen for other reason

SDOH are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. Reporting the diagnosis codes and identifying patients with SDOH can help improve quality, care coordination, and experience of care.

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## Chapter 22 Codes for special purposes (U00-U85)

**No new diagnosis codes. Some of the changes include:**

**New guidance on the use of U07.1 diagnosis code, instructional note, use additional code, if applicable, for associated conditions such as.**

U07.1 COVID-19

**Use Additional code, if applicable, for associated conditions such as:**

**COVID-19 associated coagulopathy (D68.8)  
disseminated intravascular coagulation (D65)  
hypercoagulable states (D68.69)  
thrombophilia (D68.69)**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness such as cough, fever or chills, sore throat, muscle or body aches, and headache. Complications due to COVID-19 can include pneumonia and trouble breathing, organ failure in several organs, heart problems, blood clots, and acute kidney injury.

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## References

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