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ICPC-3 International Classification of Primary Care

User Manual and Classification

edited by **Kees van Boven** and **Huib Ten Napel**

ICPC-3



CRC Press
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ICPC-3
INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFICATION OF
PRIMARY CARE

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ICPC-3 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PRIMARY CARE

User Manual and Classification

EDITED BY

Kees van Boven and Huib Ten Napel

Prepared by the ICPC-3 Consortium of WONCA, the
World Organization of Family Doctors



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Please note this book is accompanied by a free User Manual to guide readers in the implementation of ICPC-3. This can be downloaded from <https://www.routledge.com/ICPC-3-International-Classification-of-Primary-Care-User-Manual-and-Classification/Boven-Napel/p/book/9781032053394>

Foreword by Donald Li

The publication of ICPC-3 is a very welcome development for primary care and family medicine globally. As we strive towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals generally and universal health coverage specifically, we who are working every day in primary care understand that reflecting on our work through a structured coding or classification system is not feasible when based on diagnoses alone. Patient interaction with primary care professionals is not always based on a definitive diagnosis, but is often based on a symptom or a series of symptoms which curtail normal life for the patient.

In primary care, we understand that the most important issue is the reason for the encounter between the patient and the primary care team. The reason for an encounter could relate to illness prevention, to health promotion, to immunisation and vaccination programmes, to a range of signs and symptoms which are worrying the patient, or to ongoing management of a chronic health problem. The skill in primary care is managing the whole patient, rather than their separate diagnoses. Managing uncertainty is a key element of delivering primary care, where a diagnosis can be hard to assign.

ICPC-3 allows patients' health issues to be tracked over time. It shows both the frequency and the distribution of health issues commonly encountered in primary care, and, importantly, it reflects the way the primary care team addresses issues and solves problems. The classification system is easy for practitioners to use. Importantly, the aggregation, collation and analysis of data is useful for primary care research purposes, allowing exchange of information with policymakers, managers, and funding agencies at local, national and global levels.

ICPC-3 allows us to reflect, in a realistic way, what is happening in primary care to address the delivery of comprehensive, coordinated, continuous, community-based care. Used widely, ICPC-3 will not only show what is being done to achieve universal health coverage, but also help us to identify where there are gaps in our primary care systems and contribute to improvements in the delivery of care.

WONCA welcomes the adoption of ICPC-3 as the preferred tool to classify and code primary care activity across the globe. We are proud of our colleagues who have worked on this development so assiduously, skillfully led by Kees van Boven and Huib Ten Napel. We look forward to a near future when what we do on an everyday basis with and for our patients is realistically reflected using a coding and classification system customised to real primary care provision.

Donald Li
President of WONCA

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Acronyms

ATC	Anatomic Therapeutic Chemical [classification system]
ATCIF	Arrêts de Travail en médecine générale à partir de la Classification Internationale du Fonctionnement, du handicap et de la santé
CSV	Consent Scale Value
EoC	episode of care
FBV	Facilitator or Barrier Value
FEV	Forced Expiratory Volume
ICD	International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICHI	International Classification of Health Interventions
ICHPPC	International Classification of Health Problems in Primary Care
ICPC	International Classification of Primary Care
ID	identification number
NOS	not otherwise specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCFS	Primary Care Functioning Scale
RFE	reason for encounter
RFEC	Reason for Encounter Classification
SNOMED CT	Systematic Nomenclature for Medicine – Clinical Terms
UHC	universal health coverage
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-DAS 2.0	World Health Organization Disability Assessment Scale 2.0
WHO-FIC	World Health Organization Family of International Classifications
WICC	WONCA International Classification Committee
WONCA	World Organization of Family Doctors

Introduction

Welcome to the third version of the International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC).

This manual is intended to give insight into the underlying principles of how and why the ICPC-3 has been built and offers detailed guidance in the use of its contents.

The ICPC-3 is developed in the first place for online electronic application and use. For this purpose, the ICPC-3 is available in an online browser on the ICPC-3 website. The website contains all relevant information on the ICPC-3, including educational material: www.ICPC-3.info.

This manual contains a condensed part of the ICPC-3, without the electronic features offered by the ICPC-3 browser (as explained in Chapter 2).

OVERVIEW OF THE ICPC-3

The content of the classification has changed, and it now has a Framework and contains new chapters.

- The classification has a Framework that underlines the importance of interrelations between all chapters of the ICPC from a person-centred perspective.
- The classification has a systematic list with a new structure for the sequence of chapters:
 - a new chapter entitled Visits for general examination, routine examination, family planning, prevention and other visits, for non-problem-related reasons for encounter and episodes
 - chapters on body/organ systems have new components relating to Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings, and Diagnoses and diseases
 - a new chapter on Social problems, covering social and environmental factors
 - a chapter headed Interventions and processes, subdivided into Diagnostic and monitoring interventions, Therapeutic and preventive interventions, Programmes related to reported conditions (a new component), Results, Consultation, referral and other reasons for encounter, and Administrative
 - a new chapter entitled Functioning, consisting of Activities and participation, and Functions
 - a new chapter called Functioning related, covering Environmental factors and Personality functions
 - a new chapter entitled Regional extensions, with national or regional classes

- a new chapter entitled Emergency codes, on codes for emergency use with epidemiological importance in relation to risk of (national or international) spreading of infections
- a chapter called Extension codes, covering codes provided as supplementary codes or additional positions to give more detail or meaning to the initial code, if so desired
- The codes have been expanded from three to four digits, giving more scope for additional classes and for corrections of classification of classes. Along with the two new components in the chapters on body/organ systems, this new structure allows for new demands to be addressed in future updates.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE ICPC-3

The Executive response is as follows:

- After consideration of the proposals prepared by the ICPC-3 Consortium members and brought forward by the ICPC-3 Steering Group on the International Classification for Primary Care – Third Edition, WONCA executives ACCEPTED and ENDORSED the ICPC-3 on 16 April, 2021.
- The Executive RECOMMENDS the use and implementation of the full ICPC-3 for all primary health care professionals on a global scale.
- The Executive REQUESTS the ICPC-3 Consortium publishes the ICPC-3 manual.

HISTORY OF THE ICPC¹

Until the mid-1970s, most morbidity data collected in primary care research were classified using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).^[1,2]

This had the important advantage of international recognition, aiding comparability of data from different countries. However, there was the disadvantage that the many symptoms and non-disease conditions that were present in primary care were difficult to code with the ICD, originally designed for application to mortality statistics and with a disease-based structure.

Recognising the problems of the ICD and the need for an internationally recognised classification for general practice, the WONCA Classification Committee designed the International Classification of Health Problems in Primary Care (ICHPPC), first published in 1975^[3] and with a second edition in 1979^[4] related to the ninth revision of the ICD. Although this provided a section for the classification of some undiagnosed symptoms, it was still based on the ICD structure and remained inadequate. A third edition in 1983 added to its criteria for the use of most of the classes,^[5] greatly adding to the reliability with which it could be used but not overcoming its deficiencies for primary care. A new classification was needed for both the patient's reason for encounter (RFE) and the provider's record of the patient's problems.

At the 1978 World Health Organization (WHO) International Conference on Primary Health Care in Alma Ata,^[6] adequate primary health care was recognised as the key to the goal of 'health for all by the year 2000'. Subsequently, both WHO and WONCA recognised that the building of appropriate primary care systems to

allow the assessment and implementation of health care priorities was only possible if the right information was available to health care planners. This led to the development of new classification systems.

Later in 1978, WHO appointed what became the WHO Working Party for Development of an International Classification of Reasons for Encounter in Primary Care.^[7] This group, most of whose members were also members of the WONCA Classification Committee, developed the Reason for Encounter Classification (RFEC),^[7,8,9] which later became the ICPC.

An RFE is the agreed statement of the reason(s) why a patient enters the health care system, representing the demand for care by that person. This may be symptoms or complaints (e.g. headache or fear of cancer), a known disease (e.g. flu or diabetes), a request for preventive or diagnostic services (e.g. a blood pressure check or an ECG), a request for treatment (e.g. a repeat prescription), to get test results, or an administrative purpose (e.g. to get a medical certificate). These reasons are usually related to one or more underlying problems that the doctor formulates at the end of the encounter as the conditions that have been treated, which may or may not be the same as the RFE.

Disease classifications are designed to allow the health care provider's interpretation of a patient's health care problem to be coded in the form of an illness, disease or injury. In contrast, the RFEC focuses on data elements from the patient's perspective.^[7,10,11,12] In this respect, it is patient oriented rather than disease oriented or provider oriented. The RFE, or demand for care, given by the patient has to be clarified by the physician or other primary care health worker before there is an attempt to interpret and assess the patient's health problem in terms of a diagnosis or to make any decision about the process of management and care.

The working group developing the RFEC tested several versions in field trials. In the course of this feasibility testing, it was noted that the RFEC could easily be used to classify simultaneously the RFEs and two other elements of problem-oriented care: the process of care and the health problems diagnosed. Thus, this conceptual framework allowed for the evolution of the RFEC into the ICPC.

Problems in relation to the concurrent development of the ICD-10 prevented WHO from publishing the RFEC. However, WONCA was able to use it to develop the ICPC and published the first edition in 1987.^[13] While the ICPC-1 was much more appropriate for primary care than previous classifications based on the ICD framework, it did not provide inclusion criteria for the classes or any cross-referencing. It was, in this respect, less useful than the previous publication, ICHPPC-2-Defined, though it referred to the latter as a source of inclusion criteria.

In 1980 WONCA became a non-government organisation in official relations with WHO, and joint work since then has led to a better understanding of the requirements of primary care for its own information systems and classifications within an overall framework encompassing all health services.

In 1985 a project began in several European countries to use the new classification system to produce morbidity data from general practice for national health information systems. This involved translations of the classification and comparative studies across countries. The results were published in 1993 in a book including an update of the ICPC.^[14]

ICPC-1

The first edition of the ICPC broke new ground in the world of classification when it was published in 1987 by WONCA, the World Organization of National Colleges, Academies, and Academic Associations of General Practitioners/Family Physicians, now known as the World Organization of Family Doctors. For the first time, health care providers could classify, using a single classification, three important elements of the health care encounter: RFEs; diagnoses or problems; and process of care. Linkage of elements permitted categorisation from the beginning of an encounter to its conclusion.

The new classification departed from the traditional ICD chapter format in which the axes of several chapters vary from body systems (Chapters III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII and XIV) to aetiology (Chapters I, II, XVII, XIX, XX) to others (Chapters XV, XVI, XVIII, XXI). This mixture of axes created confusion, since diagnostic entities could, with equal logic, be classified in more than one chapter; for example, influenza could be classified in the infections chapter, the respiratory chapter or both. Instead of conforming to this format, most of the ICPC chapters were based on body systems, following the principle that localisation has precedence over aetiology. Components that were part of each chapter – the RFEs, interventions/processes of care, diagnoses or problems – permitted considerable specificity for all three elements of the encounter, and their symmetrical structure and frequently uniform numbering across all chapters facilitated usage even in manual recording systems. The rational and comprehensive structure of the ICPC was a compelling reason to consider the classification a model for future international classifications. The ICPC was regarded as a biaxial classification or, in medical informatics terms, a second-generation classification.

Since publication, the ICPC has gradually received increasing recognition worldwide as an appropriate classification for general/family practice and primary care, and it has been used extensively in some parts of the world, notably Europe^[14] and Australia.^[15]

ICPC-2^[16] and ICPC-2-R^[17]

The second edition of the ICPC was prepared for two main reasons: to relate it to the tenth edition of the ICD (ICD-10), published by WHO in 1992,^[2] and to add inclusion criteria and cross-referencing for many of the classes.

In the interests of stability and consistency, very few changes were made to the classification, though many were suggested and were the subject of ongoing work by the WONCA Classification Committee. At the same time, the second edition included information about new developments in the conceptual basis of understanding general/family practice which have arisen in large part from the use of a classification appropriate to the discipline.

Immediately after the publication of the ICPC-2-R, it was agreed that there was a need for a major revision of the ICPC-2. Changes in the way family medicine, and medicine in general, were conceptualised and recorded required more radical revision than yearly updates could reasonably handle, and the very structure of the ICPC-2 needed to be adjusted or changed. Expanding the ICPC with classes on functioning,

next to the need for new classes on non-episode-related information, was an ongoing subject of discussion.

ICPC-3

In the past 10 to 15 years, the desire to develop the ICPC-3 dominated the agenda for WONCA International Classification Committee (WICC) meetings. A major step forward in 2017 was the creation of a consortium of colleges of family medicine and interested national organisations, in collaboration with WONCA and led by the University of Nijmegen, to fund the work involved. In January 2018 the development project started in the first instance by setting the Framework for the new ICPC-3, based on the most recent principles of classification development and taking into account a variety of user needs. The project was completed within a time frame of 3 years, resulting in the launch of the ICPC-3 by WONCA president Donald Li on 15 December, 2020.

ICPC and ICD

The ICPC has always been linked with the well-known and widely used ICD, published by WHO.^[18] The first edition of the ICPC contained a list of conversion codes to link to the ICD-9. Since then, the ICD-10 was introduced, and the ICPC-2 was carefully mapped to the ICD-10 so that conversion systems could be used. Extensive empirical research has confirmed that the ICPC and the ICD are complementary rather than in competition. The ICPC deals with the complexity of primary health care in all relevant settings in a comprehensive manner. The ICD mainly serves for international comparability of mortality data and for national morbidity data, mainly in hospital settings. The ICPC-3 is the cement or glue between the different health care settings and versions of classifications used. In the ICPC-3, important concepts for primary health care have therefore been linked to the ICD-10 and the ICD-11. From about 9,000 meaningful terms (in the Thesaurus), 2,900 are linked to the ICD-10 and the ICD-11 and 4,560 to terms in the Systematic Nomenclature for Medicine – Clinical Terms (SNOMED CT). The linkages are based on what are important, frequently used and meaningful concepts.

These relations are further explained in Chapter 4.

NOTE

i Part of the history of the ICPC given here is identical to the history in the ICPC-2-R.

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Basic Principles

How the ICPC-3 Was Built

Nowadays, classifications are used for multiple purposes and in different ways. There is a need for electronic formats for use in electronic health records; electronic versions for desktop, tablet and mobile phone use; and paper-based formats, such as books and condensed overviews. The classes must be easy to find, which requires that the content is represented in the format of an interface terminology or thesaurus. In addition, the data encoded with the classification must be interchangeable with other classifications and terminologies.

To achieve this content, the ICPC-3 is:

- based on a unifying Framework to describe the context
- builds on a Content Model, which describes the properties for the content and the maintenance attributes
- subject to a dedicated review process

Before starting the review process, the ICPC-3 Framework and Content Model were developed.

ICPC-3 FRAMEWORK

The new ICPC-3 content is based on a number of user needs:

- the need to capture person-centeredness in registrations in daily practice
- the need to support shared decision-making
- the need to support both comparability of data in a diversity of health care settings and exchange of data
- the need to support capturing of data for research and policy

The first step was to develop a framework for visualising person-centeredness in the components that the ICPC-3 should be built on. In the process of framework development, several schemes were discussed. The traditional biaxial structure used in the ICPC-2 has no flexibility to expand on, as it is meant for coding purposes and not to serve as a guiding framework. Recently, as part of a discussion on how to better depict person-centredness, alternative International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) schemes have been published.^[1] One of these schemes

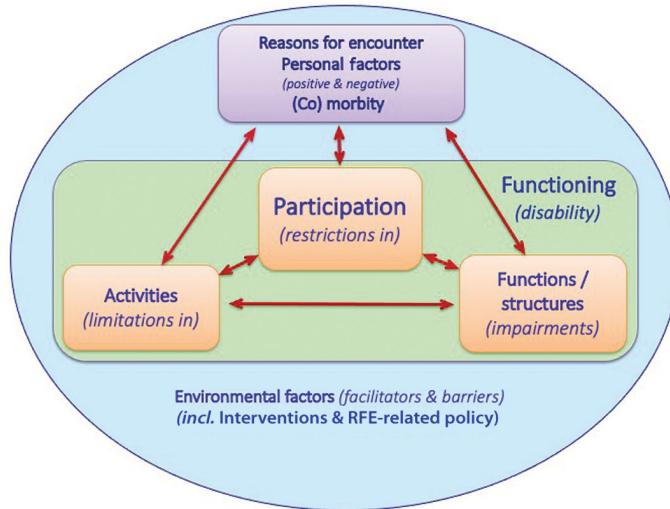


FIGURE 2.1 ICPC-3 Framework.

seemed suitable for the ICPC as well. The scheme has been adapted to capture the core components of the ICPC-3 (as shown in Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 is a visual representation of the ICPC-3 with the focus on Functioning and Environmental factors. Functioning (shown in green) is positioned in the centre of the Framework, with Participation as the core of functioning. Environmental factors (in blue) include Interventions and RFE-related policy as well as RFEs, Personal factors and (Co)morbidity (enclosed in violet and positioned at the top of the Framework to indicate their importance).

ICPC-3 CONTENT MODEL

The next step was to design the Content Model in line with the new ICPC-3 Framework.

In the third revision of the ICPC, the content is based on the ICPC-2 with additional categories to capture Functioning, Functioning related, Environmental factors, and Personal factors (as presented in Figure 2.2) and a restructuring and expanding of the categories for Prevention.

Also new are the Regional extensions for regional and national use; these are for the African, European and South American regions. These are based on the principle that additions need to be relevant for primary health care and supported by evidence of frequency on international or regional (national) level.

The Content Model is composed of two parts.

One part includes the **descriptive characteristics**:

- the name of the class and, within each class, the name of the categories and, if relevant, a textual description, what is included or excluded, index terms and synonyms, a coding hint and a place for a note or mark about the class

THE ICPC-3 CONTENT MODEL	
<i>Any Class/Category in ICPC is represented by:</i>	
Descriptive characteristics	Maintenance attributes
1. TITLE of Entity: Name of class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Textual description, concise and detailed b. Inclusion – Exclusion - Index terms/ synonyms – Coding hint - Note 	A. Unique identifier
2. Type of Entity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-problem related <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention • Screening b. Body/Organ System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings • Diagnosis and Health Problems c. Social Problems (Z-chapter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Environment d. Interventions (patient related) and Processes (administrative) e. Functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity and Participation, Functions f. Functioning related factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal factors, Environmental factors g. Regional Extensions h. Emergency Codes 	B. Attributes (subset, adaptation, and special view flag) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classes – in disease component (congenital, infectious, neoplasm, injury, immunology, life-style, other, unknown) 2. Classes – in environment component – context and contact Reason) 3. Country adaptation 4. Research 5. Special indices (e.g. Primary Health Care Indicators, Public Health Care Indicators, and First aid or Resource Groupings, Case-mix)
3. Extension Codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Severity and/or – existing severity scales- ICF scale, stages b. Duration, course 	C. Hierarchical relationships Parents and children in the ICPC structure: Chapter Component Classes/subclasses
	D. Reference relationships References to classes as in ICPC-1, ICPC-2, ICD-10, ICD-11, ICF, ICHI, GBD, SDG's, UHC, and terms as in SNOMED CT etc.
	E. Other rules

FIGURE 2.2 ICPC-3 Content Model.

- the type of entity, organised as: Non-problem related; Body/organ system, subdivided into Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings, and Diagnoses and diseases; Social problems; Interventions and processes; Functioning, subdivided into Activity and participation, and Functions; Functioning related, subdivided into Environmental factors and Personal factors; Regional extensions; and Emergency codes
- if relevant, classes can also be expressed more meaningfully by adding severity scales, stages of processes, duration and course

The other part covers **attributes for maintenance**:

- a Unique identifier/class code
- meaningful Attributes (shown in different colours) for classes so as to be able to distinguish and organise classes in terms of symptoms, clinical findings and complaints and concerns in the component for Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings
- in the component for Diagnoses and diseases, congenital, infectious, neoplasm, injury, immunology, lifestyle, other, and unknown diagnosis
- contact reason as an attribute for all classes in Chapter A1
- process as an attribute for all classes in the Interventions and processes chapter

- context as an attribute for classes in Chapter Z and in Component 2R0 from Chapter 2R Functioning Related
- personal factor as an attribute for all classes in Component 2R3 Personality functions
- in Regional extensions, the regional adaptation is subdivided into Regional chapter and Regional component (the colour attributes in this part are the same as the colour attributes in the core of the ICPC-3)
- hierarchical relationships (parents, children and grandchildren) in the ICPC structure: chapters, components and classes/subclasses
- reference relationships with links to the ICPC-1, the ICPC-2, the ICD-10, the ICD-11, the ICF, the International Classification of Health Intervention (ICHI), universal health coverage (UHC), and SNOMED CT
- attributes for Research and Special indices have been provided in the Content Model for future applications, but these are not used yet

Based on the Content Model, the division of chapters and components has been derived and the structure for the ICPC-3 has been built within an electronic authoring tool, the Classification Manager.

After development of the Framework and the Content Model, a review process was carried out. This was:

- based on a review of ICPC-2 content by primary health care experts
- informed by registration data from daily practice
- informed by participation of content experts within the WHO Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC) working group on the ICD-11 for primary care

SELECTION OF CLASSES

The selection of classes, also called categories, is based on the classes in the previous versions of the ICPC and enriched by proposals from WICC and from the Consortium members themselves.

As it has been from the start, the selection of classes is based on frequency of occurrence in daily practice. The classes all have their own code. Less frequently used morbidity concepts are captured as inclusions within the main classes.

RELATIONS WITHIN INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS AND SNOMED CT

An important feature of the ICPC is that it is part of the WHO-FIC. In this context, it fulfils a role as *the* RFE classification.

In Figure 2.3, the ICPC-3 Content Model is visualised in relation to the classifications that make up the WHO-FIC. These classifications are the ICD-11, the ICF and the ICHI, which at this moment are three separate entities.

In Figure 2.3, the Content Model refers to the two parts of the ICPC-3, as explained earlier. The part in the orange box shows the high-level categories of the ICPC-3; the grey area surrounding the orange box represents the underlying structure and attributes for maintenance of the ICPC-3 content (as shown in Figure 2.2).

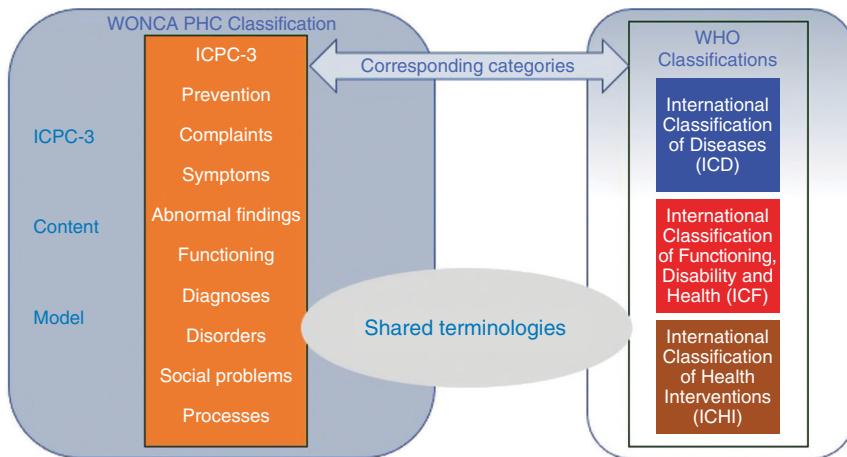


FIGURE 2.3 ICPC-3 in relation to the WHO Family of International Classifications.

The categories in the orange box are the parts in a single classification that cover all parts of the registration process in primary care in a structured and integrated manner.

The arrow at the top of the figure represents the principle of correspondence between the ICPC-3 categories (and classes) and the categories in the separate classifications of the WHO-FIC, in which medical terms, terms for functioning and terms for interventions represent the same concepts or meaning. Given the need to compare and exchange data between professionals and systems, this underlines the importance of having references in the ICPC-3 to the ICD, the ICF and the ICHI, but also to other terminologies such as SNOMED CT.

The ICPC-3 also contains specific primary health care terms not present in or not suitable for the WHO classifications and not present in SNOMED CT.

The overlapping oval indicates that the same terms from different sets of terminologies are used; for example, where international standards are available, the Foundational Model of Anatomy for anatomical entities.

The new ICPC-3 is already used by the WHO Primary Health Care department in the context of the UHC Compendium^[2] as a structuring framework, and it is linked to WHO international classifications. This allows communication between the ICPC-3 and the other classifications and complementary usage. Ongoing cooperation between WONCA and the WHO Primary Health Care and WHO-FIC network exists for the harmonisation of the ICPC-3 with the UHC Compendium and the WHO, ICD-10, ICD-11, ICF and ICHI classifications.

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The Primary Care Use Case

PRESENT CLASSIFICATIONS AND USE CASES

The classifications that are used today, in particular the ICD-10 and the ICPC-1 and ICPC-2, are not built to capture person-centredness, such as functions, activities, participation and the personal environment, in a structured and integrated manner and in one classification.^[1,2,3,4] WHO and WONCA started a collaborative project in an attempt to derive a primary health care linearization from the ICD-11 and concluded that primary health care data used in daily practice cannot be captured within a classification driven prominently by disease.^[5] The emphasis of the ICD is too much on hospital-related diseases and disorders, which requires a different classification. The ICPC-3 includes self-limiting diseases and health problems as presented in primary health care practice, which are lacking in the ICD; for example, shoulder syndrome, neck syndrome and back syndrome. The feasibility of deriving an ICD-11-based linearization for primary health care is still in the explorative phase.^[6] The most important use cases that underline the need for a new classification for all of primary health care are presented in the box below.

Use Case 1: Capture Person-Centred Registration in Daily Practice

There is a desire to be able to broaden the scope of patient contacts and information from a pure medical perspective to a person-centred perspective. In primary health care, the patient is the centre of attention, but this is not reflected in the way data are collected and registered. In most patient cases, medical information is focused on medical diagnoses, and a lot of 'other' valuable information can only be found in notes or in the minds of health professionals. This includes the reasons why patients contact the health care system, how they perceive their health situation and what they expect in terms of results. With the high increase in the number of people ageing, and therefore an increase in comorbidity and possible functioning problems, a broader view of a person will be required to provide adequate care.

Use Case 2: Shared Decision-Making

In daily practice, there is a desire to involve the patient actively in the decision-making process, thus giving the patient a more prominent role in the provision of information, sharing this information and jointly setting goals for improved functioning, with a focus on participation = being involved in life situations.^[7] This requires registration of patient-related data in a coherent manner.

Use Case 3: Comparability; Diversity of Health Care Settings; Interchangeability

Primary health care takes place in many different settings and is provided by different professionals, all using their own sets of tools, terms and classifications to capture patient data. In most health care settings, the same data are registered repeatedly. There is no unified framework or language that could serve as a building block for the diagnostic and therapeutic process. This makes it very difficult to share and compare data.

Use Case 4: Research and Policy

Policymakers, funders and researchers need to have information about the epidemiology of their communities, and they need to understand what is happening within primary care to improve health services. More and more, the influential political bodies in the world, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations and local governments, are showing interest in the well-being/functioning of the population.^[8] Using only diagnoses to describe the health of the population has become too limited, especially in a world where people are more concerned with their participation in society and well-being. Too often and for too long, it seems that highly specialized care has been overvalued rather than there being a focus on what people want to receive in care and how their health situation is presented.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHANGES FROM THE ICPC-2?**Inclusive for All Primary Health Professionals**

The ICPC-3 has been developed with all primary health care providers in mind, not only family doctors or general practitioners.

Inclusive for All WONCA World Regions

The ICPC-1 and ICPC-2 were mainly developed in industrialized countries, and as already mentioned in the ICPC-2-R, modified modules were necessary; for example, for tropical conditions. These classes have been added in the ICPC-3 in the Regional extensions chapter, for regional and national use. Currently, the Regional extensions chapter consists of classes from the African, European and South American regions. These are based on the principle that additions need to be relevant for primary health care and supported by evidence of frequency on an international or regional (national) level.

But it is not just that classes for tropical conditions have been added; new needs have also arisen:

- the need to focus on regions and countries
- the need to better code themes around prevention

- the need to record functioning of patients
- the need for some new classes, for which there was no space in the ICPC-2

Classes that had been incorrectly positioned in the ICPC-2 – such as infections and trauma of the skin in the symptoms/complaints part of the body system Skin – are now in the correct position within the classification. Additional categories for Functioning, Functioning related, Environmental factors and Personal factors are now part of the classification, and a restructuring and expansion of the categories for prevention has been completed.

What has stayed the same is that the granularity is still based on the frequency of what is presented worldwide in primary health care; though local frequencies are taken into account as well. And if more detail is required, the ICPC-3 opens up to other international classifications and a clinical terminology.

The biaxial structure of the ICPC-2 has been integrated in a dynamic and modern classification, supporting new technological requirements to be able to compare and exchange data between systems, a so-called ‘interoperability’ (see Figure 2.3), and backwards compatibility with previous versions of the ICPC. ‘Dynamic’ means that updates can and will be incorporated as required. Its prime use is online or on a desktop computer, laptop, tablet or mobile phone. To serve all users, a paper-based desk version is also available. For implementation in electronic health records, or for statistics purposes, several export formats are available, including crosswalks to the ICD-10, the ICD-11, the ICHI, the ICF, SNOMED-CT and several validated questionnaires.

The creation of more space and a different structure has led to a different coding scheme. Chapter 13 presents conversion tables from the ICPC-3 to the ICPC-2.7 and to the ICPC-1.

SUMMARY

Now, RFE, functioning (activities and participation) and personal preferences can be linked to morbidity. The ICPC-3 includes all those classes/concepts in primary care that can lead to better decisions by providers and policymakers. It includes the new approach to health – person-centredness – providing a professional language that is used in daily practice by primary care providers.

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Description, Inclusion, Exclusion, Coding Hint, Note, Index Terms and Cross References

When reading this chapter, using the browser (<https://browser.icpc-3.info/>) is recommended. This gives a better insight into the structure of the classification.

Several rubrics are distinguished within each class: description, inclusion, exclusion, coding hint, note, index terms and cross references.

DESCRIPTION

The description is a short characterisation of the entity (class/component/chapter) that states things that are always true about that entity and necessary to understand the scope of the entity. The description should minimise variability in coding. Where possible and necessary, the classes have a description.

Examples

Description of Class AS01 General pain in multiple sites:

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage. Often, pain serves as a symptom warning of a medical condition or injury. In these cases, treatment of the underlying medical condition is crucial and may resolve the pain. However, pain may persist despite successful management of the condition that initially caused it, or because the underlying medical condition cannot be treated successfully. Chronic pain is pain that persists or recurs for longer than 3 months.

Description of Class FD01 Infectious conjunctivitis:

Presumed or proven infectious inflammation of conjunctiva.

INCLUSION

Within the classes, there are typically other optional entities. These entities are known as 'inclusions', and they are given, in addition to the title, as examples of issues to be classified to a particular class. They may refer to different conditions. They are as such not intended as a subclass of the category, but can be used within the core classification

and can have a code. The goal of inclusions is to inform the health provider of what falls within classes. The lists of inclusion terms are by no means exhaustive. In principle, inclusions contain terms for conditions that are less frequent.

Example

Inclusion for Class FD01 Infectious conjunctivitis:

bacterial conjunctivitis [with the regional code] FD01.00
conjunctivitis NOS [not otherwise specified]
viral conjunctivitis FD01.01

Regional extension codes are explained in Chapter 10.

EXCLUSION

Certain classes have exclusions, a list of conditions which are classified elsewhere. Exclusions serve to guide the user to the relevant code in the classification and as a cross reference in the ICPC to help to delimit the boundaries of a class.

Example

Exclusion of Class FD01 Infectious conjunctivitis:

allergic conjunctivitis with/without rhinorrhoea FD65
flash burn FD37
other eye inflammation or eye infection FD03
trachoma, chlamydia conjunctivitis FD04

CODING HINT AND NOTE

The ICPC-3 makes limited use of coding hints and notes.

A **coding hint** refers to another class that may better reflect what the coder is looking for.

Example

Coding hint for Class AD03 Rubella:

rash generalised SS06
viral exanthems AD13

A **note** serves in most cases as a directive on how the class should be used.

Examples

Chapter Z, Social problems

In all classes in Chapter Z, it is indicated that the diagnosis of problems requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

Note for Class ZC01 Partner relationship problem:

The diagnosis of problems in the relationship between family partners requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

Chapter P, Psychological, mental and neurodevelopmental

In classes related to substance abuse – PS12, PS14, PS15 and PS16 – versions of the following are included as notes:

[The class] should take into account the considerable differences between countries and cultures. A doctor can decide to label an episode as '[class]' without the patient's agreement, and consequently also without the patient's willingness to any medical intervention.

INDEX TERMS

Index terms are listed primarily as a guide to the content of the class; they are in addition to the complete description or to illustrate it. The index terms list is selected from ICD-10, ICD-11, ICF, ICHI and SNOMED CT terms.

The search terms, used for indexing the complete ICPC-3, are based on the preferred term (the label of the class), the inclusion terms and the index terms.

The lists of index terms are by no means exhaustive. Synonyms and lay terms can also be included.

In addition, the synonyms used in the ICD-11, SNOMED CT, etc. are sometimes added to the list of index terms. There are two exceptions to this rule:

1. the words in the exclusion do not belong to the meaning of the class
2. where the references to the ICD, the ICF, SNOMED CT, etc. are too extensive, because there is no exact corresponding class/term available

The index terms are a necessity to be able to build a complete search index for the ICPC-3. This will be used for building the ICPC-3 thesaurus and can serve as a stand-alone version of the alphabetical index if so required.

Example

Index terms for class FD01 Infectious conjunctivitis:

blepharoconjunctivitis
chlamydial conjunctivitis
chronic conjunctivitis
follicular conjunctivitis
Herpes zoster conjunctivitis
mucopurulent conjunctivitis
parasitic conjunctivitis
purulent conjunctivitis

CROSS REFERENCES (LINKAGES)

The ICPC-3 content contains linkages to several standardised classifications, such as the ICD-10, the ICD-11, the ICF, the ICHI, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition, and clinical terminologies such as SNOMED CT, but also to previous versions of the ICPC-1 and the ICPC-2.7 and, where relevant, to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The linkages to these classifications and terminologies serve as a pathway from and to the ICPC. This is what is generally called a 'telescopic' or 'periscopic' view. Starting with the categories or classes in the ICPC-3, when more detail is needed, it is possible to zoom in to the ICD for diagnostic classes, the ICF for functioning or the ICHI for interventions. The other way around, when detailed data is received, it is possible to zoom out to the relevant ICPC-3 categories/classes.

With these linkages, the ICPC supports the principle of continuity of data within and between health care providers, but it also supports the use of the ICPC, or the ICD within a country, without losing the possibility to collect or exchange information for different purposes, such as direct patient care, research, reimbursement, aggregation of data, disaggregation of data, etc.

For the information exchange process, standardisation is required on a different level. Here, it is necessary to capture the meaning of the content using the same (clinical) terminologies; for example, the use of the Foundational Model of Anatomy throughout all related classifications and clinical terminologies.

In the ICPC-3 online browser, the codes or identification numbers (IDs) behind the terms in the ICD-10, the ICD-11 and SNOMED CT guide the user to the same code within the external classification browsers at WHO and SNOMED CT.

Example

Cross references for Class FD01 Infectious conjunctivitis:

- *ICPC-1* F70
- *ICPC-2* F70
- *ICD-10* no exact corresponding class 00
 - Blepharoconjunctivitis H10.5
 - Chlamydial conjunctivitis A74.0
 - Mucopurulent conjunctivitis H10.0
 - Other acute conjunctivitis H10.2
 - Viral conjunctivitis B30
- *ICD-11* no exact corresponding class 00
 - Blepharoconjunctivitis 9A60.4
 - Chlamydial conjunctivitis 1C20
 - Follicular conjunctivitis 9A60.1
 - Mucopurulent conjunctivitis 9A60.3
 - Viral conjunctivitis 1D84
- *SNOMED CT* infective conjunctivitis ID 299699004
 - bacterial conjunctivitis ID 128350005
 - chlamydial conjunctivitis ID 231861005

- chronic conjunctivitis ID 73762008
- follicular conjunctivitis ID 86402005
- herpes zoster conjunctivitis ID 410509003
- parasitic conjunctivitis ID 13816006
- purulent conjunctivitis ID 243321006
- viral conjunctivitis ID 45261009

ICD REFERENCES

The references to the ICD-10 in the ICPC-3 are based on the ICPC-2 to ICD-10 conversion, meaning that in some cases an exact corresponding class is available but, in addition, other ICD-10 classes are related. In some cases, there is no exact corresponding class, but some 'alike' classes are available. The selection of ICD-11 references is based on existing ICD-10 references as presented in the ICD-11. A high number of class names are unchanged from the ICD-10 to the ICD-11; and in the ICD-11, where more detailed classes have been introduced, an extensive browser search is offered to find similar classes.

SNOMED CT REFERENCES

The selection for SNOMED CT references is based on:

1. the existing cross references from SNOMED CT to the ICPC-2, developed and agreed in a collaboration between SNOMED International and WONCA International Classification Committee
2. frequency of the used search terms/concepts from the Dutch thesaurus with linkages between the ICPC-2 and the ICD-10
3. frequency of the search terms/concepts of the Belgium thesaurus with linkages between the ICPC-2 and the ICD-10
4. the index terms of the ICPC-3, regarding the ICD

Episodes of Care

A Central Concept in Primary Health Care

Changes in the need for and use of classifications in primary care have continued since the last publication of the ICPC-2-R in 2005. Then, the main purposes of the classification was seen to be its use in registration data for daily practice by the health care provider, research, and policy formulation. However, its use has widened as research data and practical experiences with the ICPC, as well as the emergence of new concepts in general/family medicine, have resulted in new applications. The most important new applications of the use of the ICPC are:

- describing the construct of care episodes with the ability to relate care episodes to functioning and to have problems in functioning as episodes of care (EoCs). This is very important in order not to fall into the trap of omitting context by not analyzing the outcome of policy at a personal level.
- the use of the ICPC-3 as a dynamic and modern classification, supporting new technological requirements to be able to compare and exchange data between systems, a so-called ‘interoperability’. ‘Dynamic’ means that updates can and will be incorporated as required. Its prime use is online and on a desktop computer, laptop, tablet or mobile phone. To serve all users, a paper-based desk version is also available. For implementation in electronic health records, or statistics purposes, several export formats are available, including crosswalks to the ICD-10, the ICD-11, the ICHI, the ICF, SNOMED CT and several validated questionnaires.

These new applications are closely related and depend on the use of the ICPC as the ordering principle of patient data gathered in primary health care. WHO (Alma Ata 1978) defined primary health care as follows:

Primary health care is essential health care made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community by means acceptable to them, through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford. It forms an integral part of the country's health care system, of which it is the nucleus, and of the overall socio-economic development of the community.

Primary health care can be delivered by primary health care nurses, physicians or health professionals with a shorter medical training ('barefoot doctors', physician assistants). This is quite like WHO and UNICEF's 2021 definition of primary health care:

a whole-of-society approach to health that aims at ensuring the highest possible level of health and well-being and their equitable distribution by focusing on people's needs and as early as possible along the continuum from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care, and as close as feasible to people's everyday environment.^[1]

The WONCA definition of general/family practice refers to 'a physician who provides personal, primary and continuing comprehensive health care to individuals and families'.^[2]

EPISODE OF CARE

The EoC allows for grouping of data over time. Health care providers can use these data to improve continuity and coordination of care.^[3] The ability to collect data using the EoC also creates more insight into the processes related to certain conditions over time and, thus, to a greater understanding of what is needed and the costs associated with it. EoCs are distinguished from episodes of illness or disease in a population. An EoC refers to a health problem or disease from its first presentation to a health care provider until the completion of the last encounter for that same health problem or disease (Figure 5.1).

RFEs, functioning, health problems, diagnoses, and process of care and interventions shape the core of an EoC consisting of one or more encounters, including changes in their relations over time ('transitions'). An EoC, consequently, refers to all care

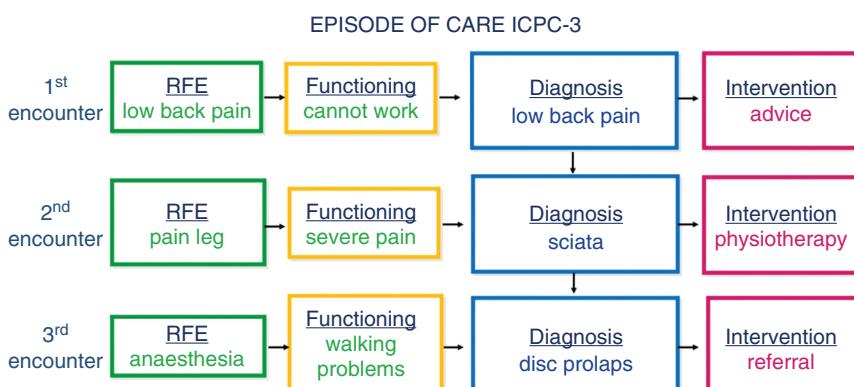


FIGURE 5.1 Episodes of care.

provided for a discerned health problem or disease in a particular patient. The 'large majority of personal health care needs', the 'comprehensiveness', the degree of 'integration', 'accessibility' and 'accountability' can be assessed when EoCs are classified with the ICPC in a computer-based patient record. Also, the concept of RFE proved to be an innovative and practical operationalisation of the patient's perspective and demand for care; the validity of the RFE – as coded by family doctors when compared with the patient's point of view after the encounter – is consistently very high.^[4]

REASON FOR ENCOUNTER

The RFE connects care providers with the client.^[3] That is why it is so important. The RFE contains everything a person seeking help has internalised, her or his personal environment, their past and their views. The RFE enables recording of the problem as expressed by the person, followed by coding of presented problems in terms of symptoms or complaints, limitations in activities or barriers in participation, but also requests (for prescriptions, referrals or investigations) and cognitions, emotions, worries, concerns or fears that bring people to contact health services.

The RFE has been established to be a practical source of patient information, also useful for research and education. This is illustrated by epidemiological data from the FaMe-net project (Family Medicine network, a merger of former the Transition Project and Continuous Morbidity Registration Nijmegen) in standard format (www.famenet.nl/).

Beginning with the RFE allows the determination of the probabilities of any given health problem at the start or during follow-up of the episode per standard sex age group. Therefore, the top 10 problems related to fever at the start of an episode show clinically important differences between children aged 5–14 and adults aged 65 and over (Table 5.1).

The reverse procedure is equally relevant from a clinical point of view: what RFEs were presented at the start of a problem in each standard sex age group? This is given in Table 5.2 for pneumonia.

HEALTH PROBLEM/DIAGNOSIS IN THE CARE EPISODE

The health problem or diagnosis is central to the EoC. Many health problems are in fact medical diagnoses, but in primary care there are many other conditions such as fear of disease, symptoms and complaints not attributed to a disease (symptom diagnosis), or limitations (in activities) and barriers (in participation). Sometimes there is no apparent health problem involved in an EoC; for example, when it relates to a need for immunisation or screening, family planning, patient preferences or case finding. These contacts can also be related to first contact or request for certification. The ICPC includes all of these. The health problem may be qualified in terms of its status in the encounter and the certainty which the provider assigns to its diagnosis, and by using the extension codes to give more detail or meaning to the health problem. The status of the episode in an encounter can be specified as new to both health professional and patient, new to the health professional but previously treated outside the current provider system, or neither in the case of follow-up. In any environment, electronic or paper based, this can be easily

TABLE 5.1 Top 10 episode titles starting with fever (AS03) as the reason for encounter (prior probabilities)

Children 5–14 years old	ICPC-3 code		
	N	%	
Upper respiratory infection	800	17.0	RD02
Fever	689	14.6	AS03
Other viral diseases NOS	441	9.4	AD14
Acute otitis media/myringitis	384	8.1	HD02
Tonsillitis acute	352	7.5	RD04
Influenza (proven) without pneumonia	310	6.6	RD07
Pneumonia	304	6.4	RD09
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis	251	5.3	RD06
Presumed gastrointestinal infection	159	3.4	DD05
Symptom/complaint throat	91	1.9	RS12
Total top 10	3,781	80.2	
Total	4,716	100.0	
Men and women aged 65+			
	N	%	
Pneumonia	572	17.9	RD09
Fever	440	13.7	AS03
Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis	393	12.3	RD06
Cystitis/other urine infect NOS	288	9.0	UD02
Influenza (proven) without pneumonia	184	5.7	RD07
Upper respiratory infection	166	5.2	RD02
Other viral diseases NOS	113	3.5	AD14
Emphysema/COPD	95	3.0	RD68
Pyelonephritis/pyelitis acute	82	2.6	UD01
Sinusitis acute/chronic	77	2.4	RD03
Total top 10	2,410	75.3	
Total	3,202	100.0	

solved using ‘flags’; for instance, in case of a known patient already diagnosed with diabetes, using an (X), a known patient with a new diagnosis of diabetes, using an (N), and a follow-up contact within the existing episode of diabetes using an (O) (see Figure 5.2, box G). Another aspect of an EoC is the extent to which the health professional is certain that his or her diagnosis is correct; this can be graded from uncertain to certain,

TABLE 5.2 Top 10 reasons for encounter in an episode of pneumonia (RD09)

Children aged 5–14			ICPC-3 code
	N	%	
Cough	297	40.7	RS07
Fever	233	32.0	AS03
Shortness of breath/dyspnoea	39	5.3	RS02
Pneumonia	23	3.2	RD09
Med. examination/health evaluation/partial	15	2.1	R102
General weakness/tiredness	15	2.1	AS04
Vomiting	10	1.4	DS10
Upper respiratory infection	9	1.2	RD02
Generalised abdominal pain/cramps	9	1.2	DS01
Ear pain/earache	7	1.0	HS01
Total top 10	657	90.2	
Total	729	100.0	
Men and women aged 65+			
	N	%	
Cough	722	25.5	RS07
Shortness of breath/dyspnoea	474	16.7	RS02
Fever	425	15.0	AS03
Pneumonia	147	5.2	RD09
General weakness/tiredness	125	4.4	AS04
Med. examination/health evaluation/partial	80	2.8	R102
General deterioration	67	2.4	AS06
Provider-initiated episode new/ongoing	54	1.9	R501
Administrative procedure	52	1.8	R601
Medication/prescription/injection	49	1.7	R201
Total top 10	2,195	77.4	
Total	2,834	100.0	

but a standard recording of this grading has not yet been agreed on. The description and inclusion criteria for use of classes in the ICPC-3 will, however, help to ensure that the label chosen for the episode is used consistently by all providers. The qualification of an EoC using the extension codes is discussed in Chapter 10.

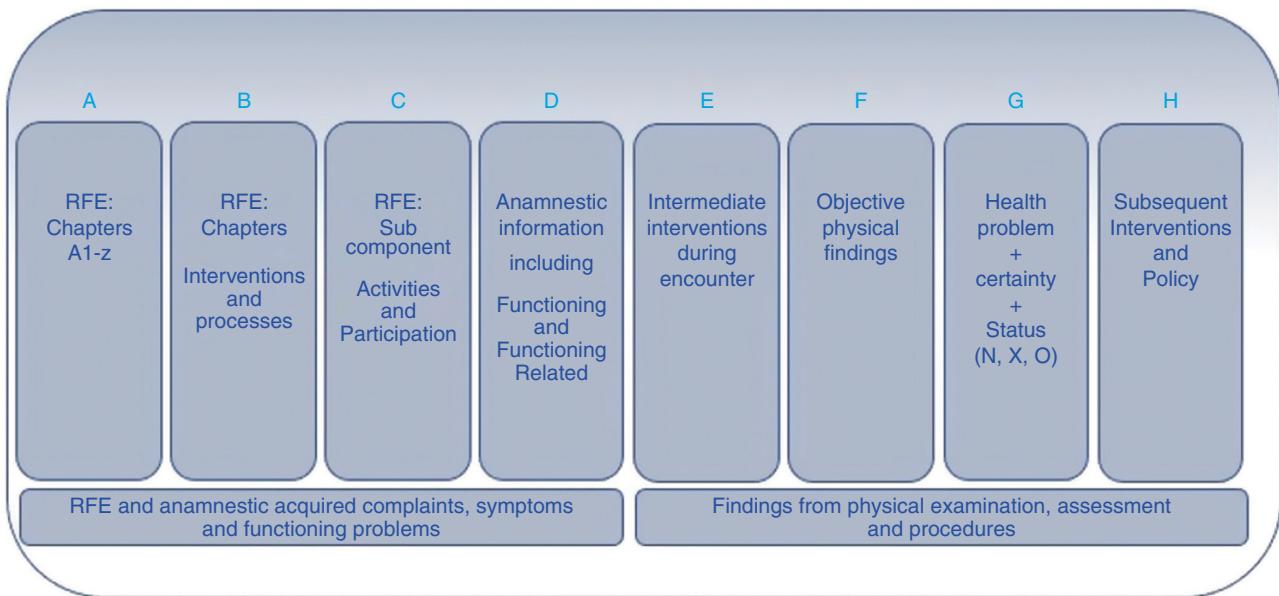


FIGURE 5.2 Structure for describing encounters.

INTERVENTIONS: THE PROCESS OF CARE

The specificity of the three-/four-digit ICPC process code to classify interventions is usually adequate for primary care practice. To give more specificity to the process code, the use of the codes in chapters A–Z as a first prefix is recommended. However, when drugs are prescribed, a drug code is needed. Because of the vast number of medications involved, and the idiosyncrasies of national drug availability, no internationally suitable code has yet been produced. The advice is to link the Arrêts de Travail en médecine générale à partir de la Classification Internationale du Fonctionnement, du handicap et de la santé (ATC) coding to the process classes -201 Pharmacotherapy and prescription and -202 Preventive immunisation and medication.

FUNCTIONING AND FUNCTIONING RELATED

With these classes, it is possible to describe Functioning and Functioning related aspects of the EoC. The classes acquire meaning when the patient makes a statement about them; for example, if the patient expresses a severe limitation in activity or barrier in participation, or if the patient expresses a level of problem with his/her energy, memory or balance.

ICPC-3 AND PATIENT RECORDS

The core of a computer-based patient record is data coded with the ICPC, which is language independent: this enhances the use of practice records for a comparison of data from different countries, and it supports the development of general/family practice as an internationally well-developed profession with a well-defined and empirically based frame of reference. The availability of the ICPC-2 in 19 languages and the growing number of translations of the ICD-10 accompanied by alphabetical indexes allow family doctors in many countries to incorporate a detailed language-specific thesaurus in their system, at the same time using the ICPC to systematically structure their records and the database in a more standardised way. The same developments are envisaged for translations of the ICPC-3.

An electronic patient record can be helpful in properly registering the data in an EoC. The system can warn the provider when she or he tries to enter a follow-up encounter for an episode that has not yet been established in the database, or whenever a new one is started even though an episode with the same title already exists. This is, obviously, vital to ensure the quality of daily recording. Pop-up screens can be used to display options at the time of coding in computer-based records and a good data system will be able to display these interrelationships between multiple health problems and provide data on comorbidity.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The original three basic elements of encounters to be coded with the ICPC (RFE, health problem and interventions) enriched with a fourth element, Functioning and Functioning related, have now been extended with eight data entry options (A–H) for computer-based patient records (Figure 5.2). The RFE is recorded in three sections: patient symptoms and complaints; patient requests for interventions;

and patient-expressed limitations in activities and barriers in participation (A–C). RFEs in the form of symptoms, complaints or health problems/diagnoses should be distinguished explicitly from those in the form of requests for interventions such as a prescription, an X-ray, a referral or advice and those in the form of limitations in activities or barriers in participation. Why is this important? Requests for a certain intervention are often followed by this intervention being performed – when patients ask for medication or a blood test, they often receive it. Since patients do actively influence the care provided by health providers, it is important to explicitly document this.

It seems useful for the future to also record the clinical anamnestic findings, including functions and functioning-related information (D), separate from the RFE. All relevant classes can be used for this purpose. It should be noted that the ICPC-3 does not yet include a classification of objective physical findings by the health provider (F).

Both new applications, coding of anamnestic data and objective physical findings, could be included in the encounter and episode structure of a computer-based patient record.

The use of RFEs and anamnestic data to estimate prior probabilities is clearly very useful. The difference between a symptom expressed by the patient as an RFE or elicited by the physician is retained, and the probabilities can be calculated separately if required.

Processes of care are recorded as immediate (those occurring during the encounter, E) or subsequent (interventions after the diagnosis or problem has been identified, H). The difference between what is in fact being done by the health provider at the time of the encounter and what is expected to follow is important for the analysis of utilisation data, inter-health care provider variation and application of guidelines. It also allows better understanding of the shift from prior probabilities in the first encounter of an EoC to the later probabilities during follow-up. For recording more specificity in interventions, not provided in the ICPC-3, a more specific process classification can be used in addition and linked to the ICPC. This could be ATC for -201 and -202, LOINC (Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes database) or a locally used list of laboratory tests, etc. It is not feasible to include this level of detail in the ICPC-3. Development of these relations is an ongoing activity.

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Standard for Use of Reason for Encounter

The ways of coding information using the ICPC vary somewhat according to the type of information being recorded; for example, RFE, health problem or intervention. To promote consistent recording and therefore better comparability of data between centres, the following standards are suggested.

REASON FOR ENCOUNTER

Patients normally start the consultation with a spontaneous verbal statement on why they are visiting the health professional, known as the RFE. It is the beginning of the interaction and precedes interpretation by GPs and patients. The RFE is the literal expression of the reason(s) why a person enters the consultation room, translated into an ICPC code by the health provider. It represents that person's need for care. The RFE can be presented in the form of symptoms and complaints ('abdominal pain, a rash') but also as self-diagnosed diseases ('I've got the flu'), a problem carrying out an activity ('I cannot work') or requests for a particular intervention.

The primary care provider should identify and clarify the RFE as stated by the patient without making any judgments as to the correctness or accuracy of the reason. The patient statement is translated into a classification term and coded. This use of the classification is guided by three principles:

1. The RFE should be understood and agreed on between the patient and the provider and should be recognised by the patient as an acceptable description.
2. The ICPC class chosen should be as close as possible to the original statement of the reason given by the patient and must represent a minimal or no transformation by the provider. However, clarification of the patient's RFE within the framework of the ICPC is necessary so that the most appropriate class can be applied.
3. The description and inclusion criteria listed for classes, for use in recording health, are NOT to be used, since the RFE is to be documented from the patient's point of view, based entirely on the patient's statement of the reason.

Almost all parts of the classification are applicable, as patients can describe their reasons for seeking health care in the form of symptoms or complaints, as requests for services, as activities and participation problems or as health problems.

The way in which a patient expresses his/her RFEs determines which chapter and which (sub)component to use, except the classes that fall under the Functioning related component and the Functions subcomponent. These classes can be used by

the provider to further explore the RFE and EoC for similar concepts in Symptoms and complaints (see Figure 5.2).

CHOOSING THE CHAPTER CODE

To code the RFE, it is necessary to first select the appropriate chapter, assign the correct one- or two-digit alpha code, and then assign the two- or three-digit numeric code in the relevant (sub)component, such as a symptom or complaint, a diagnosis, limitations in activities and participations, or an intervention. The search terms in the online ICPC-3 should be used when there is uncertainty about the chapter or (sub)component in which a specific RFE should be placed.

Chapter A1 is used for RFEs that relate to need for immunisation or screening, family planning, patient preferences or case finding. Chapter A is used for RFEs that relate to unspecified or multiple body systems, chapters B–W for RFEs related to body systems, and Chapter Z for RFEs related to social problems. RFEs related to processes of care are found in Chapter I, and RFEs related to limitations in activities and participation are in Chapter II.

When the ICPC is used for recording RFEs, five rules apply for the use of chapters, and there are two rules specific to Chapter I Interventions and processes. Those rules are listed below with examples for the application of those rules.

Rule 1

Whenever the patient makes a specific statement, use his/her terminology.

Example

Jaundice, in the form of a diagnostic descriptive term, can be found in Chapter D (on the digestive system), but the patient may present this symptom as a yellow discolouration of the skin (Chapter S). If the patient expresses the problem as 'jaundice', the ICPC code is DS13 Jaundice. If, however, the patient states 'my skin has gone yellow', the correct code would be SS07 Skin colour change, even though the health care provider is positive that the diagnosis is some form of hepatitis.

Rule 2

The RFE should be coded as specifically as possible and may require some clarification by the provider.

Example

Chest pain can be coded as AS12 Chest pain, or as KS01 Pain, pressure, tightness of heart, or as RS01 Pain respiratory system, or as LS04 Musculoskeletal chest symptom or complaint. The decision as to the correct selection is not based on the opinion of

the provider as to the type of chest pain but, rather, to the way the patient expresses his/her RFE when clarification is sought by the provider.

- ‘It’s all over my chest ...’ AS12
- ‘My chest hurts when I cough’ RS01
- ‘I have chest pain ... I think it’s my heart’ KS01
- ‘I have chest pain after falling down stairs’ LS04

Rule 3

When the patient is unable to describe his/her complaint, the reason given by an accompanying person (e.g., a mother bringing in a child or relatives accompanying an unconscious patient) is accepted as being the reason stated by the patient.

Rule 4

If the patient indicates a limitation in activities or a barrier in participation, the degree of limitation must also be assessed using the problem scale value.

Rule 5

Any problem whatsoever presented verbally by the patient should be recorded as an RFE. Multiple coding is required if the patient gives more than one reason. Code every reason presented, at whatever stage in the encounter it occurs.

Example

‘I need my asthma tablets. Also, my knee hurts’ – R201, LS14.

If afterwards the patient asks, ‘What is this lump on my skin?’ or says, ‘I can’t climb stairs’, those are also coded as RFEs – SS04 and 2F28 PV.3

CHOOSING THE (SUB)COMPONENT FROM THE CHAPTERS

Symptoms and Complaints in Chapters A–Z

The most common reasons patients report for seeking health care are presented in the form of symptoms and complaints. This implies that the Symptoms and complaints component of chapters A–Z will be used extensively. These symptoms are specific for each chapter; nausea (DS09) is found in the Digestive System chapter, while sneezing (RS09) is in the Respiratory System chapter. While most of the entries in this component are symptoms specific to the chapter in which they are found, some standardisation has been introduced for ease of coding.

STANDARDISATION OF CLASSES IN SYMPTOMS AND COMPLAINTS IN CHAPTERS A–W

Throughout most of the chapters, except for Chapter A1, Chapter Z, Chapter I and Chapter II, the content within the -S component is organised as follows:

- -S01 to -S49 Symptoms and complaints
- -S50 to -S89 Abnormal results and physical findings
- -S90 to -S98 Concern or fear a disease or condition (cancer included)
- -S99 Other specified symptoms, complaints, or abnormal findings

The first class in every chapter relates to the symptom pain. Examples of these are ear pain or ache (HS01) and headache (NS01).

Code -S50, and sometimes also a few others, is used when the patient indicates an abnormal physical finding in themselves. Examples are:

'I think my blood pressure is low' KS50

'I have underweight' TS50

Code -S90, and sometimes also a few others, is used when the patient expresses concern about or fear of cancer or some other condition or disease. Examples are:

'I'm afraid I have TB' AS90

'I'm worried that I have cancer of the breast' GS93

'I'm scared of venereal disease' GS92

Even if the provider thinks that such an expressed fear is unwarranted or not logical, it constitutes the patient's RFE.

In each chapter, the component and subcomponent code -99 is the residual or 'ragbag' class for that (sub)component. This contains uncommon and unusual classes which do not have a separate class or are not part of the inclusion terms of other classes, and it can also be used for classes which are not clearly stated. The class 'not specified' is avoided, because in all cases it is necessary to be as specific as possible. At all times, the index terms should be consulted for synonymous terms in other classes before using this class.

Limitations in Activities and Barriers in Participation, Subcomponent 2F0 from Chapter II

Classes 2F01–2F69 should be used when the patient's RFE is expressed in terms of limitations or barriers which affect activities and participation in daily life and social functions. Always use the problem scale value.

Examples

'I cannot climb stairs because of the cast they have put on my leg for my fractured ankle' 2F28 and PSV.3 and LD36 (Component D, Diagnoses and diseases)

'I can't work in the office because I can't sit for any length of time because of my haemorrhoids' 2F58 PSV.3 and 2F21 PSV.3 and DD84 (Component D, Diagnoses and diseases)

Components of Interventions and Processes (Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Preventive Interventions, Programmes Related to Reported Conditions, Test Results, Referrals, and Administrative)

The reasons included in this concept are those in which the patient:

- a. seeks some sort of procedure, such as 'I'm here to have a blood test' (-105)**

Further clarification by the provider is often necessary to identify the most appropriate chapter code.

Examples

The patient may request a particular procedure in connection with an expressed problem or as a single demand, such as:

'I want the doctor to examine my heart' K102
'I think I need to have my urine tested' (-106)
'I need a vaccination' (-202)

To select the appropriate alpha code, clarification by the provider is necessary to find out why the patient thinks he or she needs a urine test. If it is because of a possible bladder infection, the code is U106; if it is because of diabetes, the code is T106. If the result of an X-ray which is being requested refers to a barium meal, the code is D401. The code for a request for vaccination against rubella is A202.

- b. requests a treatment or when the patient refers to the physician's instructions to return for specific treatment, procedure or medication as the RFE**

Further clarification by the provider is often necessary to identify the most appropriate code.

Examples

'I need my medication' (-201). If the patient expresses the reason why he is taking the medication or the provider knows the reason, select the appropriate alpha code; for example, for a sinus infection, the code would be R201.
'I'm here to have my cast removed' (-207). If it is evident that, for instance, the patient had a fracture of the left arm, the correct alpha code would be L.
'I was told to come for removal of the stitches today' (-207). Although, at first, one might assume that all suture removal would be in the chapter on skin, the patient might have stitches from eyelid surgery F207 or from a phimosis operation G207.

- c. may request a care programme – a care programme consists of a combination of various interventions related to a reported condition**

Example

'I've come for my diabetes programme' T308

d. is specifically requesting the results of tests previously carried out

This subcomponent should be used when the patient is specifically requesting the results of tests previously carried out. The fact that the results of the test may be negative does not affect the use of this component. Often the patient will request the test result and want to know about its consequences and seek more information on the underlying problem. In that case, also consider using the additional code -203 (Health education, advice and diet).

Examples

'I've come for the result of an X-ray of my ankle' L401

'I need the results of my blood test'. If the test was for anaemia, use code B401, if it was for hypercholesterolemia, use T401, and if the patient cannot specify, use A401.

'I am supposed to pick up the result of my urine test and take it to the urologist. I also want to know what he will do and which examinations and treatment I can expect' U401, U203

'I want to know the test results done by the specialist' -402. The class -402 should be used when the patient asks the result of an examination or test from another provider.

e. the RFE is to be referred to another provider

If the patient's RFE is to be referred to another provider, then -505 Referral to another primary care provider, -506 Referral to specialist, clinic or hospital, or -599 Other specified consultations, referrals and reasons for encounter can be used for this purpose. If the patient states his/her RFE is 'being sent by someone else', use -502.

f. the RFE for a problem initiated by the provider

When a provider initiates an episode or takes the initiative for the follow-up of an already existing episode of a health problem such as hypertension, obesity, alcoholism or a smoking habit, it is appropriate to code the RFE as -501 Encounter or problem initiated by provider. If the provider has advised the patient to come back for a control visit, this code is not used. Often the use of -102 Partial examination or health evaluation is the appropriate code.

Examples

A patient presents with a blocked ear due to earwax, which is removed. The provider measures his blood pressure (not an RFE mentioned by the patient) and finds it to be high, and the patient also receives advice about smoking. The patient's RFE and the related problems and treatment would be recorded as follows:

HS06 Plugged feeling in ear, HD66 Excessive ear wax, H204 (removal of earwax) K501 (provider initiated), KS51 Elevated blood pressure, K102 (checking of blood pressure)

P501 (provider initiated), PS14 Tobacco smoking problem, P203 (advice to stop smoking)

g. administrative RFEs with the health care system include things such as examinations required by a third party (someone other than the patient), insurance forms which require completion, and discussions regarding the transfer of records

Examples

'I need this medical insurance form completed' (A601)

'My fracture has healed, and I need a certificate to go back to work' (L601)

Diagnosis and Problems in Chapters A–W

Only when the patient expresses the RFE as a specific diagnosis or disease should it be coded in Component D in chapters A–W.

The RFE for a patient who is known to have diabetes but comes in complaining of weakness should not be coded as diabetes but as the problem expressed: AS04 General weakness or tiredness. However, if the patient states that he has come about his diabetes, the diagnosis 'diabetes' should be coded as the RFE (TD71 Type 1 diabetes mellitus or TD72 Type 2 diabetes mellitus).

If the patient names an RFE in the form of a diagnosis which the provider knows is not correct, the patient's 'wrong' RFE is coded rather than the physicians' 'correct' one; for example, a patient presenting with 'migraine' as the RFE when the provider knows it is a tension headache, or a patient who is known to have nasal polyps presenting with 'hay fever'.

Examples

'I am here because of my hypertension' KD73

'I come every month for arthritis in my hip' LD78

GENERAL RULE

Rule

Classes from more than one component, or more than one class from the same component, can be used for the same encounter if more than one reason is presented by the patient.

Example

'I've had abdominal pain since last night and I vomited several times' DS01, DS10
'I have some abdominal pain and I think that I may have appendicitis' DS06, DD72

Standard for Use of Health Problems and Non-Disease-Related Care Episodes

HEALTH PROBLEMS

After anamnesis and physical examination, the health provider makes a diagnosis/assessment that indicates the care episode in which the encounter takes place. The diagnosis/assessment is the health provider's point of view. The episode label can be a symptom, a disease or problem, a problem in activity or participation, or a non-disease-related care episode such as visits related to a need for immunisation, to special screening examination and to public health promotion. The episode title can never be a Process, Intervention, Function, or Function related class.

To improve reliability of coding health problems using ICPC-3, almost all the classes have additional information classes to guide their use: descriptions, inclusion and exclusion terms, index terms and sometimes coding hints and notes. These are explained in Chapter 4.

GENERAL RULES FOR CODING HEALTH PROBLEMS AND NON-DISEASE-RELATED CARE EPISODES

Users are encouraged to register, during each encounter, the full spectrum of problems and care episodes managed in this encounter, including organic, psychological and social health problems and problems in activities and participation in the form of episode(s) of care (EoCs). Registering should be at the highest level of diagnostic refinement the user can be confident about, and should meet the description or inclusion for that class. In any data system, it is necessary to have clear and specific criteria for the way in which health problems or EoCs are registered. This applies particularly to the relationship between the underlying condition and manifestations when both may be available as classes in the classification. This is best illustrated by an example: A patient with ischemic heart disease may also have atrial fibrillation and resulting anxiety. It should be policy to include these as separate EoC manifestations which require different management. In this example, the atrial fibrillation and anxiety would be recorded as additional EoCs.

Some electronic systems accept that problems are coded with an intervention/process code. **This is not recommended or correct.** Interventions always take place in an

EoC, and as indicated earlier, the care episode can, for example, relate to the need for immunisation or screening. Interventions carried out in these EoCs should be coded with the intervention codes in Chapter I, Interventions and processes, not with the classes in Chapter A1.

In ICPC, *localisation* within a body system takes precedence over *aetiology*, so when coding a condition which because of its aetiology can be found in several chapters (e.g. trauma), the appropriate chapter should be used.

All non-problem-related care episodes (e.g., family planning, prevention, routine examination) are listed in Chapter A1.

Chapter A (general) should be considered only if the site is not specified or if the disease affects more than two body systems.

Chapters B–W provide specific classes based on the body system or organ involved in the disease and the aetiology.

Conditions accompanying and affecting pregnancy, or the puerperium are usually coded to Chapter W, but a condition is not coded to Chapter W merely because the patient is pregnant; it should be coded to the appropriate class in the chapter representing the body system involved.

All social problems, whether identified as an RFE or as a problem, are listed in Component ZC of Chapter Z.

Problems in activities and participation are listed in Subcomponent 2F0 of Chapter II.

SPECIFIC RULES FOR CODING HEALTH PROBLEMS USING INCLUSION CRITERIA

(See also Chapter 4.)

Rule 1

Coding of diagnoses should occur at the highest level of specificity possible for that patient encounter.

Rule 2

The description contains the information necessary to permit coding to that class.

Rule 3

Consult the description and inclusion after the diagnosis has been formulated. They are **not** guidelines for diagnosis, **nor** are they intended to be used as a guide to therapeutic decisions.

Rule 4

If the description and inclusion do not fit, search in the browser by entering the term(s) in the search box.

Rule 5

For those classes without a description, consult the list of inclusion and index terms in the class and consider any exclusion terms.

DOUBLE CODING

Double coding is only advised for a few classes if recording the manifestation or cause is clinically important. For example, in Class FD67 Retinopathy, it is recommended to also code the known causative agent: such as diabetes TD71 Type 1 diabetes mellitus or TD72 Type 2 diabetes mellitus; or hypertension KD73 Hypertension, uncomplicated or KD74 Hypertension, complicated.

The double coding is advised in the *note* of these classes.

In the ICPC-3 browser, there is an option to search and select more than one code, including extensions of specific codes. These codes can be copied to the clipboard and pasted in a document or electronic system.

Standard for Use of Functioning and Functioning Related

With the Classes from Chapter II, it is possible to describe Functioning and Functioning related aspects of all persons' (first and follow-up) contacts with the health care system in primary and community care settings. The classes acquire meaning when the patient makes a statement about them; for example, if the patient experiences a barrier in participation or a limitation in an activity or if the patient experiences a functioning problem (impairment) in his/her energy, memory or balance.

The classes from Chapter II are person related and do not relate to one EoC specifically. The registration of the Functioning and Functioning related classes can take place both inside and outside the EoC. All registered Functioning classes must always be involved in the analysis of care episodes. Functioning and Functioning related together offer a descriptive 'picture' or 'snapshot' of the person at a certain moment in time. The relation between Functioning and Functioning related and other components can only be understood in the broader context of the ICPC-3 Framework.

SELECTION OF CLASSES

The Functioning and Functioning related items are a selected subset of categories from the WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), which provides an overview of a person in a person-in-context approach, at a certain moment in time.

Where indicated in the references of the classes, a specific set of items is available in the form of a tool for the assessment of functioning (and disability). These sets can be regarded as implementations of the ICF within a specific use case.

- In the first instance there is the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0), which is available at www.psychiatry.org/dsm5. The WHODAS 2.0 is a general tool for the assessment of difficulties due to health/mental health conditions. This assessment tool is advised for the collection of disability data for adults aged 18 years and older.
- For specific use in primary health care settings, the Primary Care Functioning Scale (PCFS) has been developed and validated for patients of 50 years or older in primary care with chronic morbidity and multi-morbidity. The PCFS is available

in Annex 1. The psychometric properties of the PCFS have been established so it can be used as a valid reliable measurement instrument. Further research with the PCFS is needed to study whether it is also a feasible, efficient and practical instrument for use in the full domain of primary care.^[1,2]

- In addition, the Arrêts de Travail en médecine générale à partir de la Classification Internationale de Fonctionnement (ATCIF) has been developed for sick leave prescriptions. In many countries, sick leave prescriptions are frequently used in primary health care/general practice. Using the ICPC-3 for sick leave prescriptions, instead of the traditional medical approach, supports and changes the way health professionals and patients communicate in the work-related context.

The questions from these three questionnaires have been itemised as classes in Chapter II, and their use is encouraged whenever relevant, as separate items or scored with the WHODAS 2.0, the PCFS or the ATCIF.

If greater detail on Functioning and Functioning related aspects is required than that available within the presented selection of items, the WHO ICF should be consulted. Access to the ICF classification is via <http://apps.who.int/classifications/icfbrowser/>

FUNCTIONING

Functioning of a person can be defined by the complexity of components such as the physiological functions of body systems and psychological functions, anatomical features of parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components, and the execution of tasks or actions by an individual as such or the involvement of a person in a life situation.

Physiological functions of body systems and psychological functions are referred to as body functions (**body and body system level**).

Anatomical features of parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components are referred to as body structures (**body level**).

Anatomical features or anatomical structures as such are not classified in the ICPC-3. In the ICPC-3 anatomical terms are harmonised with the Foundational Model of Anatomy, and therefore have the same terminology as in the ICF and the ICD-11.

Execution of tasks or actions by an individual are referred to as Activities (**person level**).

The involvement of a person in a life situation is referred to as Participation (**person-in-social-context level**).

From the primary health care point of view, activities and participation are the core part for shaping a person-centred approach. This means that in the ICPC-3 the Activities and participation subcomponent comes first, followed by the Functions subcomponent.

When the ICPC is used for registering the Functioning component, five rules apply.

Rule 1

The classes from the subcomponent Activities and participation can be coded as an RFE, an EoC/problem, information connected to an RFE and EoC, or as part of linked questionnaires. Without the value score, these classes are of little significance in the context of functioning and should not be used to code Functioning. It is necessary to ask about the degree of severity of the problem if the patient does not express it spontaneously.

Example

'I can't write; I can't hold my pen anymore', 2F25 Fine hand use with the extension PSV.3 complete problem

Rule 2

The classes in the Functions subcomponent from the Functioning component can be used to further explore an RFE or complaint, but may **not** be used as an RFE or EoC. The complaint of dizziness, being tired or being forgetful uttered by the patient is coded with the symptom/complaint classes from the component for organ systems and not with a class from Functioning. Although some class names in Functions overlap with class names in the Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings component and refer to the same phenomenon, they serve a different purpose or role.

Example

'I am dizzy', RFE NS09

The provider explores dizziness by asking, 'Is it a heavy sensation of rotating or of tilting?'

The patient says, 'it is more rotating but not all the time', 2F83 Dizziness with the extension PSV.1 MILD/MODERATE problem.

'Dizziness' as an impairment (a problem with a function – 2F83) can be used in a descriptive way to understand to what extent a person experiences dizziness as a problem. Without coding the (level of) impairment, the dizziness is just a textual element, which is difficult to trace. Coding as a function makes the dizziness, and the changes in it, traceable, available for discussion and countable.

FUNCTIONING RELATED

Functioning related factors describe the context in which functioning takes place and how functioning is executed. They are made up of Environmental factors (the things outside the person) and Personal factors (how one person differs from another

person). Personal factors require the person to express their own perception of their health and the extent to which personal characteristics play a role in the context of their health.

Rule 3

The classes from the Functioning related component are only used to further explore an RFE or complaint or an EoC/problem.

Example

'My daughter has COVID-19; what should I do to avoid becoming infected myself?'
RFE AP203

The patient is asking for advice for the EoC/problem, AP50 Contact with and exposure to communicable diseases.

And if the provider wants to register the living conditions in the context of infection prevention, the code 2R04 Housing should be used with a scale.

Rule 4

Personality functions should only be used if provided by the person her- or himself and with consent for use or reuse. This is not to be used to express the health provider's opinion about the person.

Rule 5

The classes from the Environmental factors subcomponent **are not intended** to code sociodemographic and contextual data. Of course, it can be important to know whether someone lives alone, his/her profession, whether he/she lives in poverty, etc. However, this is more 'background' information; that is, sociodemographic. It describes the context of the patient and has the same value as, for example, age, gender and country of birth.

Example

Not having a paid job does not mean that this is a problem for the patient. If it is a problem for the patient, the class code is ZC17 Unemployment problem. To explore the unemployment problem, the Class 2F58 Remunerative employment can be used with the extension scale. If it is not a problem, the ICPC-3 is not used to register this information.

Case History

A 31-year-old woman comes for an unscheduled visit in the evening. The patient says, 'I have pain in my ankle'. The history is that she had trauma in the

morning. On examination, she has a swollen ankle due to an extensive hematoma. To rule out a possible malleolar fracture, an X-ray is advised. The patient refuses. She is unemployed, belongs to a low social class, is poorly educated and has no health insurance. Furthermore, she is a single mother with a young daughter, aged 12, to look after. In the end, the patient and her doctor agree to put a simple bandage on her ankle, hoping that this will be enough to solve the problem.

Coding this Encounter

The RFE is LS15 Ankle symptom or complaint. During the physical examination, code L102, there are findings that indicate a malleolus fracture. The diagnosis is a possible malleolus fracture, LD36 Fracture of tibia or fibula or both, and the policy is not an X-ray as you would expect, but only a bandage, L211. In this context, registration and coding as not being insured – 2R19 Social security, extension FBV.6 FULL barrier – due to lack of money is an important factor that explains the policy.

In this case, the patient's context is extensively reported: single mother, poorly educated, low social class, unemployed, etc. This information is not related to her refusal to have an X-ray taken. What is directly related is that she is uninsured due to lack of money. And this fact is important for the care offered in this care episode. The other personal context – single mother, poorly educated, low social class, unemployed – is not coded.

FUNCTIONING ASSESSMENT AND THE ICPC

In earlier versions of the ICPC, a class called Limited function/disability (-28) was a standard rubric in every chapter, but almost never used. Functional status measured with COOP/WONCA charts could be coded in this rubric with the addition of an extra digit.^[3] But this approach was experienced as problematic, since functional status relates to the patient as a whole and not to the health problem relevant to one chapter specifically. The relationship became difficult to interpret where there was more than one active problem, because comorbidity complicates interpretation.

The ICPC-3 classes in the Functioning and Functioning related components give the health provider the opportunity to describe functioning and functioning-related aspects of all persons' (first and follow-up) contacts. There are references to questionnaires, such as the PCFS, the WHO-DAS 2.0 and the ATCIF, that can be used outside an encounter with a specific RFE or EoC. For instance, the PCFS can be used for all patients over 50 years with multi-morbidity, the WHO-DAS 2.0 can be used as a general tool for the assessment of difficulties due to health/mental health conditions for adults, and the ATCIF can be used for sick leave prescriptions. They are all different applications of ICF classes in the context of the ICPC-3.

Quality of life or overall well-being is not assessed with the ICPC-3. However, as described above, it is possible to describe a person's health-related functioning outside the EoC. In that way, functioning becomes available during every encounter and can inform decision-making, goal setting and outcome measurement.

REFERENCES

1. Postma SAE., van Boven K, ten Napel H, Gerritsen DL, Assendelft WJJ, Schers H, olde Hartman TC. The development of an ICF-based questionnaire for patients with chronic conditions in primary care. *J Clin Epidemiology* 2018; 103: 92–100, Elsevier.
2. Postma SAE, Schers Henk, Ellis JL, van Boven K, ten Napel H, Stappers Hugo, olde Hartman TC, Gerritsen DL. Primary Care Functioning Scale showed validity and reliability in patients with chronic conditions: a psychometric study, *J Clin Epidemiology* 2020; 125: 130–137.
3. van Weel C, Konig-Zahn C, Touw-Otten FWMM, van Duijn NP, Meyboom-de Jong B. *Measuring Functional Health Status with the COOP-WONCA Charts: A Manual*. The Hague, CIP-Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1995.

Standard for Use of Processes of Care (Interventions)

PROCESS OF CARE, INTERVENTIONS

The ICPC can be used to code the interventions used in the process of health care with almost all classes from Chapter I. However, Component -4 Results and some classes of Component -5, Consultation, referral and other reasons for encounter (i.e. -501 Encounter or problem initiated by provider and -502 Encounter or problem initiated by other than patient or provider) cannot be used as an intervention. They can be used as an RFE.

The Process classes are broad and general, rather than specific. For instance, a blood test (-105), even if relating to only one body system (e.g. cardiovascular, K105), may encompass a great variety of different tests, such as of enzymes, lipids or electrolytes.

For components -1, -2 and -6 and the part of Component -5 which can be used to classify the process of care, the class codes are standard throughout the chapters at the three-digit level. The alpha code of the correct chapter must be added by the provider who is doing the coding. Although procedures may not be used as EoCs, there are nevertheless some exceptions, and those are a limited number of rubrics in Chapter W that contain procedures such as delivery and induced abortion.

The following rule for the use of each component of Chapter I reinforces the description of the classes of the components.

Rule

Whenever a code is shown preceded by a dash (—), select the chapter code from Chapters A–Z. Use Chapter A when no specific chapter can be selected. All codes must begin with an alpha code to be complete. If the episode is a class from Chapter A1, use the component's two-digit alpha code instead of A1.

The most important principle in the coding process is to code all those interventions that take place during the encounter and which have a logical relation to the EoC. For more specificity, a fifth digit may be introduced; see the examples and linkages to the ICHI.

Example 1

—207 Repair/fixation/suture/cast

L207.1 Application of casts or the ICHI code PZX.LC.AH

L207.2 Removal of casts

Convention for coding: L207.1

ICHI code

→ L stands for the **component Musculoskeletal system**
→ 207 stands for **Repair/fixation/suture/cast**
→ .1 stands for **Application of cast (only)**
→ PZX.LC.AH = Application of cast and splint

Example 2

—112 Diagnostic endoscopy
—D112 Diagnostic endoscopy of the digestive system
—D112.1 Gastroscopy or the ICHI code KBF.AE.AD

Convention for coding: D112.1

ICHI code

→ D stands for the **Digestive system**
→ 112 stands for **Diagnostic endoscopy**
→ .1 stands for **Gastroscopy (only)**
→ KBF.AE.AD = Gastroscopy

More than one Process code may be used for each encounter, but it is extremely important to be consistent. For instance, measuring blood pressure, which is routine for hypertension, can be coded as K102 on every occasion. Routine examinations, complete or partial, both for body systems and for the general chapter must also be coded with consistency. Below are examples of definitions for complete and partial examinations which have been used in one setting. However, it is essential that each country develops a definition of what constitutes a 'complete examination – general' and a 'complete examination – body system' for that culture and that these definitions are used consistently. This will ensure that what is contained in each 'partial examination – general' or 'partial examination – body system' in that country will also have consistency.

COMPLETE EXAMINATION

The term 'complete examination' refers to an examination which contains those elements of professional assessment which, by consensus of a group of local professionals, reflect the usual standard of care. This examination will be complete regarding either the body system (e.g. the eye, Chapter F) or as a complete general examination (Chapter A).

PARTIAL EXAMINATION

The term 'partial examination' in any chapter refers to a partial examination directed to the appropriate specific organ system or function. When more than two systems are involved in a limited or incomplete examination, this is designated general (Chapter A). Most encounters will include a partial examination to evaluate acute and simple illnesses or return visits for chronic illnesses. The following are examples:

Complete examination – general, general check-up -A101

Complete neurological examination -N101

Partial examination – general, limited check on several body systems such as respiratory and cardiovascular and neurological -A102

Partial examination – body system, measuring blood pressure -K102

The following procedures are regarded by the WONCA Classification Committee as being *included in* routine examinations to be coded in rubrics —101 and —102 rather than coded separately:

- inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
- visual acuity and fundoscopy
- otoscopy
- vibration sense (tuning fork examination)
- vestibular function (excluding calorimetric tests)
- digital rectal and vaginal examination
- vaginal speculum examination
- blood pressure recording
- indirect laryngoscopy
- height/weight

All other examinations are to be included in other rubrics.

COMPONENT -1 DIAGNOSTIC AND MONITORING INTERVENTIONS

A diagnostic intervention is a clinical intervention intended to diagnose and monitor a patient's disease, condition or injury.

COMPONENT -2 THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS

Preventive procedures cover a wide range of health care activities, including immunisations, screening, risk appraisal, education, and counselling. Coding of treatment and medications is used to classify those procedures done on site by the primary care provider. It is not intended that this be used to document procedures done by providers to whom the patient has been referred – a much more extensive list of procedures would be required in the latter case.

COMPONENT -3 PROGRAMMES RELATED TO REPORTED CONDITIONS

These care programmes consist of a combination of various interventions, such as asking questions during anamnesis, blood and urine tests, spirometry, advice and policy options, performed in primary care practice.

In general, several health professionals are involved in a 'programme'. This implies that a care plan needs to reflect the integrated approach of all health professionals involved. This could also be referred to as the bio-psycho-social way of working and thinking.

To understand exactly what has been done in the context of the programme, the separate interventions in Component -3 should be coded.

The programmes in Component -3 are already provided with a prefix for the chapters they apply to.

COMPONENT -4 RESULTS

Component -4 does not relate to Process or Interventions.

COMPONENT -5 CONSULTATION, REFERRALS AND OTHER REASONS FOR ENCOUNTER

Consultations and referrals to other primary care providers, physicians, hospitals, clinics or agencies for therapeutic or counselling purposes are to be coded using this component. Also encounters and problems initiated by the provider -501 or by other than the patient or provider -502 are to be coded with classes from this component.

For more specificity, a fifth digit or preferable linkages to locally used referral tables could be added; for example:

- -503 Consultation with a primary care provider
 - -503.1 Nurse
 - -503.2 Physiotherapist
- -505 Referral to other primary care provider
 - -505.1 Nurse
 - -505.2 Physiotherapist
- -506 Referral to specialist, clinic, or hospital
 - -506.1 Internist
 - -506.2 Cardiologist

COMPONENT -6 ADMINISTRATIVE

This component is designed to classify those instances where the provision of a written document or form by the provider for the patient or other agency is warranted by existing regulations, laws or customs. Writing a referral letter is only considered to be an administrative service when it is the sole activity performed during the encounter; otherwise it is included in Component -5. Writing a care plan can be coded here with the rubric code -602.

Standard for Use of Regional Extensions, Emergency Codes and Extension Codes

REGIONAL EXTENSIONS (CHAPTER III)

Although previously the ICPC had been developed to provide a classification for primary health care on an international level, supplementing or completing required data elements in the WHO suite of international classifications, it is also recognised that regional and national primary health care needs must be met. The ICPC-3 has, therefore, extended its content to cater for national and regional coding needs.

In the same manner, the core ICPC-3 codes are based on international frequency, and the Regional extension codes are based on the frequency of classes and codes in national and regional primary care registrations. In addition, classes and codes from the Global Burden of Disease list – needed to achieve a worldwide coverage of health problems – have been included in the Regional extensions. At the moment, there are Regional extensions for Africa, Europe and South America. Extensions for other regions will be available when indicated by the specific region.

In case a request for a new code for a class is submitted by more than two (large) regions, this class, after a thorough update procedure, can be accepted as a four-digit code in the core classification.

In principle, the national or regional classes/codes are part of the inclusions in core classes (chapters A1-II) of the ICPC-3, where the six-digit code is already presented.

Use of the six-digit code is encouraged whenever the specific inclusion term is used. This will prevent the need to invent national codes for terms already in the ICPC-3, and it will support exchange of data.

Examples

‘Lassa fever’ AD14.05 in the African extension and visible in the core ICPC as inclusion in AD14 Other specified and unknown viral diseases

‘scarlet fever’ AD24.09 in the European extension and visible in the core ICPC as inclusion in AD24 Other specified and unknown infectious diseases

‘Zika virus disease’ AD14.08 in the South American extension and visible in the core ICPC as inclusion in AD14 Other specified and unknown viral diseases

'hepatitis B carrier' AP80.01 in the African and South-American extension and visible in the core ICPC as inclusion in AP80 Asymptomatic carrier

To prevent the same complaints and illnesses from being assigned different codes in the regional extensions, the application for a new regional code is centrally coordinated.

EMERGENCY CODES (CHAPTER IV)

Chapter IV contains classes with codes for new diseases that can be used in emergency situations of epidemiological importance, especially important given the risk of (national or international) spread of infections. These codes are aligned with ICD codes. In the ICPC-3, there are nine empty classes.

EXTENSION CODES (CHAPTER V)

Extension codes are provided as supplementary codes or additional positions to give more detail or meaning to the initial code if so desired. The extension codes are not to be used without an initial code. In the ICPC-3, there are three categories, of which two apply to specific classes.

SCALE VALUE

Currently, five categories are used:

- The *Consent Scale Value (CSV)* is used by a patient or client to express the level of agreement concerning 2R3 Personality functions. Without these values, the Personality functions (psychic stability, confidence, etc.) have no specific meaning.
- The *Facilitator or Barrier Value (FBV)* is used by a patient or client to express the level of facilitating or acting as a barrier for classes that make up of the environment the person lives in (housing, sanitation, immediate family, etc.).
- The *Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV)* is a calculated ratio for the indication of the volume of air exhaled under forced conditions in the first second of expiration (FEV1). In persons with Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease, it is called the person's vital capacity.
- The *GOLD criteria* or severity scale was developed by the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.
- The *New York Heart Association Functional Classification* is a scale that provides a simple way of classifying the extent of heart failure.
- The *Problem Scale value (PSV)* – in the ICPC-3, no distinction is made between having a problem with a function or a problem with an activity or participation (reading, driving, dressing).

For the Functioning components, the scale values are expressed in terms of the value level of the problem. Using these values at a certain point in time or over a period provides the actual Functioning situation or 'snapshot' of the person. The values can also be used for goal setting and between evaluations of progress.

TEMPORALITY

When indicating the duration of a disorder, a distinction is made between diseases with an acute, subacute and chronic course. The demarcation between the three categories is not clear. Usually, acute conditions last for a period of 4 weeks (WONCA dictionary: less than 4 weeks), subacute conditions for between 1 and 3–6 months, and chronic conditions for longer than 6 months (WONCA dictionary: an illness or disability lasting 6 months or longer).^[1]

CAUSALITY

These class types are provided here for informative purposes only to address the causality of classes within a component. A number of these class types have been attributed a specific colour, which is shown in the classification. The colouring is also used for the paper-based desk version to increase the informative value. Causality is indicated in terms of:

- infection
- neoplasm
- trauma
- congenital
- other diagnosis

REFERENCE

1 Bentzen N (ed.). An international glossary for general/family practice. *Fam Pract* 1995; 12: 341–369.

Desk Version, Update Platform and Updates, Licencing of ICPC-3, Translations

DESK VERSION

A desk version with all the classes from the ICPC-3 is available for print. The desk version consists of six pages in A4 format. Just click on the link at the Desk webpage on the ICPC-3.info website. Follow the instructions on how to print the document.

UPDATE PLATFORM AND UPDATES

An update platform is in place for proposed updates. The update platform is part of the ICPC-3 website at the above address. After registration, proposals can be submitted and updates viewed.

After registration and having selected the relevant code, enter the proposal in the lower left window and press 'Add Proposal'. Please make sure to include a reference to the relevant literature supporting the proposal. Alternatively, mail the relevant documentation to info@icpc-3.info.

HOW DOES THE UPDATE PLATFORM WORK?

Instructions

1. Select a four-digit (AA00) class for an update proposal.
2. Specify a specific type of proposal.
3. Explain the suggestion, and indicate the exact code, class name, and ID if available.
4. Specify in detail the motivation for the proposal. Also include a reference to support the update proposal. Without a reference, the update proposal cannot be processed.
5. Consider if the proposal has any consequences for other classes in the ICPC-3, and if this is the case, indicate which code(s) is affected.

After completion, submit the update proposal and, if appropriate, continue with a new update proposal. Update proposals submitted by others can also be viewed.

All fully completed proposal will be reviewed by a team consisting of medical content experts and classification experts and processed further in several steps.

The final date for update proposals is the **first of June** each year. If the update proposal is accepted, it will become effective as of the first of January of the following year.

EMERGENCY UPDATES

The ICPC-3 is a dynamic classification that actively supports primary health care. This means that the ICPC-3 will be updated in a timely manner as needed – in principle, on a yearly basis. If necessary, the ICPC-3 will include classes and codes that are required instantly, such as is the case with pandemics.

TRANSLATIONS

WONCA is an international organisation and wishes to promote versions of ICPC in languages other than English, which is the working language of the ICPC-3 Foundation and the Classification Committee. The ICPC-1 and the ICPC-2 have already been translated into more than 19 languages.

WONCA encourages anyone wishing to promote, assist with, or undertake translations of the ICPC-3 to contact the ICPC-3 Foundation via the website to arrange cooperative work.

A dedicated tool is available for translations, and this provides different output formats, including a thesaurus in the language translated.

The WONCA policy on ICPC-3 translations of the electronic version is as follows:

1. WONCA encourages versions in languages other than English.
2. There must be no changes to the classes. Any extensions must be clearly indicated as such and approved by the WONCA ICPC-3 Foundation prior to publication.
3. Translations must be prepared by named translators working in cooperation with the WONCA ICPC-3 Foundation and to the standards that it sets, particularly in relation to the extent of back translation for checking which may be required.
4. While WONCA will retain the copyright, it will grant without fee the rights to translating organisations to distribute their versions for free. This will require a formal agreement between the WONCA Foundation and the organisation concerned.

POLICY ON COPYRIGHT AND LICENCING

The copyright of the ICPC-3, both in electronic form and hard copy, is owned by WONCA. This policy relates to the electronic version and has the following aims.

Aims

1. to allow WONCA to promote, distribute and support the ICPC-3 and further develop it as the best classification for primary care
2. to maintain international comparability of versions of the ICPC-3
3. to obtain feedback and maintain a clearing house of international experiences with the ICPC-3
4. to achieve recognition of WONCA's initiative and expertise in classification

5. to promote understanding of appropriate links between the ICPC-3 and other classification and coding systems, particularly the ICD-11, the ICD-10, the ICF, and the ICHI
6. to encourage use of the ICPC-3 rather than inhibit it with restrictions
7. to obtain financial support to enable achievement of these aims and allow the work of WONCA to continue and expand

Policy

1. The electronic version of the ICPC-3 should be made available in as many countries as possible. This can be achieved by making it available in the web browser on the ICPC-3 website.
2. Versions involving additions, translations or alterations should be made with input from and agreement of WONCA if they are to be regarded as official WONCA versions are integrated in the Regional extensions of ICPC-3.
3. WONCA should licence appropriate organisations to promote and distribute electronic versions of the ICPC-3 in countries, regions and language groups.
4. Licence fees will be set by negotiation and may be waived when there are advantages to WONCA in so doing, such as when use is for research or development.

Maintenance of the ICPC-3 is made possible by contributions of donors. The members of the earlier ICPC-3 Consortium support future maintenance by annual donations. Licensing the ICPC-3 is a way to expand the services WONCA aims to provide, such as support by translation, implementation, and education.

For more information, consult the ICPC-3.info website.

Tabular List of ICPC-3 Classes

A1 VISITS FOR GENERAL EXAMINATION, ROUTINE EXAMINATION, FAMILY PLANNING, PREVENTION AND OTHER VISITS

Description

The classes in this chapter, like the organ and organ system chapters, are meant to define an episode of care (EoC).

Sometimes there is no apparent health problem involved in an EoC, as, for example, when it relates to need for immunisation or screening, family planning, patient preferences or case finding. These contacts can also be related to first contact or certification.

Interventions carried out in these EoCs are to be coded with the Intervention codes in Chapter I, Interventions and processes; not with the classes in Chapter A1!

AF FAMILY PLANNING

AF01 Procreative management

Description

Encounter for procreative genetic counselling or general procreative counselling, advice on procreation and advice about reversal of previous sterilisation.

Inclusion

female wanting children AF01.00

genetic counselling

male wanting children AF01.01

AF02 Oral contraception

Inclusion

family planning using oral therapy

AF03 Intrauterine contraception

Inclusion

family planning using IUD

AF04 Post-coital contraception

Inclusion

emergency contraception
post-coital intrauterine device AF04.01
morning after pill AF04.00

AF05 Other specified contraception

Inclusion

contraception NOS
contraceptive diaphragm AF05.00
depot contraception AF05.01
sheath contraception, condom AF05.02

AF06 Sterilisation

Inclusion

family planning involving sterilisation

AF99 Other specified family planning

Inclusion

undefined family planning request

AG GENERAL AND ROUTINE EXAMINATION

AG01 General examination and investigation of persons without complaint or reported diagnosis

Inclusion

general medical examination
routine child health examination
routine newborn examination

Exclusion

routine general health check-up of defined subpopulation AG04

AG02 Other specified general examinations and investigations of persons without complaint or reported diagnosis

Inclusion

dental examination
examination of eyes or vision
examination of ears and hearing
examination of blood pressure

AG03 Examination and encounter for certification purposes***Inclusion***

determination of paternity
examination for driver license
examination for participation in sports
insurance (life insurance examination)
issue of medical certificate
pre-employment examination

AG04 Routine general health check-up of defined subpopulation***Inclusion***

health check-up of armed forces
health check-up of sports teams
occupational health examination
routine check-up for age 60 years and above

AG99 Other specified general and routine examinations***Inclusion***

undefined general examination request
undefined routine examination request

AI INTRODUCTION AND PATIENT TREATMENT PREFERENCES**AI01 Introduction to practice and health provider****AI02 Patient treatment and care preferences*****Description***

Expression or wish to receive or not receive specific treatment or care.

Inclusion

preferences about vaccination
preferences about blood transfusion
preferences about antibiotic treatment
preferences about screening

AI03 Patient preferences about end of life care***Description***

Discussion and requests about end of life care encompass more than euthanasia. Other important topics include do-not-resuscitate (DNR) orders, prolonging life with fluids, etc.

AI99 Other specified introduction and patient treatment preferences

Inclusion

blood donor
donor of organs and/or tissue
receiver of blood and/or organs
undefined patient treatment preferences

AP PREVENTION, SCREENING AND CASE FINDING

Description

Episodes of care with a preventive purpose to avoid occurrence or development of a health problem.

AP01 Special screening examination for neoplasms

Inclusion

special screening examination for neoplasm of breast AP01.00
special screening examination for neoplasm of cervix AP01.01
special screening examination for neoplasm of colon and rectum AP01.02
special screening examination for neoplasm of lung AP01.03
special screening examination for neoplasm of prostate AP01.04
special screening examination for neoplasm of skin AP01.05

AP10 Special screening examination for infectious and parasitic diseases

Inclusion

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) screening
Meticilline Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) screening
special screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
special screening for intestinal infectious diseases
special screening for tuberculosis

AP15 Special screening examination for diabetes mellitus

AP16 Special screening examination for cardiovascular disorders

AP20 Encounter for immunisation

Exclusion

need for immunisation against influenza AP21
need for immunisation against COVID-19 AP22

AP21 Encounter for immunisation against influenza**AP22 Encounter for immunisation against COVID-19****AP40 Reasons for visit related to lifestyle*****Inclusion***

assessment of lifestyle
contact with health services for alcohol use
contact with health services for drug use
contact with health services for tobacco use
dietary counselling or surveillance
lifestyle education
lifestyle screening
physical activity assessment

Exclusion

persons encountering health services for other counselling and medical advice AP45

AP45 Persons encountering health services for other counselling and medical advice***Inclusion***

counselling related to sexual attitudes
counselling related to sexual lifestyle
counselling related to sexual preference

Exclusion

family planning (persons encountering health services in circumstances related to reproduction) AF

AP50 Contact with and exposure to communicable diseases***Inclusion***

contact with and exposure to asymptomatic colonisation by MRSA
contact with and exposure to carrier of infectious disease agent
contact with and exposure to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
contact with and exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
contact with and exposure to tuberculosis

AP60 Potential health hazards related to personal history***Inclusion***

immunisation not carried out
personal health surveillance related to personal history
personal history of allergy to drugs, medicaments and biological substances
personal history of malignant neoplasm

personal history of other diseases and conditions
personal history of self-harm
personal history of specific resistance to micro-organisms

Exclusion

polypharmacy care A310

AP65 Potential health hazards related to family history

Inclusion

family history of diabetes AP65.00
family history of ischaemic heart disease AP65.01
family history of malignant neoplasm of breast AP65.02
family history of malignant neoplasm of colon or rectum AP65.03
family history of hypercholesterolaemia AP65.04
family history of malignant neoplasm of other organs
family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary AP65.05
family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate
family history of mental and behavioural disorders
use of di-ethylstilbestrol (DES) by mother AP65.06

AP70 Potential health hazards related to public health

Inclusion

surveillance for infectious diseases
surveillance for any exposure to toxic substances

AP80 Asymptomatic carrier

Description

A carrier is an individual with no overt disease who harbours an infectious organism or a hereditary chromosome abnormality.

Inclusion

carrier of chromosome disorder AP80.00
carrier, risk for environment or children AP80.02
carrier, risk for him- or herself AP80.03
hepatitis B carrier AP80.01

Exclusion

asymptomatic HIV-infection BD03

AP99 Other specified prevention and case finding

Inclusion

isolation
need for prophylactic surgery

preventive screening and visit
prophylactic immunotherapy
special screening examination for eye and ear disorders
special screening examination for mental and behavioural disorders

AQ PUBLIC HEALTH PROMOTION

Description

Enabling people to increase control over their health and to improve their health. It covers a wide range of social and environmental aspects.

The purpose of health promotion is to positively influence the health behaviour of individuals and communities as well as the living and working conditions that influence their health.

AQ01 Health promotion related to reproductive and sexual health

Description

Guidance and education of individuals and communities related to reproductive and sex-related health behaviour.

AQ02 Health promotion related to growth, development and ageing

Description

Guidance and education of individuals and communities related to growth, development and ageing.

AQ03 Health promotion related to prevention of injury

Description

Guidance and education of individuals and communities related to living and working conditions that influence their health.

AQ04 Health promotion related to prevention of violence

Description

Guidance and education of individuals and communities related to living and working conditions to prevent violence-related health problems.

AQ05 Health promotion related to substance abuse

Description

Guidance and education of individuals and communities related to prevention of substance abuse, narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

AQ99 Other specified health promotion

Inclusion

undefined health promotion request

AR VISITS FOR OTHER REASONS

AR01 Encounter related to presence of devices, implants or grafts

Inclusion

encounter related to presence of pacemaker or implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)

AR02 Encounter related to presence of artificial opening

Inclusion

living with a stoma AR02.00
artificial opening status

AR03 Encounter related to presence of transplanted organ or tissue

Inclusion

status after transplant AR03.00

AR04 Encounter related to postponement of menstruation

Description

Postponement of expected regular menstruation by hormonal treatment.

AR99 Other specified reasons for visit

A GENERAL

AS GENERAL SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS

AS01 General pain in multiple sites

Description

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage. Often, pain serves as a symptom warning of a medical condition or injury. In these cases, treatment of the underlying medical condition is crucial and may resolve the pain. However, pain may persist despite successful management of the condition that initially caused it, or because the underlying medical condition cannot be treated successfully. Chronic pain is pain that persists or recurs for longer than 3 months.

Exclusion

chronic widespread pain (fibromyalgia) LS18

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

Note

This code should be used only when there is no further specification of site.

AS02 Chills***Description***

The sudden sensation of being cold. It may be accompanied by shivering.

Inclusion

rigors

shivers

Exclusion

fever AS03

AS03 Fever***Description***

A rise of body temperature above normal.

Inclusion

pyrexia

Exclusion

heat exhaustion/stroke AD45

viral exanthem with fever AD13

AS04 General weakness or tiredness***Description***

A sense of decrease in power and energy.

Inclusion

asthenia

exhaustion

fatigue

lassitude

lethargy

Exclusion

drowsiness AS99

heat exhaustion AD45

jetlag AD45
malaise/feeling ill AS06
sleep disturbance PS06

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

AS05 Postviral fatigue

Description

Postviral fatigue is characterised by persistent or recurrent fatigue, diffuse musculoskeletal pain, sleep disturbances and subjective cognitive impairment of 6 months duration or longer. Symptoms are not caused by ongoing exertion; are not relieved by rest; and result in a substantial reduction of previous levels of occupational, educational, social or personal activities. Minor alterations of immune, neuroendocrine and autonomic function may be associated with postviral fatigue.

Chronic fatigue syndrome: considerable cultural variations occur in the presentation of this problem, and two main types occur, with substantial overlap. In one type, the main feature is a complaint of increased fatigue after mental effort, often associated with some decrease in occupational performance or coping efficiency in daily tasks. The mental fatigability is typically described as an unpleasant intrusion of distracting associations or recollections, difficulty in concentrating and generally inefficient thinking. In the other type, the emphasis is on feelings of bodily or physical weakness and exhaustion after only minimal effort, accompanied by a feeling of muscular aches and pains and inability to relax. In both types a variety of other unpleasant physical feelings is common, such as dizziness, tension headaches and feelings of general instability. Worry about decreasing mental and bodily well-being, irritability, anhedonia and varying minor degrees of both depression and anxiety are all common. Sleep is often disturbed in its initial and middle phases but hypersomnia may also be prominent.

Inclusion

chronic fatigue syndrome AS05.00

Exclusion

weakness/tiredness, general AS04

AS06 Feeling ill

Description

Not in good health.

Inclusion

malaise

Exclusion

cachexia TS07

feeling old PS22
malnutrition TD73

AS07 Fainting

Description

A transient loss of consciousness and postural tone caused by diminished blood flow to the brain.

Inclusion

blackout
collapse
vasovagal attack

Exclusion

coma AS53
feeling faint/giddiness/dizziness NS09

AS09 Swelling and generalised oedema

Inclusion

lump, mass not specified to a location

Exclusion

enlarged lymph gland BS01
oedema KS04
swelling breast (breast lump/mass female) GS26
swelling joint LS20

AS10 Sweating problem

Inclusion

diffuse hyperhydrosis
localised hyperhydrosis AS10.00
night sweats AS10.01
perspiration problem

Exclusion

sweat gland disease SD73

AS11 Bleeding

Exclusion

ecchymosis SD35

Coding hint

Bleeding, haemorrhage just from one site or organ – code to the specific site or organ system.

AS12 Chest pain

Exclusion

pain attributed to chest wall LS04

pain attributed to heart KS01

pain attributed to respiratory system RS01

AS13 Irritable infant

Inclusion

excessively crying infant

restless infant

Exclusion

infantile colic DS01

restless child/adult PS04

AS14 Fall of unknown origin

AS50 Other specified abnormal result investigation

Inclusion

abnormal unexplained hyperglycaemia

abnormal unexplained pathology or imaging results

elevated blood glucose level AS50.00

abnormal thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) results

subclinical hypothyroidism AS50.01

subclinical hyperthyroidism AS50.02

uraemia

Exclusion

abnormal cervix smear GS50

abnormal urine test US50

raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate BS52

unexplained abnormal white cells BS51

vitamin/nutritional deficiency TD73

AS52 Shock

Description

Shock is a life-threatening medical condition. The circulatory system fails to maintain adequate blood flow, sharply curtailing the delivery of oxygen and nutrients to vital organs.

Inclusion

cardiogenic shock

septic shock

toxic shock syndrome

Exclusion

anaphylactic shock AD46
traumatic shock AD37

AS53 Coma***Description***

A prolonged state of deep unconsciousness, often caused by severe injury or illness.

Inclusion

stupor

Exclusion

diabetic coma TD71, TD72
non-diabetic hypoglycaemic coma TD70
syncope AS07

AS90 Concern or fear of disease***Description***

Concern about/fear of disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Inclusion

fear of death
fear of dying

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

AS91 Concern or fear of medical treatment***Inclusion***

concern about or fear of the consequences of a drug or medical treatment

Exclusion

adverse effect of drug AD41
complication of medical/surgical treatment AD42

AS92 Concern about appearance***Inclusion***

concerns about height
concerns about size
concerns about weight

Exclusion

concern about appearance of breasts GS90
concern about appearance of ears HS91
prominent nose RS91

AS99 Other specified general symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings***Inclusion***

clumsiness
cold extremities (acra) AS99.00
drowsiness
drowsy

AD GENERAL DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES**AD01 Measles*****Description***

Prodrome with infected conjunctivae, fever and cough; plus white specks on a red base in the mucous membranes of the cheek (Koplik's spots), or confluent maculopapular eruption spreading over the face and body, or an atypical exanthem in a partially immune person during an epidemic of measles, or serological evidence of acute measles.

A disease of the respiratory system, caused by an infection with **Morbillivirus**. This disease is characterised by a blotchy rash, fever, cough, conjunctivitis or malaise. This disease may also present with tiny white spots with bluish-white centres inside the mouth. Transmission is by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions, airborne transmission or direct contact. Confirmation is by detection of Morbillivirus RNA or measles-specific IgM antibodies.

Inclusion

complications of measles

Coding hint

generalised rash SS06
viral exanthema AD13

AD02 Chickenpox***Description***

A vesicular exanthem which appears in successive crops, with the lesions evolving rapidly from superficial papules to vesicles and eventually to scabs.

A disease caused by an infection with varicella zoster virus. This disease is characterised by a vesicular rash and fever. Transmission is by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions or direct contact with fluid from vesicles.

Inclusion

complications of chickenpox

Exclusion

herpes zoster SD03

AD03 Rubella***Description***

An acute exanthem with enlarged lymph nodes, most often suboccipital and post-auricular, with a macular rash on the face, spreading to the trunk and proximal portions of the limbs; or serological evidence of rubella infection.

A disease caused by an infection with the rubella virus. This disease commonly presents with lymphadenopathy or an exanthem that starts on the face and spreads to the limbs and trunk. Transmission is commonly by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions, or direct contact.

Inclusion

complications of rubella

Exclusion

roseola infantum AD13

Coding hint

generalised rash SS06

viral exanthems AD13

AD04 Infectious mononucleosis***Description***

Inflammation of the tonsils/pharynx with lymphadenopathy not confined to the anterior cervical nodes, and either atypical lymphocytes on blood smear or splenomegaly; or abnormal heterophile antibody titre or Epstein-Barr virus titre.

A disease typically caused by an infection with Epstein-Barr virus or cytomegalovirus. This disease commonly presents with extreme fatigue, fever, acute pharyngitis, body aches or lymphadenopathy. Transmission is by direct contact with infected body fluids, commonly through saliva.

Inclusion

glandular fever

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

AD13 Other specified and unknown viral exanths

Inclusion

cowpox
erythema infectiosum (fifth disease) AD13.00
exanthema subitum (sixth disease) AD13.01
fever with rash
hand, foot and mouth disease AD13.02
roseola infantum
unknown viral exanths

Exclusion

chickenpox AD02
infectious mononucleosis AD04
measles AD01
rubella AD03

AD14 Other specified and unknown viral diseases

Inclusion

adenovirus
chikungunya fever AD14.00
Coxsackie diseases
dengue fever AD14.01
dengue haemorrhagic fever AD14.02
Ebola virus disease AD14.03
hantavirus disease AD14.04
Lassa fever AD14.05
rabies AD14.06
Ross River fever
unknown viral disease
yellow fever AD14.07
Zika virus disease AD14.08

Exclusion

cowpox AD13
erythema infectiosum (fifth disease) AD13
influenza RD07
other viral exanthem AD13

AD15 Tuberculosis

Description

Conversion to a positive tuberculin skin test; or demonstration of **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** on microscopy or culture; or characteristic chest X-ray appearance; or characteristic histological appearance on biopsy.

A disease caused by an infection with the bacteria **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**. This disease presents with symptoms depending on the site of infection. Transmission is commonly by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions.

Inclusion

late effect of tuberculosis
tuberculosis infection of any body site

AD16 Malaria

Description

Intermittent fever with chills and rigors in resident of, or recent visitor to, a malarial region; or demonstration of malarial parasite forms in the peripheral blood.

A disease caused by an infection with a protozoan parasite from the **Plasmodium** genus. This disease commonly presents with fever, chills, headache, nausea and vomiting, or malaise. Transmission is through the bite of an infected mosquito. Confirmation is commonly by identification of the **Plasmodium** genus in a blood sample.

Inclusion

complications of malaria

AD17 Leishmaniasis

Description

Leishmaniasis is due to infection by vector-borne protozoa from the genus **Leishmania**. Depending on the **Leishmania** species involved, the resultant disease picture may range from a localised cutaneous ulcer through extensive mucocutaneous destruction to severe systemic disease.

Inclusion

cutaneous leishmaniasis AD17.00
mucocutaneous leishmaniasis AD17.01
visceral leishmaniasis AD17.02

AD23 Sepsis

Description

Sepsis as a life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection.

Inclusion

urosepsis

Exclusion

puerperal infection or sepsis WD01
sepsis with shock AS52

AD24 Other specified and unknown infectious diseases***Inclusion***

African trypanosomiasis AD24.00
brucellosis
Buruli ulcer
Chagas disease (South American trypanosomiasis) AD24.01
filariasis AD24.02
infection caused by **Onchocerca volvulus** AD24.03
infection of unspecified site
leprosy (Hansen's disease) AD24.06
leptospirosis
loiasis (loa loa filariasis) AD24.07
Lyme disease AD24.05
lymphatic filariasis AD24.08
mycoplasma
non-intestinal helminthiases
ornithosis
Q fever
rickettsial disease
scarlet fever AD24.09
toxoplasmosis
unknown infectious disease

Exclusion

meningococcal meningitis ND02
other infection complicating pregnancy/puerperium WD02
perinatal morbidity AD66
puerperal infection/sepsis WD01
viral exanthem, otherwise specified AD13
viral disease, otherwise specified AD14

AD25 Malignancy***Description***

Histological evidence of malignancy.

Inclusion

carcinomatosis when primary site is unknown
secondary/metastatic neoplasm when primary site is unknown

Coding hint

disease/condition of unspecified nature/site AD99

AD26 Other specified benign, uncertain or in situ neoplasms**AD35 Multiple trauma and injuries*****Inclusion***

multiple internal injuries

Note

In this classification 'general' or 'multiple' refers to three or more body sites or systems. Conditions affecting one or two sites should be coded to these sites.

AD36 Other specified and unknown trauma and injury***Inclusion***

road traffic accident

Exclusion

fall of unknown origin AS14

late effect of trauma AD37

multiple trauma AD35

AD37 Secondary effect of trauma***Inclusion***

deformity or scarring resulting from previous injury

old amputation

Exclusion

post-traumatic stress disorder PD09

psychological effects of trauma/acute stress reaction PS02

scar of skin SD99

wound infection SD07

Coding hint

Code also the nature of the secondary effect of trauma.

AD40 Poisoning by medical agent***Description***

Toxicity or impairment produced by accidental or deliberate overdose of an agent which has remedial properties in its usual dosage.

Inclusion

toxic effect overdose of medical agent

Exclusion

insulin coma TD70
medication abuse PS15
suicide attempt PD14

Coding hint

Consider coding the manifestation of the clinical problem (for instance, suicide or suicidal attempt PD13).

AD41 Adverse effect of medical agent

Description

An adverse effect of a medical agent is an undesired harmful effect resulting from a medication. An adverse effect may be termed a 'side-effect' when judged to be secondary to a main or therapeutic effect.

Inclusion

allergy due to medication in proper dose AD41.00
anaphylaxis due to medication in proper dose
drug-induced headache AD41.01
side-effect due to medication in proper dose
spotting using hormonal contraception AD41.02

Exclusion

analgesic nephropathy UD65
contact dermatitis SD70
insulin coma TD70
medication abuse PS15
poisoning by medical agent AD40
reaction to immunisation/transfusion AD42

Coding hint

Symptom or complaint attributed to the proper use of medication, rather than due to disease or injury.

Note

Consider coding the manifestation of the clinical problem.

AD42 Complication of medical treatment

Description

An unexpected and undesired effect resulting from surgical or medical or X-ray treatment or other medical management.

Inclusion

adverse effect of vaccination AD42.00
anaesthetic shock

dehiscence episiotomy AD.42.01
immunisation or transfusion reaction
post-surgical lymphoedema
post-operative infection or haemorrhage or wound disruption
problems due to radiation for diagnosis or treatment

Exclusion

adverse effects of medication AD41
dumping syndrome DD99
hypoglycaemia TD70
poisoning by medical agent AD40
post-gastric surgery syndromes DD99
post-surgical malabsorption, not elsewhere classified DD99

Coding hint

Consider coding the manifestation of the clinical problem.

In case of Pneumothorax due to surgery, code also RD99.04.

AD43 Side-effect of prosthetic device***Description***

Discomfort or impairment or pain or limitation resulting from the fitting or wearing of a device for supplying or amending deficiencies.

Inclusion

side-effect of catheter
side-effect of colostomy
side-effect of gastrostomy
side-effect of heart valve
side-effect of joint replacement
side-effect of organ transplant
side-effect of pacemaker

Exclusion

effect denture/false teeth (prosthetic device) DS19

Coding hint

Consider coding the manifestation of the clinical problem.

AD44 Toxic effect of non-medicinal substance***Description***

The nature and effects of chemical (non-medicinal substance), physical or biological poisons on living organisms.

Inclusion

bee sting
general or local toxic effect of carbon monoxide
general or local toxic effect of industrial materials
general or local toxic effect of lead
general or local toxic effect of poisonous animals or insects or plants or snakes
poisoning caused by venomous snake AD44.00
wasp sting

Exclusion

adverse effect medical agent AD41
chronic or acute alcohol abuse (acute alcohol abuse) PS13
chronic or acute alcohol abuse (chronic alcohol abuse) PS12
contact dermatitis SD70
drug abuse PS16
external chemical burns SD41
medication abuse PS15
non-toxic bites/sting insect SD39
non-toxic bites animal/human SD40
poisoning by medical agent AD40
respiratory toxic effects RD99
tobacco abuse PS14

Coding hint

Consider coding the manifestation of the clinical problem.

AD45 Adverse effect of physical factor

Inclusion

adverse effect of cold or lightning or pressure
chilblains AD45.00
drowning
heatstroke and sunstroke AD45.01
hypothermia
jet lag
motion sickness AD45.02

Exclusion

burn due to radiation SD41
effect of alcohol (chronic alcohol abuse) PS12
effect of alcohol (acute alcohol abuse) PS13
effect of medical radiation AD42
effect of tobacco PS14
snow blindness FD36
sunburn SD66

Coding hint

Consider coding the manifestation of the clinical problem.

AD46 Other specified and unknown allergy or allergic reaction***Description***

Allergy is a hypersensitivity reaction initiated by a proven immunologic mechanism. Anaphylaxis is a severe, life-threatening systemic hypersensitivity reaction characterised by being rapid in onset with potentially life-threatening airway, breathing or circulatory problems and is usually, although not always, associated with skin and mucosal changes. Also food allergy and angioneurotic oedema.

Inclusion

allergic oedema
anaphylactic shock AD46.00
anaphylaxis
angioneurotic oedema AD46.01
cow's milk protein allergy AD46.02
eggs
food allergy
peanuts
unknown allergy
unknown allergic reaction

Exclusion

allergic rhinitis RD65
allergy resulting from medication AD41
food intolerance DD99
urticaria SD78

AD55 Congenital anomaly, other specified or unknown***Inclusion***

chromosome abnormality (Down's syndrome, Marfan's syndrome) and systemic congenital anomalies, not otherwise specified
complete trisomy 21 syndrome AD55.00
congenital rubella
congenital syphilis
unknown congenital anomaly

Coding hint

Anomaly related to a specific body system to be coded to system chapter.

AD65 Premature newborn

Description

Preterm: less than 37 weeks or 259 days gestation.

AD66 Other specified and unknown perinatal morbidity

Description

Morbidity originating in utero or within 7 days of birth.

Inclusion

neonatal sepsis
floppy infant
unknown perinatal morbidity

Exclusion

congenital condition AD55
congenital hydrocephalus ND55
failure to thrive TS08
premature newborn AD65

AD95 Perinatal mortality

Description

Death in utero or within 7 days of birth.

Inclusion

newborn death AD95.00
perinatal and neonatal death
undelivered in utero foetal death AD95.01

AD96 Death

Inclusion

natural death AD96.00
unnatural death AD96.01

Exclusion

perinatal mortality AD95

AD99 Other specified or unknown general diseases or conditions of unspecified site

Inclusion

acquired absence of organs
multi-organ failure

B BLOOD, BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS AND IMMUNE SYSTEM**BS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF BLOOD, BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS AND IMMUNE SYSTEM****BS01 Lymph gland(s) symptom or complaint*****Description***

Enlarged and/or painful lymph nodes.

Enlarged lymph nodes are called lymphadenopathy when there is an abnormal enlargement of lymph nodes.

Inclusion

generalised enlarged lymph nodes
localised enlarged lymph nodes
lymphadenopathy with pain
lymphadenopathy without pain

Exclusion

acute lymphadenitis BD01
lymphadenitis, other specified BD02

BS50 Splenomegaly***Description***

Splenomegaly is an enlargement of the spleen beyond its normal size.

Exclusion

hypersplenism BD99
hepatomegaly with splenomegaly DS50
splenomegaly with hepatomegaly DS50

BS51 Unexplained changes in white blood cells***Description***

Unexplained changes in, or abnormal count of, white blood cells.

Inclusion

persistent or unexplained
neutrophilia unexplained agranulocytosis
unexplained eosinophilia
unexplained leukocytosis
unexplained lymphocytosis
unexplained neutropenia

Exclusion

leukaemia BD25

BS52 Elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate

Inclusion

red blood cell abnormality

Exclusion

unexplained changes in white blood cell BS51

BS90 Concern or fear of disease of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system

Description

Concern about or fear of other blood or immune system disease in a patient without actually having the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

BS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints or abnormal findings of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system

Exclusion

splenomegaly BS50

BD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF BLOOD, BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS AND IMMUNE SYSTEM

BD01 Lymphadenitis acute

Description

One or more inflamed or enlarged and tender or painful lymph nodes in the same anatomical location, of recent onset (less than 6 weeks).

Inclusion

abscess of lymph node

Coding hint

enlarged lymph node BS01

BD02 Other specified or unknown lymphadenitis

Description

Enlarged tender lymph nodes present for more than 6 weeks; or demonstration of enlarged inflamed mesenteric lymph nodes by surgery or sonography or lymphography or otherwise.

Inclusion

mesenteric lymphadenitis
unknown lymphadenitis

Exclusion

acute lymphadenitis BD01
acute lymphangitis SD16

Coding hint

enlarged lymph node BS01

BD03 Asymptomatic HIV-infection***Description***

Asymptomatic HIV infection confirmed by laboratory criteria according to country definitions and requirements.

BD04 Symptomatic HIV-infection/AIDS***Description***

HIV infection and symptomatic clinical stage including severe or stage 4 clinical disease, also known as AIDS, confirmed by laboratory criteria according to country definitions and requirements.

BD25 Malignant neoplasm of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

Burkitt lymphoma BD25.04
Hodgkin lymphoma BD25.00
leukaemia BD25.02
malignant lymphoma BD25.01
multiple myeloma BD25.03
plasma cell myeloma BD25.03

BD26 Benign, uncertain or in situ neoplasm of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

benign neoplasm of blood
neoplasm of blood not specified as benign or malignant
polycythaemia rubra vera

Exclusion

malignant neoplasm blood, blood-forming organs and immune system BD25

BD35 Injury of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system

Description

Lesion due to trauma related to blood, blood-forming organs or immune system.

Inclusion

traumatic ruptured spleen BD35.00

BD55 Congenital anomaly of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system

Description

A disease or condition caused by determinants arising in the antenatal period.

Inclusion

congenital anaemia

Exclusion

haemangioma/lymphangioma SD28

haemophilia BD78

hereditary haemolytic anaemia BD65

BD65 Hereditary haemolytic anaemia

Description

A disease caused by a genetically inherited mutation.

Inclusion

haemolytic anaemia due to glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency BD65.00

sickle cell anaemia

sickle cell disorders or other haemoglobinopathies BD65.01

spherocytosis

thalassaemia BD65.02

Exclusion

congenital blood, blood-forming organs and immune system BD55

BD66 Iron deficiency anaemia

Description

Decrease in haemoglobin or haematocrit below levels appropriate for age and sex; plus evidence of blood loss, or microcytic hypochromic red cells by appearance or indices in the absence of thalassaemia, or decreased serum iron and increased iron-binding capacity, or decreased serum ferritin, or reduced haemosiderin in bone marrow, or good response to iron administration.

A disease caused by chronic or acute bleeding, excessive menstrual bleeding, inadequate intake, substances (in diet or drugs) interfering with iron absorption, mal-absorption syndromes, inflammation, infection or blood donation. This disease is characterised by decreased levels of iron present in the body. This disease may present with fatigue, pallor or dizziness. Confirmation is by identification of decreased levels of iron in a blood sample.

Inclusion

anaemia due to blood loss

Exclusion

iron deficiency without anaemia TD74

Coding hint

other/unspecified anaemia BD77

BD67 Vitamin B12 anaemia or folate deficiency anaemia***Description***

Macrocytic anaemia by smear/indices plus decreased vitamin B12/folate level/positive Schilling test.

Inclusion

folate deficiency anaemia BD67.00

macrocytic anaemia

megaloblastic anaemia due to vitamin B12 deficiency BD67.01

pernicious anaemia

Exclusion

vitamin B12 deficiency without anaemia TD73

BD77 Other specified and unknown anaemias***Inclusion***

acquired haemolytic anaemia

aplastic anaemia

blood autoimmune disease

megaloblastic anaemia NOS

protein deficiency anaemia

severe anaemia BD77.00

unknown anaemia

Exclusion

anaemia of pregnancy WD84

iron deficiency anaemia BD66

vitimin B12 anaemia or folate deficiency anaemia BD67

BD78 Coagulation defect

Inclusion

abnormal platelets
haemophilia
hereditary factor VIII deficiency BD78.00
hereditary factor IX deficiency BD78.01
idiopathic thrombocytopenic
immune thrombocytopenic purpura BD78.02
purpura
thrombocytopenia
thrombophilia BD78.03

BD99 Other specified or unknown blood, blood-forming organs, immune system diagnoses or diseases

Inclusion

defects in complement system
hypersplenism
immunodeficiency disorder BD99.00
other haematological abnormality
sarcoidosis BD99.01
secondary polycythaemia

Exclusion

asymptomatic HIV infection BD03
lymphadenitis acute BD01
lymphadenitis chronic/non-specific BD02
lymphoedema KD99
primary inherited erythrocytosis KD99
primary polycythaemia BD26
symptomatic HIV infection BD04

D DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

DS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

DS01 General abdominal pain

Inclusion

abdominal colic
abdominal cramps
abdominal discomfort
abdominal pain
acute abdomen
infant colic

Exclusion

biliary colic DD82
dysmenorrhoea GS05
dyspepsia and/or indigestion DS07
epigastric ache DS02
flatulence/gas/belching DS08
heartburn DS03
other localised abdominal pain DS06
renal colic US09

DS02 Epigastric pain***Inclusion***

epigastric discomfort
fullness of stomach
stomach ache/pain

Exclusion

dyspepsia and/or indigestion DS07
flatulence/gas/belching DS08

DS03 Heartburn***Description***

Substernal pain or burning sensation, usually associated with regurgitation of gastric juice into the oesophagus.

Inclusion

acidity
waterbrash

Exclusion

dyspepsia and/or indigestion DS07
epigastric pain DS02
gastro-oesophageal reflux disease DD67
oesophagitis DD68

DS04 Rectal or anal pain***Inclusion***

anal spasm
pain on defaecation
proctalgia fugax

Exclusion

impacted faeces DS12

DS05 Perianal itching

Description

Perianal itching is irritation of the skin at the anal margin and surrounding perianal skin which results in the desire to scratch.

Exclusion

itching SS02

scrotum/testis symptom/complaint GS21

DS06 Other specified localised abdominal pain

Inclusion

colonic pain

Exclusion

abdominal pain, general DS01

biliary colic DD82

dysmenorrhoea GS05

dyspepsia and/or indigestion DS07

epigastric pain DS02

flatulence/gas/belching DS08

heartburn DS03

irritable bowel syndrome DD78

renal colic US09

DS07 Dyspepsia and/or indigestion

Description

A condition characterised by upper abdominal symptoms that suggest indigestion (painful, difficult or disturbed digestion), which may include pain or discomfort of upper abdomen, bloating, feeling of fullness with very little intake of food, nausea and vomiting, heartburn, loss of appetite.

Exclusion

epigastric pain DS02

flatulence/gas/belching DS08

gastro-oesophageal reflux disease DD67

heartburn DS03

DS08 Flatulence, gas and belching

Description

Production or presence of gas in the gastrointestinal tract which may be expelled through the anus and other conditions associated with the production or presence of gas in the GI tract.

Inclusion

bloating
eructation
gas pains
gaseous distension
passing wind

Exclusion

change in abdominal size DS51
dyspepsia/indigestion DS07

DS09 Nausea***Exclusion***

alcohol-induced nausea PS13
feelings of overeating DS02
loss of appetite TS03
nausea in pregnancy WS02
vomiting DS10

Note

code for nausea and vomiting as a diagnosis: DS10

DS10 Vomiting***Inclusion***

emesis
hyperemesis
retching

Exclusion

haematemesis DS14
vomiting in pregnancy WS02

Note

code for vomiting and diarrhoea as a diagnosis, DS11.

DS11 Diarrhoea***Description***

Diarrhoea is an acute or chronic condition in which there is an increased frequency or decreased consistency of bowel movements, usually with excessive and frequent evacuation of watery faeces. Here diarrhoea is described other than specifically described elsewhere such as in motility disorders of intestine or in functional bowel diseases.

Inclusion

frequent or loose bowel movements
watery stools

Exclusion

change in faeces or bowel movements DS18
melaena DS15

DS12 Constipation

Description

Constipation is an acute or chronic condition in which bowel movements occur less often than usual or consist of hard, dry stools that are often painful or difficult to pass. Here constipation is described other than specifically described elsewhere such as in motility disorders of intestine or in functional bowel diseases.

Inclusion

faecal impaction

Exclusion

ileus DD99

DS13 Jaundice

Description

A clinical manifestation of hyperbilirubinaemia of unspecified origin, characterised by the yellowish staining of the skin; mucus membranes and sclera.

Inclusion

icterus
yellow sclera

Exclusion

hematogenous icterus BD77
hemolytic icterus congenital BD65

DS14 Haematemesis

Description

Vomiting of blood that is either fresh bright red or older 'coffee-ground' in character. Vomiting blood is a regurgitation of blood through the upper gastrointestinal tract and it generally indicates bleeding of the upper gastrointestinal tract.

Inclusion

vomiting of blood

Exclusion

haemoptysis RS14

DS15 Melaena***Description***

It is bloody stools that indicate bleeding from vascular system in the digestive tract. It is also described as black, tarry and foul-smelling stools or red or maroon-coloured stools that contain degraded blood.

Inclusion

black stools
tarry stools

Exclusion

fresh blood in stool DS16

DS16 Rectal bleeding***Description***

Bleeding from anus and anal canal. Bleeding due to specific diseases classified elsewhere (haemorrhoid, cancer, infection, etc.) are excluded here.

Inclusion

anal bleeding
fresh blood in stool

Exclusion

bleeding/haemorrhage AS11
melaena DS15
positive faeces benzidine test AD23

DS17 Incontinence of bowel***Description***

Failure of voluntary control of the anal sphincter, with involuntary passage of faeces and flatus.

Inclusion

faecal incontinence

Exclusion

encopresis PS11

DS18 Change in faeces and bowel movements***Description***

Bowel habits are the time, size, amount, consistency and frequency of bowel movements throughout the day. A change in bowel habits is any alteration in regular bowel habits. For example, abnormal stool colour, mucous stool or fat in stool.

Exclusion

constipation DS12
diarrhoea DS11
incontinence of bowel DS17
occult blood in stool AD23

DS19 Teeth, gum symptom or complaint

Inclusion

accretions
denture problem
deposits
gingival bleeding
teeth grinding
teething
toothache

Exclusion

caries DD65
teeth and/or gum disease DD65

DS20 Mouth, tongue, lip symptom or complaint

Inclusion

bad breath
coated tongue
cracked lips
dribbling
dry mouth
halitosis
sore mouth
swollen lips

Exclusion

dental/gum problem DS19
cheilosis DD66
disturbance of taste NS08
dehydration TS09

DS21 Swallowing problem

Description

Difficulty in swallowing which may result from neuromuscular disorder or mechanical obstruction. Dysphagia is classified into two distinct types: oropharyngeal dysphagia due to malfunction of the pharynx and upper oesophageal sphincter; and oesophageal dysphagia due to malfunction of the oesophagus.

Inclusion

choking feeling
dysphagia

DS50 Hepatomegaly***Inclusion***

hepatomegaly with splenomegaly

DS51 Abdominal distension or abdominal mass or both***Description***

This is a condition in which the abdomen feels full and tight because of swelling of the abdomen, usually due to an increased amount of intestinal gas, but occurs sometimes when fluid, substances or mass are accumulating or expanding the abdomen.

Inclusion

abdominal swelling without mass
ascites DS51.00
lump abdomen

Exclusion

flatulence/gas/belching DS08
hepatomegaly DS50
renal mass US09
splenomegaly BS50

DS90 Concern or fear of disease of digestive system***Description***

Concern about/fear of disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

DS99 Other specified or unknown symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of digestive system***Inclusion***

bruxism

DD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**DD01 Gastrointestinal infection*****Inclusion***

gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to amoebiasis DD01.00
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to **Campylobacter** DD01.01
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to cholera DD01.07
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to **Clostridium difficile**
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to cryptosporidiosis DD01.08
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to **Giardia** DD01.02
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to norovirus
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to rotavirus
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to **Salmonella** DD01.03
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to **Shigella** DD01.04
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to typhoid DD01.05
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to **Yersinia enterocolitica** DD01.06

Exclusion

contact with or carrier of infective or parasitic disease AD99
gastroenteritis presumed infection DD05

DD02 Mumps***Description***

A disease caused by an infection with mumps virus. This disease commonly presents with fever, headache, fatigue or eventually parotitis. Transmission is by contact with respiratory secretions, directly or indirectly. It is an acute non-suppurative, non-erythematous, diffuse tender inflammation of one or more salivary glands; or acute mumps infection demonstrated by culture or serology; or orchitis in a person exposed to mumps following appropriate incubation period.

Inclusion

mumps meningitis
mumps orchitis
mumps pancreatitis

Coding hint

swelling AS09

DD03 Viral hepatitis***Description***

A group of liver diseases caused by infection with one or more of the five hepatitis viruses: hepatitis A virus, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, hepatitis D virus or hepatitis E virus. Acute infection is defined as recent and present for less than 6 months. Chronic infection is defined as present for more than 6 months, in which

case progression to cirrhosis and liver cancer can occur. Transmission is by the faecal-oral route including water contamination, sexual transmission, blood and body fluid contamination (parenteral spread) and from mother to baby at the time of birth (vertical transmission). Depending on the virus, diagnosis is confirmed by detection of specific viral antigens, anti-viral antibodies or viral nucleic acids in serum.

Inclusion

acute viral hepatitis A DD03.00
acute viral hepatitis B DD03.01
acute viral hepatitis C DD03.02
acute viral hepatitis D
acute viral hepatitis E
chronic viral hepatitis B DD03.03
chronic viral hepatitis C DD03.04
chronic viral hepatitis D DD03.05
chronic viral hepatitis E
all viral hepatitis

Exclusion

carrier of hepatitis virus AP80
other hepatitis DD81

Coding hint

hepatomegaly DS50; jaundice DS13

DD05 Gastroenteritis presumed infection***Inclusion***

diarrhoeal disease DD05.00
diarrhoea or vomiting presumed to be infective
dysentery NOS
food poisoning
gastric flu

Exclusion

other specified and unknown diagnoses or diseases of digestive system DD99
irritable bowel syndrome DD78
non-infective enteritis and gastroenteritis (chronic enteritis/ulcerative colitis) DD79

DD06 Perianal abscess***Description***

A condition of the anal or rectal region, caused by an infection with a bacterial, viral or fungal source. This condition is characterised by a focal accumulation of purulent material in the anal or rectal region.

Inclusion

ischiorectal abscess

Exclusion

perirectal abscess SD67

DD07 Intestinal helminths

Description

Either demonstration of helminth in adult form, larvae or ova; or positive skin tests; or positive serology.

Inclusion

ascariasis DD07.00

cyclosporiasis DD07.04

hookworm disease DD07.07

oxyuriasis DD07.01

schistosomiasis DD07.05

strongyloidiasis DD07.06

taeniasis DD07.02

Coding hint

Consider classifying parasitic diseases with the main manifestation outside the digestive system in the other organ chapters.

DD25 Malignant neoplasm of stomach

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

carcinoma of stomach

Coding hint

other malignant digestive neoplasm (when primary site is uncertain) DD28

benign/unspecified digestive neoplasm DD29

DD26 Malignant neoplasm of large intestine

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

malignant neoplasm of colon

malignant neoplasm of rectum

malignant neoplasm of anus

Exclusion

familial adenomatous polyposis, DD29 when the histology is not cancer

Coding hint

benign/unspecified digestive neoplasm DD29

other digestive malignant neoplasm (when primary site is uncertain) DD28

DD27 Malignant neoplasm of pancreas***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

carcinoma of pancreas

Coding hint

benign/unspecified digestive neoplasm DD29

other digestive malignant neoplasm (when primary site is uncertain) DD28

DD28 Other specified or unknown malignant digestive neoplasm***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

malignant neoplasm of gallbladder/bile ducts DD28.01

malignant neoplasm of lip/mouth/tongue DD28.00

malignant neoplasm of liver DD28.01

malignant neoplasm of oesophagus DD28.02

malignant neoplasm of oral cavity

malignant neoplasm of salivary glands DD28.03

malignant tumour of oropharynx

other specified primary malignancies of digestive system

unknown malignant digestive neoplasm

Exclusion

malignant neoplasm stomach DD25

malignant neoplasm colon/rectum DD26

malignant neoplasm pancreas DD27

secondary malignancy of known site (code to site)

secondary malignancy of unknown site AD25

Coding hint

benign/unspecified digestive neoplasm DD29

DD29 Benign or uncertain neoplasm or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of digestive system

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

benign digestive neoplasm

digestive neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available

 familial polyposis syndrome DD29.00

 polyp of colon

 polyp of duodenum

 polyp of rectum

 polyp of stomach

DD35 Injury of digestive system

Inclusion

injury to abdominal organ

injury to teeth

injury to tongue

Exclusion

injury male genital GD35

injury pelvic organs female GD35

laceration skin and/or subcutis SD37

multiple organ injuries AD35

DD36 Foreign body in digestive system

Inclusion

foreign body in digestive tract

foreign body in mouth

foreign body in oesophagus

foreign body in rectum

foreign body swallowed

Exclusion

foreign body in throat/inhaled RD36

DD55 Congenital anomaly of digestive system

Inclusion

biliary anomaly

cleft lip/gum/palate DD55.00

congenital pyloric stenosis DD55.01

Hirschsprung's disease

Meckel's diverticulum DD55.02
Megacolon
oesophageal atresia
tongue-tie DD55.03

Exclusion

congenital metabolic disorder TD56
haemangioma/lymphangioma SD28

DD65 Teeth or gum disease or both

Inclusion

caries
dental abscess
gingivitis DD65.00
malocclusion
temporomandibular joint disorder or syndrome DD65.01

Exclusion

teething and/or denture problem DS19
injury to teeth/gum DD35
Vincent's angina DD66

DD66 Mouth, tongue or lip diseases

Inclusion

angular stomatitis DD66.00
aphthous ulcer
candidiasis of mouth, oral sprue DD66.01
cheilosis
glossitis
mucocele
oral aphthae DD66.02
oral thrush
parotitis
salivary stone DD66.03
stomatitis
Vincent's angina

Exclusion

herpes simplex SD04
mumps DD02
other injury digestive system DD35

DD67 Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease***Description***

A condition which develops when the reflux of stomach contents causes troublesome symptoms and/or complications.

Inclusion

gastro-oesophageal reflux disease with oesophagitis DD67.0

gastro-oesophageal reflux disease without oesophagitis DD67.01

Exclusion

oesophagus disease, other specified DD68

DD68 Other specified or unknown oesophagus disease***Inclusion***

achalasia

Barrett's oesophagitis DD68.00

benign esophageal stricture DD68.01

Mallory-Weiss syndrome

oesophageal diverticulum DD68.02

oesophagitis

oesophageal ulceration

unknown oesophageal disease

Zenker's diverticulum DD68.03

Exclusion

cancer of oesophagus DD28

gastro-oesophageal reflux disease DD67

hiatus hernia DD74

oesophageal varices KD99

DD69 Duodenal ulcer***Description***

Duodenal ulcer is defined as a distinct breach in the mucosa of the duodenum as a result of caustic effects of acid and pepsin in the lumen. Histologically, duodenal ulcer is identified as necrosis of the mucosa extending through the muscularis mucosae into the submucosa. In the endoscopic or radiological view, there is an appreciable depth of the lesion. When the break of epithelial lining is confined to the mucosa without penetrating through the muscularis mucosae, the superficial lesion is called erosion.

Inclusion

bleeding ulcer

duodenal erosion

obstructing ulcer

perforated ulcer

Coding hint

dyspepsia or indigestion DS07
heartburn DS03

DD70 Other specified or unknown peptic ulcer***Description***

Characteristic imaging or endoscopy findings, or exacerbation of symptoms in a patient with a previously proven ulcer.

Inclusion

acute erosion
gastric ulcer
gastrojejunal ulcer
ulcus ventriculi DD70.00
unknown peptic ulcer
Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Exclusion

duodenal ulcer DD69
oesophageal ulcer DD68

Coding hint

dyspepsia/indigestion DS07
heartburn DS03

DD71 Gastritis or duodenitis or both***Description***

Gastritis and duodenitis are injuries of mucosa involving epithelial damage, mucosal inflammation and epithelial cell regeneration. This does not include any epithelial defect. Gastritis and duodenitis are caused by various factors such as high acid secretion, infectious agents, drugs, chemical agents or autoimmune reaction. *Helicobacter pylori* can colonise on epithelium and induce gastritis or duodenitis or both.

Inclusion

acute dilatation of stomach
duodenitis
gastritis

Exclusion

gastroenteritis presumed infection DD05
gastrointestinal infection DD01

Coding hint

general abdominal pain DS01
localised abdominal pain DS06
duodenal ulcer DD69

epigastric pain DS02
flatulence/belching DS08
heartburn DS03
indigestion/dyspepsia DS07
nausea DS09
oesophagitis DD67
other specified or unknown peptic ulcer DD70
vomiting DS10

DD72 Appendicitis

Description

Appendicitis is a condition characterised by inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

Inclusion

appendix abscess
appendix perforation

DD73 Inguinal hernia

Description

A hernia occurs when part of an internal organ bulges through a weak area of muscle. Most hernias occur in the abdomen. Inguinal hernia is the most common type and is in the groin.

Inclusion

inguinal hernia with incarceration
scrotal hernia

Exclusion

femoral hernia DD76
hydrocele GD71

Coding hint

abdominal mass DS51

DD74 Hiatus hernia

Description

A hernia that occurs through the foramen in the diaphragm.

Inclusion

diaphragmatic hernia

Exclusion

gastro-oesophageal reflux disease DD67
oesophagitis DD68

Coding hint

dyspepsia/indigestion DS07
epigastric pain DS02
heartburn DS03

DD75 Umbilical hernia***Description***

A hernia occurs when part of an internal organ bulges through a weak area of muscle. An umbilical hernia is a protrusion of the peritoneum and fluid, omentum or a portion of abdominal organ(s) through the umbilical ring. The umbilical ring is the fibrous and muscle tissue around the navel (bellybutton). Small hernias usually close spontaneously without treatment by age 1 or 2. Umbilical hernias are usually painless and are common in infants.

DD76 Other specified or unknown abdominal hernia***Description***

Demonstration of swelling in the specified area and transmitted impulse with cough, or enlargement on straining, or reducible into the abdomen, or intestinal obstruction.

Inclusion

femoral hernia DD76.00
incisional
hernia DD76.01
unknown abdominal hernia
ventral hernia

Exclusion

hiatus hernia DD74
inguinal hernia DD73
umbilical hernia DD75

Coding hint

abdominal mass DS51

DD77 Diverticular disease***Description***

Diverticula are a major burden of illness in an ageing population, presenting with bleeding or in form of a diverticulitis. Many are asymptomatic. Most diverticula (pseudodiverticula) occur in the colon; occurrence in the small intestine is also possible, but less frequent.

Inclusion

diverticulitis of intestine
diverticulosis of intestine

Exclusion

Meckel's diverticulum DD55
oesophageal diverticulum DD67

Coding hint

abdominal pain DS01
other localised abdominal pain DS06

DD78 Irritable bowel syndrome***Description***

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a functional bowel disorder in which abdominal pain or discomfort is associated with defaecation or a change in bowel habit and with features of disordered defaecation. The pain can be continuous or an intermittent abdominal pain; and variable bowel pattern over a period of time; and increased gas, or tender and palpable colon, or history of mucous without blood in stool.

Inclusion

spastic colon

Exclusion

allergic/dietetic/toxic gastroenteritis/colitis DD99
gastroenteritis presumed infection DD05
gastrointestinal infection DD01
psychogenic diarrhoea PD10
regional enteritis DD79
vascular insufficiency of gut DD99

Coding hint

abdominal pain DS01
constipation DS12
diarrhoea DS11
flatulence DS08
other localised abdominal pain DS06

DD79 Inflammatory bowel disease***Description***

Inflammatory bowel disease is a group of inflammatory conditions of the intestine of unknown aetiology. The pathogenesis is hypothesised that the mucosal immune system shows an aberrant response towards luminal antigens such as dietary factors and commensal microbiota in genetically susceptible individuals.

Inclusion

Crohn's disease (regional enteritis) DD79.00
ulcerative colitis DD79.01

Exclusion

non-ulcerative proctitis DD99

Coding hint

abdominal pain DS01

diarrhoea DS11

mucus colitis DD78

DD80 Anal fissure or anal fistula or both***Description***

An anal fissure is a linear break or tear in the mucosa that lines the anal canal. It may occur when hard or large stools are passed after defaecation and typically cause pain and bright red anal bleeding. Anal fistula is an abnormal communication, hollow tract lined with granulation tissue connecting the primary opening inside the anal canal to a secondary opening in the perineal skin. It is usually associated with anorectal abscesses, and they are thought to be a chronic condition after an abscess evacuation.

Inclusion

anal fissure DD80.00

fistula ani DD80.01

rectal fistula

Exclusion

perianal abscess DD06

DD81 Other specified or unknown liver diseases***Inclusion***

alcohol hepatitis

autoimmune liver disease

cirrhosis of liver DD81.00

fatty liver

hepatitis NOS

liver failure

portal hypertension

steatosis of liver DD81.01

unknown liver diseases

Exclusion

acute viral hepatitis DD03

chronic viral hepatitis DD03

hydatid disease (echinococcosis) DD07

DD82 Cholecystitis or cholelithiasis or both***Description***

Inflammation of gallbladder wall by infection of various organism and/or unspecified disorders. Cholelithiasis is calculus of gallbladder, cystic duct or bile duct. Most stones in the gallbladder are asymptomatic, but the most common initial symptom is biliary colic before the development of complications, including acute cholecystitis or cholangitis.

Inclusion

biliary colic
cholangitis DD82.00
cholecystitis DD82.01
cholelithiasis DD82.02
gallstones

Exclusion

primary biliary cholangitis DD81
primary sclerosing cholangitis DD81

DD83 Coeliac disease***Description***

Coeliac disease is a permanent intolerance to gluten proteins that are present in wheat, rye and barley. It is an autoimmune disorder, characterised by a chronic inflammatory state of the small intestinal mucosa and submucosa, which can impair digestion and absorption of nutrients, leading to malnutrition.

DD84 Haemorrhoids***Description***

Visualisation of varicosities of the venous plexus of the anus or canal, or tender painful blue-coloured localised swelling of acute onset in the perianal area or skin tags in the perianal area.

Inclusion

internal haemorrhoids with or without complications
perianal haematoma
piles
residual haemorrhoidal skin tag
thrombosed external haemorrhoids
varicose veins of anus/rectum

Coding hint

anal lump DS99
anal pain DS04
rectal bleeding DS16

DD99 Other specified or unknown diagnoses or diseases of digestive system***Inclusion***

abdominal adhesions
allergic gastroenteropathy
dietetic gastroenteropathy
dumping syndrome
entrapment of intestine in abdominal adhesions DD99.00
food intolerance
ileus DD99.01
intestinal intussusception DD99.02
intestinal obstruction DD99.01
malabsorption syndrome
mesenteric vascular disease
pancreatic disease
pancreatitis DD99.03
peritonitis DD99.04
secondary megacolon
sprue
toxic gastroenteropathy

Exclusion

antibiotic-associated colitis AD41
coeliac disease (non-tropical sprue) DD83
inflammatory bowel disease DD79

F EYE**FS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF EYE****FS01 Eye pain*****Exclusion***

abnormal eye sensations FS07

FS02 Red eye***Inclusion***

bloodshot

FS03 Eye discharge***Description***

Epiphora is overflow of tears onto the face. A clinical sign or condition that constitutes insufficient tear film drainage from the eyes in that tears will drain down the face rather than through the nasolacrimal system.

Inclusion

epiphora
lacrimation
purulent discharge
watery eye FS03.00

FS04 Visual floaters or spots

Description

Floater are dark spots or shapes that seem to float in front of the retinal image.

Inclusion

fixed/floating spots in the visual field

FS05 Decreased visual acuity

Description

A decreased vision for sensing form and contour, distant or near, for one or both eyes.

Inclusion

blurred vision
difficulty reading
reduced vision
visual loss
weak eyes

Exclusion

blindness one eye FD72
night blindness FD99
permanent blindness FD72
refractive errors FD69
snow blindness FD36

FS06 Other specified visual disturbances

Inclusion

diplopia
eye strain
photophobia
scotoma and dazzle when symptoms confined to eyes
temporary blindness NOS

Exclusion

night blindness FD99
permanent blindness FD72
refractive errors FD69
snow blindness FD36

FS07 Dry eye or other abnormal eye sensations***Inclusion***

burning eye
dry eye (syndrome) FS07.00
itchy eye

Exclusion

eye pain FS01

FS08 Abnormal eye appearance***Inclusion***

changed eye colour iris
swollen eye

Exclusion

red eye FS02

FS09 Eyelid symptoms or complaints***Inclusion***

abnormal blinking
blepharochalasis FS09.00
ptosis eyelid
xanthelasma palpebrarum FS09.01

Exclusion

inflamed eyelid FD02

FS10 Glasses or contact lenses symptoms or complaints***Inclusion***

problems due to spectacles and/or contact lens affecting structure, function or sensations of eye(s)

FS90 Concern or fear of eye disease***Description***

Concern about/fear of eye disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

FS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of eye

Inclusion

abnormal eye movements
nystagmus

FD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF EYE

FD01 Infectious conjunctivitis

Description

Presumed or proven infectious inflammation of conjunctiva.

Inclusion

bacterial conjunctivitis FD01.00
conjunctivitis NOS
viral conjunctivitis FD01.01

Exclusion

allergic conjunctivitis with/without rhinorrhoea FD65
flash burn FD37
other eye inflammation or eye infection FD03
trachoma, chlamydia conjunctivitis FD04

FD02 Blepharitis or stye or chalazion

Description

Generalised and/or localised inflammation and/or swelling of eyelid and/or tarsal gland.

Inclusion

blepharitis FD02.00
chalazion FD02.01
dermatitis of eyelids
dermatosis of eyelids
eyelid infection
hordeolum FD02.02
meibomian cyst
tarsal cyst

Exclusion

dacryocystitis FD03

FD03 Other specified or unknown eye infections or inflammations***Inclusion***

dacryocystitis FD03.00
eye infection of unknown cause
eye inflammation of unknown cause
herpes simplex of eye without corneal ulcer
inflammation of orbit
iritocyclitis FD03.01
iritis
keratitis FD03.02

Exclusion

corneal ulcer (herpes) FD05
herpes zoster ophthalmicus SD03
measles keratitis AD01
trachoma FD04

FD04 Trachoma***Description***

A disease caused by an infection with the Gram-negative bacteria **Chlamydia trachomatis**. This disease is characterised by a roughening of the inner surfaces of the eyes and inflammation that may lead to superficial vascularisation of the cornea (pannus) and scarring of the conjunctiva. Long-term effects include blindness or other visual impairments. Transmission is by direct or indirect contact with the eyes or nose of an infected individual.

Exclusion

infectious conjunctivitis FD01
other eye infection or inflammation FD03

Coding hint

discharge from eye FS03
red eye FS02

FD05 Corneal ulcer***Description***

Loss of epithelial tissue from the surface of the cornea due to progressive erosion and necrosis of the tissue. It is often caused by bacterial, fungal or viral infection.

Inclusion

dendritic ulcer
herpes simplex keratitis dendritic FD05.00
viral keratitis

Exclusion

corneal abrasion/other eye injury FD36

FD25 Neoplasm of eye or adnexa

Inclusion

benign neoplasm of eye/adnexa FD25.00

malignant neoplasm of eye/adnexa FD25.01

uncertain neoplasm of eye/adnexa FD25.02

FD35 Contusion or haemorrhage eye or both

Inclusion

black eye FD35.00

hyphaema

subconjunctival haemorrhage FD35.01

FD36 Other specified and unknown injury of eye

Inclusion

corneal abrasion FD36.00

flash burn

snow blindness FD36.01

unknown injury of eye

Exclusion

contusion or haemorrhage eye FD35

foreign body in eye FD37

FD37 Foreign body in eye

Exclusion

corneal abrasion FD36

congenital stenosis or stricture of lacrimal duct FD55

FD55 Congenital stenosis or stricture of lacrimal duct

Description

This is a condition in which a tear duct has failed to open at the time of birth with an overflow of tears without crying, beginning before the age of 3 months.

Inclusion

congenital dacryostenosis

Exclusion

blocked lacrimal duct in older person FD99

dacryocystitis FD03

FD56 Other specified or unknown congenital anomaly of eye***Inclusion***

coloboma

unknown congenital anomaly of eye

Exclusion

congenital stenosis or stricture of lacrimal duct FD55

FD65 Allergic conjunctivitis***Description***

Allergic conjunctivitis is an IgE-mediated response due to the exposure of seasonal or perennial allergens in sensitised patients. The allergen-induced inflammatory response of the conjunctiva results in the release of histamine and other mediators. Symptoms consist of redness (mainly due to vasodilation of the peripheral small blood vessels), oedema (swelling) of the conjunctiva, itching and increased lacrimation (production of tears).

Inclusion

acute atopic conjunctivitis

allergic conjunctivitis with rhinorrhoea

allergic conjunctivitis without rhinorrhoea

Exclusion

bacterial/viral conjunctivitis FD01

flash burn FD36

trachoma FD04

FD66 Detached retina***Description***

Retinal breaks are full-thickness openings in the neurosensory retina that can be in the form of a hole, a tear or a retinal dialysis. Retinal detachment is a condition in which the retina peels away from its underlying layer of support tissue.

FD67 Retinopathy***Description***

Any damage to the retina which may cause visual impairment.

Inclusion

arteriosclerotic retinopathy FD67.00

diabetic retinopathy FD67.01

hypertensive retinopathy

Exclusion

macular degeneration FD68

Note

Double code known causative disease, e.g. diabetes (TD71, TD72) or hypertension (KD73 or KD74).

FD68 Macular degeneration**Description**

Degenerative changes in the retina, usually of older adults, which results in a loss of vision in the centre of the visual field (the macula lutea) because of damage to the retina. It occurs in dry and wet forms.

Exclusion

detached retina FD66

FD69 Disorders of refraction and accommodation**Description**

Visual deficit correctible with an appropriate lens.

Inclusion

astigmatism FD69.00
hypermetropia FD69.01
long sightedness
myopia FD69.02
presbyopia FD69.03
short sightedness

Exclusion

partial or complete blindness FD72

FD70 Cataract**Description**

Cataract is a clouding of the lens inside the eye which leads to a decrease in vision. It is the most common cause of blindness and is conventionally treated with surgery. Visual loss occurs because opacification of the lens obstructs light from passing and being focused on to the retina at the back of the eye.

Inclusion

senile cataract FD70.00

Exclusion

congenital cataract FD56

FD71 Glaucoma***Description***

An ocular disease, occurring in many forms, having as its primary characteristics an unstable or a sustained increase in the intraocular pressure which the eye cannot withstand without damage to its structure or impairment of its function.

Inclusion

narrow-angle glaucoma FD71.00
open-angle glaucoma FD71.01
raised intraocular pressure FD71.02
secondary glaucoma FD71.03

Exclusion

congenital glaucoma FD56

FD72 Blindness***Inclusion***

partial or complete blindness of both eyes

Exclusion

blurred vision or temporary blindness FS05
colour or night blindness FD99
refractive errors FD69
snow blindness FD36
severe visual impairment

FD73 Strabismus***Description***

Lack of parallelism of visual axis of the eyes demonstrated at medical examination.

Inclusion

cross-eye
squint

Coding hint

abnormal eye movement FS99

FD74 Pterygium***Description***

Pterygium is a benign growth of the conjunctiva extending onto cornea that is characterised by elastotic degeneration of collagen (actinic elastosis) and fibrovascular proliferation.

FD99 Other specified or unknown diagnosis or diseases of eye and adnexa

Inclusion

amblyopia
arcus senilis
blindness one eye
colour blindness
corneal opacity
disorder of orbit
ectropion FD99.00
entropion FD99.01
episcleritis FD99.02
ingrowing eyelash
lazy eye
night blindness
papilloedema
scleritis FD99.03

G GENITAL SYSTEM

GS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF GENITAL SYSTEM

GS01 Pain in penis

Exclusion

priapism or painful erection GS20

GS02 Pain in testis

Inclusion

pain in perineum
pain in scrotum

GS03 Other specified genital pain

Inclusion

pelvic pain
perineal pain
pubic pain
vaginal pain
vulval pain
vulvodynia

Exclusion

breast pain female GS04
dyspareunia female GS23
menstrual pain GS05

GS04 Pain in breast***Inclusion***

mastalgia
mastodynia
tenderness of breast

Exclusion

painful breasts in pregnancy or lactation period WS06

GS05 Menstrual pain***Inclusion***

dysmenorrhoea
menstrual cramps
menstruation pain

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

GS06 Intermenstrual pain***Inclusion***

mittelschmerz
ovulation pain

GS07 Absent or scanty menstruation***Inclusion***

amenorrhoea GS07.00
amenorrhoea primary or secondary
delayed menses
hypomenorrhoea GS07.01
late menses
oligomenorrhoea GS07.02

Exclusion

fear of pregnancy WS90
question of pregnancy WS01

GS08 Excessive menstruation

Inclusion

hypermenorrhoea
menorrhagia
pubertal bleeding

GS09 Irregular or frequent menstruation

Inclusion

frequent menstruation
irregular menstruation
irregular periods GS09.00
metrorrhagia
polymenorrhea GS09.01

Exclusion

menorrhagia or pubertal bleeding GS08

GS10 Intermenstrual bleeding

Inclusion

breakthrough bleeding
dysfunctional uterine bleeding
ovulation bleeding GS10.00
spotting

Exclusion

post-coital bleeding GS15
post-menopausal bleeding GS14

GS11 Premenstrual symptoms or complaints

Description

Symptoms or complaints characterised by cyclic emotional, physical or behavioural symptoms such as mood alterations, psychological changes, fluid retention, neurologic changes, gastrointestinal changes, pelvic heaviness or dermatological changes affecting women in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle that interfere with an individual's lifestyle.

Exclusion

premenstrual tension syndrome GD68

GS12 Postponement of menstruation

Description

Postponement of expected regular menstruation by hormonal treatment.

GS13 Menopausal symptoms or complaints***Inclusion***

atrophic vaginitis GS13.00
menopausal flushing GS13.01
menopausal tension
menopause syndrome
senile vaginitis

Exclusion

postmenopausal bleeding GS14

GS14 Postmenopausal bleeding***Description***

A condition of the genital system, caused by polyps, endometrial atrophy, hyperplasia or cancer. This condition is characterised by abnormal uterine bleeding subsequent to the completion of menopause.

GS15 Postcoital bleeding***Inclusion***

contact bleeding

GS16 Vaginal discharge***Inclusion***

leucorrhoea

Exclusion

atrophic vaginitis GS13
chlamydia genital female GD06
gonorrhoea female GD02
intermenstrual bleeding GS10
urogenital candidiasis female GD06
urogenital trichomoniasis female GD04
vaginal bleeding (menstruation excessive) GS08
vaginal bleeding (menstruation irregular/frequent) GS09

GS17 Other specified vaginal symptoms or complaints***Inclusion***

burning in vagina
vaginal dryness
vaginal irritation
vaginal itching
vaginal lesion

vaginal odour
vaginal pruritis

Exclusion

atrophic vaginitis GS13
female genital pain GS03
organic vaginismus GS23

GS18 Vulval symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

labial burning
vulval burning
vulval dryness
vulval itching
vulval irritation

Exclusion

abscess vulva GD69
vulval pain GS03

GS19 Pelvis symptoms or complaints

Exclusion

genital pain female GS03

GS20 Penis symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

foreskin complaint
foreskin symptom
painful erection
priapism

Exclusion

pain in penis GS01
painful ejaculation GS25

GS21 Scrotum or testis symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

lump in testis
swelling of scrotum
swelling of testis GS21.00

Exclusion

pain in testis/scrotum GS02

GS22 Prostate symptoms or complaints***Inclusion***

prostatism

Exclusion

urinary frequency and/or urgency US02

urinary retention US04

GS23 Painful intercourse***Inclusion***

female dyspareunia

vaginismus

Exclusion

psychogenic sexual problems (sexual desire reduced) PS07

psychogenic sexual problems (sexual fulfilment reduced) PS07

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sexual functions 2F86.

GS24 Impotence or erectile dysfunction***Description***

Male erectile dysfunction is characterised by inability or marked reduction in the ability in men to attain or sustain a penile erection of sufficient duration or rigidity to allow for sexual activity. The pattern of erectile difficulty occurs despite the desire for sexual activity and adequate sexual stimulation, has occurred episodically or persistently over a period of at least several months and is associated with clinically significant distress.

Inclusion

impotence of organic origin

erectile dysfunction

Exclusion

psychogenic impotence or reduced sexual fulfilment PS07

reduced sexual desire PS07

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sexual functions 2F86.

GS25 Other specified sexual function symptoms or complaints***Inclusion***

painful ejaculation

GS26 Lump or mass in breast

Inclusion

lumpy breasts

GS27 Nipple symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

nipple bleeding
nipple cracked
nipple discharge GS27.00
nipple fissure
nipple inversion
nipple pain
nipple pruritus
nipple retraction

Exclusion

nipple symptom or complaint in pregnancy or lactation WS06

GS28 Other specified breast symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

galactorrhoea
gynaecomastia GS28.00
mastopathy

Exclusion

mastitis (lactating) WD03

GS29 Infertility or subfertility

Description

Failure to conceive after 1 year of trying to get pregnant.

Inclusion

primary infertility
secondary sterility

Coding hint

pregnancy symptom or complaint, other WS99

GS50 Abnormal cervix smear

Inclusion

cervical dysplasia
cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 1
cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 2

Exclusion

cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 3 GD32

GS90 Concern about breast appearance***Inclusion***

concern about shape of breast

concern about size of breast

dissatisfied with breast appearance

GS91 Concern or fear of sexual dysfunction***Description***

Concern about or fear of sexual dysfunction in a patient without sexual dysfunction.

Exclusion

Sexual dysfunction PS07

GS92 Concern or fear of sexually transmitted infection***Description***

Concern about/fear of sexually transmitted disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Exclusion

fear of HIV/AIDS BS90

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

GS93 Concern or fear of breast cancer***Description***

Concern about/fear of breast cancer in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If patient has the disease, code the disease.

GS94 Other specified concern or fear of disease of genital system***Description***

Concern about/fear of disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Inclusion

fear of prostate cancer GS94.00

Exclusion

concern/fear of breast cancer female GS93
concern/fear of sexual transmitted infection GS92

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

GS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of genital system

Inclusion

haematospermia

Exclusion

urethral discharge US10

GD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF GENITAL SYSTEM

GD01 Syphilis

Description

Demonstration of **Treponema pallidum** on microscopy or positive serological test for syphilis.

Inclusion

condyloma latum

lues

syphilis of any site

urogenital syphilis

GD02 Gonorrhoea

Description

Gonorrhoea is characterised by purulent vaginal, urethral or rectal discharge with Gram-negative intracellular diplococci demonstrated in a patient after a contact with a proven case, or **Neisseria gonorrhoea** cultured.

Inclusion

gonorrhoea of any site

Coding hint

female urethral discharge US10
urethritis UD03

GD03 Genital herpes***Description***

Genital herpes is characterised by small vesicles with characteristic appearance and location that evolve into painful ulcers and scabs.

Inclusion

anogenital herpes simplex

GD04 Genital trichomoniasis***Description***

Trichomoniasis is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by a parasite. In women, trichomoniasis can cause a foul-smelling vaginal discharge, genital itching and painful urination. Men who have trichomoniasis typically have no symptoms. Pregnant women who have trichomoniasis might be at higher risk of delivering their babies prematurely.

Inclusion

trichomonal vaginitis

Coding hint

vaginal discharge GS16

vaginitis GD12

GD05 Genital human papilloma virus infection***Inclusion***

condylomata acuminata

human papilloma virus infection

venereal warts

GD06 Genital Chlamydia infection***Description***

An infection with the Gram-negative bacteria **Chlamydia trachomatis**. This infection may be asymptomatic. In females, it may be characterised by fever, painful urination, urinary urgency, dyspareunia, vaginal bleeding or discharge, and pain in the abdomen. In males, it may be characterised by fever, urethritis, painful urination, discharge from the penis, swollen or tender testicles in males. Transmission is by anal, vaginal or oral sex. Confirmation is by identification of **Chlamydia trachomatis**.

Inclusion

cervicitis caused by **Chlamydia** GD06.00

Chlamydia-infection male GD06.03

pelvic inflammatory disease by **Chlamydia** GD06.01

vaginitis caused by **Chlamydia** GD06.02

GD07 Other specified or unknown sexual transmitted disease

Inclusion

lymphogranuloma venerum GD07.00

GD08 Genital candidiasis or balanitis

Inclusion

candida balanitis GD08.00

candidiasis of penis

monilial infection of vagina/cervix

thrush

Exclusion

vaginal discharge GS16

vaginitis GD12

GD09 Pelvic inflammatory disease

Description

Pelvic inflammatory disease is characterised by lower abdominal pain with marked tenderness of uterus or adnexa by palpation, plus other evidence of inflammation.

Inclusion

endometritis

oophoritis

salpingitis

Exclusion

chlamydia infection genital female GD06

genital candidiasis female GD08

genital trichomoniasis female GD04

gonorrhoea female GD02

syphilis female GD01

Coding hint

pelvic congestion syndrome GD69

GD10 Prostatitis or seminal vesiculitis or both

Description

Prostatitis/seminal vesiculitis is characterised by tenderness of prostate/seminal vesicles to palpation and indications of inflammation in urine test.

GD11 Orchitis or epididymitis***Description***

Orchitis/epididymitis is characterised by both swelling and tenderness of testes/epididymis and absence of a specific aetiology (mumps, gonococcal, tuberculosis, trauma, torsion).

Inclusion

epididymitis GD11.00
orchitis GD11.01

Exclusion

gonococcal orchitis GD02
mumps DD02
torsion of testis GD99
tuberculosis AD15

GD12 Vaginitis or vulvitis***Inclusion***

gardnerella
vaginosis (bacterial) GD12.00

Exclusion

atrophic vaginitis GS13
genital candidiasis female GD08
genital trichomoniasis female GD10
trichomoniasis vaginitis GD04

GD25 Malignant neoplasms of cervix***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Exclusion

abnormal cervix smear (CIN) grades 1 and 2 GS50
carcinoma-in-situ cervix GD32
cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grade 3 GD32

GD26 Malignant neoplasms of prostate***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

GD27 Malignant neoplasms of breast***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

adenocarcinoma mammae GD27.00

Exclusion

carcinoma in situ GD32

GD28 Other specified or unknown malignant genital neoplasms

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

adenocarcinoma of endometrium GD28.00

carcinoma of testis/seminoma

malignant neoplasm of penis GD28.02

malignant neoplasm of testis GD28.03

malignant neoplasm of adnexae

malignant neoplasm of ovaries GD28.01

malignant neoplasm of uterus

malignant neoplasm of vagina

malignant neoplasm of vulva

unknown malignant genital neoplasm

Exclusion

carcinoma in situ GD32

GD29 Fibromyoma of uterus or cervix or both

Description

Fibromyoma of uterus is characterised by enlargement of the uterus not due to pregnancy or malignancy, with single or multiple firm tumours of the uterus/cervix.

Inclusion

fibroid of uterus

fibromyoma of cervix

leiomyoma

myoma of uterus GD29.00

GD30 Benign neoplasms of breast

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

fibroadenoma of breast

Exclusion

cystic disease of breast GD67

GD31 Benign neoplasms of genital system***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Exclusion

benign prostate hypertrophy GD70

physiological cyst of ovary GD69

polyp of cervix GD65

GD32 Genital neoplasm, in situ or uncertain***Inclusion***

other carcinoma-in-situ

other genital neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available

Exclusion

benign prostatic hypertrophy GD70

endometrial polyp DD29

GD35 Genital injuries***Inclusion***

circumcision

corpus alienum genital tract GD35.00

female genital mutilation

foreign body in vagina

Exclusion

genital injury due to childbirth (complicated labour/delivery livebirth) WD82

genital injury due to childbirth (Complicated labour/delivery stillbirth) WD83

GD55 Congenital anomaly of genital system***Inclusion***

hermaphroditism

imperforate hymen GD55.00

retractile testis GD55.01

GD56 Hypospadias**GD57 Undescended testicle*****Description***

This disorder is characterised by the absence of one or both testes from the scrotum. This disorder may also present with reduced fertility, psychological implications or increased risk of testicular germ cell tumours.

Inclusion

cryptorchidism
bilateral undescended testicles
unilateral undescended testicle

Exclusion

retractile testis GD55

GD65 Cervical disease

Inclusion

cervical erosion GD65.00
cervical leucoplakia
cervicitis
cervical polyp GD65.01
old laceration of cervix

Exclusion

abnormality of cervix in pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium WD55
abnormal cervix smear GS50

GD66 Uterovaginal prolapse

Description

The descent of one or more of the anterior vaginal wall, posterior vaginal wall, the uterus (cervix) or the apex of the vagina (vaginal vault) or cuff scar after hysterectomy.

Inclusion

cystocele GD66.00
procidentia
rectocele GD66.01

Exclusion

stress incontinence US03

GD67 Fibrocystic disease breast

Description

A condition characterised by changes to the breast tissue leading to benign, non-cancerous lesions in the breast. This condition may be associated with small or large cyst formation, hyperplasia of the ductal epithelium, apocrine metaplasia of the ductal cells, papillomatosis, duct ectasia, sclerosing adenosis or fibrosis of the stroma. This condition may also present with breast pain, thickening of breast tissue, or nipple discharge that worsens prior to menstruation or may be asymptomatic. Confirmation is by clinical breast exam, followed by mammography or ultrasonography to identify abnormal tissue.

Inclusion

chronic cystic disease of breast
cystic fibroadenosis of breast
dysplasia of breast
solitary cyst of breast

GD68 Premenstrual tension syndrome***Description***

A syndrome affecting females that is frequently idiopathic. This syndrome is characterised by certain environmental, metabolic, or behavioural factors that occur during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle, and leads to cyclic emotional, physical, or behavioural symptoms that interfere with an individual's lifestyle.

Coding hint

premenstrual symptom GS11

GD69 Endometriosis***Description***

A condition of the uterus that is frequently idiopathic. This condition is characterised by ectopic growth and function of endometrial tissue outside the uterine cavity. This condition may be associated with remaining vestigial tissue from the Wolffian or Mullerian duct, or fragments of endometrium refluxed backward into the peritoneal cavity during menstruation. This condition may also present with dysmenorrhoea, dyspareunia, non-menstrual pelvic pain, infertility, alteration of menses, or may be asymptomatic. Confirmation is by laparoscopy and histological identification of ectopic fragments.

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

GD70 Benign prostatic hypertrophy***Description***

A condition of the prostate, caused by an increased rate of cellular division of the glandular and stromal cells. This condition is characterised by enlargement of the prostatic tissue, dysuria, urinary urgency, nocturia, weak urine stream, straining while urinating, incomplete bladder emptying during urination or increased frequency of urinary tract infection.

Inclusion

hyperplasia of prostate
median bar of prostate
prostatic obstruction
prostatomegaly

Coding hint

dysuria and painful urination US01
incontinence urine US03
other specified urinary problems US05
retention of urine US04
urinary frequency or urgency US02

GD71 Hydrocele or spermatocele or both***Description***

A condition characterised by an accumulation of serous fluid (a non-tender fluctuant swelling) in the tunica vaginalis testis or along the spermatic cord, and cystic swelling containing fluid and dead spermatozoa of the testicular epididymis, rete testis or efferent ductuli.

Inclusion

hydrocele GD71.00
spermatocele GD71.01

Coding hint

symptom/complaint of scrotum/testis other GS21

GD72 Phimosis or paraphimosis***Description***

Several conditions of the foreskin, caused by abnormalities in the prepuce. This condition is characterised by redundant or tight foreskin and lack of retractability of the foreskin or the inability of the foreskin to be reduced.

GD99 Other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases of genital system***Inclusion***

Bartholin's cyst/abscess GD99.00
epididymal cyst
genital tract fistula female
mastitis (non-lactating) GD99.01
ovarian cyst GD99.02
pelvic congestion syndrome
physiological ovarian cyst
torsion of testis GD99.03

Exclusion

gynaecomastia GS28
mastitis WD03

H EAR**HS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF EAR****HS01 Ear pain or ache*****Inclusion***

otalgia

HS02 Hearing complaint***Inclusion***

diplacusis
feeling of hearing loss
hyperacusis
hypoacusis

Exclusion

deafness one ear HD69
deafness both ears HD69
tinnitus HS03

HS03 Tinnitus, ringing or buzzing ear***Description***

A non-specific symptom of hearing disorder characterised by the sensation of buzzing, ringing, clicking, pulsations and other noises in the ear in the absence of appropriate corresponding external stimuli and in the absence of what the examiner can hear with a stethoscope.

Inclusion

echo in ear

Exclusion

ears crackling/popping HS99

HS04 Ear discharge***Inclusion***

otorrhoea

Exclusion

blood in/from ear HS05

HS05 Bleeding ear***Inclusion***

blood from ear
blood in ear

hemorrhage from the ear
otorrhagia

HS06 Plugged feeling in ear

Inclusion

blocked ear

Exclusion

excessive ear wax HD66

HS90 Concern or fear of ear disease

Description

Concern about/fear of ear disease or deafness in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Inclusion

fear of deafness

Coding hint

In a patient with the disease, code the disease.

HS91 Concern about appearance of ears

Exclusion

bat ears/congenital anomaly ear HD55

HS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of ear

Inclusion

ears crackling

ears popping

itchy ears

pulling at ears

HD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF EAR

HD01 Otitis externa

Description

Inflammation and/or desquamation of the outer ear including the external ear canal.

Inclusion

abscess of external auditory meatus

eczema of external auditory meatus

furuncle of external auditory meatus
abscess and/or eczema and/or furuncle of external auditory meatus

HD02 Acute otitis media or myringitis

Description

Recent perforation of the tympanic membrane discharging pus; or inflamed and bulging tympanic membrane; or one ear drum more red than the other; or red tympanic membrane, with ear pain; or bullae on the tympanic membrane.

Inclusion

acute mastoiditis
acute suppurative otitis media
acute tympanitis
otitis media NOS

Exclusion

chronic otitis media HD05
serous otitis media HD03

Coding hint

ear discharge HS04
ear pain HS01

HD03 Serous otitis media

Description

Visible fluid behind the tympanic membrane, without inflammation; or dullness of the tympanic membrane with either retracting, bulging or with related impairment of hearing.

Inclusion

glue ear
otitis media with effusion (OME)

Exclusion

acute otitis media HD02
chronic otitis media HD05

Coding hint

Eustachian salpingitis/block HD04
plugged feeling ear HS06

HD04 Eustachian salpingitis

Inclusion

Eustachian block
Eustachian catarrh

Eustachian dysfunction
Eustachian tube dysfunction
otosalpingitis
tubotympanitis

Exclusion

serous otitis media HD03

Coding hint

plugged feeling ear HS06

HD05 Chronic otitis media

Inclusion

cholesteatoma HD05.00
chronic mastoiditis
chronic otitis media HD05.01
chronic suppurative otitis media
mastoiditis HD05.02

Exclusion

serous otitis media HD03

HD25 Neoplasm of ear

Inclusion

benign neoplasm of ear HD25.00
malignant neoplasm of ear HD25.01
uncertain neoplasm of ear HD25.02

Exclusion

acoustic neuroma ND25.01
polyp ear HD99

HD35 Acoustic trauma

Description

Noise toxicity can cause hearing loss, either transient or permanent and impairment. Noise-induced hearing loss typically begins in the high-pitched frequency range of human voices communication. Deafness in the high-frequency range with a definite history of exposure to loud noise.

Inclusion

noise deafness

Exclusion

perforation of ear drum HD65
other ear injury HD37

Coding hint

deafness HD69
hearing impairment 2F81

HD36 Foreign body in ear**HD37 Other specified or unknown ear injury*****Inclusion***

external meatus/pinna injury
traumatic/pressure rupture of ear drum
unknown ear injury

HD55 Congenital anomaly of ear***Inclusion***

accessory auricle
bat ears HD55.00
outstanding ears

Exclusion

congenital deafness HD69

HD65 Perforation of ear drum***Inclusion***

non-traumatic ruptured ear drum

Exclusion

perforation ear drum with infection (acute otitis media/myringitis) HD02
perforation ear drum with infection (chronic otitis media) HD05
traumatic/pressure rupture ear drum HD37

HD66 Excessive ear wax***Description***

Symptom or complaint due to wax in ear canal.

Inclusion

impacted cerumen

HD67 Vestibular syndrome***Description***

Syndromes with true rotational vertigo.

Inclusion

benign paroxysmal positional vertigo HD67.00
labyrinthitis HD67.01
Ménière's disease HD67.02
vestibular neuritis

Coding hint

vertigo/giddiness/dizziness NS09

HD68 Presbycusis***Description***

The term presbycusis refers to sensorineural hearing impairment in elderly individuals. Characteristically, presbycusis involves bilateral high-frequency hearing loss associated with difficulty in speech discrimination and central auditory processing of information. Gradual onset with ageing of symmetrical, bilateral deafness, particularly involving high-frequency sounds.

Exclusion

deafness HD69

HD69 Deafness***Inclusion***

complete deafness both ears
congenital deafness
deafness one ear
partial deafness both ears

Exclusion

noise deafness HD35
otosclerosis HD99
presbyacusis HD68
temporary deafness H28

HD99 Other specified or unknown diagnoses or diseases of ear and mastoid***Inclusion***

constricted external canal
narrow external canal
otosclerosis
polyp of middle ear
stenosis external canal

Exclusion

mastoiditis HD05

K CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

KS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

KS01 Pain, pressure, tightness of heart

Inclusion

heaviness of heart
pain attributed to the heart

Exclusion

angina pectoris KD65
chest pain NOS AS12
chest pain attributed to the musculoskeletal system LS04
chest tightness RS99
fear of heart attack KS90
shortness of breath, dyspnoea RS02

KS02 Palpitations, awareness of heart

Inclusion

bradycardia
tachycardia

Exclusion

paroxysmal tachycardia KD69

KS03 Irregular heartbeat

Exclusion

palpitations, awareness of heart KS02

KS04 Ankle oedema

Description

Nearly painless swelling of ankles, usually on both sides, but not always symmetrical.

Inclusion

swollen feet
swollen legs

Exclusion

anasarca/generalised oedema AS09
ankle symptom LS15
localised swelling SS03

KS50 Low blood pressure

Inclusion

idiopathic hypotension

Exclusion

postural hypotension KD75

KS51 Elevated blood pressure

Inclusion

labile hypertension
transient hypertension
white coat hypertension

Exclusion

hypertension, uncomplicated KD73
hypertension, complicated KD74

KS52 Heart murmur or arterial murmur or both

Inclusion

cardiac artery bruit
carotid artery bruit
renal artery bruit
innocent murmur of childhood

Exclusion

cerebrovascular disease ND70
rheumatic heart disease KD02
valve disease KD71

KS90 Concern or fear of disease of circulatory system

Description

Concern about/fear of heart attack or disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Inclusion

fear of heart attack
fear of heart disease
fear of hypertension

Coding hint

If patient has the disease, code the disease.

KS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of circulatory system***Inclusion***

cardiovascular pain
prominent veins
spider naevus
telangiectasis

Exclusion

cyanosis SS07

KD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM**KD01 Infection of circulatory system*****Inclusion***

acute endocarditis
bacterial endocarditis
chronic endocarditis
myocarditis
pericarditis
subacute endocarditis

Exclusion

arteritis KD99
chronic endocarditis KD71
phlebitis and thrombophlebitis KD78
rheumatic heart disease KD02

KD02 Rheumatic heart disease***Description***

For acute rheumatic fever: two major, or one major and two minor manifestations, plus evidence of preceding streptococcal infection; major manifestations: migratory polyarthritis; carditis; chorea; erythema marginatum; subcutaneous nodules of recent onset – minor manifestations: fever; arthralgia; elevated ESR or positive C-reactive protein; prolonged P-R interval on ECG. For chronic rheumatic heart disease: either physical findings consistent with a valve lesion of the heart in a patient with a history of rheumatic fever or physical findings consistent with mitral stenosis, even in the absence of a history of rheumatic fever, but without any other demonstrable cause.

Inclusion

acute rheumatic fever with heart disease KD02.00
acute rheumatic fever without heart disease KD02.01
chorea

Coding hint

heart valve disease KD71
heart disease, other specified KD72

KD25 Neoplasms circulatory system

Inclusion

benign cardiovascular neoplasm KD25.00
malignant cardiovascular neoplasm KD25.01
uncertain cardiovascular neoplasm KD25.02

Exclusion

haemangioma SD28

KD35 Injury of circulatory system

Inclusion

injury of blood vessels

KD55 Congenital anomaly of circulatory system

Inclusion

congenital anomaly of atrial septum KD55.00
Fallot's tetralogy
patent ductus arteriosus
ventricular septal defect KD55.01

Exclusion

haemangioma SD28

KD65 Acute coronary syndrome

Description

Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is a syndrome, a set of signs and symptoms, due to decreased blood flow in the coronary arteries such that part of the heart muscle is unable to function properly or dies. The most common symptom is chest pain, often radiating to the left shoulder or angle of the jaw, crushing, central and associated with nausea and sweating.

Inclusion

acute myocardial infarction KD65.00
unstable angina pectoris KD65.01

Coding hint

heart pain KS01

Note

double code with KD66

KD66 Chronic ischaemic heart disease***Description***

Chronic heart disease is seen due to the atherosclerosis of coronary arteries.

Inclusion

aneurysm of heart
arteriosclerotic heart disease
atherosclerotic heart disease
coronary artery disease
coronary sclerosis KD66.00
ischaemic cardiomyopathy
old myocardial infarction KD66.01
silent myocardial ischaemia
stable angina pectoris KD66.02

Exclusion

acute ischaemic heart disease KD65

KD67 Heart failure***Description***

Multiple signs including dependent oedema, raised jugular venous pressure, hepatomegaly in the absence of liver disease, pulmonary congestion, pleural effusion, enlarged heart.

Inclusion

acute heart failure KD67.00
cardiac asthma
chronic heart failure KD67.01
congestive heart failure
diastolic heart failure
left ventricular heart failure
right ventricular heart failure
systolic heart failure

Exclusion

cor pulmonale KD99
pulmonary oedema without heart disease/heart failure RD99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

KD68 Atrial fibrillation or flutter***Description***

Atrial fibrillation is an abnormal cardiac rhythm that is characterised by rapid, unco-ordinated firing of electrical impulses in the upper chambers of the heart. As a result, blood cannot be effectively pumped into the lower chambers of the heart. As in atrial fibrillation, patients with atrial flutter cannot effectively pump blood into the lower chambers of the heart.

Rapid, irregular atrial contractions caused by a block of electrical impulse conduction in the right atrium and a re-entrant wave front travelling up the inter-atrial septum and down the right atrial free wall or vice versa. Unlike atrial fibrillation, which is caused by abnormal impulse generation, typical atrial flutter is caused by abnormal impulse conduction.

Exclusion

paroxysmal tachycardia KD69

Coding hint

abnormal irregular heartbeat KS03
palpitations KS02
paroxysmal atrial fibrillation

KD69 Paroxysmal tachycardia***Description***

History of recurrent episodes of rapid heart rate (over 140 beats per minute) with both abrupt onset and termination.

Inclusion

re-entry tachycardia
supraventricular tachycardia KD69.00
ventricular tachycardia KD69.01

Exclusion

tachycardia NOS KS02
atrial fibrillation KD68

Coding hint

abnormal irregular heartbeat KS03
palpitations KS02

KD70 Cardiac arrhythmia or conduction disorder or both***Description***

One or more heartbeats which occur at times other than the regular beats of the underlying rhythm.

Inclusion

atrial premature beats
atrioventricular block KD70.00
bigeminy
bundle branch block
cardiac arrhythmia
conduction disorder
ectopic beats
extrasystoles
heart block
junctional premature beats
left bundle-branch block
long Q-T syndrome KD70.01
other conduction disorders
premature beats
right bundle branch block
sick-sinus syndrome KD70.02
supraventricular extrasystoles KD70.03
ventricular extrasystoles KD70.04
ventricular fibrillation/flutter
ventricular premature beats
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome KD70.05

Exclusion

paroxysmal tachycardia KD69

Coding hint

abnormal irregular heartbeat KS03
palpitations KS02

KD71 Heart valve disease***Description***

Evidence of valvular dysfunction by either characteristic heart murmur or by imaging/echocardiographic evidence of abnormal valve.

Inclusion

cardiac valve prolapse KD71.00
mitral valve insufficiency or incompetence or mitral regurgitation KD71.01
mitral valve prolapse
non-rheumatic aortic/mitral/pulmonary/tricuspid valve disorder
stenosed aortic valve KD71.02

Exclusion

rheumatic valve disease KD02

Coding hint

cardiac murmur NOS KS52
hypertensive heart disease KD74

KD72 Other specified and unknown heart disease

Inclusion

cardiac arrest KD72.00
cardiac arrest with successful resuscitation KD72.01
cardiomegaly
cardiomyopathy KD72.02
non-infectious disease of pericardium
non-infectious myocarditis
unknown heart disease

KD73 Hypertension, uncomplicated

Description

Although a continuous association exists between higher blood pressure and increased cardiovascular disease risk, it is useful to categorise blood pressure levels for clinical and public health decision-making. Look at the guidelines for the criteria. The complications of uncontrolled or prolonged hypertension include damage to the blood vessels, heart, kidneys and brain.

Inclusion

essential hypertension
idiopathic hypertension

Exclusion

hypertension with complications KD74
hypertension in pregnancy WD70

Coding hint

elevated blood pressure KS51

Note

For children, consult appropriate paediatric blood pressure tables.

KD74 Hypertension, complicated

Description

The complications of uncontrolled or prolonged hypertension include damage to the blood vessels, heart, kidneys and brain.

Inclusion

hypertensive heart disease
hypertensive renal disease

malignant hypertension
secondary hypertension

Exclusion

uncomplicated hypertension KD73

Note

1. For children, consult appropriate paediatric blood pressure tables.
2. If secondary hypertension, code also the underlying cause.

KD75 Postural hypotension

Description

Signs or symptoms of cerebrovascular insufficiency (dizziness, syncope) on changing from the supine to the upright position; and a fall in mean blood pressure of 15 mmHg on two or more occasions when changing from the supine to the upright position.

Inclusion

orthostatic hypotension

Exclusion

hypotension due to drugs AD41
low blood pressure KS50
ideopathic hypotension KS50

Coding hint

low blood pressure KS99

KD76 Atherosclerosis or peripheral vascular disease

Inclusion

arterial embolism
arterial thrombosis
arterial stenosis
arteriosclerosis
atherosclerosis
atheroma
Buerger's disease
endarteritis
gangrene
intermittent claudication KD76.00
limb ischaemia
Raynaud's syndrome KD76.01
thromboangiitis obliterans KD76.02
vasospasm

Exclusion

acute myocardial infarction KD65
aneurysm KD99
cerebral atherosclerosis (transient cerebral ischaemia) ND68
cerebral atherosclerosis ND70
ischaemic heart disease with angina KD65
ischaemic heart disease without angina KD66
mesenteric atherosclerosis DD99
ophthalmic/retinal atherosclerosis FD99
pulmonary atherosclerosis KD77
stroke/cerebrovascular accident ND69
renal atherosclerosis UD99

KD77 Pulmonary embolism***Description***

This is a blockage of the main artery of the lung or one of its branches by a substance that has travelled from elsewhere in the body through the bloodstream (embolism) with a sudden onset of dyspnoea/tachypnoea and either clinical or imaging evidence of pulmonary infarction or ECG evidence of acute right ventricular strain.

Inclusion

pulmonary (artery/vein) infarction
pulmonary thromboembolism
pulmonary thrombosis

Coding hint

chest pain AS12
dyspnoea RS02

KD78 Thrombosis or phlebitis or thrombophlebitis***Inclusion***

deep vein thrombosis KD78.00
phlebothrombosis
portal thrombosis
superficial vein thrombophlebitis KD78.01
superficial vein thrombosis

Exclusion

cerebral thrombosis ND69, ND70

KD79 Varicose veins***Description***

Presence of dilated superficial veins or demonstration of valve incompetence of veins.

Inclusion

scrotal varices/varicocele KD79.00
varicose eczema
varicose veins of sites other than lower extremities
varicocele
venous insufficiency KD79.01
venous stasis

Exclusion

oesophageal varices KD99
varicose ulcer SD77
varicose veins of anus/rectum DD84

Coding hint

prominent veins KS99

KD99 Other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases of the circulatory system***Inclusion***

aortic aneurysm or dissection KD99.00
arteriovenous fistula
arteritis
arteritis temporalis KD99.03
diabetic peripheral angiopathy KD99.01
lymphoedema KD99.04
oesophageal varices KD99.02
other aneurysm polyarteritis nodosa
vasculitis

Exclusion

atherosclerotic arterial stricture/stenosis KD76
cerebral aneurysm ND70
chronic/non-specific lymphadenitis BD02
gangrene KD76

L MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**LS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM****LS01 Neck symptom or complaint*****Inclusion***

cervicalgia
neck symptom

pain attributed to cervical spine
neck stiffness

Coding hint

Consider the syndrome LD65.

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

Use the extension codes for distinguishing between acute and chronic.

LS02 Back symptom or complaint

Inclusion

backache
dorsalgia
thoracic back pain

Exclusion

low back pain LS03

Coding hint

Consider the syndrome LD66 or LD67.

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

Use the extension codes for distinguishing between acute and chronic.

LS03 Low back symptom or complaint

Inclusion

coccydynia
lumbago
lumbalgia
lumbar and sacroiliac back pain

Exclusion

sciatica LD67

thoracic back pain LS02

Coding hint

Consider the syndrome LD66 or LD67.

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

Use the extension codes for distinguishing between acute and chronic.

LS04 Musculoskeletal chest symptom or complaint

Inclusion

chest pain attributed to musculoskeletal system
intercostal pain
swelling on chest

Exclusion

chest pain AS12
intercostal neuralgia ND77
pain attributed to the heart KS01
painful respiration/pleuritic pain/pleurodynia RS01

LS05 Flank or axilla symptom or complaint***Inclusion***

flank pain
loin pain
pain in axilla

Exclusion

kidney symptom US07

LS06 Jaw symptom or complaint***Inclusion***

temporomandibular joint symptom

Exclusion

teeth/gum symptom/complaint DS19
temporomandibular joint disorder DD65

Coding hint

Consider the syndrome DD65.

LS07 Shoulder symptom or complaint***Coding hint***

Consider the syndrome LD68.

LS08 Arm symptom or complaint***Exclusion***

muscle pain/myalgia LS17

LS09 Elbow symptom or complaint**LS10 Wrist symptom or complaint****LS11 Hand or finger (or both) symptom or complaint*****Inclusion***

cramp in hands
pain in joint of hand or finger
pain in fingers
pain in hand

LS12 Hip symptom or complaint

LS13 Leg or thigh (or both) symptom or complaint

Inclusion

buttock pain
leg cramps
leg weakness

Exclusion

growing pain LS99
muscle pain/myalgia LS17
restless legs NS03

LS14 Knee symptom or complaint

Inclusion

effusion or swollen knee

LS15 Ankle symptom or complaint

Exclusion

ankle oedema KS04

LS16 Foot or toe (or both) symptom or complaint

Inclusion

foot/feet cramp
heel pain
metatarsalgia LS16.00

LS17 Muscle pain

Inclusion

abdominal wall pain
myalgia
rheumatism

Exclusion

pain in neck LS01
pain in back LS02
pain in lower back LS03
leg cramps LS13

LS18 Chronic widespread pain

Description

Chronic widespread pain (CWP) is diffuse pain in at least 4 of 5 body regions and is associated with significant emotional distress (anxiety, anger/frustration or depressed

mood) and functional disability (interference in daily life activities and reduced participation in social roles). CWP is multifactorial: biological, psychological and social factors contribute to the pain syndrome. The diagnosis is appropriate when the pain is not directly attributable to a nociceptive process in those regions and there are features consistent with nociceptive pain and identified psychological and social contributors. Other chronic pain diagnoses to be considered are chronic cancer pain, chronic postsurgical or post-traumatic pain, chronic neuropathic pain, chronic visceral pain and chronic musculoskeletal pain.

Inclusion

fibromyalgia

fibromyositis

primary fibromyalgia syndrome LS18.00

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

LS19 Muscle symptom or complaint

Inclusion

atrophy of muscle

muscle stiffness

muscle strain

wasting of muscle

weakness of muscle

Exclusion

'growing pains' in child LS99

leg cramps LS13

muscle pain LS17

pain in neck LS01

pain in back LS02

pain in lower back LS03

restless legs NS03

LS20 Other specified joint symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

arthralgia

effusion of other specified joint

multiple joint symptoms or complaints

pain in joint

stiffness in joint

swelling of joint

weakness in joint

Exclusion

ankle symptom/complaint LS15
elbow symptom/complaint LS09
foot/toe symptom/complaint LS16
hand/finger symptom/complaint LS11
hip symptom/complaint LS12
jaw symptom/complaint LS06
knee symptom/complaint LS14
shoulder symptom/complaint LS07
wrist symptom/complaint LS10

LS90 Concern or fear of disease of musculoskeletal system

Description

Concern about/fear of disease of musculoskeletal system in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

LS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of musculoskeletal system

Inclusion

abnormal posture
'growing pains' in a child

Exclusion

clubbing of fingernails SS09

LD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

LD01 Infection of musculoskeletal system

Description

Infection localised in musculoskeletal system.

Inclusion

bacterial (septic) arthritis LD01.00
infective tenosynovitis
osteomyelitis LD01.01
pyogenic arthritis

Exclusion

Reiter's disease LD99
late effect of polio ND01

LD25 Malignant neoplasm musculoskeletal system***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

fibrosarcoma
osteosarcoma

Exclusion

benign/unspecified musculoskeletal neoplasm LD26
secondary neoplasms (code to original site)

LD26 Benign, uncertain or carcinoma in situ musculoskeletal***Inclusion***

benign musculoskeletal neoplasm
musculoskeletal neoplasm in situ
musculoskeletal neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available
osteochondroma

Exclusion

malignant musculoskeletal neoplasm LD25

LD35 Fracture of radius or ulna or both***Description***

Imaging evidence of a fracture; or trauma plus visible/palpable deformity or crepitus involving the bone.

Inclusion

Colles' fracture
elbow fracture

Exclusion

non-union LD99

Coding hint

If it is a pathological fracture, code also the underlying disease.

LD36 Fracture of tibia or fibula or both***Description***

Imaging evidence of a fracture; or trauma plus visible/palpable deformity or crepitus involving the bone.

Inclusion

Pott's fracture

Exclusion

fracture patella LD39
non-union LD99

Coding hint

If it is a pathological fracture, code also the underlying disease.

LD37 Fracture of hand or foot bone or both

Description

Imaging evidence of a fracture; or trauma plus visible/palpable deformity or crepitus involving the bone.

Inclusion

fracture of carpal bone
fracture of metacarpal bone
fracture of phalanx hand LD37.00
fracture of phalanx foot LD37.01
fracture of tarsal bone
fracture of metatarsal bone

Exclusion

non-union LD99

Coding hint

If it is a pathological fracture, code also the underlying disease.

LD38 Fracture of femur

Description

Imaging evidence of a fracture; or trauma plus visible/palpable deformity or crepitus involving the bone.

Inclusion

fracture of neck of femur LD38.00

Exclusion

non-union LD99

Coding hint

If it is a pathological fracture, code also the underlying disease.

LD39 Other specified and unknown fracture

Description

Imaging evidence of a fracture; or trauma plus visible/palpable displacement of the bone surface.

Inclusion

fracture of clavicle LD39.01
fracture of humerus LD39.02
fracture of nasal bones LD39.00
fracture of pelvis LD39.05
fracture of patella LD39.06
fracture of rib LD39.03
fracture of skull LD39.07
fracture of vertebral column LD39.04
unknown fracture

Exclusion

fractures in radius/ulna LD35
fractures in tibia/fibula LD36
fractures in hand/foot bone LD37
fractures in femur LD38
fractured skull with cerebral injury ND36
non-union LD99

Coding hint

If it is a pathological fracture, code also the underlying disease.

LD45 Injury to multiple structures of knee***Description***

An initial injury which occurred no longer than 1 month previously and demonstration of ligament/meniscus tear by surgery/arthroscopy/imaging, or by locking/giving way, pain and swelling of knee. Or a stretch injury of the affected part plus pain aggravated by stretching or tensing the affected structure.

Inclusion

acute damage to meniscus/cruciate ligaments
acute damage to collateral ligaments of knee
acute (traumatic) derangement of knee LD45.00
rupture of cruciate ligaments LD45.01
sprain of cruciate ligaments of knee LD45.01
sprain of lateral collateral ligament of knee LD45.02
sprain of medial collateral ligament of knee LD45.02
tear of meniscus of knee LD45.03

Exclusion

chronic internal damage to knee LD99
dislocation of patella LD48

LD46 Sprain or strain of ankle***Description***

A stretch injury of the affected part plus pain aggravated by stretching or tensing the affected structure.

LD47 Other specified and unknown sprain or strain of joint***Description***

A stretch injury of the affected part plus pain aggravated by stretching or tensing the affected structure.

Inclusion

sprain/strain of other joint/ligament

unknown sprain or strain of joint

whiplash injury of neck LD47.00

Exclusion

sprain/strain ankle LD46

sprain/strain knee LD45

back strain LD66

cervical neck sprain LD65

LD48 Dislocation or subluxation***Description***

A trauma to the joint plus either imaging evidence of a dislocation/subluxation or visible/palpable dislocation deformity.

Inclusion

closed subluxation of jaw LD48.00

dislocation acromioclavicular of joint LD48.01

dislocation of any site, including spine

dislocation of finger LD48.02

dislocation of shoulder joint LD48.03

open dislocation of jaw LD48.00

subluxation acromioclavicular of joint LD48.01

subluxation of any site, including spine

subluxation of finger LD48.02

subluxation of radial head LD48.04

subluxation of shoulder joint LD48.03

Coding hint

Code fracture dislocations to the fracture.

LD49 Other specified musculoskeletal injury***Inclusion***

contusion of rib LD49.00
deep foreign body
tear musculus gastrocnemius LD49.01
traumatic amputation
traumatic haemarthrosis

Exclusion

animal bite SD40
bruise/contusion SD35
head injury/concussion/intracranial injury/skull fracture ND36
injury teeth DD35
injury eardrum HD65
insect bite/sting SD39
internal injury of chest/abdomen/pelvis, multiple trauma AD35
laceration/open wound SD37
laceration/other injury to nerve ND37
late effect trauma/deformity/disability/scarring AD37
non-/mal-union of fracture LD99
traumatic arthropathy LD80

LD55 Congenital anomaly of musculoskeletal system***Inclusion***

bow leg
cervical rib LD55.00
clubfoot (talipes)
congenital dislocation of hip LD55.01
congenital hip dysplasia LD55.01
congenital malformation of skull and face
genu recurvatum
other congenital deformity of the foot
spina bifida occulta LD55.02
talipes equinovarus LD55.03

Exclusion

pes planus (acquired) LD71
scoliosis LD70
spina bifida ND55

LD65 Neck syndrome***Description***

Cervical pain from the neck, with or without radiation.

Inclusion

cervical disc lesion with/without radiation of pain
cervical herniation of nucleus pulposus LD65.00
cervicobrachial syndrome with/without radiation of pain
cervicogenic headache with/without radiation of pain
osteoarthritis of neck with/without radiation of pain
radicular syndrome of upper limbs with/without radiation of pain
spondylosis with/without radiation of pain
torticollis with/without radiation of pain

Exclusion

whiplash injury of neck LD47

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

LD66 Back syndrome without radiating pain

Description

Back pain without radiation plus limitation of movement confirmed at medical examination.

Inclusion

back strain
collapsed vertebra
facet joint degeneration
osteoarthritis or osteoarthritis of spine
spondylolisthesis LD66.01
spondylosis LD66.00
spondylolysis LD66.01

Exclusion

back pain with radiation/sciatica LD67
coccydynia LS03
syndrome related to the neck LD65

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

symptom or complaint back LS02
symptom or complaint low back LS03

LD67 Back syndrome with radiating pain

Description

Pain in the lumbar/thoracic region of the spine, accompanied by pain radiating to, or a neurological deficit of, an appropriate area; or sciatica, pain radiating down the

back of the leg, aggravated by coughing, movement, or posture; or demonstration of a prolapsed lumbar or thoracic disc by appropriate imaging technique, or during surgery.

Inclusion

disc prolapse/degeneration

lumbar disc prolapse with radiculopathy LD67.00

sciatica

thoracic disc prolapse with radiculopathy LD67.00

Exclusion

cervical disc lesion LD65

recent back strain LD66

spondylolisthesis LD66

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

back pain LS02

low back pain LS03

Note

Exclude referred pain which is diffuse.

****LD68 Shoulder syndrome*******Description***

Shoulder pain with limitation of movement/local tenderness/crepitus; or periarticular calcification on imaging.

Inclusion

adhesive capsulitis (frozen shoulder)

bursitis of shoulder

osteoarthritis of shoulder

rotator cuff syndrome

synovitis of shoulder

tendinitis around shoulder

****LD69 Patella disorder*******Inclusion***

recurrent instability of patella

retropatellar chondromalacia LD69.00

Exclusion

dislocation/subluxation due to an injury LD48

Coding hint

knee symptom LS14; sprain of knee LD45

LD70 Acquired deformity of spine

Inclusion

kyphoscoliosis

kyphosis

lordosis

scoliosis deformity of spine LD70.00

Exclusion

ankylosing spondylitis LD74

congenital deformity LD55

spondylolisthesis LD66

LD71 Acquired deformity of limb

Inclusion

acquired unequal limb length LD71.00

bunion

genu valgum-varum

hallux valgus/varus LD71.01

hammer toe LD71.02

mallet finger LD71.03

talipes (pes) planus (flatfoot) LD71.04

Exclusion

general congenital deformity/anomaly AD55

musculoskeletal genital deformity/anomaly LD55

LD72 Other specified and unknown bursitis, tendinitis, synovitis

Inclusion

acquired trigger finger LD72.00

bone spurs

bursitis LD72.01

calcaneus spur LD72.02

calcified tendon

Dupuytren's contracture LD72.03

fasciitis

ganglion

medial epicondylitis of elbow joint LD72.04

synovial cysts

tendinitis/tenosynovitis LD72.05

unknown bursitis, tendinitis, synovitis

Exclusion

bursitis/tendinitis/synovitis of shoulder LD68
sprain or strain of knee LD45
tennis elbow/lateral epicondylitis LD73

LD73 Tennis elbow***Description***

A condition characterised by pain in or near the lateral humeral epicondyle or in the forearm extensor muscle mass as result of unusual strain.

Inclusion

lateral epicondylitis

Exclusion

other tendinitis LD72

LD74 Rheumatoid arthritis and related conditions***Description***

1. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is persistent and/or erosive disease that is defined as the confirmed presence of synovitis in at least one joint, absence of an alternative diagnosis that better explains the synovitis and achievement of a total score of 6 or greater (of a possible 10) from the individual scores in four domains: number and site of involved joints, serologic abnormality, elevated acute-phase response and symptom duration.
2. Adult onset Still's disease is a rare rheumatic condition characterised by a combination of symptoms, such as fever higher than 39 degrees C, cutaneous rash during fever peaks, joint or muscle pain, lymph node hypertrophy, increase of white blood cells (especially polymorphonuclear neutrophils) and abnormalities of liver metabolism.
3. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is the term used to describe a group of inflammatory articular disorders of unknown cause that begin before the age of 16 and last over 6 weeks. Six disorders have been defined: systemic-onset juvenile idiopathic arthritis (formerly referred to as Still's disease), oligoarticular arthritis, rheumatoid factor-positive polyarthritis, rheumatoid factor-negative polyarthritis, enthesitis-related arthritis (spondylarthropathies) and the juvenile form of psoriatic arthritis.
4. Ankylosing spondylitis is a chronic inflammatory condition affecting the axial joints, such as the sacroiliac joint and other intervertebral or costovertebral joints. It occurs predominantly in young males and is characterised by pain and stiffness of joints (ankylosis) with inflammation at tendon insertions.

Inclusion

adult-onset Still's disease
ankylosing spondylitis LD74.00
juvenile arthritis
rheumatoid arthritis LD74.01

Exclusion

gout LD75

other crystalarthropathies LD99

polymyalgia rheumatica LD75

psoriatic arthropathy LD99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

LD75 Gout***Description***

Gout is an acute or chronic arthropathy resulting from deposition of monosodium urate monohydrate crystals in joint tissues. It is strongly associated with hyperuricaemia, which may be secondary to certain drugs, poisons or lymphoproliferative disorders. Gout is definitively diagnosed by demonstration of urate crystals in aspirated synovial fluid in the absence of an alternative aetiology for arthritis. It may be associated with focal urate deposition in skin and subcutaneous tissue (tophaceous gout) and with urate nephropathy.

Exclusion

hyperuricemia TD99

pseudo-gout/other crystal arthropathy LD99

Note

Gout is a term applied to a heterogeneous group of genetic and acquired diseases manifested by hyperuricemia and a characteristic acute inflammatory arthritis induced by crystals of monosodium urate monohydrate. Some patients develop aggregated deposits of these crystals (tophi) in and around the joints of the extremities that can lead to severe crippling. Many patients develop a chronic interstitial nephropathy. In addition, uric acid urolithiasis is common in gout. These manifestations of gout can occur in different combinations. However, essential hyperuricemia alone, even when complicated by uric acid lithiasis, should not be called gout; gout signifies inflammatory arthritis or tophaceous disease.

LD76 Polymyalgia rheumatica***Description***

Polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR) is a syndrome characterised by aching of the proximal portions of the extremities and torso. Provisional classification criteria for PMR by the European League Against Rheumatism/American College of Rheumatology Collaborative Initiative should be applied to patients aged 50 years or older with bilateral shoulder aching and abnormal CRP and/or ESR. The scoring algorithm is based on morning stiffness >45 minutes (2 points), hip pain/limited range of motion (1 point), absence of rheumatoid factor and/or anti-citrullinated protein antibody (1 point), with optional ultrasound criteria. Most commonly, PMR occurs in isolation, but may be seen in 40–50% of patients with giant cell arteritis.

Coding hint

If also giant cell arteritis (often together with polymyalgia), code KD99.

LD77 Osteochondrosis***Description***

Any of a group of bone disorders involving one or more ossification centres (epiphyses). It is characterised by degeneration or necrosis followed by revascularisation and reossification. Osteochondrosis often occurs in children causing varying degrees of discomfort or pain. There are many eponymic types for specific affected areas, such as tarsal navicular (Kohler disease) and tibial tuberosity (Osgood-Schlatter disease).

Inclusion

apophysitis of calcaneus (Sevr's disease)

Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease LD77.00

Osgood-Schlatter disease LD77.01

osteochondritis dissecans LD77.02

Scheuermann's disease

slipped upper femoral epiphysis LD77.03

spinal endplate defects

Note

Osteochondroses are typically referred to by eponyms. The most common eponyms are indexed to osteochondrosis with specification identified by the site and time in life.

LD78 Osteoarthritis of hip***Description***

OA is the most common joint disease in persons 65 years of age and above. Its aetiology is not fully understood, although there are several related factors, such as female gender, genetics, metabolism and excessive mechanical stress. The diagnosis of OA is primarily based on clinical history and physical examination. The cardinal radiographic features of OA are focal/non-uniform narrowing of the joint space in the areas subjected to the most pressure, subchondral cysts, subchondral sclerosis and osteophytes. Osteoarthritis means degeneration of the joint, and osteoarthritis means inflammation of the joint.

Inclusion

osteoarthritis of hip secondary to dysplasia/trauma

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

arthritis NOS LD80

joint symptom LS20

LD79 Osteoarthritis of knee***Description***

A progressive, degenerative joint disease, the most common form of arthritis, especially in older persons. The disease is thought to result not from the ageing process but from biochemical changes and biomechanical stresses affecting articular cartilage. In the foreign literature, it is often called osteoarthritis deformans.

Inclusion

osteoarthritis of knee secondary to dysplasia/trauma

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

arthritis NOS LD80

joint symptom LS20

LD80 Other specified and unknown osteoarthritis***Description***

OA is the most common joint disease in persons 65 years of age and above. Its aetiology is not fully understood, although there are several related factors, such as female gender, genetics, metabolism and excessive mechanical stress. The diagnosis of OA is primarily based on clinical history and physical examination. The cardinal radiographic features of OA are focal/non-uniform narrowing of the joint space in the areas subjected to the most pressure, subchondral cysts, subchondral sclerosis and osteophytes. Osteoarthritis means degeneration of the joint, and osteoarthritis means inflammation of the joint.

Inclusion

arthritis NOS

osteoarthritis

traumatic arthropathy

unknown osteoarthritis

Exclusion

osteoarthritis of hip LD78

osteoarthritis of knee LD79

osteoarthritis of neck LD65

osteoarthritis of shoulder LD68

osteoarthritis of spine LD66

LD81 Osteoporosis***Description***

Reduction of bone mass without alteration in the composition of bone, leading to fractures.

Inclusion

osteopenia LD81.00

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

Note

Double code the pathological fracture due to osteoporosis.

LD99 Other specified diagnoses and diseases of musculoskeletal system***Inclusion***

chronic internal derangement of knee

contractures

costochondritis

crystal arthropathy

dermatomyositis

hypermobility syndrome LD99.00

instability knee LD99.01

loose body in joint LD99.02

malunion of fracture

non-union of fracture (pseudoarthrosis) LD99.03

non-traumatic derangement of knee LD99.07

old meniscus injury LD99.04

osteomalacia

Paget's disease of bone

pathological fracture NOS

pseudo-gout

psoriatic arthritis LD99.05

Reiter's disease; scleroderma

Sjögren's syndrome

spontaneous rupture tendon

systemic lupus erythematosus

Tietze's disease LD99.06

Exclusion

gout LD75

hyperuricaemia TD99

post-polio paralysis ND01

post-stroke paralysis NS10

Coding hint

psoriatic arthritis (code also SD72)

N NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM

NS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM

NS01 Headache

Inclusion

post-traumatic headache

Exclusion

atypical facial neuralgia ND99
cervicogenic headache LD65
cluster headache ND72
face pain NS02
migraine ND71
post-herpetic pain SD03
sinus pain RS11
tension headache ND73

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

NS02 Pain, face

Exclusion

headache NS01
migraine ND71
post-herpetic pain SD03
sinus pain RS11
toothache DS19
trigeminal neuralgia ND74

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

NS03 Restless legs

Description

A phenomenon characterised by aching or burning sensations in the lower and rarely the upper extremities that occur prior to sleep or may awaken the patient from sleep.

Inclusion

Sleep-related leg cramps

Exclusion

adverse effect medical agent AD40
intermittent claudication KD76
leg cramps LS13

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.
For coding the problem level, consider Sleep functions 2F72.

NS04 Tingling fingers, feet, toes***Inclusion***

paraesthesia
prickly feeling fingers
prickly feeling feet
prickly feeling toes

Exclusion

pain or tenderness of skin SS01

NS05 Sensation disturbances***Inclusion***

anaesthesia
burning sensation
numbness

Exclusion

pain/tenderness of skin SS01
tingling fingers, feet, toes NS04

NS06 Convulsion or seizure***Description***

Clinical or subclinical disturbances of cortical function due to a sudden, abnormal, excessive and disorganised discharge of brain cells. Clinical manifestations include abnormal motor, sensory and psychic phenomena.

Inclusion

febrile convulsion
febrile seizures NS06.00
fit

Exclusion

fainting AS07
transient ischaemic attack ND68

NS07 Abnormal involuntary movements

Inclusion

dystonic movements
jerking
myoclonus
shaking
tetany
tremor
twitching

Exclusion

chorea KD02
convulsion NS06
cramps/spasm jaw LS06
cramps/spasm arm LS08
cramps/spasm hand/finger LS11
cramps/spasm leg/thigh LS13
cramps/spasm foot/toe LS16
cramps/spasm muscle LS17
dystonic disorder ND99
organic tic ND99
psychogenic tic ND99
restless legs NS03
tic douloureux ND74

NS08 Disturbance of smell, taste or both

Inclusion

anosmia

Exclusion

halitosis DS20

NS09 Vertigo or dizziness

Inclusion

giddiness
lightheaded NS09.00
loss of balance
rotatory vertigo NS09.01
woozy

Exclusion

motion sickness AD45
specific vertiginous syndrome HD67
syncope or blackout AS07

NS10 Paralysis and weakness***Inclusion***

muscle weakness

palsy

paralysis

paralytic symptoms

paresis

Exclusion

general weakness AS04

NS11 Speech problem***Inclusion***

aphasia

dysarthria

dysphasia

slurred speech

stammering or stuttering NS11.00

Exclusion

hoarseness RS13

speech delay PS18

NS90 Concern or fear of neurological disease***Description***

Concern about/fear of neurological cancer in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

NS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of neurological system***Inclusion***

ataxia

gait abnormality

gait pattern problem

limping

meningism

transient global amnesia

walking problem

ND DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM**ND01 Poliomyelitis*****Description***

A disease of the nervous system, caused by human poliovirus. This disease commonly presents with a fever, sore throat, headache, vomiting or stiffness of the neck and back. This disease may present with an acute onset of flaccid paralysis. Transmission is commonly by the faecal-oral route or direct contact. Confirmation is by identification of poliovirus in a faecal sample or by a lumbar puncture.

Inclusion

acute poliomyelitis ND01.00
late effect of poliomyelitis
other neurological enterovirus infection
post-polio syndrome

ND02 Meningitis, encephalitis or both***Description***

An acute febrile illness with abnormal findings in the cerebrospinal fluid.

Inclusion

bacterial meningitis ND02.00
encephalitis ND02.01
myelitis ND02.02
viral meningitis ND02.03

Coding hint

meningism NS99

ND03 Tetanus***Description***

A disease of the skeletal muscle fibres, caused by an infection with the gram-positive bacteria **Clostridium tetani**. This disease is characterised by muscle spasms. Transmission is by direct contact of an open wound.

ND04 Other specified and unknown neurological infection***Inclusion***

cerebral abscess
slow virus infection ND04.00
unknown neurological infection

Exclusion

acute polyneuritis ND01
meningitis/encephalitis ND02
poliomyelitis ND01

ND25 Neoplasm nervous system***Description***

A benign, malignant or a neoplasm with uncertain behaviour that affects the brain, meninges, spinal cord, peripheral nerves or autonomic nervous system. Representative examples of primary neoplasms include astrocytoma, oligodendroglioma, ependymoma and meningioma.

Inclusion

benign neoplasm nervous system ND25.00
malignant neoplasm nervous system ND25.01
neoplasm of uncertain behaviour nervous system ND25.02

Exclusion

neurofibromatosis A90

Coding hint

unspecified neoplasm nervous system ND25.02

ND35 Concussion***Description***

Concussion is a non-specific term used to describe transient alteration or loss of consciousness following closed head injury. The duration of unconsciousness generally lasts a few seconds, but may persist for several hours.

Inclusion

late effect of concussion

Exclusion

post-traumatic headache NS01

Coding hint

other head injury ND35
psychological effects of concussion PS02

ND36 Other specified and unknown head injury***Description***

Trauma to the head, complicated by cerebral damage.

Inclusion

cerebral contusion ND36.00
cerebral injury with skull fracture
cerebral injury without skull fracture
epidural intracranial haematoma ND36.01
extradural haematoma
subdural haematoma

traumatic intracranial haemorrhage ND36.02
traumatic subdural intracranial haemorrhage ND36.03
unknown head injury

Exclusion

concussion ND35

ND37 Other specified and unknown injury neurological system

Inclusion

nerve injury
spinal cord injury
unknown injury neurological system

ND55 Congenital anomaly of neurological system

Inclusion

congenital hydrocephalus ND55.00
spina bifida ND55.01

ND65 Multiple sclerosis

Description

Multiple Sclerosis is a chronic, inflammatory demyelinating disease of the central nervous system. Three categories of multiple sclerosis have been outlined: relapsing/remitting, secondary progressive and primary progressive multiple sclerosis. Multiple sclerosis is characterised by exacerbations/remissions of multiple neurological manifestation with deficits/derangements disseminated in both time and site (any combination of neurological signs and symptoms is possible).

Inclusion

disseminated sclerosis

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

ND66 Parkinsonism

Description

Parkinsonism is characterised by poverty and slowness of voluntary movements, resting tremor improving with active purposeful movement and muscular rigidity.

Parkinsonism is a clinical syndrome characterised by four cardinal features: rest tremor, muscular rigidity, akinesia or bradykinesia, and postural disturbances which include shuffling gait and flexed posture and loss of postural reflexes. Bradykinesia and one other clinical feature is required to make a diagnosis of Parkinsonism. Parkinsonism may result from a variety of conditions including progressive neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease or atypical

Parkinsonism where the progressive degeneration of nigral and other neurons leads to dopamine deficiency. Parkinsonism may also be a result of structural lesions such as strokes or tumours or blockage of dopamine receptors in the striatum by drugs such as neuroleptics.

Inclusion

drug-induced Parkinsonism
paralysis agitans
Parkinson's disease ND66.00

ND67 Epilepsy***Description***

Epilepsy is characterised by recurrent episodes of sudden altered consciousness, with or without tonic–clonic movements or seizure, plus either eyewitness account of the attack or characteristic abnormality of electroencephalogram (EEG).

Inclusion

focal seizures
generalised seizures
grand mal seizures
petit mal seizures
status epilepticus

Coding hint

convulsion NS05

ND68 Transient cerebral ischaemia***Description***

Transient cerebral ischaemia is characterised by symptoms of transient (less than 24 hours) hypofunction of the brain, with sudden onset, presumed of vascular origin, without sequelae and with exclusion of migraine/migraine equivalent/epilepsy.

Inclusion

basilar insufficiency
drop attacks
transient ischaemic attack (TIA)

Exclusion

carotid bruit KS52
cerebrovascular accident ND69
migraine ND71
transient global amnesia NS99

Note

Double code with ND70.

ND69 Stroke or cerebrovascular accident***Description***

Stroke is characterised by an acute neurological dysfunction caused by a focal infarction, presumed of vascular origin, lasting more than 24 hours or causing death, and within 4 weeks (28 days) of onset.

Inclusion

apoplexy
cerebral embolism
cerebral haemorrhage
cerebral infarction ND69.00
cerebral occlusion
cerebral stenosis
cerebral thrombosis
cerebrovascular accident
CVA
non-traumatic intracranial haemorrhage ND69.01
subarachnoid intracranial haemorrhage ND69.02

Exclusion

transient cerebral ischaemia ND68
traumatic intracranial haemorrhage ND36

Note

Double code with ND70.

ND70 Cerebrovascular disease***Description***

This is a group of brain dysfunctions related to disease of the blood vessels supplying the brain. The criteria for this rubric is a previous transient cerebral ischaemia or stroke or investigation evidence of cerebrovascular disease.

Inclusion

cerebral aneurysm
sequelae of stroke

Exclusion

stroke or cerebrovascular accident ND69
transient cerebral ischaemia ND68

ND71 Migraine***Description***

Migraine is characterised by recurrent episodes of headache with three or more of the following: unilateral headache; nausea/vomiting; aura; other neurological symptoms; family history of migraine.

Inclusion

vascular headache with aura
vascular headache without aura

Exclusion

cervicogenic headache LD65
cluster headache ND72
tension headache ND73

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

ND72 Cluster headache***Description***

Cluster headache is characterised by attacks of severe, often excruciating unilateral pain peri-orbitally and/or temporally, occurring up to eight times a day, sometimes associated with conjunctival injection, lacrimation, nasal congestion, rhinorrhoea, sweating, miosis, ptosis or eyelid oedema. Attacks occur in cluster periods lasting weeks or months, separated by remissions lasting months or years.

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

ND73 Tension headache***Description***

Tension headache is characterised by a pressing, generalised headache associated with stress and muscle tension with or without increased tenderness of pericranial muscles.

Exclusion

cluster headache ND72
migraine ND71

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

ND74 Trigeminal neuralgia***Description***

Trigeminal neuralgia is characterised by unilateral paroxysms of burning facial pain aggravated by touching trigger points, blowing nose or yawning, without sensory or motor paralysis.

Inclusion

tic douloureux

Exclusion

post-herpetic neuralgia SD03

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.
neuralgia NOS ND99

ND75 Facial paralysis***Description***

Facial paralysis is characterised by an acute onset of unilateral paralysis of muscles of facial expression without sensory loss. Facial nerve dysfunction at the stylomastoid foramen leads to ipsilateral upper and lower facial weakness, manifested by an asymmetric smile, poor eyebrow elevation, decreased forehead wrinkling, widened palpebral fissure, weak eye closure, deviation of eye upward and laterally with attempted eye closure (Bell's phenomenon) and flattening of the nasolabial fold. Sagging of the lower eyelid causes tears to spill over the cheek, and saliva may also dribble from the corner of mouth. Although there may be subjective feelings of heaviness or numbness in the face, sensory loss is rarely demonstrable and taste is intact. If the lesion is in the middle ear portion proximal to the stylomastoid foramen, taste is lost over the anterior two-thirds of the tongue on same side. If the nerve to the stapedius is interrupted, there is hyperacusis (increased sensitivity to loud sounds).

Inclusion

Bell's palsy

ND76 Carpal tunnel syndrome***Description***

Loss/impairment of superficial sensation affecting the thumb, index and middle finger, that may or may not split the ring finger. Dysaesthesia and pain worsen usually during the night and may radiate to the forearm.

ND77 Peripheral neuritis, neuropathy or both***Description***

Sensory, reflex and motor changes confined to the territory of individual nerves, sometimes without apparent cause, sometimes secondary to a specific disease, e.g. diabetes.

Inclusion

acute infective polyneuropathy
common peroneal neuropathy ND77.00
diabetic neuropathy ND77.01
Guillain-Barré syndrome ND77.02
meralgia paresthetica ND77.03
Morton's neuroma ND77.04
neuritis

nerve lesion
phantom limb
phantom pain ND77.05
thoracic outlet syndrome ND77.06

Exclusion

post-herpetic neuropathy SD03

Note

Double code diabetic neuropathy with TD71, TD72.

ND99 Other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases of neurological system

Inclusion

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis ND99.00
cerebral palsy
combined disorder of muscle and peripheral nerve ND99.01
motor neuron disease
myasthenia gravis ND99.02
neuralgia NOS
tic disorders ND99.03

Exclusion

sleep apnoea PS06

P PSYCHOLOGICAL, MENTAL AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL

PS PSYCHOLOGICAL, MENTAL AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS

PS01 Feeling anxious or nervous or tense

Description

Feelings of being anxious, nervous or tense, reported by the patient as an emotional or psychological experience not attributed to the presence of a mental disorder. A gradual transition exists from feelings that are unwelcome – but quite normal – and feelings that are so troublesome to the patient that professional help is sought.

Inclusion

anxiety NOS
feeling frightened

Exclusion

anxiety disorder PD06

PS02 Acute stress reaction***Description***

A reaction to a stressful life event or significant life change requiring a major adjustment, either as an expected response to the event or as a maladaptive response interfering with daily coping and resulting in impaired social functioning, with recovery within a limited period of time.

Inclusion

acute adjustment problem
culture shock
feeling grief
feeling homesick
feeling stressed
immediate post-traumatic stress
shock (psychic)

Exclusion

depressive disorder PD12
feeling depressed PS03
post-traumatic stress disorder PD09

PS03 Feeling sad***Description***

Feelings of sadness reported by the patient as an emotional or psychological experience not attributed to the presence of a mental disorder. A gradual transition exists from feelings that are unwelcome – but quite normal – and feelings that are so troublesome to the patient that professional help is sought.

Inclusion

feeling inadequate
unhappy

Exclusion

depressive disorder PD12
low self-esteem PS99

PS04 Feeling or being irritable or angry***Description***

Feelings reported by the patient as an emotional or psychological experience not attributed to the presence of a mental disorder, or behaviour indicating irritability or anger. A gradual transition exists from feelings or behaviour that are unwelcome – but quite normal – and those that are so troublesome that professional help is sought.

Inclusion

agitation NOS
restlessness NOS

Exclusion

adolescent behaviour symptom/complaint PS19
child behaviour symptom/complaint PS18
irritability in partner ZC30
overactive child PS18

PS05 Suicidal ideation***Description***

Thoughts, ideas or ruminations of thoughts about the possibility of ending one's life, ranging from thinking that one would be better off dead to formulation of elaborate plans.

Exclusion

suicide attempt PD14

PS06 Sleep disturbance***Description***

Sleep disturbance as a diagnosis requires that the sleeping problem forms a major complaint, which, according to both patient and doctor, is not caused by another disorder but is a condition in its own right. Insomnia requires a quantitative or qualitative deficiency of sleep which is unsatisfactory in the patients' opinion, over a considerable period of time. In hypersomnia, excessive daytime sleepiness and sleep attacks exist which limit the patient's performance.

Inclusion

insomnia
nightmares
sleepwalking

Exclusion

jet lag AD45
sleep apnoea RS06
somnolence AS99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sleep functions 2F72.

PS07 Sexual desire and fulfilment problem***Description***

Sexual problems with regard to desire or to fulfilment not caused by any organic disorder or disease, but a reflection of the inability of a patient to participate in the sexual relationship she/he wants because of lack of desire, failure of genital response or function, or problems with sexual development.

Inclusion

frigidity
loss of libido

non-organic impotence or dyspareunia
premature ejaculation PS07.00
primary erectile dysfunction PS07.01
vaginismus of psychogenic origin PS07.02

Exclusion

concern with sexual preference PS08
organic impotence/sexual problems GS24
organic vaginismus GS23

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sexual functions 2F86.

PS08 Gender incongruence problem***Description***

Gender incongruence is characterised by a marked and persistent incongruence between an individual's experienced gender and the assigned sex. Gender variant behaviour and preferences alone are not a basis for assigning the diagnoses in this group.

PS09 Eating problem in child***Description***

Problem with eating behaviour of child.

Inclusion

feeding problem
food refusal

Exclusion

anorexia nervosa PD17
bulemia PD17
eating problem of infant/child TS04

Note

Problems with behaviour of children are particularly difficult to classify, which is illustrated by the fact that they are distributed over four chapters of the ICPC. Whether

or not parents present these problems to a GP will reflect their ideas about the gradual differences between normal – though maybe annoying – behaviour and behaviour that is considered worrying or ‘pathological’.

PS10 Bedwetting or enuresis

Description

Bedwetting is characterised by involuntary voiding of urine by day/night not determined to be related to any organic disorder.

Exclusion

bedwetting due to organic disorder US03

Note

Problems with behaviour of children are particularly difficult to classify, which is illustrated by the fact that they are distributed over four chapters of the ICPC. Whether or not parents present these problems to a GP will reflect their ideas about the gradual differences between normal – though maybe annoying – behaviour and behaviour that is considered worrying or ‘pathological’.

PS11 Encopresis

Description

Encopresis is the repeated production of usually well-formed faeces in inappropriate places like the floor or inside clothing, instead of on toilet or potty. In general the term ‘encopresis’ is used for children of at least 4 years of age and older, and not caused by constipation/sphincter control disorder/another disease.

PS12 Chronic alcohol problem

Description

A problem due to the use of alcohol resulting in one or more of the following: harmful use with clinically important damage to health; dependence syndrome; withdrawal state; psychotic disorder.

Inclusion

alcohol brain syndrome

alcohol dependence PS12.00

alcohol psychosis

alcohol withdrawal delirium PS12.01

alcoholism PS12.02

binge drinker PS12.03

delirium tremens

Korsakoff’s psychosis PS12.04

Note

Substance abuse problem definitions should take into account the considerable differences between countries and cultures. A doctor can decide to label an episode as 'chronic alcohol abuse' without the patient's agreement and consequently also without the patient's willingness to any medical intervention.

PS13 Acute alcohol intoxication**Description**

A problem due to the use of alcohol resulting in one or more of the following: acute intoxication; harmful use with clinically important damage to health; dependence syndrome; withdrawal state.

Inclusion

drunk

Note

A doctor can decide to label an episode as 'acute alcohol abuse' without the patient's agreement and consequently also without the patient's willingness to agree to any medical intervention.

PS14 Tobacco smoking problem**Description**

A problem due to the use of tobacco resulting in one or more of the following: harmful use with clinically important damage to health; dependence syndrome; withdrawal state.

Inclusion

smoking problem

Note

Tobacco abuse/problem definitions should take into account the considerable differences between countries and cultures. An alcohol-dependent or heroin-addicted patient needs medical attention, but the definitions of 'tobacco abuse' are controversial. A physician can decide to label an episode as 'tobacco abuse' without the patient's agreement and consequently also without the patient's willingness to agree to any medical intervention.

PS15 Medication abuse**Description**

Abuse of any prescribed medication.

Note

Substance abuse problem definitions should take into account the considerable differences between countries and cultures. Some patient's request and use

tranquillizers, sleeping tablets, anorectics or laxatives inappropriately and for too long. In these cases physicians can decide to label the episode as 'medicine abuse' without the patients' agreement and consequently also without the patient's willingness to agree to any medical intervention.

PS16 Drug abuse

Description

A problem due to the use of a dependence-producing psychoactive substance, resulting in one or more of the following conditions: acute intoxication; harmful use with clinically important damage to health; dependence syndrome; withdrawal state; psychotic disorder.

Inclusion

addiction to drug

drug withdrawal

abuse or addiction hard drugs PS16.00

abuse or addiction soft drugs PS16.01

Note

Substance abuse problem definitions should take into account the considerable differences between countries and cultures. An alcohol-dependent or heroin-addicted patient needs medical attention, but the definitions of 'use of hashish' are controversial. Doctors can decide to label an episode as 'drug abuse' without the patient's agreement and consequently also without the patient's willingness to agree to any medical intervention.

PS17 Memory or attention problem

Inclusion

amnesia

disorientation

disturbance of concentration

PS18 Child behaviour symptom or complaint

Inclusion

delayed milestones

jealousy of child

overactive child

speech delay

temper tantrum

Exclusion

behaviour symptom/complaint adolescent PS19

behaviour symptom/complaint adult PD15

concern about physical development/growth delay TS08

PS19 Adolescent behaviour symptom or complaint

Inclusion

delinquency

Exclusion

behaviour symptom/complaint child PS18

PS20 Specific learning problems

Description

Specific speech, language and learning problems with onset in childhood, together with an impairment of functions related to biological maturation of the central nervous system, and a steady course over time without spontaneous remissions or relapses, although the deficit may diminish as the child grows older.

Inclusion

developmental disorder of motor function PS20.00

developmental language disorder PS20.01

developmental speech disorder PS20.02

dyslexia PS20.03

Exclusion

attention deficit disorder PD16

mental retardation PD18

PS21 Own illness problem

Inclusion

dependence on others PS21.00

problems related to adherence to medical advice

PS22 Phase of life problem

Inclusion

empty-nest problem PS22.00

feeling old

old age

retirement problem PS22.01

senescence

PS90 Concern, fear of mental disorder or problem

Description

Concern about/fear of mental disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Inclusion

concern about mental disease
fear of committing suicide

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

**PS99 Other specified psychological/mental symptom/
complaint/abnormal finding*****Inclusion***

delusions
eating disorders NOS
hallucinations
hyperactivity
multiple psychological symptoms/complaints
poor hygiene
strange behaviour
suspiciousness

**PD PSYCHOLOGICAL, MENTAL AND NEURODEVELOPMENTAL
DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES****PD01 Dementia*****Description***

Dementia is a syndrome due to a disease of the brain, usually of a chronic and/or progressive nature, with clinically significant disturbance of multiple higher cortical functions (memory, thinking, orientation, comprehension), together with intact consciousness.

Inclusion

Alzheimer's disease PD01.00
multi-infarct dementia PD01.01
senile dementia

Coding hint

other psychological symptoms PS99
phase of life problem ZC02

PD02 Other specified and unknown organic mental disorder***Description***

Organic mental disorders as a diagnosis require psychological syndromes, patterns or behaviour due to organic disease.

Inclusion

delirium PD02.00

unknown organic mental disorder

Exclusion

psychosis caused by alcohol PS12

other specified psychosis PD05

PD03 Schizophrenia***Description***

Schizophrenia is characterised by disturbances in multiple mental modalities, including thinking (e.g. delusions, disorganisation in the form of thought), perception (e.g. hallucinations), self-experience (e.g. the experience that one's feelings, impulses, thoughts or behaviour are under the control of an external force), cognition (e.g. impaired attention, verbal memory and social cognition), volition (e.g. loss of motivation), affect (e.g. blunted emotional expression) and behaviour (e.g. behaviour that appears bizarre or purposeless, unpredictable or inappropriate emotional responses that interfere with the organisation of behaviour). Psychomotor disturbances, including catatonia, may be present. Persistent delusions, persistent hallucinations, thought disorder and experiences of influence, passivity or control are considered core symptoms. Symptoms must have persisted for at least 1 month in order for a diagnosis of schizophrenia to be assigned. The symptoms are not a manifestation of another health condition (e.g. a brain tumour) and are not due to the effect of a substance or medication on the central nervous system (e.g. corticosteroids), including withdrawal (e.g. alcohol withdrawal).

Inclusion

all types of paranoia

all types of schizophrenia

Exclusion

acute/transient psychosis PD05

PD04 Affective psychosis***Description***

A fundamental disturbance in affect and mood (with/without associated anxiety). In manic disorder mood, energy and activity are simultaneously elevated. In bipolar disease, at least two periods of disturbed mood, shifting from elevated to lowered are observed.

Inclusion

bipolar disorder PD04.00

hypomania

mania

manic depression

Exclusion

depression PD12

Coding hint

psychosis NOS PD05

PD05 Other specified or unknown psychosis***Inclusion***

acute psychosis

puerperal psychosis

reactive psychosis

transient psychosis

unknown psychosis

PD06 Anxiety disorder or anxiety state***Description***

Clinically significant anxiety that is not restricted to any particular environmental situation. It manifests as a panic disorder (recurrent attacks of severe anxiety not restricted to any particular situation, with or without physical symptoms) or as a disorder in which generalised and persistent anxiety, not related to any particular situation, occurs with variable physical symptoms.

Inclusion

generalised anxiety disorder PD06.00

panic disorder PD06.01

phobia PD06.02

Exclusion

anxiety NOS PS01

anxiety with depression PD12

Coding hint

feeling anxious/nervous/tense PS01

PD07 Obsessive-compulsive or related disorder***Description***

Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders is a group of disorders characterised by repetitive thoughts and behaviours that are believed to share similarities in aetiology and key diagnostic validators. Cognitive phenomena such as obsessions, intrusive thoughts and preoccupations are central to a subset of these conditions (i.e. obsessive-compulsive disorder, body dysmorphic disorder, hypochondriasis and olfactory reference disorder) and are accompanied by related repetitive behaviours. Hoarding disorder is not associated with intrusive unwanted thoughts but rather is characterised by a compulsive need to accumulate possessions and distress related to

discarding them. Also included in the grouping are body-focused repetitive behaviour disorders, which are primarily characterised by recurrent and habitual actions directed at the integument (e.g. hair-pulling, skin-picking) and lack a prominent cognitive aspect. The symptoms result in significant distress or significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning.

Inclusion

hoarding disorder
hypochondriasis

PD08 Adjustment disorders***Description***

Disorders specifically associated with stress are directly related to exposure to a stressful or traumatic event, or a series of such events or adverse experiences. For each of the disorders in this grouping, an identifiable stressor is a necessary, though not sufficient, causal factor. Although not all individuals exposed to an identified stressor will develop a disorder, the disorders in this grouping would not have occurred without experiencing the stressor. Stressful events for some disorders in this grouping are within the normal range of life experiences (e.g. divorce, socio-economic problems, bereavement). Other disorders require the experience of a stressor of an extremely threatening or horrific nature (i.e. potentially traumatic events). With all disorders in this grouping, it is the nature, pattern and duration of the symptoms that arise in response to the stressful events together with associated functional impairment that distinguishes the disorders.

Inclusion

persistent adjustment disorder
prolonged grief disorder

Exclusion

acute stress reaction PS02

PD09 Post-traumatic stress disorder***Description***

A stressful event followed by a major state of distress and disturbance, with a delayed or protracted reaction, flashbacks, nightmares, emotional blunting and anhedonia interfering with social functioning and performance, and including depressed mood, anxiety, worry and feeling unable to cope, persistent over time.

Complex post-traumatic stress disorder (Complex PTSD) is a disorder that may develop following exposure to an event or series of events of an extremely threatening or horrific nature, most commonly prolonged or repetitive events from which escape is difficult or impossible (e.g. torture, slavery, genocide campaigns, prolonged domestic

violence, repeated childhood sexual or physical abuse). All diagnostic requirements for PTSD are met.

In addition, Complex PTSD is characterised by severe and persistent problems in affect regulation; beliefs about oneself as diminished, defeated or worthless, accompanied by feelings of shame, guilt or failure related to the traumatic event; and difficulties in sustaining relationships and in feeling close to others. These symptoms cause significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning.

Inclusion

complex post-traumatic stress syndrome

Coding hint

feeling anxious PS01

acute stress reaction PS02

feeling depressed PS03

enduring personality change after catastrophic experience PD15

For coding the problem level, consider Sleep function 2F72.

PD10 Bodily distress or somatisation disorder

Description

Bodily distress disorder is characterised by the presence of bodily symptoms that are distressing to the individual and excessive attention directed toward the symptoms, which may be manifest by repeated contact with health care providers. If another health condition is causing or contributing to the symptoms, the degree of attention is clearly excessive in relation to its nature and progression. Excessive attention is not alleviated by appropriate clinical examination and investigations and appropriate reassurance. Bodily symptoms are persistent, being present on most days for at least several months. Typically, bodily distress disorder involves multiple bodily symptoms that may vary over time. Occasionally there is a single symptom, usually pain or fatigue, that is associated with the other features of the disorder.

Inclusion

somatisation disorder

Note

Consider using a symptom diagnosis instead of labelling bodily distress as a disorder. Bodily distress is linked to the 'old' concepts of somatisation and somatoform disorders and to new 'concepts' as 'somatic symptom disorder or medically unexplained symptoms'. In primary care the use of symptom diagnoses without a 'psychogenic' connotation is advised instead of somatic symptom disorder or medically unexplained symptoms.

PD11 Burn-out

Description

Burn-out is a syndrome conceptualised as resulting from chronic workplace stress that has not been successfully managed. It is characterised by three dimensions: a) feelings of energy depletion or exhaustion; b) increased mental distance from one's job or feelings of negativism or cynicism related to one's job; and c) reduced professional efficacy. Burn-out refers specifically to phenomena in the occupational context and should not be applied to describe experiences in other areas of life.

Because burn-out is not only related to workplace stress, the description for neurasthenia is also presented here: burn-out is characterised by increased fatigability with unpleasant associations, difficulties in concentration and a persistent decrease in performance and coping efficiency; the feeling of physical weakness and exhaustion after mental effort or after a minimal physical effort is often accompanied by muscular pain and an inability to relax.

Inclusion

neurasthenia
surmenage

Exclusion

chronic fatigue syndrome AS04

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sleep functions 2F72 and Energy level 2F71.

PD12 Depressive disorder

Description

A depressive disorder is characterised by fundamental disturbance in affect and mood towards depression (continuum with feeling sad/depressed and diagnosis depression). Mood, energy and activity are simultaneously lowered, together with an impaired capacity for enjoyment, interest and concentration. Sleep and appetite are usually disturbed and self-esteem and confidence are decreased.

Inclusion

depressive psychosis
dysthymia PD12.00
postpartum depression PD12.01
puerperal depression
reactive depression

Exclusion

feeling sad PS03
mixed anxiety depression disorder PD13

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sleep functions 2F72 and Energy level 2F71.

PD13 Mixed depressive and anxiety disorder***Description***

Mixed depressive and anxiety disorder is characterised by symptoms of both anxiety and depression more days than not for a period of 2 weeks or more. Neither set of symptoms, considered separately, is sufficiently severe, numerous or persistent to justify a diagnosis of a depressive episode, dysthymia or an anxiety- and fear-related disorder. Depressed mood or diminished interest in activities must be present accompanied by additional depressive symptoms as well as multiple symptoms of anxiety. The symptoms result in significant distress or significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning. There have never been any prior manic, hypomanic or mixed episodes, which would indicate the presence of a bipolar disorder.

Inclusion

mixed anxiety and depression

Exclusion

depressive disorder PD12

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Sleep functions 2F72 and Energy level 2F71.

PD14 Suicide or suicide attempt***Description***

A successful ending of one's life or self-harming behaviour undertaken with the intention of ending one's life.

Inclusion

successful attempt

suicide PD14.01

suicide attempt PD14.00

suicide gesture

Exclusion

afraid of committing suicide PS90

suicidal ideation PS05

Note

In case of suicide, double code with AD96.

PD15 Personality disorder

Description

Personality disorder is characterised by problems in functioning of aspects of the self (e.g. identity, self-worth, accuracy of self-view, self-direction) and/or interpersonal dysfunction (e.g. ability to develop and maintain close and mutually satisfying relationships, ability to understand others' perspectives and to manage conflict in relationships) that have persisted over an extended period of time (e.g. 2 years or more). The disturbance is manifest in patterns of cognition, emotional experience, emotional expression and behaviour that are maladaptive (e.g. inflexible or poorly regulated) and is manifest across a range of personal and social situations (i.e. is not limited to specific relationships or social roles). The patterns of behaviour characterising the disturbance are not developmentally appropriate and cannot be explained primarily by social or cultural factors, including socio political conflict. The disturbance is associated with substantial distress or significant impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning.

Inclusion

adult behaviour disorder

borderline personality disorder PD15.00

PD16 Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Description

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is characterised by a persistent pattern (at least 6 months) of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity, with onset during the developmental period, typically early to mid childhood. The degree of inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity is outside the limits of normal variation expected for age and level of intellectual functioning and significantly interferes with academic, occupational or social functioning. Inattention refers to significant difficulty in sustaining attention to tasks that do not provide a high level of stimulation or frequent rewards, distractibility and problems with organisation. Hyperactivity refers to excessive motor activity and difficulties with remaining still, most evident in structured situations that require behavioural self-control. Impulsivity is a tendency to act in response to immediate stimuli, without deliberation or consideration of the risks and consequences. The relative balance and the specific manifestations of inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive characteristics varies across individuals and may change over the course of development. In order for a diagnosis of disorder, the behaviour pattern must be clearly observable in more than one setting.

Inclusion

attention deficit disorder (ADD)

hyperkinetic disorder

Exclusion

adolescent behaviour symptom/complaint PS19

learning disorder PS20

PD17 Eating disorder***Description***

Eating disorders involve abnormal eating or feeding behaviours that are not explained by another health condition and are not developmentally appropriate or culturally sanctioned. Feeding disorders involve behavioural disturbances that are not related to body weight and shape concerns, such as eating of non-edible substances or voluntary regurgitation of foods. Eating disorders include abnormal eating behaviour and preoccupation with food as well as prominent body weight and shape concerns.

Inclusion

anorexia nervosa PD17.00

bulimia PD17.01

binge eating

pica

Coding hint

eating problem in child, food refusal PS09

feeding problem infant/child TS04

feeding problem adult TS05

PD18 Disorders of intellectual development***Description***

Arrested/incomplete development of the mind with impairment of skills during the developmental period and a low overall level of intelligence, with/without impairment of behaviour.

Exclusion

mental retardation due to congenital anomaly AD55

PD19 Autism spectrum disorders***Description***

Autism spectrum disorder is characterised by persistent deficits in the ability to initiate and to sustain reciprocal social interaction and social communication, and by a range of restricted, repetitive and inflexible patterns of behaviour and interests. The onset of the disorder occurs during the developmental period, typically in early childhood, but symptoms may not become fully manifest until later, when social demands exceed limited capacities. Deficits are sufficiently severe to cause impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning and are usually a pervasive feature of the individual's functioning observable in all settings, although they may vary according to social, educational or other context. Individuals along the spectrum exhibit a full range of intellectual functioning and language abilities.

Inclusion

Asperger syndrome
autistic disorder PD19.00

PD99 Other specified or unknown psychological or mental diagnoses or diseases

Inclusion

compulsive gambling PD99.00
Munchausen's syndrome
neurosis

R RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

RS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

RS01 Pain respiratory system

Inclusion

painful respiration
pleuritic pain
pleurodynia

Exclusion

chest pain AS12
musculoskeletal chest pain LS04
nose pain RS10
sinus pain RS11
sore throat RS12
chest tightness RS99
pleurisy RS50

RS02 Shortness of breath

Inclusion

orthopnoea

Exclusion

hyperventilation RS04
stridor RS04
wheezing RS03

RS03 Wheezing***Description***

Continuous adventitious sounds that are high-pitched are called wheezes. Wheezes originate in airways narrowed by spasm, thickening of the mucosa or luminal obstruction.

Inclusion

expiratory wheeze
rhonchi

Exclusion

dyspnoea RS02
hyperventilation RS04
stridor RS04

RS04 Other specified breathing problem***Inclusion***

abnormal breathing
apnoea
holding breath
hyperventilation
inspiratory wheeze
respiratory distress
stridor
tachypnoea

RS05 Snoring**RS06 Sleep-related breathing problems*****Inclusion***

central sleep apnoea
obstructive sleep apnoea
sleep apnoea RS06.00

RS07 Cough***Description***

Cough is an important natural defensive mechanism and protective reflex for clearing the upper and lower airways of excessive secretions such as mucus and inhaled particles. Cough is a common symptom of most respiratory disorders and may be indicative of trivial to very serious airway or lung pathology.

Inclusion

dry cough
moist cough

Exclusion

abnormal sputum/phlegm RS15

RS08 Nose bleed or epistaxis

RS09 Sneezing or nasal congestion

Inclusion

blocked nose

rhinorrhea

running nose

RS10 Nose symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

pain in nose

Exclusion

anosmia NS08

blocked nose/sneezing RS09

complaint of sinuses RS11

concern with appearance of nose RS91

epistaxis RS08

rhinophyma SD99

RS11 Sinus symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

blocked sinus

congested sinus

pain/pressure in sinus

post-nasal drip

Exclusion

headache NS01

face pain NS02

nasal congestion RS09

RS12 Throat symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

dry throat

inflamed throat

red throat

sore throat

large tonsils

lump in throat
pain in throat RS12.00
tonsillar pain

Exclusion

tonsillar hypertrophy RD66
voice symptom RS13

RS13 Voice symptoms or complaints

Inclusion

absence of voice
aphonia
hoarseness

Exclusion

neurological disorder of speech NS11
stammering/stuttering NS11
sore throat RS12

RS14 Haemoptysis or coughing blood

RS15 Abnormal sputum or phlegm

Exclusion

cough with sputum RS07
haemoptysis RS14

RS50 Pleurisy or pleural effusion

Description

To classify pleurisy/pleural effusion, there should be clinical evidence of pleural exudate or pleuritic pain accompanied by pleural friction rub or investigative evidence of inflammatory pleural exudate.

Inclusion

pleural inflammatory exudate
pleuritis

Exclusion

pneumonia RD09
tuberculosis AD15

Coding hint

pleuritic pain RS01

Note

malignant effusion to be coded to origin of malignancy

RS90 Concern or fear of disease respiratory system**Description**

Concern about/fear of disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Note

If patient has the disease, code the disease.

RS91 Concern about appearance of nose**Inclusion**

red nose
prominent nose

RS99 Other specified respiratory symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings**Inclusion**

chest tightness
fluid on lung
hiccough RS99.00
irritable airways RS99.01
lung congestion

RD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**RD01 Pertussis****Description**

A disease of the upper respiratory tract, caused by an infection of the Gram-negative bacteria **Bordetella pertussis**. This disease typically presents with paroxysmal cough, inspiratory whoop, and fainting or vomiting after coughing. Transmission is by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions.

Inclusion

parapertussis

RD02 Acute upper respiratory infection**Description**

Upper respiratory infection (URI) is characterised by evidence of acute inflammation of nasal or pharyngeal mucosa with absence of criteria for more specifically defined acute respiratory infection classified in this section.

Inclusion

acute pharyngitis RD02.00
acute rhinitis
common cold RD02.01
coryza
head cold
nasopharyngitis
pharyngitis
URI
URTI

Exclusion

allergic rhinitis RD65
chronic pharyngitis RD10
infectious mononucleosis AD04
influenza RD07
laryngitis/croup RD05
measles AD01
sinusitis RD03
tonsillitis/quinsy RD04
viral pharyngoconjunctivitis FD01

RD03 Acute or chronic rhinosinusitis***Description***

Rhinosinusitis is characterised by purulent nasal/post-nasal discharge, or previous medically treated episodes of sinusitis, plus tenderness over one/more sinuses, or deep-seated aching facial pain aggravated by dependency of head, or opacity on trans-illumination; or imaging evidence of sinusitis; or pus obtained from the sinus.

Inclusion

acute sinusitis RD03.00
chronic sinusitis RD03.01
sinusitis affecting any paranasal sinus

Coding hint

face pain NS02
headache NS01
upper respiratory tract infection RD02

RD04 Acute tonsillitis***Description***

Acute tonsillitis is characterised by sore throat or fever with reddening of tonsil(s) more than the posterior pharyngeal wall, and either pus on swollen tonsil(s) or enlarged tender regional lymph node. Strep throat is an acute inflammation of the throat, plus demonstration of beta-haemolytic streptococci.

Inclusion

peritonsillar abscess RD04.00
streptococcal throat RD04.01

Exclusion

diphtheria RD10
erysipelas/strep skin infection SD16
hypertrophy/chronic infection of tonsils RD66
infectious mononucleosis AD04
scarlet fever AD24

RD05 Acute (obstructive) laryngitis or tracheitis or both***Description***

Acute laryngitis and tracheitis are defined respectively as acute inflammation of larynx and trachea, with local findings of erythema and oedema of laryngeal and tracheal mucosa. Acute laryngitis and tracheitis are induced by upper respiratory tract viral infections or voice abuse. Acute obstructive laryngitis (croup) is a condition commonly caused by an acute viral infection of the upper airway. This condition is characterised by a barking cough, stridor, hoarseness or difficulty breathing. Transmission is commonly by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions.

Inclusion

acute subglottis laryngitis RD05.00
croup

Exclusion

epiglottitis RD10
false croup/pseudocroup (laryngeal spasm) RD99

Coding hint

upper respiratory tract infection RD02

RD06 Acute bronchitis or bronchiolitis or both***Description***

An acute disease of the bronchi, commonly caused by an infection with a bacterial or viral source. This disease is characterised by inflammation of the bronchi. This disease presents with cough, wheezing, chest pain or discomfort, fever or dyspnoea. Transmission is by inhalation of infected respiratory secretions. Bronchiolitis is an acute disease of the bronchioles, commonly caused by an infection with a bacteria or viral source. This disease is characterised by inflammation of the bronchioles and coryza. This disease presents with cough, wheezing, tachypnoea, fever or chest retraction. In children and adults the disease is characterised by cough and fever with scattered or generalised abnormal chest signs: wheeze, coarse rales, rhonchi or moist sounds; in infants (bronchiolitis): dyspnoea and hyperinflation.

Inclusion

acute lower respiratory infection NOS
bronchitis NOS
chest infection NOS
tracheobronchitis

Exclusion

allergic bronchitis RD69
chronic bronchitis RD67
influenza RD07

Coding hint

cough RS07
upper respiratory tract infection RD02
wheezing RS03

RD07 Influenza***Description***

Influenza is characterised by myalgia and cough without abnormal respiratory physical signs other than inflammation of nasal mucous membrane and throat, plus three or more of the following: sudden onset (within 12 hours); rigors/chills/fever; prostration and weakness; influenza in close contacts; influenza epidemic; or viral culture/serological evidence of influenza virus infection.

Inclusion

influenza-like illness
para-influenza

Exclusion

gastric flu DD05
influenza pneumonia RD09

Coding hint

fever AS03
upper respiratory tract infection RD02
virus infection NOS AD14

RD08 Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)***Coding hint***

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

RD09 Pneumonia***Description***

A disease of the lungs, frequently but not always caused by an infection with bacteria, virus, fungus or parasite. This disease is characterised by fever, chills, cough with sputum production, chest pain and shortness of breath.

Inclusion

bacterial pneumonia
bronchopneumonia
influenza pneumonia
legionella pneumonia RD09.00
viral pneumonia

Exclusion

aspiration pneumonia RD99

Coding hint

acute bronchitis RD06
cough RS07

RD10 Other specified or unknown respiratory infection***Inclusion***

chronic nasopharyngitis
chronic pharyngitis
chronic rhinitis NOS
diphtheria RD10.00
empyema
epiglottitis RD10.01
fungal respiratory infection
lung abscess
protozoal infection (without pneumonia)
severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) RD10.02
unknown respiratory infection

RD25 Malignant neoplasm bronchus and lung***Description***

A characteristic histological appearance of a primary or metastatic malignant neoplasm in the lung.

Inclusion

malignancy of bronchus
malignancy of lung
malignancy of trachea

Coding hint

uncertain or carcinoma in situ respiratory neoplasm RD28

RD26 Other specified or unknown respiratory malignant neoplasm***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

malignancy of larynx
mediastinum
nose
pharynx
pleura
sinus; mesothelioma
unknown respiratory malignant neoplasm

Exclusion

Hodgkin's disease BD25
malignancy of trachea/bronchus/lung RD25

Coding hint

unspecified respiratory neoplasm RD28

RD27 Benign neoplasm respiratory***Description***

Characteristic clinical or histological appearance.

Exclusion

nasal polyp RD99
unspecified respiratory neoplasm RD28

RD28 Uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of respiratory system***Inclusion***

respiratory neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available

Exclusion

benign respiratory neoplasm RD27
malignant neoplasm bronchus/lung RD25
malignant neoplasm respiratory, other RD26
secondary neoplasm unknown site AD25

RD35 Injury respiratory system

Inclusion

trauma to nose
trauma to respiratory system

Exclusion

drowning AD45
fractured nose LD39
foreign body in respiratory system RD36

Coding hint

In case of pneumothorax due to injury, code also RD99.04.

RD36 Foreign body in nose, larynx, bronchus

Inclusion

foreign body in lung

Exclusion

aspiration pneumonia RD99
drowning AD45
foreign body lodged in oesophagus DD36
foreign body in ear HD36

Coding hint

other complaint of respiratory system RS99

RD55 Congenital anomaly of respiratory system

Inclusion

congenital abnormality of bronchi
congenital abnormality of larynx
congenital abnormality of lungs
congenital abnormality of nose
congenital abnormality of pharynx
congenital abnormality of pleura
congenital abnormality of trachea

Exclusion

cleft lip/palate DD55
cystic fibrosis TD99

RD65 Allergic rhinitis

Description

Rhinitis is inflammation of the nasal mucosa clinically characterised by major symptoms: sneezing, nasal pruritus, running nose and stuffy nose. Allergic rhinitis is

an inflammation of nasal airway triggered by allergens to which the affected individual has previously been sensitised.

Inclusion

allergic
hay fever
nasal allergy
pollen
seasonal
vasomotor rhinitis

Exclusion

chronic rhinitis NOS RD10
upper respiratory tract infection RD02

RD66 Hypertrophy tonsils or adenoids or both***Description***

Any persistent or recurrent disease affecting the round-to-oval mass of lymphoid tissue embedded in the lateral wall of the pharynx (tonsils) or the collection of lymphoid nodules on the posterior wall and roof of the nasopharynx (adenoids) resulting in enlargement of the tonsils or adenoids or both. (ICD-11)

Inclusion

chronic tonsillitis

Exclusion

acute tonsillitis RD04
allergic rhinitis RD65

RD67 Chronic bronchitis***Description***

Chronic bronchitis is an unspecified chronic inflammation of the bronchi (medium-size airways) in the lungs, causing a persistent cough that produces sputum (phlegm) and mucus for at least 3 months per year in 2 consecutive years.

Exclusion

emphysema/chronic obstructive pulmonary (lung, airways) disease RD68
bronchiectasis RD99

Coding hint

abnormal sputum/phlegm RS15
acute bronchitis RD06
cough RS07

RD68 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and emphysema***Description***

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a common preventable and treatable disease, is characterised by persistent airflow limitation that is usually progressive and associated with an enhanced chronic inflammatory response in the airways and the lung to noxious particles or gases. Exacerbations and comorbidities contribute to the overall severity in individual patients. Emphysema is defined by abnormal and permanent enlargement of the airspaces that are distal to the terminal bronchioles. This is accompanied by destruction of the airspace walls, without obvious fibrosis (i.e. there is no fibrosis visible to the naked eye). Emphysema can exist in individuals who do not have airflow obstruction; however, it is more common among patients who have moderate or severe airflow obstruction.

Inclusion

chronic airways limitation (CAL)
chronic obstructive airways disease (COAD)
chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD)
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
emphysema

Exclusion

asthma RD69
bronchiectasis RD99
chronic bronchitis RD67
cystic fibrosis RD99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

RD69 Asthma***Description***

Asthma is characterised by recurrent episodes of reversible acute bronchial obstruction with wheeze/dry cough or diagnostic test meeting currently accepted criteria for asthma.

Inclusion

allergic asthma RD69.00
reactive airways disease
wheezy bronchitis

Exclusion

bronchiolitis RD06
chronic bronchitis RD67
emphysema RD68

Coding hint

cough RS07
wheezing RS03

RD70 Lung disease related to external agents***Inclusion***

pneumoconiosis RD70.00
pneumonitis due to allergy
pneumonitis due to chemicals
pneumonitis due to dust
pneumonitis due to fumes
pneumonitis due to mould
vaping-related disorder RD70.01

Exclusion

air pollution AD45

RD99 Other specified or unknown diagnoses and diseases of respiratory system***Inclusion***

aspiration pneumonia RD99.00
bronchiectasis RD99.01
cystic fibrosis RD99.02
deviated nasal septum RD99.03
interstitial lung disease RD99.08
lung complication of other disease
mediastinal disease
other disease of larynx
pneumothorax RD99.04
polyp of nasal cavity RD99.05
polyp of vocal cord RD99.06
pulmonary collapse
pulmonary oedema without heart disease/heart failure
respiratory failure RD99.07

S SKIN**SS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF SKIN****SS01 Pain or tenderness of skin*****Inclusion***

painful lesion or rash
soreness

Exclusion

other sensation disturbance NS05
tingling fingers, feet, toes NS04

SS02 Pruritus

Inclusion

skin irritation

Exclusion

dermatitis artefacta SD99
nipple pruritus GS27
perianal itching DS05
scrotal pruritus GS21
vulval pruritus GS18

SS03 Lump or swelling of skin localised

Inclusion

papule

Exclusion

breast lump GS26
insect bite SD39
swelling AS09

SS04 Lump or swelling of skin generalised

Inclusion

lumps in multiple sites
papules in multiple sites
swellings in multiple sites

Exclusion

ankle oedema KS04
swelling AS09

SS05 Rash localised

Inclusion

blotch
erythema
redness

Exclusion

localised lump or swelling of skin SS03

SS06 Rash generalised***Inclusion***

blotches occurring in multiple sites
erythema occurring in multiple sites
redness occurring in multiple sites

Exclusion

generalised lumps/swellings skin SS04
other viral exanthem AD13

SS07 Skin colour change***Inclusion***

circles under eyes
cyanosis SS07.00
flushing
freckles
livedo reticularis
pallor

Exclusion

bruise SD35
hot flushes GS13
jaundice DS13
vitiligo SD99

SS08 Skin texture symptom or complaint***Inclusion***

dry skin SS08.00
induration of skin SS08.01
fissura skin
peeling
scaling
wrinkles

Exclusion

ichthyosis SD55
scalp symptom/complaint SS11
sweating problem AS10
sweat gland disease SD73
vulval symptom/complaint GS18

SS09 Nail symptom or complaint

Inclusion

clubbing

Exclusion

ingrowing nail SD75

paronychia SD05

SS10 Hair loss or baldness

SS11 Other specified hair or scalp symptom or complaint

Inclusion

change in hair colour SS11.00

dry scalp

hirsutism SS11.01

Exclusion

dandruff SD68

folliculitis SD06

hair loss/baldness SS10

trichotillomania PS99

SS90 Concern or fear of disease of skin

Description

Concern about/fear of disease of skin in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

SS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of skin

Inclusion

cellulite

petechiae

problems with umbilicus

sore(s)

spontaneous ecchymosis

Exclusion

chronic ulcer skin/pressure sore SD77

scar SD99

SD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF SKIN**SD01 Warts*****Description***

Common warts are due to an infection of the epidermis by certain human papilloma viruses, most commonly HPV subtypes 1, 2, 4, 27 and 57. They manifest typically as papillomatous, keratinous growths on the hands and feet but may affect any part of the skin (and also adjacent mucous epithelia). They are very common during childhood and adolescence.

Inclusion

plane wart
verrucae

Exclusion

genital warts GD05
molluscum contagiosum SD02

SD02 Molluscum contagiosum***Description***

A disease of the skin and mucous membranes, caused by an infection with molluscum contagiosum virus. This disease is characterised by papular skin eruptions, commonly 2–3 millimetres in diameter. Transmission is by direct contact.

Exclusion

warts SD01

SD03 Herpes zoster***Description***

Grouped vesicular eruptions, unilateral distribution, normally over area of a single dermatome caused by the reactivation of a latent infection with varicella zoster virus. This disease commonly presents with a rash, cutaneous hyperesthesia or fever.

Inclusion

herpes zoster SD03.00
post-herpetic neuralgia SD03.01
shingles

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Pain functions 2F84.

rash localised SS05
skin pain SS01

SD04 Herpes simplex

Description

Vesicles with erythematous base in localised area(s); plus past history of similar lesions, or virological or serological evidence.

Inclusion

cold sore
fever blister
herpes (simplex) labialis SD04.00

Exclusion

genital herpes GD03
herpes simplex of eye without corneal ulcer FD03

Coding hint

rash localised SS05

SD05 Infected finger or toe

Inclusion

paronychia SD05.00
pulp space infection of finger/thumb SD05.01
pulp space infection of toe SD05.02
whitlow

Exclusion

dermatophytosis SD08
monilia/candida SD10
post-traumatic infection finger/toe SD07

SD06 Boil or carbuncle

Description

Single or multiple focal infections of skin and soft tissues most commonly centred on the hair follicle and most commonly due to **Staphylococcus aureus**.

Inclusion

abscess
boil abscess nose
furuncle SD06.00
furunculosis SD06.01

Exclusion

boil external auditory meatus HD01
boil female external genitalia GD69
boil male external genitalia GD99
erysipelas SD16

folliculitis SD99
folliculitis barbae SD08
hyradenitis SD73
lymphadenitis BD01
perianal boil DD07
pilonidal abscess SD67
superficial pustular folliculitis SD15

SD07 Post-traumatic skin infection

Inclusion

infected post-traumatic bite
infected post-traumatic wound

Exclusion

erysipelas, pyoderma SD16
impetigo SD15
surgical wound infection AD42

SD08 Dermatophytosis

Description

Pruritic scaly lesions with central clearing and small vesicles at border; or demonstration of fungus.

Inclusion

fungal skin infection
ringworm
tinea
tinea pedis SD08.00

Exclusion

bacterial folliculitis SD06
folliculitis SD99
 pityriasis versicolor SD09
moniliasis/candidiasis SD11
onychomycosis SD10
superficial pustular folliculitis SD15

SD09 Pityriasis versicolor

Description

A disease of the skin, caused by an infection with the fungi **Malassezia**. This disease is characterised by white, pink, fawn, brown or often coalescing lesions that may be covered with thin furfuraceous scales. This disease commonly presents on the trunk, shoulders and arms, or neck and face. Transmission is by opportunistic transmission. Confirmation is by identification of **Malassezia** in a skin sample.

SD10 Onychomycosis

Description

Fungal infection of fingernails and/or toenails due most commonly to dermatophytes tinea unguum or yeast.

Exclusion

moniliais/candidiasis skin SD11

SD11 Candidiasis skin

Description

Candidiasis is an infection caused by yeasts of the genus **Candida**. Superficial infections of the mucous membranes and skin are common.

Inclusion

candida intertrigo SD11.00

candidiasis of nails SD11.01

diaper candidiasis SD11.02

monilial intertrigo

thrush involving nails

thrush perianal region

thrush skin

Exclusion

oral thrush DD66

genital candidiasis GD08

onychomycosis SD10

SD12 Pityriasis rosea

Description

Oval, scaly eruptions along skin tension lines of trunk, with a history of a solitary lesion preceding presenting rash.

Coding hint

rash generalised SS06

rash localised SS05

SD13 Scabies and other acariasis

Description

Scabies: Intense pruritic skin lesions plus arrays of burrows on sides of palms, fingers, penis or skin folds; or demonstration of parasites or ova in lesions. A highly contagious infestation of the skin by the mite **Sarcoptes scabiei** var. **hominis**. It may result in epidemics when introduced into institutions such as schools and nursing homes. The mites burrow into the skin, favouring the extremities, genitalia and, in infants, the axillae. The characteristic widespread intensely pruritic papulovesicular rash results

largely from the host response rather than directly to burrowing by mites. Where such a response is absent as in immunosuppressed or debilitated patients, unchecked proliferation of mites results in crusted scabies. Sarcoptic mites from other mammals such as dogs may cause a transient pruritic eruption.

Coding hint

pruritus SS02

SD14 Pediculosis and other skin infestation***Description***

Pediculosis refers to parasitic skin diseases caused by animals such as arthropods (i.e. mites, ticks and lice) and worms, but excluding (except) conditions caused by protozoa, fungi, bacteria and viruses, which are called infections.

Six epidermal parasitic skin diseases (EPSD) are of particular importance: scabies, pediculosis (head lice, body lice and pubic lice infestation), tungiasis (sand flea disease) and hookworm-related cutaneous larva migrans (HrCLM). They are either prevalent in resource-poor settings or are associated with important morbidity.

Inclusion

fleas

head lice SD14.00

mites

pediculosis pubis SD14.01

Exclusion

cutaneous larva migrans DD07

infected insect bites SD07

insect bites SD39

Coding hint

pruritus SS02

localised rash SS05

SD15 Impetigo***Description***

Spreading skin lesion consisting of macules, vesicles, pustules or crust with underlying raw area.

Inclusion

impetigo secondary to other dermatosis

Exclusion

bacterial folliculitis SD16

folliculitis SD99

folliculitis barbae SD08

Coding hint

post-traumatic skin infection SD07

SD16 Other specified or unknown skin infection

Inclusion

acute bacterial lymphangitis
bacterial folliculitis SD16.05
cellulitis SD16.00
erysipelas SD16.01
erythrasma SD16.02
granuloma pyogenic SD16.03
granuloma teleangiectaticum SD16.04
pyoderma
strep skin infection
unknown skin infection

Exclusion

boil/carbuncle SD06
Buruli ulcer AD24
post-traumatic skin infection SD07
impetigo SD15
molluscum contagiosum SD02
acne SD76

SD25 Malignant neoplasm of skin

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

basal cell carcinoma of skin SD25.00
Kaposi's sarcoma of skin SD25.01
malignant melanoma SD25.02
rodent ulcer
squamous cell carcinoma of skin SD25.03

Exclusion

premalignant lesion of skin SD29

Coding hint

neoplasm of skin unspecified as benign or malignant when histology is not available
SD29
other malignant neoplasm (when primary site is uncertain) AD25

SD26 Lipoma***Description***

A benign tumour composed of adipose (fatty) tissue.

SD27 Benign melanocytic naevus***Description***

A naevus containing melanin.

Exclusion

congenital skin anomaly SD55
spider naevus KS99
strawberry naevus SD28

SD28 Haemangioma or lymphangioma***Description***

Vascular or lymphatic tumour, elevated above skin and emptying on pressure. Neoplastic hemangioma are benign localised vascular neoplasm usually occurring in infancy and childhood. It is characterised by the formation of capillary-sized or cavernous vascular channels. The majority of cases are congenital.

Inclusion

angiomatous birthmark

Exclusion

congenital skin anomaly SD55

Coding hint

swelling localised SS03

SD29 Benign, uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasms of skin***Inclusion***

benign skin neoplasm
dermatofibroma SD29.00
dermoid cyst
dysplastic naevus SD29.01
keratoacanthoma SD29.02
premalignant lesion
skin neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available
skin tags

Exclusion

haemangioma SD28
keloid, hyperkeratosis SD99
mole or pigmented nevus SD27

residual haemorrhoidal skin tag DD84
seborrhoeic/senile warts SD68
solar keratosis SD66

SD35 Bruise or contusion

Description

Superficial bruise/contusion with intact skin surface.

Inclusion

ecchymosis
haematoma
subungual haematoma SD35.00

Exclusion

bruise with broken skin SD36

SD36 Abrasion, scratch, blister

Description

An abrasion is a partial thickness wound caused by damage to the skin and can be superficial, involving only the epidermis, to deep, involving the deep dermis.

Inclusion

bruise if skin broken
graze

SD37 Laceration or cut

Description

A cut is typically thought of like a wound caused by a sharp object (such as a knife or a shard of glass). The term laceration implies a torn or jagged wound.

Inclusion

laceration
cut of skin/subcutaneous tissues

Exclusion

bite SD40
bruise with broken skin SD36

SD38 Other specified or unknown skin injury

Inclusion

avulsion of fingernail SD38.00
avulsion of toenail SD38.01
needle stick

puncture
unknown skin injury

Exclusion

animal or human bite SD40

SD39 Insect bite or sting

Description

When an insect bites, it releases saliva that can cause the skin around the bite to become red, swollen and itchy. The venom from a sting often also causes a swollen, itchy, red mark (a weal) to form on the skin.

Inclusion

non-toxic spider bite
tick bite SD39.00

Exclusion

bee sting AD44
infected bite SD07
pediculosis SD14
scabies SD13
toxic effects non-medical substance AD44
wasp sting AD44

SD40 Animal or human bite

Inclusion

non-toxic snake bite

Exclusion

toxic effects non-medical substance AD44
infected bite or sting SD39

SD41 Burn or scald

Inclusion

burn of all degrees
external chemical burn
scald of all degrees

Exclusion

sunburn SD66

SD42 Foreign body in skin

Inclusion

foreign body under nail

SD55 Congenital anomaly of skin

Inclusion

birthmark

ichthyosis

port wine stain of skin SD55.00

strawberry nevus of skin SD55.01

Exclusion

haemangioma/lymphangioma SD28

SD65 Corn or callosity

Description

Callosities are areas of focal hyperkeratosis due to repeated friction and pressure. A corn is a sharply demarcated callosity occurring over a bony prominence, usually on the foot, and is painful.

Inclusion

clavus

Exclusion

hyperkeratosis SD99

solar hyperkeratosis SD66

SD66 Solar keratosis or sunburn

Inclusion

actinic keratosis SD66.00

allergy to sunlight SD66.01

idiopathic photodermatoses SD66.02

photodermatitis SD66.03

photosensitivity

polymorphous light eruption

senile keratosis

solar hyperkeratosis

Exclusion

senile warts/seborrhoeic keratosis SD80

skin problems due to radiation or medical treatment AD42

SD67 Pilonidal cyst or fistula or both***Description***

Pilonidal disease describes a spectrum of clinical presentations, ranging from asymptomatic hair-containing cysts and sinuses to large symptomatic abscesses of the sacrococcygeal area which tend to recur. It is found predominantly in white males in their second and third decades and is thought to result from penetration of hair into the tissues with the formation of sinuses and a foreign-body granulomatous response. Risk factors for pilonidal disease include male gender, Caucasian ethnicity, sitting occupations, obesity, a deep natal cleft and presence of hair within the natal cleft.

Inclusion

pilonidal abscess

Exclusion

dermoid cyst SD29

SD68 Seborrhoeic dermatitis***Description***

Greasy, scaly lesions with underlying erythema on one or more areas of scalp, face, sternum, interscapular areas, around umbilicus and in body folds, not attributable to other skin disease.

Inclusion

cradle cap SD68.00

dandruff SD68.01

Exclusion

seborrhoeic keratosis/warts SD80

Coding hint

rash generalised SS06

rash localised SS05

SD69 Atopic eczema, dermatitis***Description***

Pruritic exudative lesions with/without lichenification over face and neck, wrists and hands, chest, back of knees and front of elbow.

Inclusion

flexural dermatitis

infantile eczema

Exclusion

allergic dermatitis SD70

dermatitis/atopic eczema affecting external auditory meatus HD01

diaper rash SD71

Coding hint

infected atopic eczema SD15

SD70 Contact or allergic dermatitis

Description

Pruritic erythematous lesions related to exposure to chemical substance, friction and unknown causes.

Inclusion

allergic dermatitis

chemical dermatitis

contact dermatitis SD70.00

dermatitis NOS

eczema NOS

ingestion dermatitis due to drugs SD70.01

intertrigo

plant sting

skin allergy

Exclusion

allergy/allergic reaction unspecified AD46

atopic eczema SD69

contact and other dermatitis of eyelid FD02

contact/other dermatitis of external auditory meatus HD01

dermatitis artefacta/neurodermatitis SD99

diaper rash SD71

urticaria SD78

Coding hint

rash generalised SS06

rash localised SS05

pruritus SS02

SD71 Diaper rash

Description

Dermatitis, primarily of the diaper area and sparing creases.

SD72 Psoriasis***Description***

Plaques with silvery scales on knees, elbows, or scalp and/or stippled/pitted nails. Psoriasis is a common, chronic, relapsing, inflammatory skin disorder characterised by abnormal epidermal keratinisation and hyperproliferation. It has a strong genetic component and affects some 2% of the populations of many regions of the world. Up to 10–20% of patients with psoriasis also experience an inflammatory polyarthritis (psoriatic arthritis).

Note

Double code psoriatic arthritis LD99.

SD73 Sweat gland disease***Inclusion***

anhidrosis SD73.00
dyshidrosis
dyshidrotic eczema SD73.01
heat rash
hydadenitis SD73.02
miliaria
pompholyx
prickly heat
sweat rash

Exclusion

hyperhidrosis AS10

SD74 Sebaceous cyst***Description***

Intradermal or subcutaneous sac-like structure, the wall of which is stratified epithelium containing keratohyalin granules.

Inclusion

atheroma cyst SD74.00
epidermoid cyst
epithelial cyst SD74.01
pilar cyst
trichilemmal cyst

Exclusion

other cutaneous cyst SD99

SD75 Ingrowing nail

Inclusion

ingrowing nail with infection

Exclusion

paronychia SD05

SD76 Acne

Description

A group of related disorders characterised by follicular occlusion and inflammation.

Inclusion

acne conglobata SD76.00

acne vulgaris SD76.01

blackheads

comedones

pimples

Exclusion

acne due to medication AD41

SD77 Chronic ulcer of skin

Description

A skin ulcer is an open wound that develops on the skin as a result of injury, poor circulation or pressure. Skin ulcers can take a very long time to heal.

Inclusion

bedsore

diabetic foot ulcer SD77.02

decubitus ulcer

pressure sore SD77.00

varicose ulcer

venous ulcer of leg SD77.01

Exclusion

gangrene KD67

SD78 Urticaria

Description

A vascular reaction of the skin characterised by erythema and wheal formation due to localised increase of vascular permeability. The causative mechanism may be allergy, infection or stress.

Inclusion

hives
weals

Exclusion

angioedema/allergic oedema AD46
drug allergy AD41

SD80 Seborrhoeic keratosis***Description***

Seborrhoeic keratoses are very common benign neoplasms of epidermal keratinocytes which increase in prevalence and number with age. They are commonly multiple and are very variable in shape and colour.

SD81 Rosacea***Description***

Rosacea encompasses a spectrum of changes that occur mainly in facial skin but may also involve the eyes. Most patients with rosacea have facial erythema and vascular instability which are variably associated with inflammatory papules and pustules, hypertrophic changes and ocular involvement.

Inclusion

perioral dermatitis
rhinophyma

SD82 Alopecia***Inclusion***

alopecia areata SD82.00
androgenic alopecia SD82.01

SD99 Other specified or unknown diagnoses and diseases of skin***Inclusion***

dermatitis artefacta
discoid lupus erythematosus SD99.00
erythema multiforme
erythema nodosum SD99.01
folliculitis
granulomatosis
granuloma annulare
hyperkeratosis NOS
keloid SD99.02
lichen planus SD99.03
lichen sclerosus SD99.04

neurodermatitis
onychogryphosis SD99.05
pemphigus
pigmentation
scar
striae atrophicae SD99.06
vitiligo SD99.07

Exclusion

bacterial folliculitis SD06
folliculitis barbae SD08
superficial pustular folliculitis SD15

T ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL SYSTEM

**TS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS
OF ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL SYSTEM**

TS01 Excessive thirst

Description

A thirst that a person cannot quench by drinking.

Inclusion

polydipsia

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Drinking 2F39.

TS02 Excessive appetite

Description

Intermittent or persistent increased drive (urge) or desire to eat food as compared to what is typical for the individual.

Inclusion

overeating
polyphagia

Exclusion

bulimia PD17

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Eating 2F38.

TS03 Loss of appetite***Description***

Intermittent or persistent decreased motivation or desire to eat food as compared to what is typical for the individual. Anorexia is a pathological lack or loss of appetite.

Inclusion

anorexia

Exclusion

anorexia nervosa PD17

cachexia TS07

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Eating 2F38.

TS04 Feeding problem of infant or child***Inclusion***

problem of how to feed infant or child

Exclusion

breast feeding problems WS06

feeding problem/eating disorders with psychological cause PS09

food allergy AD46

food intolerance DD99

TS05 Feeding problem of adult***Inclusion***

problem of what and how to eat/feed adult

Exclusion

anorexia/bulimia nervosa PD17

dysphagia DS21

food allergy AD46

food intolerance DD99

loss of appetite TS03

psychological eating disorders/ food refusal PS99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Eating 2F38.

TS06 Weight gain***Description***

An increase in body weight.

Exclusion

obesity TD66

overweight TS51

TS07 Weight loss

Description

A decrease in body weight.

Inclusion

cachexia

Exclusion

anorexia nervosa PD17

TS08 Growth delay

Description

Delay of expected physiological development includes delayed milestone of development as normal within the appropriate cultural environment including gross and fine motor development, language, social/cultural milestones.

Inclusion

failure to thrive

physiological delay growth

Exclusion

delayed milestones PS18

delayed puberty TD99

learning disorder PS20

mental retardation PD18

TS09 Dehydration

Description

Dehydration occurs when there is an insufficient amount or excessive loss of water in the body. This can be caused by vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, use of diuretics, profuse sweating or decreased water intake.

Inclusion

water depletion

Exclusion

salt depletion/electrolyte disturbance TD99

TS50 Underweight***Description***

A weight below a weight considered normal or desirable.

TS51 Overweight***Description***

Overweight is a condition characterised by excess weight relative to height. Overweight is assessed by the body mass index (BMI). The BMI is a measure of body mass relative to height, calculated as weight (kg)/height² (m²). The BMI categories for defining overweight vary by age and gender in infants, children and adolescents. For adults, overweight is defined by a BMI ranging from 25.00 to 29.99 kg/m².

Exclusion

obesity TD66

TS90 Concern or fear of disease of endocrine, metabolic and nutritional system***Description***

Concern about/fear of other endocrine, metabolic or nutritional disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Inclusion

concern of diabetes
concern of cancer of the endocrine, metabolic system
fear of diabetes
fear of cancer of the endocrine, metabolic system

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

TS99 Other specified endocrine, metabolic, nutritional symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings***Inclusion***

specific food craving

Exclusion

hyperglycemia AD23
fluid retention KS04

TD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL SYSTEM

TD01 Endocrine infection

Exclusion

auto-immune thyroiditis TD99
drug-induced thyroiditis TD99
subacute thyroiditis TD99

TD25 Malignant neoplasm of thyroid

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

TD26 Benign neoplasm of thyroid

Exclusion

endocrine neoplasm, other specified TD27
goitre TD65

TD27 Other specified or unknown endocrine neoplasm

Inclusion

in situ endocrine neoplasm of endocrine system
neoplasm of unknown or uncertain behaviour of endocrine system TD27.00
other benign endocrine neoplasm of endocrine system TD27.01
other malignant endocrine neoplasm of endocrine system TD27.02

Exclusion

malignant neoplasm of thyroid TD25
benigne neoplasm of thyroid TD26

TD55 Thyroglossal duct or cyst

Description

A cyst or duct in the neck caused by persistence of portions of, or by lack of closure of, the primitive thyroglossal duct.

Exclusion

goitre TD65

TD56 Congenital anomaly of endocrine or metabolic system

Inclusion

cretinism
dwarfism

Exclusion

thyroglossal duct (cyst) TD55

TD65 Goitre***Description***

Enlargement of the thyroid gland due to follicular multiplication, unaccompanied by hyperthyroidism or thyrotoxicosis.

Inclusion

non-toxic goitre

thyroid nodule

Exclusion

benign neoplasm thyroid TD26

hypothyroidism TD69

malignant neoplasm thyroid TD25

neoplasm endocrine other/unspecified TD27

thyroglossal cyst TD55

toxic goitre TD68

TD66 Obesity***Description***

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.00 kg/m². There are three levels of severity in recognition of different management options.

Exclusion

overweight TS51

Note

There are 3 classes BMI 30.00–34.9 obesity class 1 (low risk), obesity class 2 (moderate risk) 35.00–39.99 and third class (high risk) greater or equal 40.00 = morbid obesity.

TD68 Hyperthyroidism or thyrotoxicosis***Description***

A hypermetabolic condition associated with elevated levels of free thyroxine and/or free triiodothyronine resulting in excess synthesis and secretion of thyroid hormone.

Inclusion

Graves' disease

toxic goitre

Exclusion

non-toxic goitre TD65

Hashimoto's thyrotoxicosis TD99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

TD69 Hypothyroidism or myxoedema***Description***

Laboratory evidence of diminished thyroid hormone activity and excessive thyroid stimulating hormone; or four or more of the following: weakness/tiredness; mental changes: apathy, poor memory, slowing; voice changes: coarser, deeper slower speech; undue sensitivity to cold; constipation; coarse puffy facial features; cool, dry, sallow skin, decreased sweating; peripheral oedema.

Exclusion

cretinism TD56

Coding hint

other complaint of metabolism TS99

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

TD70 Hypoglycaemia***Description***

Hypoglycaemia demonstrated by biochemical testing, or characteristic symptoms in a diabetic patient relieved by ingestion or injection of sugar.

Inclusion

hyperinsulinism

insulin coma

TD71 Type 1 diabetes mellitus***Description***

Diabetes mellitus type 1 (type 1 diabetes, T1DM, formerly insulin-dependent or juvenile diabetes) is a form of diabetes mellitus that results from destruction of insulin-producing beta cells, mostly by autoimmune mechanisms. The subsequent lack of insulin leads to increased blood and urine glucose.

Exclusion

drug-induced hyperglycaemia AD41

hyperglycaemia as isolated finding AD23

type 2 diabetes TD72

gestational diabetes WD72

Note

1. Double code complications such as retinopathy FD67, nephropathy UD65.
2. In pregnancy, double code with WD71.

TD72 Type 2 diabetes mellitus***Description***

Diabetes mellitus type 2 (formerly non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) or adult-onset diabetes) is a metabolic disorder that is characterised by high blood glucose in the context of insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency.

Inclusion

diabetes NOS

Exclusion

drug-induced hyperglycaemia AD41
hyperglycaemia as isolated finding AD23
type 2 diabetes TD71
gestational diabetes WD72

Note

1. Double code complications such as retinopathy FD67, nephropathy UD65.
2. In pregnancy, double code with WD71.

TD73 Vitamin deficiency***Inclusion***

beriberi/vitamin B1 deficiency
scurvy
vitamin D deficiency with rickets
vitamin D deficiency without rickets

Exclusion

anaemia vit B12/folate deficiency BD67

TD74 Mineral and nutritional deficiency***Inclusion***

dietary mineral deficiency
iron deficiency without anaemia
kwashiorkor TD74.00
marasmus TD74.01
malnutrition

Exclusion

iron deficiency anaemia BD66
malabsorption syndrome/sprue DD99
pernicious anaemia BD67

TD75 Lipid disorder

Inclusion

abnormality of lipoprotein level
hypercholesterolaemia TD75.00
hypertriglyceridaemia TD75.01
mixed hyperlipidaemia TD75.02
primary hypercholesterolaemia TD75.03
raised level of cholesterol/triglycerides
xanthoma

TD99 Other specified or unknown endocrine, metabolic, nutritional diagnoses and diseases

Inclusion

acromegaly
Addison's disease TD99.00
adrenal/ovarian/pituitary/parathyroid/testicular/other endocrine dysfunction
adrenocortical insufficiency TD99.01
adrenogenital disorder TD99.02
amyloidosis
Cushing's syndrome TD99.03
diabetes insipidus
Gilber's syndrome
hyperaldosteronism
hyperhomocysteinemia TD99.04
lactose intolerance TD99.05
polycystic ovary syndrome TD99.06
porphyria TD99.07
precocious/delayed puberty
premature menopause TD99.08
pubertas praecox TD99.09
raised uric acid
renal glycosuria
thyroiditis TD99.10

Exclusion

food allergy AD46
food intolerance DD99
infectious thyroiditis TD01
osteoporosis LD81

U URINARY SYSTEM

US SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF URINARY SYSTEM

US01 Dysuria or painful urination or both

Description

Dysuria is characterised by painful urination.

Inclusion

burning urination
strangury
vesical tenesmus

Exclusion

frequent/urgent urination US02
urethritis UD03

US02 Urinary frequency or urgency

Description

Urinary frequency is the need to urinate many times during the day, at night (nocturia) or both but in normal or less-than-normal volumes. Frequency may be accompanied by a sensation of an urgent need to void (urinary urgency).

Polyuria: Polyuria has generally been defined as a urine output exceeding 3 L/day in adults and 2 L/m² in children. It must be differentiated from the more common complaints of frequency or nocturia, which may not be associated with an increase in the total urine output.

Inclusion

nocturia
polyuria

US03 Urine incontinence

Description

Any condition of the urinary system, caused by determinants arising during the antenatal period or after birth, leading to loss of voluntary control or support of the urethra. These conditions are characterised by involuntary leakage of large amounts of urine in association with uninhibited contractions of the detrusor muscle and the inability to control urination.

Inclusion

enuresis of organic origin
genuine stress incontinence US03.00
involuntary urination
mixed incontinence US03.01
stress incontinence

urge incontinence US03.02

Exclusion

urine incontinence of psychogenic origin PS10

US04 Urinary retention

Description

Incomplete emptying of the bladder.

US05 Other specified urination problems

Inclusion

anuria US05.00

dribbling urine

oliguria US05.00

Exclusion

urinary retention US04

US06 Haematuria

Description

Haematuria is characterised by the presence of red blood cells (RBCs) in the urine.

Inclusion

blood in urin

microscopic haematuria

Exclusion

abnormal urine test US50

US07 Other specified urine symptom or complaint

Inclusion

dark urine

malodorous urine

Exclusion

abnormal urine test US50

US08 Other specified bladder symptom or complaint

Inclusion

bladder pain

irritable bladder

US09 Kidney symptom or complaint***Inclusion***

kidney pain
kidney trouble
renal colic US09.00

Exclusion

loin/flank pain LS05

US10 Urethral discharge***Description***

Urethral discharge is any type of discharge or liquid, besides urine or semen, that comes out of the opening of the urethra.

US50 Abnormal urine test***Inclusion***

asymptomatic bacteriuria
glycosuria US50.01
orthostatic albuminuria US50.00
proteinuria US50.02
pus in urine
pyuria

Exclusion

haematuria/blood in urine US06

US90 Concern or fear of disease of urinary system***Description***

Concern about/fear of other urinary disease in a patient without the disease, until the diagnosis is proven.

Coding hint

If the patient has the disease, code the disease.

US99 Other specified symptom, complaint and abnormal finding of urinary system***Exclusion***

irritable bladder/bladder pain US08
kidney symptom/complaint US09

UD DIAGNOSES AND DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM**UD01 Pyelonephritis or pyelitis*****Description***

Acute pyelonephritis is characterised by an inflammation of the renal pelvis and parenchyma due to bacterial infection. Symptoms include fever, loin (kidney) pain, nausea and vomiting. Concurrently, symptoms of acute cystitis with dysuria, frequency and haematuria may occur.

Inclusion

infection of kidney
renal or perinephric abscess
tubulo-interstitial nephritis

Coding hint

cystitis/other urinary infection UD02

UD02 Cystitis***Description***

A condition of the bladder caused by infection, reaction to pharmacological agents, exposure to radiation therapy or potential irritants. This condition is characterised by inflammation of the urinary bladder, dysuria, pollakiuria, fever or flank pain.

Inclusion

acute cystitis (non-veneral) UD02.00
chronic cystitis (non-veneral)
interstitial (chronic) cystitis

Exclusion

balanitis GD08
prostatitis GD10
pyelonephritis UD01
urethritis UD03
vaginitis GD12

Coding hint

Consider US01 and US02.

In pregnancy, also code WD71.

UD03 Urethritis and urethral syndrome***Description***

A condition characterised by inflammation or irritation of the urethra.

Inclusion

meatitis
non-specific urethritis

Exclusion

gonococcal urethritis female GD02
gonococcal urethritis male GD02
Reiter disease; urethrotrigonitis UD02
urethritis trichomonal female GD04
urethritis chlamydial female GD06

Coding hint

frequent/urgent urination US02
irritable bladder US08
painful urination US0
urethral discharge US10

UD04 Other specified or unknown urinary infection***Description***

An infection of the kidney, ureter or urethra caused by microbes.

Inclusion

lower urinary tract infection
urinary tract infection NOS UD04.00

UD25 Malignant neoplasm of kidney***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Coding hint

uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of urinary tract UD29

UD26 Malignant neoplasm of bladder***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Coding hint

uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of urinary tract UD29

UD27 Other specified and unknown malignant neoplasm urinary tract***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

malignant neoplasm ureter
malignant neoplasm urethra
unknown malignant neoplasm urinary tract

Exclusion

malignant neoplasm prostate GD26

Coding hint

uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of urinary tract UD29

UD28 Benign neoplasm of urinary tract

Description

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

polyp of urinary tract

polyp of urine bladder UD28.00

Exclusion

prostatic hypertrophy GD70

Coding hint

uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of urinary tract UD29

UD29 Uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of urinary system

UD35 Injury to urinary tract

Inclusion

contusion of kidney UD35.00

foreign body in urinary tract UD35.01

UD55 Congenital anomaly of urinary system

Inclusion

congenital polycystic kidney disease UD55.00

congenital single renal cyst

congenital urethral valves

duplex kidney/ureter

UD65 Nephrosis

Description

A non-inflammatory disease of the kidneys chiefly affecting function of the nephrons.

Inclusion

analgesic nephropathy

glomerulonephritis

nephritis

nephropathy

nephrosclerosis

nephrotic syndrome

Exclusion

renal failure UD99

Coding hint

Consider abnormal urine test US50.

Note

Double code diabetic nephropathy with TD71 and TD72.

UD66 Chronic kidney disease

Description

Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) less than 60 or presence of kidney damage that is present for more than 3 months.

Inclusion

chronic renal failure

chronic renal insufficiency UD66.00

Exclusion

acute kidney failure UD99

Coding hint

For coding the problem level, consider Energy level 2F71.

Note

Double code known causative disease.

UD67 Urinary calculus

Description

Urinary calculus is characterised by colicky pain and either haematuria or history of urinary stone in the past, or passage of calculus or imaging evidence of calculus.

Inclusion

stone in bladder

stone in kidney

stone in ureter

urolithiasis

Coding hint

abnormal urine test US50

blood in urine US06

other urinary symptom US99

renal colic US09

UD99 Other specified or unknown diagnoses and diseases of urinary tract

Inclusion

acute renal failure
bladder diverticulum
contracted kidney UD99.00
hydronephrosis
hypertrophic kidney
obstruction in bladder neck
obstructive vesicoureteric reflux UD99.01
ureteric reflux
urethral caruncle
urethral stricture UD99.02

W PREGNANCY AND CHILDBEARING

WS SYMPTOMS, COMPLAINTS AND ABNORMAL FINDINGS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND PUERPERIUM

WS01 Suspicion of pregnancy

Inclusion

delayed menstruation
symptoms suggestive of pregnancy

Exclusion

fear of pregnancy WS90
pregnancy confirmed WD67
unwanted pregnancy WD68

WS02 Pregnancy vomiting and nausea

Inclusion

hyperemesis gravidarum WS02.00
morning sickness in confirmed pregnancy

WS03 Bleeding first 20 weeks of pregnancy

Description

Bleeding during pregnancy before 21 weeks of pregnancy.

Inclusion

bleeding first trimester WS03.00
implantation bleeding, a minimal haemorrhage seen at the time of implantation of the egg

Exclusion

antepartum haemorrhage WS04

Coding hint

spontaneous abortion WD65

WS04 Antepartum haemorrhage***Description***

Bleeding from the uterus during a pregnancy after the 20th week.

Inclusion

bleeding second/third trimester WS04.00

WS05 Post-partum bleeding***Description***

Heavy bleeding at or within 6 weeks of parturition.

WS06 Breast or lactation symptom or complaint***Inclusion***

galactorrhoea associated with childbirth

lactation problem WS06.00

suppressed lactation

suppression of lactation

weaning

Exclusion

cracked nipples WD84

puerperal mastitis WD03

WS39 Other specified post-partum symptom or complaint***Description***

Complaints related to and within 6 weeks of parturition.

Inclusion

abnormal lochia WS39.00

Exclusion

lactation complaints WS06

complications of puerperium WD85

puerperal depression PD12

post-partum bleeding WS05

WS50 Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother

WS90 Concern or fear of being pregnant

Description

Concerns about or fear of being pregnant without the pregnancy being proven.

Inclusion

concern about possibility of unwanted pregnancy

Exclusion

concern/fear if unwanted pregnancy confirmed WD68

WS91 Fear about complications of pregnancy

Description

Concern about/fear of complications in a patient without them, until they are proven.

Inclusion

fear of congenital anomaly in baby

Coding hint

If the patient has the complication, code the complication.

WS99 Other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium

Inclusion

concern about appearance during pregnancy

feeling fewer movements of fetus WS99.00

pelvic instability WS99.01

WD DIAGNOSES DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND PUEPERIUM

WD01 Puerperal infection or sepsis

Description

Infection of birth canal or reproductive organs within 6 weeks of parturition.

Inclusion

puerperal endometritis WD01.01

infection of caesarean section wound

infection of perineal wound WD01.00

Exclusion

obstetric tetanus ND03

WD02 Other specified and unknown infection complicating pregnancy, delivery and puerperium***Inclusion***

genitourinary tract infection in pregnancy WD02.00

Exclusion

puerperal infection WD01

puerperal mastitis WD03

WD03 Puerperal mastitis***Description***

Pain, inflammation of breast within 6 weeks of parturition or while lactating.

Inclusion

breast abscess

Exclusion

inflammatory disorders breast GD99

Coding hint

disorders of lactation WS06

WD25 Malignant neoplasms related to pregnancy***Description***

Characteristic histological appearance.

Inclusion

choriocarcinoma

chorioepithelioma

WD26 Benign, in situ or uncertain neoplasms related to pregnancy***Description***

Benign, in situ or uncertain neoplasm related to pregnancy; hydatidiform mole; neoplasm related to pregnancy not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available

Inclusion

hydatidiform mole

WD35 Injury complicating pregnancy***Inclusion***

results of injury interfering with pregnancy

Exclusion

new injury caused by childbirth (complicated labour/delivery livebirth) WD82
new injury caused by childbirth (complicated labour/delivery stillbirth) WD83

Coding hint

Consider coding the manifestation of the injury.

WD55 Congenital anomaly complicating pregnancy

Inclusion

maternal anomaly which could affect pregnancy/childbirth

Exclusion

foetal anomaly affecting pregnancy and childbirth WD71

WD65 Spontaneous abortion

Description

Miscarriage, also known as spontaneous abortion and pregnancy loss, is characterised by non-induced embryonic or foetal death or passage of products of conception prior to 20 weeks gestation or weighing less than 500 grams.

Inclusion

complete abortion
habitual abortion WD65.00
incomplete abortion
miscarriage
missed abortion
recurrent abortion

Exclusion

antepartum bleeding WS03 and WS04
foetal death/stillbirth after the 28th week of pregnancy WD83
induced abortion WD66

WD66 Induced abortion

Inclusion

termination of pregnancy, with or without complications

Exclusion

Abortion, spontaneous WD65

Note

Contrary with complications of a pregnancy and delivery that are coded separately, complications of an induced abortion are included in this class.

WD67 Pregnancy***Inclusion***

confirmed pregnancy

Exclusion

ectopic pregnancy WD69

high-risk pregnancy WD71

unwanted pregnancy WD68

WD68 Unwanted pregnancy***Description***

Unwanted pregnancy is a pregnancy that is not desired.

WD69 Ectopic pregnancy***Description***

Pregnancy in a place other than inside the uterus. Confirmation by ultrasound, laparoscopy, culdoscopy or surgery.

WD70 Pre-eclampsia or eclampsia***Inclusion***

haemolysis elevated liver enzymes low platelet count syndrome WD70.00

pregnancy-induced hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium WD70.01

proteinuria and oedema in pregnancy

toxaemia/(pre) eclampsia in pregnancy WD70.02

Exclusion

pre-existing hypertension KD73

Coding hint

Pregnancy symptom/complaint, other WS99

WD71 Pregnancy, high risk***Description***

A 'high-risk' pregnancy means a woman has one or more risk factors that raise her – or her baby's – chances for health problems or preterm (early) delivery.

Inclusion

abnormal foetal presentation WD71.00

aged primipara

anaemia of pregnancy

cervical insufficiency/incompetence WD71.01

foetal-maternal disproportion WD71.02

foetal growth retardation WD71.03
history of recurrent miscarriages
malpresentation
multiple gestation
multiple pregnancy
placenta praevia
polyhydramnios
pre-existing diabetes mellitus in pregnancy WD71.04
pre-existing hypertension WD71.05
premature labour
previous caesarean section
rhesus antibody present WD71.06
small foetus for age

Exclusion

infections complicating pregnancy WD02
ectopic pregnancy WD69
gestational diabetes WD72
pre-eclampsia/eclampsia WD70

WD72 Gestational diabetes

Description

Diabetes mellitus arising or diagnosed in pregnancy (per WHO criteria or other national criteria). Gestational diabetes mellitus is defined as any degree of glucose intolerance with onset or first recognition during pregnancy. The definition applies regardless of whether insulin or only diet modification is used for treatment or whether the condition persists after pregnancy.

Inclusion

diabetes manifested during pregnancy

Exclusion

pre-existing diabetes (type 1 diabetes melitus) TD71
pre-existing diabetes (type 2 diabetes melitus) TD72

Coding hint

hyperglycaemia AD23

WD80 Uncomplicated labour, delivery livebirth

Description

Definition of normal labour encompasses features such as spontaneous onset, low risk at the start and remaining so throughout the process. The neonate is born spontaneously in the vertex presentation between 37 and 42 completed weeks of pregnancy. After birth, mother and infant are in good condition.

Note

For the intervention, use code -215.

WD81 Uncomplicated labour, delivery stillbirth**Description**

The delivery of a foetus that has died in the womb (strictly, after having survived through at least the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, earlier instances being regarded as abortion or miscarriage).

Note

For the intervention, use code -215.

WD82 Complicated labour, delivery livebirth**Inclusion**

assisted extraction of livebirth
breech delivery livebirth
caesarean section of livebirth WD82.00
delivery by vacuum extraction of livebirth WD82.02
dystocia livebirth
forceps delivery of livebirth WD82.04
induction of labour of livebirth
injuries caused by childbirth
livebirth after complicated delivery
placenta praevia in delivery of livebirth

Exclusion

antepartum haemorrhage WS04
post-partum haemorrhage WS05
pre-eclampsia/eclampsia WD70

Note

For the intervention, use code -215.

WD83 Complicated labour, delivery stillbirth**Inclusion**

assisted extraction of stillbirth
breech delivery stillbirth
caesarean section of stillbirth WD83.00
delivery by vacuum extraction of stillbirth WD83.01
dystocia stillbirth
forceps delivery of stillbirth WD83.02
induction of labour stillbirth
injuries caused by childbirth
placenta praevia in delivery stillbirth
stillbirth after complicated delivery

Exclusion

post-partum haemorrhage WS05
pre-eclampsia/eclampsia WD70

Note

For the intervention, use code -215.

WD84 Other specified and unknown breast disorder in pregnancy or puerperium

Inclusion

breast disorder in puerperium
cracked nipple WD84.00
unknown breast disorder in pregnancy or puerperium

Exclusion

breast/lactation symptom/complaint WS06
puerperal mastitis WD03

WD85 Other specified complications of puerperium

Inclusion

haemorrhoids in puerperium WD85.00
sub-involution of uterus WD85.01
thrombosis complicating pregnancy and/or puerperium WD85.02

Exclusion

puerperal depression PD12
puerperal psychosis PD06
puerperal infection WD01
pre-eclampsia/eclampsia WD69
breast disorder in pregnancy WD84
disruption of episiotomy wound in the puerperium AD42

WD99 Other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases or health conditions in pregnancy, delivery and puerperium

Inclusion

deep venous thrombosis in pregnancy WD99.02
false labour WD99.00
haemorrhoids in pregnancy WD99.03
prolonged pregnancy WD99.01
varicose veins in pregnancy WD99.04

Exclusion

pseudocyesis PD99

Z SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Description

Classes in this chapter are provided for occasions when circumstances other than a disease, injury or external cause classifiable elsewhere are recorded as 'diagnoses' or 'problems'.

ZC SOCIAL PROBLEMS INFLUENCING HEALTH STATUS

Description

A social problem is an issue within the personal environment or society that makes it difficult for people to achieve their full potential. Poverty, unemployment, unequal opportunity, racism and malnutrition are examples of social problems. So are sub-standard housing, employment discrimination, and child abuse and neglect.

ZC01 Partner relationship problem

Description

Partner relationship problems related to the way in which partners feel and behave towards each other.

Inclusion

emotional abuse

Exclusion

physical abuse by partner ZC30
victim of physical abuse ZC35

Note

The diagnosis of problems in the relationship between family partners requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC02 Child relationship problem

Description

Child relationship problems are problems in the way in which a parent and his/her child feel and behave towards each other.

Inclusion

emotional child abuse
neglected child ZC02.00

Exclusion

physical abuse ZC35

Note

The diagnosis of problems in the relationship with a child requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC03 Parent or family member relationship problem***Description***

Parent and family relationship problems are problems in the way in which a person and parents or other family feel and behave towards each other (Cambridge dictionary).

Inclusion

relationship problem with adult
relationship problem with parent
relationship problem with sibling
relationship problem with other family member

Exclusion

relationship problem with partner ZC01
relationship problem with child ZC02
relationship problem with friend ZC09

Note

The diagnosis of problems in the relationship between family members requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC04 Health care provider relationship problem***Description***

Health care provider relationship problems are problems in the way in which a person and health care providers behave towards each other.

Inclusion

doctor/patient problems

Note

The diagnosis of problems in the relationship with a health provider requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC09 Other specified relationship problem***Description***

Other relationship problems are problems in the way in which two or more people feel and behave towards each other.

Inclusion

relationship problems with friends
neighbours' quarrel/noise ZC09.00
relationship problems with neighbours

Exclusion

relationship problem with family member ZC03

Coding hint

For qualifying the level of the problem, use 2F53 in addition.

Note

The diagnosis of problems in the relationship with friends requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC10 Loss or death of partner problem***Description***

Problem related to loss or death of partner.

Inclusion

bereavement

divorce from partner ZC10.00

death of partner ZC10.01

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from the loss or death of a partner requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC11 Loss or death of child problem***Description***

Problem related to loss or death of child.

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from the loss or death of a child in the family requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC12 Loss or death of parent or family member problem***Description***

Problem related to loss or death of parent or family member.

Exclusion

loss of child ZC11

loss of partner ZC10

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from the loss or death of a family member requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC13 Problems associated with finances***Inclusion***

financial problem

poverty

Note

The diagnosis of problems associated with finances requires acknowledgement of existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC15 Education problem**Description**

Problem related to education and literacy.

Inclusion

illiteracy ZC15.00

failed exams ZC15.01

low literacy

poor educational progress ZC15.02

Note

The diagnosis of problems with education essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective education status, patients can consider this as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in education, as well as the individual's perception.

ZC16 Work problem**Description**

Problems related to employment.

Inclusion

discord in workplace ZC16.00

occupational exposure to toxic agents ZC16.01

occupational noise exposure ZC16.02

stressful work schedule ZC16.03

threat of dismissal ZC16.04

Note

The diagnosis of problems with working conditions essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective working conditions, patients can consider these as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in working conditions, as well as the individual's perception.

ZC17 Unemployment problem**Description**

Problems related to unemployment

Exclusion

problems related to employment ZC16

Note

The diagnosis of problems with unemployment essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective nature of the unemployment, patients can consider this as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in unemployment, as well as the individual's perception.

ZC20 Food or water problem**Description**

Problems related to food and water.

Note

The diagnosis of problems with food/water conditions essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective or nature of food/water conditions, patients can consider these as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in food/water conditions, as well as the individual's perception.

ZC25 Illness of partner problem**Description**

Problems related to an illness in the patient's partner.

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from a partner being ill requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC26 Illness of child problem**Description**

Problems related to the illness of a child.

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising due to a child being ill requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC27 Illness of parents or family member problem**Description**

Problems related to illness of parents or other family.

Exclusion

problem with partner being ill ZC25

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from the illness of a family member requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC30 Partner's behaviour problem**Description**

Problem with the way a partner conducts him/herself or behaves.

Inclusion

addiction of partner ZC30.00

aggressive behaviour of partner ZC30.01

infidelity of partner ZC30.02

Exclusion

victim of physical abuse ZC35

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from the behaviour of a partner requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC31 Parent or family behaviour problem**Description**

Problem with the way a parent/family member conducts him/herself or behaves.

Inclusion

addiction of parent or family ZC31.00

aggression of parent or family ZC31.01

Exclusion

problem with behaviour partner ZC30

Note

The diagnosis of problems arising from the behaviour of a family member requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC35 Violence problem**Description**

Victim of physical abuse, violence, rape, sexual attack.

Inclusion

maltreatment/sexual abuse of child ZC35.00

maltreatment/sexual abuse by partner ZC35.01

problems related to assault/rape ZC35.02

victim of physical abuse
victim of rape
victim of sexual attack

Exclusion

child emotional abuse ZC02
partner emotional abuse ZC01
partner physical abuse ZC30
physical problems to be coded in appropriate rubric(s) in other chapters
psychological problems to be coded in Chapter P

Note

The diagnosis of social problems arising from assaults and other harmful events requires the patient's agreement on the existence of the problem and desire for help.

ZC36 Housing problem***Description***

Problems related to housing conditions.

Inclusion

accommodation unsuitable
homeless ZC36.00
housing unsuited to needs ZC36.01
inadequate housing

Note

The diagnosis of problems with housing conditions essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective housing conditions, patients can consider these as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in housing conditions, as well as the individual's perception.

ZC37 Legal problem***Description***

Problems concerning the legislation and other law of a country.

Inclusion

arrest
incarceration
imprisonment ZC37.00
prosecution
problems related to release from prison
problems with guardianship ZC37.01

Note

The diagnosis of problems with legal issues essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective legal issues, patients can consider these as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in legal issues as well as the individual's perception.

ZC38 Social welfare problem**Description**

Problems related to social insurance and (the lack of) welfare care by the government.

Inclusion

sickness and disability law problem ZC38.00
social assistance law problem ZC38.01

Note

The diagnosis of problems with social welfare essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective social welfare situation, patients can consider this as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in social welfare, as well as the individual's perception.

ZC39 Health care system-related problem**Description**

Problems related to the health care system.

Inclusion

person awaiting admission to elderly/nursing home ZC39.00
waiting period for investigation and treatment ZC39.01

Note

The diagnosis of problems with the health care system essentially requires the patient's expression of concern about them, with agreement about the existence of the problem and desire for help. Whatever the objective health care system, patients can consider this as a problem. Labelling these problems requires acknowledgement of absolute differences in the health care system as well as the individual's perception.

ZC90 Concern or fear of having a social problem**Description**

Concern about or fear of having a social problem in a patient without a proven social problem.

Exclusion

If the patient has a social problem, code the social problem.

ZC99 Other specified social problems influencing health status***Inclusion***

discrimination race/religion/gender ZC99.00

feeling lonely ZC99.01

problem illegal stay ZC99.02

Exclusion

air pollution AD45

all the other ZC classes

I INTERVENTIONS AND PROCESSES***Note***

The principle in Interventions and processes is the core of health treatment closely related to quaternary prevention.

Quaternary prevention: action taken to protect individuals (persons or patients) from medical interventions that are likely to cause more harm than good.

-1 DIAGNOSTIC AND MONITORING INTERVENTIONS***Description***

A clinical intervention intended to diagnose and monitor a patient's disease, condition or injury.

-101 Complete examination or health evaluation***Description***

Complete examination of one body system or the whole body including mental and social problem-related examination, performed in own practice.

Exclusion

diagnostic questionnaires -111

-102 Partial examination or health evaluation***Description***

An examination of a specific part of a body system or specific mental functions, or social problem related, performed in own practice.

Inclusion

auscultation

blood pressure measurement

body temperature measurement
dermatoscopy
diagnostic questionnaires
gynaecological internal examination
ophthalmoscopy (fundoscopy)
oximetry
palpitation
pelvic examination
percussion
rectal examination
visual inspection

Exclusion

pregnancy care W309

-103 Sensitivity test

Description

Performing a test or requesting a test to detect/exclude allergy.

Inclusion

food sensitivity test
Mantoux test
methacholine challenge test
patch test
radioallergosorbent test (RAST) test
skin prick test

Exclusion

desensitisation -202

-104 Microbiological or immunological test

Description

Performing a test or requesting a test to detect/exclude microorganisms/immuno-logical mechanisms.

Inclusion

antibody test
CRP
cultures test
DNA/RNA test for the detection of the causative agent
HPV-DNA test
serological/immunological tests

-105 Blood test***Description***

Performing a test or requesting a test for all determinations in blood.

Inclusion

blood group test
clinical chemistry tests in blood
coagulation tests
haematology tests
measurement of creatinine clearance

Exclusion

microbiological/serological and immunological test in blood sample -104
sensitivity test in a blood sample (RAST/allergy) -103

-106 Urine test***Description***

Performing a test or requesting a test for all determinations in urine.

Inclusion

albumin/creatinine ratio in urine

Exclusion

microbiological/serological and immunological test in urine sample -104
urine cytology -108

-107 Faeces test***Description***

Performing a test or requesting a test for all determinations in faeces.

Inclusion

parasite faeces test

Exclusion

microbiological/serological and immunological test in faeces sample -104

-108 Histological and exfoliative cytology***Description***

Performing a test or requesting a test to examine the structure of tissues and cells under a (electronic)microscope.

Inclusion

anatomical pathology

biopsy of skin

histological or cytological examination of tissue or fluid retrieved by puncture or
biopsy or excision or swabbing or collecting

urine cytology

Exclusion

semen analysis -109

sputum analysis -109

trichomonas vaginalis test -109

-109 Other specified laboratory test

Inclusion

CSF (cerebralspinal fluid) test

DNA/genetic/chromosome test

Helicobacter pylori breath test

pH fluorine test

semen analysis

sputum analysis without culture

sweat test

trichomonas vaginalis test

Exclusion

sputum culture -104

-110 Specific physical function test

Description

Measuring physical function of ear, eye, lungs, etc. using a specific device.

Inclusion

audiometry

spirometry

tonometry

tympanometry

Exclusion

electrical tracing tests as EKG/Holter -114

vision test; colour test; visual field test; calorimetric test; reflex test – all -102

-111 Standard mental, cognitive, physical functioning tests and questionnaires

Description

Performing a test or questionnaire or request for a test or questionnaire for assessment of mental, cognitive or physical functioning.

Inclusion

anxiety test
dementia test
depression test
intelligence test

-112 Diagnostic endoscopy***Description***

Performing a scopy inside the body by using an endoscope.

Inclusion

anoscopy
arthroscopy
bronchoscopy
colonoscopy
colposcopy
gastroscopy
hysteroscopy
laparoscopy
laryngoscopy
mediastinoscopy
pharyngoscopy
rectoscopy
rhinoscopy
sigmoidoscopy
tracheoscopy

Exclusion

dermatoscopy -102
fundoscopy -102
ophtalmoscopy -102

-113 Diagnostic imaging and radiology***Description***

Diagnostic radiology refers to the field of medicine that uses non-invasive imaging scans for diagnosing a problem. The tests and equipment used sometimes involves low doses of radiation to create highly detailed images of an area. In some parts of the world the primary care physician has the possibility to do X-ray and ultrasound investigations in their own practice.

Inclusion

computerised tomography (CT) -113.00
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) -113.01
ultrasound for foetal growth measurement
ultrasound of foetal structure

ultrasound imaging -113.02

X-ray -113.03

-114 Electrical tracing

Description

A test used to measure the electrical activity of an organ (e.g. heart, nerve, brain, muscle).

Inclusion

electrocardiogram

electroencephalogram (EEG)

electromyogram (EMG)

electronystagmography (ENG)

exercise electrocardiogram

Holter monitoring

-199 Other specified diagnostic interventions

Inclusion

diagnostic laparotomy

skin photo

tourniquet test

-2 THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS

Description

The classes presented here are to be used for interventions performed by the provider him or herself.

-201 Pharmacotherapy and prescription

Inclusion

administration of medication

prescribing of injectable drug

prescribing of medication

renewal of medication

Exclusion

injection of medication with local effect -210

preventive immunisation/medication -202

-202 Preventive immunisation and medication

Inclusion

routine vaccination, children

vaccination

Coding hint

If contraceptive medication is prescribed for medical reasons, use the code for medication -201.

-203 Observation, health education, advice and diet***Description***

Monitoring of health problems and advice on healthy behaviour.

Inclusion

advice on healthy behaviour
advice on prevention of health problems
advice on pregnancy and family planning
advice on prevention of injury
advice on prevention of violence
advice regarding the use of health services
advice regarding occupational health/social problems
monitoring of medication use
watchful waiting

Exclusion

therapeutic counselling/listening -212

-204 Incision, drainage, flushing, aspiration and removal body fluid***Inclusion***

ascitic fluid puncture
incision of abscess
irrigation of ear/eye
paracentesis
puncture/aspiration of bursa
puncture/aspiration of cyst
puncture/aspiration of ganglion
puncture/aspiration of haematoma
puncture/aspiration of joint
puncture/aspiration of lungs
puncture/aspiration of urinary bladder

-205 Excision, removal of tissue, destruction, debridement and cauterisation***Inclusion***

autolytic debridement
burning cauterisation
chemical cauterisation
chemical debridement
cold cauterisation

electric cauterisation
excision or removal of nail
excision or removal of tissue
extraction of tooth
laser cauterisation
mechanical debridement
removal of foreign body
surgical debridement

-206 Instrumentation, catheterisation, intubation and dilation

Inclusion

catheterisation
endotracheal intubation
enema
intravenous cannulation
lacrimal dilatation
tracheostomy
tympanostomy tube insertion

Exclusion

implantation of a hormone or long-acting drug -209
incision/drainage/flushing/aspiration/removal body fluid -204

-207 Repair-suture or cast

Description

Applying and removing cast, sutures, stitches, surgical glue and strip-plaster.

Inclusion

repair of perineum
repair of vulva
strip-plaster
surgical glue
suture/stitches

-208 Taping or strapping

Description

Application of adhesive bandages or tape (depending on the area), used to secure or stabilise an injured or painful joint.

Inclusion

strapping for sprains
treatment of luxation or dislocation

-209 Application or removal of devices***Description***

Any device intended to be used for medical purposes.

Inclusion

brace(s)

hernia support

insertion of an implant containing hormones or a long-acting drug

orthopaedic prosthetic(s)

orthose(s)

pacemaker

sling

vaginal pessary/IUD

-210 Local injection and infiltration***Description***

Administering an injection for local effect.

Inclusion

bursa injection

intra-articular injection

sclerosing injection for varices

tendon sheath injection

-211 Dressing, pressure, compression and tamponade***Inclusion***

application of eye pad

pressure bandage

tamponade (blockage to stop bleeding)

wound dressing

-212 Therapeutic counselling***Description***

A process of consultation and discussion in which the provider (the counsellor) listens and offers guidance or advice to the patient who is experiencing difficulties.

Inclusion

counselling for a specific disease

motivational interview

supportive psychotherapy

-215 Delivery-related interventions

Inclusion

artificial rupture of the amniotic membranes
assisted vaginal delivery
delivery by caesarean section
episiotomy
external version of foetus
manual removal of retained placenta
medical induction of labour per orifice

Exclusion

pregnancy care W309
repair of perineum -207
repair of vulva -207

-299 Other specified treatment and therapeutic and preventive interventions

Inclusion

cardiopulmonary resuscitation
oxygen therapy
physical medicine/rehabilitation and acupuncture done in own practice, without a referral to another provider
uterine curettage

-3 PROGRAMMES RELATED TO REPORTED CONDITIONS

Description

These care programmes consist of a combination of various interventions such as asking questions during anamnesis, blood and urine tests, spirometry, advice and policy options, performed in primary care practice.

In general several health professionals are involved in a 'programme'. This implies that a care plan needs to reflect the integrated approach of all health professionals involved. This could also be referred to as the bio-psycho-social way of working and thinking.

Coding hint

In order to understand exactly what has been done in the context of the programme, the separate interventions in Component -2 should/must be coded.

Note

The programmes are directly connected to specific Chapters. The codes therefore contain the prefix of these chapters instead of a dash.

K301 Cardiovascular programme
K302 Heart failure programme
P303 Dementia (management) programme
P304 Depression (management) programme
P305 Other specified mental programme
R306 Asthma programme
R307 COPD programme
T308 Diabetes programme
W309 Pregnancy care

Inclusion

pregnancy check-up
pregnancy surveillance

A310 Polypharmacy care

Description

Personal health surveillance related to polypharmacy.

A350 Complex and integral care programme

Description

Integral care is an organising principle for care delivery with the aim of achieving improved patient care through better coordination of services provided. Integration is the combined set of methods, processes and models that seek to bring about this improved coordination of care. It is care that is planned with people who work together to understand the service user and their carer(s), puts them in control and coordinates and delivers services to achieve the best outcomes.

Exclusion

frailty elderly programme A351

A351 Frailty elderly programme

Description

Specific programme for frailty people. Frailty defines the group of older people who are at highest risk of adverse outcomes such as falls, disability, admission to hospital or the need for long-term care.

A352 Palliative care and end of life care

Description

Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problem associated with life-threatening illnesses, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual.

X399 Other specified programmes related to reported conditions

-4 RESULTS

-401 Result of test or procedure requested by own provider

Description

Results from tests or procedures ordered/performed by the health care provider: blood, imaging, electrical tracing or other.

Note

This code can only be used to classify a reason for encounter.

-402 Result of an examination or test from another provider

Description

Results from tests or procedures ordered/performed by other health care providers.

Note

This code can only be used to classify a reason for encounter.

-5 CONSULTATION, REFERRAL AND OTHER REASONS FOR ENCOUNTER

-501 Encounter or problem initiated by provider

Description

The provider asks about a health problem that is not put forward by the patient.

Inclusion

problem managed by the provider, that was not on the patient's agenda

Exclusion

encounter/problem initiated by other than patient/provider -502

Note

This code can only be used to classify a reason for encounter.

-502 Encounter or problem initiated by other than patient or provider

Description

Encounter requested by a third party.

Exclusion

encounter/problem initiated by provider -501

Note

This code can only be used to classify a reason for encounter. If the patient is unable to state the reason for encounter, use the reason stated by the accompanying person.

-503 Consultation with primary care provider***Inclusion***

telemedicine consultation with primary care provider

Exclusion

consultation with specialist -504

referral to another provider -505

referral to physician/specialist/clinic/hospital -506

other referral -599

Note

Treatment responsibility remains with the original primary care provider.

-504 Consultation with specialist***Inclusion***

telemedicine consultation with specialist

Exclusion

consultation with primary care provider -503

other referral -599

referral to another provider -505

referral to physician/specialist/clinic/hospital -506

Note

Treatment responsibility remains with the original primary care provider.

-505 Referral to other primary care provider***Inclusion***

referral to chiropodist

referral to chiropractor

referral to dentist

referral to dietician

referral to home health worker

referral to midwife

referral to occupational therapist

referral to orthodontist

referral to optician

referral to other GP or FP

referral to psychologist

referral to physiotherapist

referral to nurse

referral to social worker

Exclusion

referral to specialist -506

referral to institution for rehabilitation -599

-506 Referral to specialist, clinic or hospital

Inclusion

referral to specialist

referral to disease-specific out-/inpatient clinics

Exclusion

referral to institution for rehabilitation -599

-599 Other specified consultations, referrals and reasons for encounter

Inclusion

advice to contact a service outside the regular health service (e.g. patient associations, unemployment services)

referral to a nursing home or hospice

referral to a service for rehabilitation

Exclusion

referral to other provider, nurse, therapist, social worker -505

referral to specialist, clinic or hospital -506

Note

This code can only be used to classify a reason for encounter. If the patient is unable to state the reason for encounter, use the reason stated by the accompanying person.

-6 ADMINISTRATIVE

-601 Administrative procedure

Description

This code is designed to classify those instances where provision of a written document or form by the provider for the patient or agency is warranted by existing regulations, laws or customs.

Inclusion

billing issues

certificates (e.g. sick leave/driver's licence/death)

filling in documents or forms

health record issues

request for information

Exclusion

medical examination/health evaluation complete -101
 medical examination/health evaluation partial -102
 standard mental/cognitive/physical functioning tests and questionnaires -111

-602 Formulation of plan for care, management, treatment or intervention***Exclusion***

execution of programmes related to reported conditions -3

II FUNCTIONING AND FUNCTIONING RELATED***Description***

This chapter allows for the description of Functioning and Functioning related aspects of all persons (first and follow-up) contacts with the health care system in primary and community care settings. The Functioning and Functioning Related items are a selected subset of items from the WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), which provides an overview of a person in a person-in-context approach, at a certain moment in time.

Where indicated in the references of the classes, a specific set of items is available in the form of self-administered tools for the assessment of functioning (and disability). These sets can be regarded as implementations of ICF within a specific use case.

In the first instance there is the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 (WHODAS 2.0) from WHO, which is available at www.psychiatry.org/dsm5.

- The WHODAS 2.0 is a general tool for the assessment of difficulties due to health/mental health conditions. This assessment tool is advised to be used for the collection of disability data for adults aged 18 years and older.
- For specific use in primary health care settings the Primary Care Functioning Scale (PCFS) has been developed with an intended population age group 50+ with multimorbidity. The PCFS needs further testing.
- In addition, the 'Arrêts de Travail en médecine générale à partir de la Classification Internationale de Fonctionnement' (ATCIF) has been developed for sick-leave prescription. In many countries sick-leave prescriptions are frequently used in primary health care/general practices. Using the ICF for sick-leave prescription, instead of the traditional medical approach, supports and changes the way health professionals and patients communicate in the work-related context.

The questions from these questionnaires have been itemised in Chapter II, and their use is encouraged whenever relevant, as separate items or scored with the WHODAS 2.0, the PCFS or the ATCIF.

If greater detail on Functioning and Functioning related aspects is required than that available within the presented selection of items, the WHO ICF should be consulted.

Access to ICF classification: <http://apps.who.int/classifications/icfbrowser/>

2F FUNCTIONING

Description

Functioning of a person can be defined by the complexity of components such as the physiological functions of body systems and psychological functions, anatomical features of parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components and the execution of tasks or actions by an individual as such or the involvement of a person in a life situation.

Physiological functions of body systems and psychological functions are referred to as body functions (body and body system level).

Anatomical features of parts of the body such as organs, limbs and their components are referred to as body structures (body level). Not as such classified in the ICPC-3. In the ICPC-3 anatomical terms are harmonised with the Foundational Model of Anatomy, like the ICD-11.

Execution of tasks or actions by an individual are referred to as Activities (person level).

The involvement of a person in a life situation is referred to as Participation (person in social context level).

From the primary health care point of view, activities and participation are the core part for shaping a person-centred approach. This means that in the ICPC-3 the Activities and participation chapter comes first, followed by the Functions chapter.

2F0 Activities and participation

Description

Execution of tasks or actions by an individual are referred to as Activities (person level).

The involvement of a person in a life situation is referred to as Participation (person in social context level).

2F01 Watching

Description

Using the sense of seeing intentionally to experience visual stimuli.

Inclusion

visually tracking an object
watching a sporting event
watching people
watching children playing

2F02 Listening

Description

Using the sense of hearing intentionally to experience auditory stimuli.

Inclusion

listening to a radio
listening to the human voice
listening to music
listening to a lecture
listening to a story told

2F03 Basic learning

Description

Basic learning is a broad concept for developing competencies.

Inclusion

actions with objects
acquiring concepts and information
acquiring language
acquiring skills
imitating or mimicking others
learning to read
learning to write
learning to calculate
rehearsing

2F04 Focusing attention

Description

Intentionally focusing on specific stimuli.

Inclusion

filtering out distracting noises

2F05 Thinking

Description

Formulating and manipulating ideas, concepts and images, whether goal-oriented or not, either alone or with others.

Inclusion

creating fiction
proving a theorem
playing with ideas
brainstorming

meditating
pondering
speculating
reflecting

2F06 Reading

Description

Performing activities involved in the comprehension and interpretation of written language (e.g. books, instructions or newspapers in text or Braille), for the purpose of obtaining general knowledge or specific information.

2F07 Calculating

Description

Performing computations by applying mathematical principles to solve problems that are described in words and producing or displaying the results.

Inclusion

computing the sum of three numbers
finding the result of dividing one number by another

2F08 Solving problems

Description

Finding solutions to questions or situations by identifying and analysing issues, developing options and solutions, evaluating potential effects of solutions and executing a chosen solution.

Inclusion

resolving a dispute between two people

2F09 Making decisions

Description

Making a choice among options, implementing the choice and evaluating the effects of the choices that need to be done.

Inclusion

deciding to undertake a task
selecting and purchasing a specific item
undertaking one task from among several tasks

2F10 Undertaking a single task

Description

Carrying out simple or complex and coordinated actions related to the mental and physical components of a single task.

Inclusion

carrying out, completing and sustaining a task
initiating a task
organising time, space and materials for a task
pacing task performance

2F11 Undertaking multiple tasks***Description***

Carrying out simple or complex and coordinated actions as components of multiple, integrated and complex tasks in sequence or simultaneously (ICF).

2F12 Carrying out daily routine***Description***

Carrying out simple or complex and coordinated actions in order to plan, manage and complete the requirements of day-to-day procedures or duties.

Inclusion

budgeting time
making plans for separate activities throughout the day

2F13 Handling stress***Description***

Carrying out simple or complex and coordinated actions to cope with pressure, emergencies or stress associated with task performance (ICF).

Inclusion

coping with emergencies
coping with pressure
coping with stress

2F14 Communicating with – receiving – spoken messages***Description***

Comprehending literal and implied meanings of messages in spoken language.

2F15 Speaking***Description***

Producing words, phrases and longer passages in spoken messages with literal and implied meaning.

Inclusion

expressing a fact
telling a story in oral language

2F16 Conversing

Description

Starting, sustaining and ending an interchange of thoughts and ideas, carried out by means of spoken, written, signed or other forms of language, with one or more people one knows or who are strangers, in formal or casual settings (ICF).

2F17 Discussing

Description

Starting, sustaining and ending an examination of a matter, with arguments for or against, or debate carried out by means of spoken, written, sign or other forms of language, with one or more people one knows or who are strangers, in formal or casual settings (ICF).

2F18 Using communication devices and techniques

Description

Using devices, techniques and other means for the purposes of communicating.

Inclusion

calling a friend on the telephone

2F20 Changing basic body position

Description

Getting into and out of a body position and moving from one location to another.

Inclusion

getting into and out of position of sitting
getting into and out of position of standing
getting into and out of position of kneeling
getting into and out of position of squatting
getting up out of a chair to lie down on a bed

2F21 Maintaining a body position

Description

Staying in the same body position as required, such as remaining seated or remaining standing for carrying out a task, in play, work or school (ICF).

2F22 Transferring oneself

Description

Moving from one surface to another without changing body position.

Inclusion

moving from a bed to a chair
sliding along a bench

2F23 Lifting and carrying object***Description***

Raising up an object or taking something from one place to another.

Inclusion

carrying a box
carrying a child from one room to another
lifting a cup
lifting a toy

2F25 Fine hand use***Description***

Performing the coordinated actions of handling objects such as required to lift coins off a table or turn a dial or knob.

Inclusion

handling objects
picking up objects using one's hand, fingers and thumb
manipulating objects using one's hand, fingers and thumb
releasing objects using one's hand, fingers and thumb

2F26 Hand and arm use***Description***

Performing the coordinated actions required to move objects with hands and arms.

Inclusion

manipulating objects by using hands and arms
moving objects by using hands and arms
throwing or catching an object
turning door handles

2F27 Walking long distances and short distances***Description***

Walking for more or less than a kilometre, such as walking around rooms or hallways, within a building or for short distances outside, or walking for more than a kilometre, such as across a village or town, between villages or across open areas (ICF).

2F28 Climbing (steps)

Description

Moving the whole body upwards or downwards, over surfaces or objects.

Inclusion

- climbing curbs
- climbing ladders
- climbing rocks
- climbing stairs
- climbing steps

2F29 Moving around within the home

Description

Walking and moving around in one's home, within a room, between rooms and around the whole residence or living area (ICF).

2F30 Moving around outside the home and other buildings

Description

Walking and moving around close to or far from one's home and other buildings, without the use of transportation, public or private, such as walking for short or long distances around a town or village (ICF).

2F31 Moving around using equipment

Description

Moving the whole body from place to place, on any surface or space, by using specific devices designed to facilitate moving or create other ways of moving around.

Inclusion

- using a walker
- using scuba equipment
- using skates
- using skis
- using a walking stick
- using a wheelchair

2F32 Using transportation

Description

Using transportation to move around as a passenger.

Inclusion

- being driven in a boat
- being driven in a bus

being driven in a car
being driven in a jitney
being driven in a pram
being driven in a private or public taxi
being driven in a stroller
being driven in a rickshaw
being driven in a train
being driven in a tram
being driven in a wheelchair
being driven in an aircraft
being driven in an animal-powered vehicle
being driven by subway
using humans for transportation

2F33 Driving

Description

Being in control of and moving a vehicle or the animal that draws it, travelling under one's own direction or having at one's disposal any form of transportation appropriate for age.

Inclusion

driving a bicycle
driving a boat
driving a car
driving a motorcycle
driving an animal-powered vehicle

2F34 Washing oneself

Description

Washing and drying one's whole body, or body parts, using water and appropriate cleaning and drying materials or methods.

Inclusion

bathing
showering
washing hands and feet
washing face and hair
drying with a towel

2F35 Caring for body parts

Description

Looking after those parts of the body that require more than washing and drying.

Inclusion

looking after genitals
looking after face
looking after nails
looking after scalp
looking after skin
looking after teeth

2F36 Toileting

Description

Planning and carrying out the elimination of human waste and cleaning oneself afterwards.

Inclusion

carrying out the elimination of human waste of defaecation
carrying out the elimination of human waste of menstruation
carrying out the elimination of human waste of urination
cleaning oneself after defaecation
cleaning oneself after menstruation
cleaning oneself after urination

2F37 Dressing

Description

Carrying out the coordinated actions and tasks of putting on and taking off clothes and footwear in sequence and in keeping with climatic and social conditions.

Inclusion

putting on and taking off clothes and footwear in correct sequence
putting on, adjusting and removing a shirt
putting on, adjusting and removing a skirt
putting on, adjusting and removing a blouse
putting on, adjusting and removing pants
putting on, adjusting and removing undergarments
putting on, adjusting and removing a sari
putting on, adjusting and removing a kimono
putting on, adjusting and removing tights
putting on, adjusting and removing a hat
putting on, adjusting and removing gloves
putting on, adjusting and removing a coat
putting on, adjusting and removing shoes
putting on, adjusting and removing boots
putting on, adjusting and removing sandals
putting on, adjusting and removing slippers

2F38 Eating***Description***

Carrying out the coordinated tasks and actions of eating food that has been served, bringing it to the mouth and consuming it in culturally acceptable ways, cutting or breaking food into pieces, opening containers and packets, using eating implements, having meals, feasting or dining (ICF).

2F39 Drinking***Description***

Taking hold of a drink, bringing it to the mouth and consuming the drink in culturally acceptable ways, mixing, stirring and pouring liquids for drinking, opening bottles and cans.

Inclusion

drinking from a breast
drinking running water from a tap
drinking running water from a spring
drinking through a straw

2F40 Looking after one's health***Description***

Ensuring physical comfort, health and physical and mental well-being.

Inclusion

avoiding harms to health
following safe sex practices
getting immunisations
getting regular physical examinations
keeping warm or cool
maintaining a balanced diet
maintaining an appropriate level of physical activity
using condoms

Coding hint

In case a patient indicates experiencing a problem in managing one's lifestyle related to specified habits, code to AP40 Problems related to lifestyle, or PS13, PS14, PS15, PS16, TD66, TS51.

Note

The inclusions in this class are intended for general registration purposes to be informed about the person's health-related habits.

2F45 Doing housework

Description

Managing a household by cleaning the house, washing clothes, using household appliances, storing food and disposing of garbage, such as by sweeping, mopping, washing counters, walls and other surfaces; collecting and disposing of household garbage; tidying rooms, closets and drawers; collecting, washing, drying, folding and ironing clothes; cleaning footwear; using brooms, brushes and vacuum cleaners; using washing machines, dryers and irons (ICF).

2F46 Assisting others

Description

Assisting household members and others with their learning, communicating, self-care, movement, within the house or outside; being concerned about the well-being of household members and others (ICF).

Inclusion

assisting others with self-care
assisting others in movement
assisting others in communication
assisting others in interpersonal relations
assisting others in nutrition
assisting others in health maintenance

2F49 Basic interpersonal interactions

Description

Interacting with people in a contextually and socially appropriate manner.

Inclusion

responding to the feelings of others
showing consideration and esteem when appropriate

2F50 Complex interpersonal interactions

Description

Maintaining and managing interactions with other people, in a contextually and socially appropriate manner, when, for example, playing, studying or working with others.

Inclusion

acting in accordance with social rules and conventions
acting independently in social interactions
controlling verbal and physical aggression
regulating emotions and impulses

2F51 Relating with strangers***Description***

Engaging in temporary contacts and links with strangers for specific purposes.

Inclusion

asking for directions
asking for information
making a purchase

2F52 Formal relationships***Description***

Creating and maintaining specific relationships in formal settings.

2F53 Informal social relationships***Description***

Entering into relationships with others, such as casual relationships with people living in the same community or residence, or with co-workers, students, playmates, people with similar backgrounds or professions (ICF).

2F54 Family relationships***Description***

Creating and maintaining kinship relationships, such as those with members of the nuclear family, extended family, foster and adopted family and step-relationships, more distant relationships such as second cousins or legal guardians (ICF).

2F55 Intimate relationships***Description***

Creating and maintaining close or romantic relationships between individuals.

Inclusion

maintaining a close relationship between husband and wife
maintaining a close relationship between lovers
maintaining a close relationship between sexual partners

2F56 Education and school***Description***

Gaining admission to school, higher education and vocational training, engaging in all school-related responsibilities and privileges, and learning the course material, subjects and other curriculum requirements in all education programmes.

Inclusion

attending school regularly
working cooperatively with other students
taking directions from teachers
organising, studying and completing assigned tasks and projects
advancing to other stages of education
higher education
school education
vocational training

2F57 Acquiring, keeping and terminating a job

Description

Seeking, finding and choosing employment, being hired and accepting employment, maintaining and advancing through a job, trade, occupation or profession, and leaving a job in an appropriate manner (ICF).

2F58 Remunerative employment

Description

Engaging in all aspects of work, as an occupation, trade, profession or other form of employment, for payment, as an employee, full or part time, or self-employed, such as seeking employment and getting a job, doing the required tasks of the job, attending work on time as required, supervising other workers or being supervised, and performing required tasks alone or in groups (ICF).

Inclusion

working full time
working part time

2F59 Non-remunerative employment

Description

Engaging in all aspects of work in which pay is not provided, full time or part time, including organised work activities, doing the required tasks of the job, attending work on time as required, supervising other workers or being supervised, and performing required tasks alone or in groups.

Inclusion

doing charity work
doing volunteer work
working for a community or religious group without remuneration
working around the home without remuneration

2F60 Community life***Description***

Engaging in aspects of community social life, such as engaging in charitable organisations, services clubs or professional social organisations (ICF).

2F61 Recreation and leisure***Description***

Engaging in any form of play, recreational or leisure activity.

Inclusion

engaging in crafts or hobbies
engaging in informal or organised play and sports
engaging in programmes of physical fitness
engaging in relaxation, amusement or diversion
going to art galleries, museums, cinemas or theatres
playing musical instruments
reading for enjoyment
sightseeing, tourism and travelling for pleasure

2F69 Other specified activities and participation***Description***

For other specified activities and participation, not presented in this section, please consult the ICF for more detail.

2F7 Functions***Description***

Physiological functions of body systems and psychological functions are referred to as body functions (body and body system levels).

Note

In the subcomponent Functions, the classes and codes can be used to assess the 'problem level', i.e. the level of impairment of the specified function, not to address a RFE or an episode of care. Describing the nature and assessing the severity of the problem offers the possibility of the follow-up of care and addressing changes over time, such as a decrease or an increase of the impairment/problem.

Some of the class names in Functions overlap with class names in the Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings component. These class names, such as 'dizziness', refer to the same phenomenon, but serve a different purpose or role.

E.g. 'Dizziness' as an impairment (problem in a function – 2F83) can be used in a descriptive way in order to understand to what extent a person experiences dizziness

as a problem. Without coding the (level of) impairment, the dizziness is just a textual element, that is difficult to trace. Coding as a Function makes the dizziness, and the changes in it, traceable, available for discussion and countable.

Symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings are to be classified and coded at the level of the relevant body system chapters. In a situation where a person expresses that they experience 'dizziness' as the RFE, the class/code to be used for dizziness is in Neurological system – NS09 Vertigo or dizziness, with no further possibility for expression of detail. There it is meant to classify the symptom, complaint or abnormal finding.

2F71 Energy level

Description

Mental and physical functions that produce vigour and stamina (ICF).

2F72 Sleep functions

Description

General mental functions of periodic, reversible and selective physical and mental disengagement from one's immediate environment accompanied by characteristic physiological changes (ICF).

2F73 Attention functions

Description

Specific mental functions of focusing on an external stimulus or internal experience for the required period of time (ICF).

2F74 Memory functions

Description

Specific mental functions of registering and storing information and retrieving it as needed (ICF).

2F75 Emotional functions

Description

Specific mental functions related to the feeling and affective components of the processes of the mind (ICF).

2F80 Seeing functions

Description

Sensory functions relating to sensing the presence of light and sensing the form, size, shape and colour of the visual stimuli (ICF).

2F81 Hearing functions***Description***

Sensory functions relating to sensing the presence of sounds and discriminating the location, pitch, loudness and quality of sounds (ICF).

2F82 Balance***Description***

Sensory functions of the inner ear related to determining the balance of the body (ICF).

2F83 Dizziness***Description***

Sensation of motion involving either oneself or one's environment.

Inclusion

sensation of rotating
sensation of swaying
sensation of tilting

2F84 Pain functions***Description***

Sensation of unpleasant feeling indicating potential or actual damage to some body structure (ICF).

2F85 Exercise tolerance functions***Description***

Functions related to respiratory and cardiovascular capacity as required for enduring physical exertion (ICF).

2F86 Sexual functions***Description***

Mental and physical functions related to the sexual act, including the arousal, preparatory, orgasmic and resolution stages (ICF).

Inclusion

functions of sexual arousal
preparatory, orgasmic and resolution phase
functions related to sexual interest
sexual performance
penile erection
clitoral erection
vaginal lubrication

ejaculation
orgasm

2F90 Mobility of joint functions

Description

Functions related to the range and ease of movement of a joint (ICF).

2F91 Muscle power functions

Description

Functions related to the force generated by the contraction of a muscle or muscle groups (ICF).

2F99 Other specified functions

Description

For other specified functions, not presented in this section, please consult the ICF for more detail.

2R FUNCTIONING RELATED

Description

Functioning related factors describe the context in which functioning takes place and how functioning is executed. They are made up by the environmental factors the person lives in (the things outside the person) and the personal characteristics in which one person differs from another person.

2R0 Environmental factors

Description

Environmental factors are made up of the environment the person lives in (the things outside the person).

2R01 Food

Description

Any natural or human-made object or substance gathered, processed or manufactured to be consumed.

Inclusion

breast milk

herbs

liquids of different consistencies

minerals (vitamin and other supplements)

prepared food

processed food
raw food

2R02 Drinking water

Description

Water suitable and safe for personal consumption.

2R03 Drugs (medication)

Description

Any natural or human-made object or substance gathered, processed or manufactured for medicinal purposes.

Inclusion

allopathic medication
naturopathic medication

2R04 Housing

Description

The availability of a house or shelter for persons to live in.

Inclusion

shelter

2R05 Sanitation

Description

The availability of, or access to, means for safe water for drinking and washing, and adequate treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewerage.

2R06 Assistive products and technology for personal indoor and outdoor mobility and transportation

Description

Adapted or specially designed equipment, products and technologies that assist people to move inside and outside buildings.

Inclusion

adaptations to vehicles
scooters
special cars and vans
transfer devices
walking devices (such as canes or crutches)
wheelchairs

2R07 Natural environment and human-made changes to environment***Description***

This class is about animate and inanimate elements of the natural or physical environment, and components of that environment that have been modified by people, as well as characteristics of human populations within that environment (ICF).

2R08 Immediate family***Description***

Individuals related by birth, marriage or other relationship recognised by the culture as immediate family.

Inclusion

adoptive parents
children
foster parents
grandparents
parents
partners
siblings
spouses
support by immediate family

2R09 Friends***Description***

Individuals who are close and ongoing participants in relationships characterised by trust and mutual support (ICF).

Inclusion

support by friends

2R10 Acquaintances, peers, colleagues, neighbours and community members***Description***

Individuals who are familiar to each other as acquaintances, peers, colleagues, neighbours and community members, in situations of work, school, recreation or other aspects of life and who share demographic features such as age, gender, religious creed or ethnicity or pursue common interests (ICF).

Inclusion

support by acquaintances
support by peers
support by colleagues
support by neighbours
support by community members

2R16 Health professionals***Description***

All service providers working within the context of the health system.

Inclusion

audiologists
doctors
medical social workers
medical specialists
nurses
occupational therapists
orthotist-prosthetists
physiotherapists
speech therapists

2R17 Individual attitudes of immediate family members***Description***

General or specific opinions and beliefs of immediate family members about the person or about other matters (e.g. social, political and economic issues) that influence individual behaviour and actions (ICF).

2R18 Individual attitudes of health professionals***Description***

General or specific opinions and beliefs of health professionals about the person or about other matters (e.g. social, political and economic issues) that influence individual behaviour and actions (ICF).

2R19 Social security***Description***

Services, systems and policies aimed at providing income support to people who, because of age, poverty, unemployment, health condition or disability, require public assistance that is funded either by general tax revenues or contributory schemes (ICF).

2R20 Home health services***Description***

Individuals who provide services to support individuals in their daily activities and maintenance of performance at work, education or other life situation, provided either through public or private funds, or else on a voluntary basis.

Inclusion

Nannies
paid help
personal assistants
primary caregivers
providers of support for home-making and maintenance
transport assistants

2R29 Other specified external factors***Description***

For other specified external factors, not presented in this section, it is advised to consult the ICF for more detail.

2R3 PERSONALITY FUNCTIONS***Description***

Personality functions are personal characteristics in which one person differs from another person.

Personality functions require the persons own perception and expression of, and to what extent a personal characteristic plays a role in, the context of the person's health.

Personality functions should only be used if provided by the person her- or himself and with consent for use or re-use. It is not to express the health provider's opinion about the person.

2R30 Extraversion***Description***

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is outgoing, sociable and demonstrative.

Inclusion

being demonstrative
being outgoing
being sociable

2R31 Agreeableness***Description***

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is cooperative, amicable and accommodating.

Inclusion

being accommodating
being amicable
being cooperative

2R32 Conscientiousness***Description***

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition such as in being hard-working, methodical and scrupulous.

Inclusion

being hard-working
being methodical
being scrupulous

2R33 Psychic stability***Description***

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is even-tempered, calm and composed.

Inclusion

being calm
being composed
being even-tempered

2R34 Openness to experience***Description***

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is curious, imaginative, inquisitive and experience-seeking.

Inclusion

being curious
being experience-seeking
being imaginative
being inquisitive

2R35 Optimism***Description***

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is cheerful, buoyant and hopeful.

Inclusion

being buoyant
being cheerful
being hopeful

2R36 Confidence

Description

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is self-assured, bold and assertive.

Inclusion

being assertive
being bold
being self-assured

2R37 Trustworthiness

Description

Mental functions that produce a personal disposition that is dependable and principled.

Inclusion

being dependable
being principled

2R39 Other specified Personality functions

Description

For other specified personality functions, not presented in this section, please consult the ICF for more detail.

IV EMERGENCY CODES

Description

The EM-codes are for emergency use with epidemiological importance for risk of (national or international) spreading of infections.

EM01 Code for emergency use
EM02 Code for emergency use
EM03 Code for emergency use
EM04 Code for emergency use
EM05 Code for emergency use
EM06 Code for emergency use
EM07 Code for emergency use
EM08 Code for emergency use
EM09 Code for emergency use

V EXTENSION CODES

Description

Extension codes are provided as supplementary codes or additional positions to give more detail or meaning to the initial code, if so desired. The Extension codes are not to be used without an initial code.

SV SCALE VALUE**PSV Problem Scale Value*****Description***

In the ICPC-3 no distinction is made between having a problem with a function or an activity or participation. For the Functioning components, the scale values are expressed in terms of the value level of the problem. Using these values at a certain point in time or over a period of time informs about actual Functioning situation or gives a 'snapshot' of the person. The values can also be used for goal setting.

The correspondence between the ICPC-3 and the severity scales (qualifiers) from the ICF is as follows:

PSV.0 NO problem	xxx.0 NO impairment/difficulty
PSV.1 MILD/MODERATE problem	xxx.1 MILD impairment/difficulty and xxx.2 MODERATE impairment/difficulty
PSV.2 SEVERE problem	xxx.3 SEVERE impairment/difficulty
PSV.3 COMPLETE problem	xxx.4 COMPLETE impairment/difficulty
PSV.9 NOT applicable	xxx.9 not applicable

In daily practice, health professionals and patients or clients find it difficult to differentiate between MILD or MODERATE. For this reason, MILD and MODERATE are merged into one value.

PSV.0 NO problem

There is no problem. The problem is absent or experienced as negligible.

PSV.1 MILD/MODERATE problem

The problem is experienced as slight, low, medium or fair.

PSV.2 SEVERE problem

The problem is experienced as high or extreme.

PSV.3 COMPLETE problem

The problem is experienced as total or complete.

PSV.9 NOT applicable**FBV Facilitator or Barrier value*****Description***

The correspondence between the Facilitator or Barrier values from the ICPC-3 and the barrier or facilitator from the ICF is as follows:

FBV.0 NO facilitator/NO barrier	xxx+0 NO facilitator and xxx.0 NO barrier
FBV.1 FULL facilitator	xxx+4 COMPLETE facilitator
FBV.2 STRONG facilitator	xxx+3 SUBSTANTIAL facilitator
FBV.3 MODERATE/MILD facilitator	xxx+2 MODERATE facilitator and xxx+1 MILD facilitator
FBV.4 MILD/MODERATE barrier	xxx.1 MILD barrier and xxx.2 MODERATE barrier
FBV.5 STRONG barrier	xxx.3 SEVERE barrier
FBV.6 FULL barrier	xxx.4 COMPLETE barrier
FBV.9 NOT applicable	xxx.9 not applicable

In daily practice, health professionals and patients or clients find it difficult to differentiate between MILD or MODERATE. For this purpose MILD and MODERATE are merged into one value.

FBV.0 NO facilitator/NO barrier
FBV.1 FULL facilitator
FBV.2 STRONG facilitator
FBV.3 MODERATE/MILD facilitator
FBV.4 MILD/MODERATE barrier
FBV.5 STRONG barrier
FBV.6 FULL barrier
FBV.9 NOT applicable

CSV Consent Scale Value

Description

The Consent Scale Value (CSV) is used by a patient or client to express the level of agreement concerning Personality functions (2R3). Without these values, the Personality functions have no specific meaning.

CSV.2+ COMPLETELY agree
CSV.1+ MODERATELY agree
CSV.0 NEUTRAL
CSV.1 MODERATELY disagree
CSV.2 COMPLETELY disagree

FEV Forced Expiratory Volume

Description

Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV) is a calculated ratio for the indication of the volume of air exhaled under forced conditions in the first second of expiration (FEV1). It is also called the person's vital capacity in persons with Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.

The GOLD criteria or severity scale was developed by the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease.

GOL.1 GOLD 1 = mild: FEV1 is more than or equal to 80% predicted
 GOL.2 GOLD 2 = moderate: between 50% to 80% FEV1 predicted
 GOL.3 GOLD 3 = severe: between 30% to 50% FEV1 predicted
 GOL.4 GOLD 4 = very severe: less than 30% FEV1 predicted
 GOL.5 GOLD not specified

NYHA New York Heart Association Functional Classification

NYH.1 NYHA Class I

No symptoms and no limitations in ordinary physical activity; e.g. shortness of breath when walking, climbing stairs, etc.

NYH.2 NYHA Class II

Mild symptoms (mild shortness of breath and/or angina) and slight limitations during ordinary activity.

NYH.3 NYHA Class III

Marked limitation in activity due to symptoms, even during 'less-than-ordinary activity' e.g. walking short distances (20–100 metres). Comfortable only at rest.

NYH.4 NYHA Class IV

Severe limitations. Experiences symptoms even while at rest. Mostly bedbound patients.

NYH.9 NYHA Class IX

No NYHA class listed or unable to determine.

TEM Temporality

COU.0 Subacute
 COU.1 Acute
 COU.2 Chronic

CAU Causality

These Class attributes are provided here for informative purposes only to address the causality of classes within a component. A number of these class attributes have been assigned with a specific colour, which is shown in the classification browser. The colouring is also used for the desk version to increase the informative value of the sheet.

CAU.0 Congenital
 CAU.1 Hereditary
 CAU.2 Infectious
 CAU.3 Neoplasm
 CAU.4 Injury
 CAU.5 Lifestyle
 CAU.6 Immunology
 CAU.8 Other
 CAU.9 Unknown

Conversion from ICPC-3 to ICPC-2 and ICPC-1

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
AF01	A98	A97
AF02	W11	W11
AF03	W12	W12
AF04	W10	W10
AF05	W14, Y14	W14, Y14
AF06	W13, Y13	W13, Y13
AG01	A97	A97
AG02	A97	A97
AG03	A97	A97
AG04	A97	A97
AG99	--	--
AI01	--	--
AI02	--	--
AI03	A20	A20
AI99	--	--
AP01	A98	A97
AP10	A98	A97
AP20	A98	A97
AP21	A98	A97
AP22	--	--
AP40	A99	A97
AP45	A98, P09	A97, P09
AP50	A23	--
AP60	A21, A23, A99, K22	A99
AP65	A21, A23, K22	--
AP70	--	--

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
AP80	A99	A99
AP99	A98	A97
AQ01	--	--
AQ02	--	--
AQ03	--	--
AQ04	--	--
AQ99	--	--
AR01	--	--
AR02	--	--
AR03	--	--
AR99	A99	A99
AS01	A01	A01
AS02	A02	A02
AS03	A03	A03
AS04	A04	A04
AS05	A04	A04
AS06	A05	A05
AS07	A06	A06
AS09	A08	A08
AS10	A09	A09
AS11	A10	A10
AS12	A11	L04
AS13	A16	A15, A16, A17
AS14	A29	A29
AS50	A91	A91, B85
AS52	A99	A99
AS53	A07	A07
AS90	A25, A26, A27	A25, A26, A27
AS91	A13	A13
AS92	A18, W21	--
AS99	A29	A29
AD01	A71	A71
AD02	A72	A72
AD03	A74	A74
AD04	A75	A75

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
AD13	A76	A76
AD14	A77	A77
AD15	A70	A70, R70
AD16	A73	A73
AD17	A78	A78
AD23	A78, U71	A78, U71
AD24	A78	A78, A92
AD25	A79	A79
AD26	A99	A99
AD35	A81	A81
AD36	A80	A80
AD37	A82	A82
AD40	A84	A84
AD41	A85	A85
AD42	A87	A87
AD43	A89	A89
AD44	A86	A86
AD45	A88	A88
AD46	A92	A12
AD55	A90	A90
AD65	A93	A93
AD66	A94	A94
AD95	A95	A95
AD96	A96	A96
AD99	A99	A99
BS01	B02	B02, B03
BS50	B87	B87
BS51	B84, B99	B84, B86
BS52	B99	B99
BS90	B25, B26, B27	B25, B26, B27
BS99	B04, B29	B29, B04
BD01	B70	B70
BD02	B71	B71
BD03	B90	B90
BD04	B90	B90

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
BD25	B72, B73, B74	B72, B73, B74
BD26	B75	B75
BD35	B77, B76	B77, B76
BD55	B79	B79
BD65	B78	B78
BD66	B80	B80
BD67	B81	B81
BD77	B82	B82
BD78	B83	B83
BD99	B99	B99
DS01	D01	A14, D01
DS02	D02	D02
DS03	D03	D03
DS04	D04	D04
DS05	D05	D05
DS06	D06	D06
DS07	D07	D02
DS08	D08	D08
DS09	D09	D09
DS10	D10	D10
DS11	D11	D11
DS12	D12	D12
DS13	D13	D13
DS14	D14	D14
DS15	D15	D15
DS16	D16	D16
DS17	D17	D17
DS18	D18	D18
DS19	D19, D29	D19, D29
DS20	D20	D20
DS21	D21	D21
DS50	D23	D96
DS51	D24, D25, D29	D24, D25, D29
DS90	D26, D27	D26, D27
DS99	D29	D29

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
DD01	D70	D70
DD02	D71	D71
DD03	D72	D72
DD05	D73	D73
DD06	D95	D95
DD07	D96	D22
DD25	D74	D74
DD26	D75	D75
DD27	D76	D76
DD28	D77	D77
DD29	D78	D78
DD35	D80	D80
DD36	D79	D79
DD55	D81	D81
DD65	D82	D82
DD66	D83	D83
DD67	D84	D84
DD68	D84	D84
DD69	D85	D85
DD70	D86	D86
DD71	D87	D87
DD72	D88	D88
DD73	D89	D89
DD74	D90	D90
DD75	D91	D91
DD76	D91	D91
DD77	D92	D92
DD78	D93	D93
DD79	D94	D94
DD81	D97	D97
DD82	D98	D98
DD83	D99	D99
DD84	K96	K96
DD99	D99	D99
FS01	F01	F01

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
FS02	F02	F02
FS03	F03	F03
FS04	F04	F04
FS05	F05	F05
FS06	F05	F05
FS07	F13	F13
FS08	F15	F15
FS09	F16	F16
FS10	F17, F18	F17, F18
FS90	F27	F27
FS99	F14, F29, F99	F14, F29, F99
FD01	F70	F70
FD02	F72	F72
FD03	F73	F73
FD04	F86	F86
FD05	F85	F85
FD25	F74	F74
FD35	F75	F75
FD36	F79	F79
FD37	F76	F76
FD55	F80	F80
FD56	F81	F81
FD65	F71	F71
FD66	F82	F82
FD67	F83	F83
FD68	F84	F84
FD69	F91	F91
FD70	F92	F92
FD71	F93	F93
FD72	F94	F94
FD73	F95	F95
FD74	F99	F99
FD99	F99	F99
GS01	Y01	Y01
GS02	Y02	Y02

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
GS03	X01, Y02	X01, Y02
GS04	X18, Y16	X18, Y16
GS05	X02	X02
GS06	X03	X03
GS07	X05	X05
GS08	X06	X06
GS09	X07	X07
GS10	X08	X08
GS11	X09	X09
GS12	X10	X10
GS13	X11	X11
GS14	X12	X12
GS15	X13	X13
GS16	X14	X14
GS17	X15	X15
GS18	X16	X16
GS19	X17	X17
GS20	Y04	Y04
GS21	Y05	Y05
GS22	Y06	Y06
GS23	X04	X04
GS24	Y07	Y07
GS25	Y08	Y08
GS26	X19	X19
GS27	X20	X20
GS28	X21, Y16	X21, Y16
GS29	W15, Y10	W15, Y10
GS50	X86	X86
GS90	X21, X22	X21
GS91	X24, Y24	X24, Y24
GS92	X23, Y25	X23, Y25
GS93	X26	X26
GS94	X25, X27, Y26, Y27	X25, X27, Y26, Y27
GS99	X29, Y29	X29, Y29
GD01	X70, Y70	X70, Y70

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
GD02	X71, Y71	X71, Y71
GD03	X90, Y72	X90, Y72
GD04	X73, Y99	X73, Y99
GD05	X91, Y76	X91, Y76
GD06	X74, X92	X74, X99
GD07	A78	A78
GD08	X72, Y75	X72, Y75
GD09	X74	X74
GD10	Y73	Y73
GD11	Y74	Y74
GD12	X84	X84
GD25	X75	X75
GD26	Y77	Y77
GD27	X76, Y78	X76, Y78
GD28	X77, Y78	X77
GD29	X78	X78
GD30	X79, Y79	X79, Y79
GD31	X80, Y79	X80, Y79
GD32	X81, Y79	X81, Y79
GD35	X82, Y80	X82, Y80
GD55	X83, Y84	X83, Y84
GD56	Y82	Y82
GD57	Y83	Y83
GD65	X85	X85
GD66	X87	X87
GD67	X88	X88
GD68	X89	X89
GD69	X99	X99
GD70	Y85	Y85
GD71	Y86, Y99	Y86, Y99
GD72	Y81	Y81
GD99	X99, Y99	X99, Y99
HS01	H01	H01
HS02	H02	H02
HS03	H03	H03

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
HS04	H04	H04
HS05	H05	H05
HS06	H13	H13
HS90	H27	H27
HS91	H15	H15
HS99	H29	H29
HD01	H70	H70
HD02	H71	H71
HD03	H72	H72
HD04	H73	H73
HD05	H74	H74
HD25	H75	H75
HD35	H85	H85
HD36	H76	H76
HD37	H78, H79	H78, H79
HD55	H80	H80
HD65	H77	H77
HD66	H81	H81
HD67	H82	H82
HD68	H84	H84
HD69	H86	H86
HD99	H99, H83	H99, H83
KS01	K01, K02	K01, K02
KS02	K04	K04
KS03	K05	K05
KS04	K07	K07
KS50	K29	K29
KS51	K85	K85
KS52	K81	K81
KS90	K24, K25, K27	K24, K25, K27
KS99	K03, K06, K29	K03, K06, K29
KD01	K70	K70
KD02	K71	K71
KD25	K72	K72
KD35	A80	A80

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
KD55	K73	K73
KD65	K74, K75	K74, K75
KD66	K76	K76
KD67	K77	K77
KD68	K78	K78
KD69	K79	K79
KD70	K80, K84	K80, K84
KD71	K83	K83
KD72	K84	K84
KD73	K86	K86
KD74	K87	K87
KD75	K88	K88
KD76	K92	K91, K92
KD77	K93	K93
KD78	K94	K94
KD79	K95	K95
KD99	K82, K99	K82, K99
LS01	L01	L01
LS02	L02	L02
LS03	L03	L03
LS04	L04	L04
LS05	L05	L05, L06
LS06	L07	L07
LS07	L08	L08
LS08	L09	L09
LS09	L10	L10
LS10	L11	L11
LS11	L12	L12
LS12	L13	L13
LS13	L14	L14
LS14	L15	L15
LS15	L16	L16
LS16	L17	L17
LS17	L18	L18
LS18	L18	L18

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
LS19	L19	L19
LS20	L20	L20
LS90	L26, L27	L26, L27
LS99	L29	L29
LD01	L70	L70
LD25	L71	L71
LD26	L97	L97
LD35	L72	L72
LD36	L73	L73
LD37	L74	L74
LD38	L75	L75
LD39	L76	L76
LD45	L78, L96	L78, L96
LD46	L77	L77
LD47	L79	L79
LD48	L80	L80
LD49	L81	L81
LD55	L82	L82
LD65	L83	L83
LD66	L84	L84
LD67	L86	L86
LD68	L92	L92
LD69	L99	L99
LD70	L85	L85
LD71	L98	L98
LD72	L87	L87
LD73	L93	L93
LD74	L88	L88
LD75	T92	T92
LD76	L99	L99
LD77	L94	L94
LD78	L89	L89
LD79	L90	L90
LD80	L91	L91
LD81	L95	L95

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
LD99	L99, T99	L99, T99
NS01	N01	N01
NS02	N03	N03
NS03	N04	N04
NS04	N05	N05
NS05	N05, N06	N05, N06
NS06	N07	N07
NS07	N08	N06
NS08	N16	N16
NS09	N17	N17
NS10	N18	N18
NS11	N19, P10	N19, P10
NS90	N26, N27	N26, N27
NS99	N29	N29
ND01	N70	N70
ND02	N71	N71
ND03	N72	N72
ND04	N73	N73
ND25	N74, N75, N76	N74, N75, N76
ND35	N79	N79
ND36	N80	N80
ND37	N81	N81
ND55	N85	N85
ND65	N86	N86
ND66	N87	N87
ND67	N88	N88
ND68	K89	K89
ND69	K90	K90
ND71	N89	N89
ND72	N90	N90
ND73	N95	N02
ND74	N92	N92
ND75	N91	N91
ND76	N93	N93
ND77	N94	N94

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
ND99	N99, P10	N99, P10
PS01	P01	P01
PS02	P02	P02
PS03	P03	P03
PS04	P04	P04
PS05	P77	P77
PS06	P06	P06
PS07	P07, P08	P07, P08
PS08	P09	P09
PS09	P11	P11
PS10	P12	P12
PS11	P13	P13
PS12	P15	P15
PS13	P16	P16
PS14	P17	P17
PS15	P18	P18
PS16	P19	P19
PS17	P20	P20
PS18	P22	P22
PS19	P23	P23
PS20	P24	P24
PS21	Z11	Z11
PS22	P05, P25	P05, P25
PS90	P27	P27
PS99	P29	P29
PD01	P70	P70
PD02	P71	P71
PD03	P72	P72
PD04	P73	P73
PD05	P98	P98
PD06	P74, P79	P74, P79
PD07	P75, P79	P75, P79
PD08	P82	P02
PD09	P82	P02
PD10	P75	P75

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
PD11	P78	P78
PD12	P76	P76
PD13	P76	P76
PD14	P77	P77
PD15	P80	P80
PD16	P81	P21
PD17	P86	T06
PD18	P85	P85
PD19	P99	P99
PD99	P99	P99
RS01	R01	R01
RS02	R02	R02
RS03	R03	R03
RS04	R04, R98	R04, R98
RS05	R04	R04
RS06	P06	P06
RS07	R05	R05
RS08	R06	R06
RS09	R07	R07
RS10	R08	R08
RS11	R09	R09
RS12	R21	R21, R22
RS13	R23	R23
RS14	R24	R24
RS15	R25	R25
RS50	R82	R82, R93
RS90	R26, R27	R26, R27
RS91	A18	--
RS99	R29	R29
RD01	R71	R71
RD02	R74	R74
RD03	R75	R75
RD04	R72, R76	R72, R76
RD05	R77	R77

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
RD06	R78	R78
RD07	R80	R80
RD08	--	--
RD09	R81	R81
RD10	R83	R83
RD25	R84	R84
RD26	R85	R85
RD27	R86	R86
RD28	R92	R92
RD35	R88	R88
RD36	R87	R87
RD55	R89	R89
RD65	R97	R97
RD66	R90	R90
RD67	R79	R91
RD68	R95	R95
RD69	R96	R96
RD70	R99	R99
RD99	R99, T99	R99
SS01	S01	S01
SS02	S02	S02
SS03	S04	S04
SS04	S05	S05
SS05	S06	S06
SS06	S07	S07
SS07	S08	S08
SS08	S21	S21
SS09	S22	S22
SS10	S23	S23
SS11	S24	S24
SS90	S26, S27	S26, S27
SS99	S29	S29
SD01	S03	S03
SD02	S95	S95

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
SD03	S70	S70
SD04	S71	S71
SD05	S09	S09
SD06	S10, R73	S10, R73
SD07	S11	S11
SD08	S74	S74
SD09	S74	S74
SD10	S74	S74
SD11	S75	S75
SD12	S90	S90
SD13	S72	S72
SD14	S73	S73
SD15	S84	S84
SD16	S76	S76
SD25	S77	S77
SD26	S78	S78
SD27	S82	S82
SD28	S81	S81
SD29	S79, S99	S79, S99
SD35	S16	S16
SD36	S17	S17
SD37	S18	S18
SD38	S19	S19
SD39	S12	S12
SD40	S13	S13
SD41	S14	S14
SD42	S15	S15
SD55	S83	S83
SD65	S20	S20
SD66	S80	S80
SD67	S85	S85
SD68	S86	S86
SD69	S87	S87
SD70	S88	S88
SD71	S89	S89

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
SD72	S91	S91
SD73	S92	S92
SD74	S93	S93
SD75	S94	S94
SD76	S96	S96
SD77	S97	S97
SD78	S98	S98
SD80	S99	S99
SD81	S99	S99
SD82	S23	S23
SD99	S99	S99
TS01	T01	T01
TS02	T02	T02
TS03	T03	T03
TS04	T04	T04
TS05	T05	T05
TS06	T07	T07
TS07	T08	T08
TS08	T10	T10
TS09	T11	T11
TS50	T29	T29
TS51	T83	T83
TS90	T26, T27	T26, T27
TS99	T29	T29
TD01	T70	T70
TD25	T71	T71
TD26	T72	T72
TD27	T73	T73
TD55	T78	T78
TD56	T80	T80
TD65	T81	T15, T81
TD66	T82	T82
TD68	T85	T85
TD69	T86	T86
TD70	T87	T87

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
TD71	T89	T90
TD72	T90	T90
TD73	T91	T91
TD74	T91	T91
TD75	T93	T93
TD99	T99	T88, T99
US01	U01	U01
US02	U02	U02
US03	U04	U04
US05	U05	U05
US06	U06	U06
US07	U07	U07
US08	U13	U13
US09	U14	U14
US10	X29, Y03	X29, Y03
US50	U71, U90, U98	U71, U90, U98
US90	U26, U27	U26, U27
US99	U29	U29
UD01	U70	U70
UD02	U71	U71
UD03	U72	U72
UD04	U71	U71
UD25	U75	U75
UD26	U76	U76
UD27	U77	U77
UD28	U78	U78
UD29	U79	U79
UD35	U80	U80
UD55	U85	U85
UD65	U88	U88
UD66	U99	U99
UD67	U95	U95
UD99	U99	U99
WS01	W01	W01
WS02	W05	W05

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
WS03	W03	W03
WS04	W03	W03
WS05	W17	W17
WS06	W19	W19
WS39	W18	W18
WS50	W99	W99
WS90	W02	W02
WS91	W27	W27
WS99	W29	W20, W29
WD01	W70	W70
WD02	W71	W71
WD03	W94	W94
WD25	W72	W72
WD26	W73	W73
WD35	W75	W75
WD55	W76	W76
WD65	W82	W82
WD66	W83	W83
WD67	W78	W78
WD68	W79	W79
WD69	W80	W80
WD70	W81	W81
WD71	W84	W84
WD72	W85	W84
WD80	W90	W90
WD81	W91	W91
WD82	W92	W92
WD83	W93	W93
WD84	W95	W95, W96
WD85	W96	W77, W96
WD99	W99	W77, W99
ZC01	Z12	Z12
ZC02	Z16	Z16
ZC03	Z20	Z20
ZC04	Z10	Z10

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
ZC09	Z24	Z24
ZC10	Z15	Z15
ZC11	Z19	Z19
ZC12	Z23	Z23
ZC13	Z01	Z01
ZC15	Z07	Z07
ZC16	Z05	Z05
ZC17	Z06	Z06
ZC20	Z02	Z02
ZC25	Z14	Z14
ZC26	Z18	Z18
ZC27	Z22	Z22
ZC30	Z13	Z13
ZC31	Z21	Z21
ZC35	Z25, Z13	Z25, Z13
ZC36	Z03	Z03
ZC37	Z09	Z09
ZC38	Z08	Z08
ZC39	Z10	Z10
ZC90	Z27	Z27
ZC99	Z04, Z29	Z04, Z29
-101	-30	-30
-102	-31	-31
-103	-32	-32
-104	-33	-33
-105	-34	-34
-106	-35	-35
-107	-36	-36
-108	-37	-37
-109	-38	-38
-110	-39	-39
-111	--	--
-112	-40	-40
-113	-41	-41

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
-114	-42	-42
-199	-43	-43
-201	-50	-50
-202	-44	-44
-203	-45	-45
-204	-51	-51
-205	-52	-52
-206	-53	-53
-207	-54	-54
-208	-54	-54
-209	-54	-54
-210	-55	-55
-211	-56	-56
-212	-58	-58
-215	--	--
-299	-165	-165
K301	--	--
K302	--	--
P303	--	--
P304	--	--
P305	--	--
R306	--	--
R307	--	--
T308	--	--
W309	--	--
A310	--	--
A350	--	--
A351	--	--
A352	--	--
X399	--	--
-401	-60	-60
-402	-61	-61
-501	-64	-64
-502	-65	-65

ICPC-3	ICPC-2	ICPC-1
-503	-46	-46
-504	-47	-47
-505	-66	-66
-506	-67	-67
-599	-200	-200
-601	-62	-62
-602	--	--

Primary Care Functioning Scale (PCFS)

Primary Care Functioning Scale

Radboudumc
Department of Primary and Community
Care
Nijmegen, the Netherlands

Radboudumc

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Instructions

Information about this questionnaire

This questionnaire is about your functioning in daily life. Can you perform activities that are important to you? Are you not or less able to perform activities which you would like to perform better?

Instructions for filling in the questionnaire

PCFS Questionnaire:

- Choose one answer for each question. Choose the answer that best describes your situation.
- Answer the questions by putting a cross in the box corresponding with the answer of your choice.
- After each question, you are asked whether you are satisfied. Choose one answer which best describes your situation.

The questions are **about your current situation and about how you are now.**

There are no right or wrong answers. It is about your experience and your personal situation. Good luck with filling in the questionnaire!

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PCFS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Date of completion of the questionnaire:
(please fill in the date)
----/----/----

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PHYSICAL AND MENTAL FUNCTIONS

- For each of the following questions, indicate the extent to which you experience problems (choose one answer for each question: NO problem, MILD problem, MODERATE problem, SEVERE problem, COMPLETE problem)
- For each of the following questions, indicate whether you are satisfied with this (choose one answer: Yes, Neutral or No)

1.	Feeling energetic	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
----	-------------------	---

1.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
-----	------------------------------	---

2.	Sleeping	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
----	----------	---

2.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
-----	------------------------------	---

3.	Feeling emotionally stable	<input type="checkbox"/> No problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
----	----------------------------	---

3.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
-----	------------------------------	---

4.	Having generalized pain or pain in a body part	<input type="checkbox"/> No problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
----	--	---

4.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
-----	------------------------------	---

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL FUNCTIONS

	5. Seeing	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
--	-----------	---

5.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

	6. Hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
--	------------	---

6.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

	7. Keeping focus and attention on a task	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
--	--	---

7.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

	8. Remembering new information (memory)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
--	---	---

8.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL FUNCTIONS

	9. Having some exercise tolerance	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
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	9.a Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------

	10. Having a smooth joint mobility	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
--	------------------------------------	---

	10.a Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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	11. Being able to use some muscle power	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
--	---	---

	11.a Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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ACTIVITIES

- For each of the following questions, indicate the extent to which you experience problems (choose one answer for each question: NO problem, MILD problem, MODERATE problem, SEVERE problem, COMPLETE problem or NOT APPLICABLE)
- For each of the following questions, indicate whether you are satisfied with this (choose one answer: Yes, Neutral or No)

12.	Solving problems	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
-----	------------------	---

12.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
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13.	Planning and carrying out daily tasks and activities	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
-----	--	---

13.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
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14.	Handling stress	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
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14.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
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15.	Looking after your health	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
-----	---------------------------	---

15.a	Are you satisfied with this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No
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ACTIVITIES

16.	Changing basic body position, e.g. standing up from a chair or bending to pick something up from the floor	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
16.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
17.	Lifting and carrying objects	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
17.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
18.	Hand and arm use, e.g. pulling, pushing, reaching and turning	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
18.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
19.	Walking a short distance	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
19.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		

ACTIVITIES

20.

Climbing up and down the stairs

<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem

20.a

Are you satisfied with this?

Yes Neutral No

21.

Driving a car or another vehicle, riding a bicycle

<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE

21.a

Are you satisfied with this?

Yes Neutral No

ACTIVITIES

22.	Self-toileting	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
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22.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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23.	Washing yourself	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
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23.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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24.	Caring for your body parts without assistance (e.g. teeth, hair, fingernails and toenails)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
-----	--	---

24.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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25.	Self-dressing	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem <input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem
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25.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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ACTIVITIES

26.	Eating without assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem

26.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

27.	Doing household chores such as washing and drying clothes and garments, cleaning your living area	<input type="checkbox"/> NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE problem

27.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

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PARTICIPATION

- For each of the following questions, indicate the extent to which you experience problems (choose one answer for each question: NO problem, MILD problem, MODERATE problem, SEVERE problem, COMPLETE problem or NOT APPLICABLE)
- For each of the following questions, indicate whether you are satisfied with this (choose one answer: Yes, Neutral or No)

28.	Maintaining relationships with your immediate family members	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO immediate family

28.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

29.	Maintaining relationships with friends, neighbours or acquaintances	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO contact with others

29.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

30.	Maintaining your relationship with your partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO partner

30.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

PARTICIPATION

31.	Carrying out remunerative work (full-time, part-time or self-employed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO work

31.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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32.	Carrying out non-remunerative work (voluntary work or charity work)	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I DON'T carry out non-remunerative work

32.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------	------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------

33.	Acquiring a job, profession or work	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I am NOT looking for work

33.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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34.	Carrying out hobbies or activities (recreation and leisure)	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MILD problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	SEVERE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETE problem
		<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO hobbies

34.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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YOUR ENVIRONMENT

- For each of the following questions, indicate the extent to which an environmental factor is a facilitator, neutral, a barrier, or not applicable to your situation. Choose one of the answers.
- For each of the following questions, indicate whether you are satisfied with this (choose one answer: Yes, Neutral or No)

35.	The medicines that I use are for me	<input type="checkbox"/> I DON'T use any medicines <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> NO facilitator/NO barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE barrier
-----	-------------------------------------	--

35.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

36.	The aids that I use (e.g. a rollator, a walking stick, a wheelchair or a scooter mobile) are for me	<input type="checkbox"/> I DON'T use any aids <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> NO facilitator/NO barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE barrier
-----	---	---

36.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

37.	The social security benefits that I have (e.g. a sickness benefit, a retirement benefit) are for me	<input type="checkbox"/> I have NO social security benefits <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> NO facilitator/NO barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE barrier
-----	---	---

37.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

38.	The home care or domestic help that I receive is for me	<input type="checkbox"/> I DON'T receive any care or help <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> NO facilitator/NO barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A MODERATE barrier <input type="checkbox"/> A COMPLETE barrier
-----	---	---

38.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

YOUR ENVIRONMENT

39.	My immediate family members are for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO immediate family members
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NO facilitator/NO barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE barrier

39.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

40.	My friends are for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO friends
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NO facilitator/NO barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE barrier

40.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

41.	My neighbours, acquaintances or colleagues are for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO contact with others
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NO facilitator/NO barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE barrier

41.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

42.	My general practitioner (GP) is for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO contact with my GP
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NO facilitator/NO barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE barrier

42.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

YOUR ENVIRONMENT

43.	The views and attitudes of my immediate family members are for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO immediate family members
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NO facilitator/NO barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE barrier

43.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

44.	The views and attitudes of my general practitioner (GP) are for me	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have NO contact with my GP
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE facilitator
		<input type="checkbox"/>	NO facilitator/NO barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A MODERATE barrier
		<input type="checkbox"/>	A COMPLETE barrier

44.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

- For each of the following questions, indicate to what extent you agree or disagree (choose one of the answers: COMPLETELY agree, MODERATELY AGREE, NEUTRAL, MODERATELY DISAGREE OR COMPLETELY DISAGREE)
- For each of the following questions, indicate whether you are satisfied with this (choose one answer: Yes, Neutral or No)

45.	I consider myself as an extravert person who likes to communicate with others	<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> NEUTRAL <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY disagree <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY disagree
-----	---	--

45.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

46.	I consider myself to be flexible, obliging and agreeable	<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> NEUTRAL <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY disagree <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--

46.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

47.	I consider myself to be conscientious, precise and careful	<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> NEUTRAL <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY disagree <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--

47.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

48.	I consider myself to be even-tempered, calm and composed	<input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY agree <input type="checkbox"/> NEUTRAL <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATELY disagree <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--

48.a Are you satisfied with this? Yes Neutral No

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

49.	I consider myself to be imaginative, interested and open to experience	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETELY agree MODERATELY agree NEUTRAL MODERATELY disagree COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--	---

49.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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50.	I consider myself to be cheerful, in good spirits and optimistic	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETELY agree MODERATELY agree NEUTRAL MODERATELY disagree COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--	---

50.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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51.	I consider myself to be confident, brave and assertive	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETELY agree MODERATELY agree NEUTRAL MODERATELY disagree COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--	---

51.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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52.	I consider myself to be trustworthy and honest	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	COMPLETELY agree MODERATELY agree NEUTRAL MODERATELY disagree COMPLETELY disagree
-----	--	--	---

52.a	Are you satisfied with this?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------	------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------

THANK YOU FOR FILLING IN OUR QUESTIONNAIRE!

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Alphabetical index

This index is not meant to be comprehensive, nor to be a nomenclature. It is a list only of the titles of rubrics and of inclusion terms in the rubrics. A number of inclusion show a 6-digit code for the Regional extension, and in addition show the code of the class they belong to. These comprise the synonyms and terms most commonly used in general and family practice. Users requiring a more extensive index or nomenclature can do so by using the ICPC-3 Workbench on the ICPC-3.info website. In order to maintain consistency, this should be done in cooperation with the WONCA ICPC-3 Foundation.

Abbreviations are not included in this index.

abdominal adhesions	DD99	abnormal unexplained	
abdominal colic	DS01	pathology or imaging results	AS50
abdominal cramps	DS01	abnormal urine test	US50
abdominal discomfort	DS01	abnormality of lipoprotein	
abdominal distension or abdominal mass or both		level	TD75
abdominal pain	DS51	abrasion, scratch, blister	SD36
abdominal swelling without mass	DS01	abscess	SD06
abdominal wall pain		abscess and/or eczema and/or	
abnormal blinking	DS51	furuncle of external auditory	
abnormal breathing	LS17	meatus	HD01
abnormal cervix smear	FS09	abscess of external auditory	
abnormal eye appearance	RS04	meatus	HD01
abnormal eye movements	GS50	abscess of lymph node	BD01
abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother	FS08	absence of voice	RS13
abnormal foetal presentation	FS99	absent or scanty	
WD71.00		menstruation	
abnormal involuntary movements	WS50	abuse or addiction hard drugs	GS07
abnormal lochia		PS16.00	PS16
WS39.00			
abnormal platelets	WD71	abuse or addiction soft drugs	
abnormal posture		PS16.01	PS16
abnormal sputum or phlegm	NS07	accessory auricle	HD55
abnormal thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) results	WS39	accommodation unsuitable	ZC36
abnormal unexplained	BD78	accretions	DS19
hyperglycaemia	LS99	achalasia	DD68
	RS15	acidity	DS03
		acne	SD76
	AS50	acne conglobata	SD76.00
		acne vulgaris	SD76.01
	AS50	acoustic trauma	HD35

acquaintances, peers, colleagues, neighbours and community members	2R10	acute infective polyneuropathy acute lower respiratory infection	ND77
acquired absence of organs	AD99	acute mastoiditis	RD06
acquired deformity of limb	LD71	acute myocardial infarction	HD02
acquired deformity of spine	LD70	KD65.00	KD65
acquired haemolytic anaemia	BD77	acute or chronic rhinosinusitis	RD03
acquired trigger finger	LD72.00	acute otitis media or myringitis	HD02
acquired unequal limb length	LD71.00	acute pharyngitis RD02.00	RD02
acquiring, keeping and terminating a job	2F57	acute poliomyelitis ND01.00	ND01
acquiring concepts and information	2F03	acute psychosis	PD05
acquiring language	2F03	acute renal failure	UD99
acquiring skills	2F03	acute rheumatic fever with heart disease KD02.00	KD02
acromegaly	TD99	acute rheumatic fever without heart disease KD02.01	KD02
acting in accordance with social rules and conventions	2F50	acute rhinitis	RD02
acting independently in social interactions	2F50	acute sinusitis RD03.00	RD03
actinic keratosis	SD66.00	acute stress reaction	PS02
actions with objects	2F03	acute subglottis laryngitis	
activities and participation	2F0	RD05.00	RD05
acute (obstructive) laryngitis or tracheitis or both	RD05	acute suppurative otitis media	HD02
acute (traumatic) derangement of knee	LD45.00	acute tonsillitis	RD04
acute abdomen	DS01	acute tympanitis	HD02
acute adjustment problem	PS02	acute upper respiratory infection	RD02
acute alcohol intoxication	PS13	acute viral hepatitis A DD03.00	DD03
acute atopic conjunctivitis	FD65	acute viral hepatitis B DD03.01	DD03
acute bacterial lymphangitis	SD16	acute viral hepatitis C DD03.02	DD03
acute bronchitis or bronchiolitis or both	RD06	acute viral hepatitis D	DD03
acute coronary syndrome	KD65	acute viral hepatitis E	DD03
acute cystitis (non-veneral) UD02.00	PS02	adaptations to vehicles	2R06
acute damage to collateral ligaments of knee	LD45	addiction of parent or family	
acute damage to meniscus/ cruciate ligaments	UD02	ZC31.00	ZC31
acute dilatation of stomach	LD45	addiction of partner ZC30.00	ZC30
acute endocarditis	DD71	addiction to drug	PS16
acute erosion	KD01	addison's disease TD99.00	TD99
acute heart failure	DD70	adenocarcinoma mammae	
KD67.00	KD67	GD27.00	GD27
		adenocarcinoma of endometrium GD28.00	GD28
		adenovirus	AD14
		adhesive capsulitis (frozen shoulder)	LD68
		adjustment disorders	PD08
		administration of medication	-201
		administrative	-6

administrative procedure	-601	albumin/creatinine ratio in urine	-106
adolescent behaviour symptom or complaint	PS19	alcohol brain syndrome	PS12
adoptive parents	2R08	alcohol dependence PS12.00	PS12
adrenal/ovarian/pituitary/ parathyroid/testicular/other endocrine dysfunction		alcohol hepatitis	DD81
adrenocortical insufficiency TD99.01	TD99	alcohol psychosis	PS12
adrenogenital disorder TD99.02	TD99	alcohol withdrawal delirium	
adult behaviour disorder		PS12.01	PS12
adult-onset Still's disease	PD15	alcoholism PS12.02	PS12
advancing to other stages of education	LD74	all types of paranoia	PD03
adverse effect of cold or lightning or pressure	2F56	all types of schizophrenia	PD03
adverse effect of medical agent	AD45	all viral hepatitis	DD03
adverse effect of physical factor	AD41	allergic	RD65
adverse effect of vaccination AD42.00	AD45	allergic asthma RD69.00	RD69
advice on healthy behaviour	AD41	allergic conjunctivitis	FD65
advice on pregnancy and family planning	AD45	allergic conjunctivitis with rhinorrhoea	FD65
advice on prevention of health problems	AD42	allergic conjunctivitis without rhinorrhoea	FD65
advice on prevention of injury	-203	allergic dermatitis	SD70
advice on prevention of violence	-203	allergic gastroenteropathy	DD99
advice regarding occupational health/social problems	-203	allergic oedema	AD46
advice regarding the use of health services	-203	allergic rhinitis	RD65
advice to contact a service outside the regular health service (e.g. patient associations, unemployment services)	-203	allergy due to medication in proper dose AD41.00	AD41
affective psychosis	-203	allergy to sunlight SD66.01	SD66
African trypanosomiasis AD24.00	-203	allopathic medication	2R03
aged primipara	-203	alopecia	SD82
aggression of parent or family ZC31.01	-203	alopecia areata SD82.00	SD82
aggressive behaviour of partner ZC30.01	-203	Alzheimer's disease PD01.00	PD01
agitation NOS	-203	amblyopia	FD99
agreeableness	-203	amenorrhoea GS07.00	GS07
		amenorrhoea primary or secondary	GS07
		amnesia	PS17
		amyloidosis	TD99
	-599	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	
	PD04	ND99.00	ND99
		anaemia due to blood loss	BD66
	AD24	anaemia of pregnancy	WD71
	WD71	anaesthesia	NS05
		anaesthetic shock	AD42
	ZC31	anal bleeding	DS16
		anal fissure DD80.00	DD80
	ZC30	anal fissure or anal fistula or	
	PS04	both	DD80
	2R31	anal spasm	DS04

analgesic nephropathy	UD65	arrest	ZC37
anaphylactic shock AD46.00	AD46	arterial embolism	KD76
anaphylaxis	AD46	arterial stenosis	KD76
anaphylaxis due to medication		arterial thrombosis	KD76
in proper dose	AD41	arteriosclerosis	KD76
anatomical pathology	-108	arteriosclerotic heart disease	KD66
androgenic alopecia SD82.01	SD82	arteriosclerotic retinopathy	
aneurysm of heart	KD66	FD67.00	FD67
angiomatic birthmark	SD28	arteriovenous fistula	KD99
angioneurotic oedema AD46.01	AD46	arteritis	KD99
angular stomatitis DD66.00	DD66	arteritis temporalis	KD99
anhidrosis SD73.00	SD73	arthralgia	LS20
animal or human bite	SD40	arthritis NOS	LD80
ankle oedema	KS04	arthroscopy	-112
ankle symptom or complaint	LS15	artificial opening status	AR02
ankylosing spondylitis LD74.00	LD74	artificial rupture of the amniotic	
anogenital herpes simplex	GD03	membranes	-215
anorexia	TS03	ascariasis DD07.00	DD07
anorexia nervosa PD17.00	PD17	ascites DS51.00	DS51
anoscopy	-112	ascitic fluid puncture	-204
anosmia	NS08	asking for directions	2F51
antepartum haemorrhage	WS04	asking for information	2F51
antibody test	-104	Asperger syndrome	PD19
anuria US05.00	US05	aspiration pneumonia RD99.00	RD99
anxiety disorder or anxiety state	PD06	assessment of lifestyle	AP40
anxiety NOS	PS01	assisted extraction of livebirth	WD82
anxiety test	-111	assisted extraction of stillbirth	WD83
aortic aneurysm or dissection		assisted vaginal delivery	-215
KD99.00	KD99	assisting others	2F46
aphasia	NS11	assisting others in	
aphonia	RS13	communication	2F46
aphthous ulcer	DD66	assisting others in health	
aplastic anaemia	BD77	maintenance	2F46
apnoea	RS04	assisting others in interpersonal	
apophysitis of calcaneus (Sevr's		relations	2F46
disease)	LD77	assisting others in movement	2F46
apoplexy	ND69	assisting others in nutrition	2F46
appendicitis	DD72	assisting others with self-care	2F46
appendix abscess	DD72	assistive products and	
appendix perforation	DD72	technology for personal	
application of eye pad	-211	indoor and outdoor mobility	
application or removal of		and transportation	2R06
devices	-209	asthenia	AS04
arcus senilis	FD99	asthma	RD69
arm symptom or complaint	LS08	asthma programme	R306

astigmatism FD69.00	FD69	bacterial meningitis ND02.00	ND02
asymptomatic bacteriuria	US50	bacterial pneumonia	RD09
asymptomatic carrier	AP80	bad breath	DS20
asymptomatic HIV-infection	BD03	balance	2F82
ataxia	NS99	Barrett's oesophagitis DD68.00	DD68
atheroma	KD76	Bartholin's cyst/abscess	
atheroma cyst SD74.00	SD74	GD99.00	GD99
atherosclerosis	KD76	basal cell carcinoma of skin	
atherosclerosis or peripheral vascular disease		SD25.00	SD25
atherosclerotic heart disease	KD76	basic interpersonal interactions	2F49
atopic eczema, dermatitis	KD66	basic learning	2F03
atrial fibrillation or flutter	SD69	basilar insufficiency	ND68
atrial premature beats	KD68	bat ears HD55.00	HD55
atrioventricular block KD70.00	KD70	bathing	2F34
atrophic vaginitis GS13.00	GS13	bedsore	SD77
atrophy of muscle	LS19	bedwetting or enuresis	PS10
attending school regularly	2F56	bee sting	AD44
attention deficit disorder (ADD)	PD16	being accommodating	2R31
attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	PD16	being amicable	2R31
attention functions	2F73	being assertive	2R36
audiologists	2R16	being bold	2R36
audiometry		being buoyant	2R35
auscultation		being calm	2R33
autism spectrum disorders		-110 being cheerful	2R35
autistic disorder PD19.00	PD19	-102 being composed	2R33
autoimmune liver disease	PD19	being cooperative	2R31
autolytic debridement	DD81	being curious	2R34
avoiding harms to health		being demonstrative	2R30
avulsion of fingernail SD38.00		-205 being dependable	2R37
avulsion of toenail SD38.01	2F40	being driven by subway	2F32
back strain	SD38	being driven in a boat	2F32
back symptom or complaint	SD38	being driven in a bus	2F32
back syndrome with radiating pain		being driven in a car	2F32
back syndrome without radiating pain	LD66	being driven in a jitney	2F32
backache	LS02	being driven in a pram	2F32
bacterial (septic) arthritis LD01.00		being driven in a private or	
bacterial conjunctivitis FD01.00	LD67	public taxi	2F32
bacterial endocarditis	LD66	being driven in a rickshaw	2F32
bacterial folliculitis SD16.05	LS02	being driven in a stroller	2F32
		being driven in a train	2F32
		being driven in a tram	2F32
	LD01	being driven in a wheelchair	2F32
	FD01	being driven in an aircraft	2F32
	KD01	being driven in an animal-	
	SD16	powered vehicle	2F32

being even-tempered	2R33	benign or uncertain neoplasm	
being experience-seeking	2R34	or carcinoma in situ	
being hard-working	2R32	neoplasm of digestive system	DD29
being hopeful	2R35	benign paroxysmal positional	
being imaginative	2R34	vertigo HD67.00	HD67
being inquisitive	2R34	benign prostatic hypertrophy	GD70
being methodical	2R32	benign skin neoplasm	SD29
being outgoing	2R30	bereavement	ZC10
being principled	2R37	beriberi/vitamin B1 deficiency	TD73
being scrupulous	2R32	bigeminy	KD70
being self-assured	2R36	bilateral undescended testicles	GD57
being sociable	2R30	biliary anomaly	DD55
Bell's palsy	ND75	biliary colic	DD82
benign, in situ or uncertain		billing issues	-601
neoplasms related to		binge drinker PS12.03	PS12
pregnancy	WD26	binge eating	PD17
benign, uncertain or carcinoma		biopsy of skin	-108
in situ musculoskeletal	LD26	bipolar disorder PD04.00	PD04
benign, uncertain or carcinoma		birthmark	SD55
in situ neoplasms of skin	SD29	black eye FD35.00	FD35
benign, uncertain or in situ		black stools	DS15
neoplasm of blood, blood-		blackheads	SD76
forming organs and immune		blackout	AS07
system	BD26	bladder diverticulum	UD99
benign cardiovascular neoplasm		bladder pain	US08
KD25.00	KD25	bleeding	AS11
benign digestive neoplasm	DD29	bleeding ear	HS05
benign esophageal stricture		bleeding first 20 weeks of	
DD68.01	DD68	pregnancy	WS03
benign melanocytic naevus	SD27	bleeding first trimester	WS03
benign musculoskeletal		WS03.00	
neoplasm	LD26	bleeding second/third trimester	
benign neoplasm nervous		WS04.00	WS04
system ND25.00	ND25	bleeding ulcer	DD69
benign neoplasm of blood	BD26	blepharitis FD02.00	FD02
benign neoplasm of ear		blepharitis or stye or chalazion	FD02
HD25.00	HD25	blepharochalasis FS09.00	FS09
benign neoplasm of eye/adnexa		blindness	FD72
FD25.00	FD25	blindness one eye	FD99
benign neoplasm of thyroid	TD26	bloating	DS08
benign neoplasm of urinary tract	UD28	blocked ear	HS06
benign neoplasm respiratory	RD27	blocked nose	RS09
benign neoplasms of breast	GD30	blocked sinus	RS11
benign neoplasms of genital		blood, blood-forming organs	
system	GD31	and immune system	B
		blood autoimmune disease	BD77

blood from ear	HS05	burn of all degrees	SD41
blood group test	-105	burn or scald	SD41
blood in ear	HS05	burning cauterisation	-205
blood in urine	US06	burning eye	FS07
blood pressure measurement	-102	burning sensation	NS05
blood test	-105	burning urination	US01
bloodshot	FS02	burn-out	PD11
blotch	SS05	bursa injection	-210
blotches occurring in multiple sites	SS06	bursitis LD72.01	LD72
blurred vision	FS05	bursitis of shoulder	LD68
bodily distress or somatisation disorder		buruli ulcer	AD24
body temperature measurement	PD10	buttock pain	LS13
boil abscess nose	-102	cachexia	TS07
boil or carbuncle	SD06	caesarean section of livebirth	
bone spurs	SD06	WD82.00	WD82
borderline personality disorder	LD72	caesarean section of stillbirth	
PD15.00		WD83.00	WD83
bow leg	PD15	calcaneus spur LD72.02	LD72
brace(s)	LD55	calcified tendon	LD72
bradycardia	-209	calculating	2F07
brainstorming	KS02	calling a friend on the telephone	2F18
breakthrough bleeding	2F05	candida balanitis GD08.00	GD08
breast abscess	GS10	candida intertrigo SD11.00	SD11
breast disorder in puerperium	WD03	candidiasis of mouth, oral sprue	
breast milk	WD84	DD66.01	DD66
breast or lactation symptom or complaint	2R01	candidiasis of nails SD11.01	SD11
breech delivery livebirth		candidiasis of penis	GD08
breech delivery stillbirth	WS06	candidiasis skin	SD11
bronchiectasis RD99.01	WD82	carcinoma of pancreas	DD27
bronchitis NOS	WD83	carcinoma of stomach	DD25
bronchopneumonia	RD99	carcinoma of testis/seminoma	GD28
bronchoscopy	RD06	carcinomatosis when primary	
brucellosis	RD09	site is unknown	AD25
bruise if skin broken	-112	cardiac arrest KD72.00	KD72
bruise or contusion	AD24	cardiac arrest with successful	
bruxism	SD36	resuscitation KD72.01	KD72
budgeting time	SD35	cardiac arrhythmia	KD70
Buerger's disease	DS99	cardiac arrhythmia or	
bulimia PD17.01	2F12	conduction disorder or both	KD70
bundle branch block	KD76	cardiac artery bruit	KS52
bunion	PD17	cardiac asthma	KD67
Burkitt lymphoma BD25.04	KD70	cardiac valve prolapse KD71.00	KD71
	LD71	cardiogenic shock	AS52
	BD25	cardiomegaly	KD72

cardiomyopathy	KD72.02	cerebrovascular accident	ND69
cardiopulmonary resuscitation	-299	cerebrovascular disease	ND70
cardiovascular pain	KS99	certificates (e.g. sick leave/	
cardiovascular programme	K301	driver's licence/death)	-601
caries	DD65	cervical disc lesion with/without	
caring for body parts	2F35	radiation of pain	LD65
carotid artery bruit	KS52	cervical disease	GD65
carpal tunnel syndrome	ND76	cervical dysplasia	GS50
carrier, risk for environment or		cervical erosion	GD65
children	AP80.02	GD65.00	
carrier, risk for him-or herself	AP80.03	cervical herniation of nucleus	
carrier of chromosome disorder	AP80.00	pulposus	LD65
carrying a box	AP80	cervical insufficiency/	
carrying a child from one room		incompetence	WD71.01
to another	AP80	cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	WD71
carrying out, completing and	2F23	(CIN) grade 1	GS50
sustaining a task	2F23	cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	
carrying out daily routine		(CIN) grade 2	GS50
carrying out the elimination of	2F10	cervical leucoplakia cervicitis	GD65
human waste of defaecation	2F12	cervical polyp	GD65
carrying out the elimination of	2F36	GD65.01	
human waste of menstruation	2F36	cervical rib	LD55
carrying out the elimination of	FD70	LD55.00	
human waste of urination	-206	cervicalgia	LS
cataract	2F36	cervicitis caused by chlamydia	
catheterisation		GD06.00	GD06
cellulite	2F36	cervicobrachial syndrome with/	
cellulitis	FD70	without radiation of pain	LD65
central sleep apnoea	-206	cervicogenic headache with/	
cerebral abscess	SS99	without radiation of pain	LD65
cerebral aneurysm	SD16	Chagas disease (South	
cerebral contusion	AD24.01	American trypanosomiasis)	
cerebral embolism	RS06	FD02.01	FD02
cerebral haemorrhage	ND04	change in faeces and bowel	
cerebral infarction	ND70	movements	DS18
cerebral injury with skull	ND36	change in hair colour	SS11
fracture	ND36	SS11.00	
cerebral injury without skull	ND69	changed eye colour	FS08
fracture	ND69	iris	
cerebral occlusion	ND69	changing basic body position	2F20
cerebral palsy	ND99	cheilosis	DD66
cerebral stenosis	ND69	chemical cauterisation	-205
cerebral thrombosis	ND36	chemical debridement	-205
	ND36	chemical dermatitis	SD70
	ND36	chest infection NOS	RD06
	ND69	chest pain	AS12
	ND99	chest pain attributed to	
	ND69	musculoskeletal system	LS04
	ND69	chest tightness	RS99

chickenpox	AD02	chronic obstructive pulmonary	
chikungunya fever AD14.00	AD14	disease and emphysema	RD68
chilblains AD45.00	AD45	chronic obstructive pulmonary	
child behaviour symptom or complaint		disease (COPD)	RD68
child relationship problem	PS18	chronic otitis media	HD05
children	ZC02	chronic otitis media HD05.01	HD05
chills	2R08	chronic pharyngitis	RD10
chlamydia-infection male GD06.03	AS02	chronic renal failure	UD66
choking feeling	GD06	chronic renal insufficiency	
cholangitis DD82.00	DS21	UD66.00	UD66
cholecystitis DD82.01	DD82	chronic rhinitis NOS	RD10
cholecystitis or cholelithiasis or both	DD82	chronic sinusitis RD03.01	RD03
cholelithiasis DD82.02	DD82	chronic suppurative otitis media	HD05
cholesteatoma HD05.00	DD82	chronic tonsillitis	RD66
chorea	DD82	chronic ulcer of skin	SD77
choriocarcinoma	HD05	chronic viral hepatitis B	
chorioepithelioma	KD02	DD03.03	DD03
chromosome abnormality (Down's syndrome, Marfan's syndrome) and systemic congenital anomalies, not otherwise specified	WD25	chronic viral hepatitis C	
chronic airways limitation (CAL)	WD25	DD03.04	DD03
chronic alcohol problem	WD25	chronic viral hepatitis D	
chronic bronchitis		DD03.05	DD03
chronic cystic disease of breast		chronic viral hepatitis E	DD03
chronic cystitis (non-veneral)		chronic widespread pain	LS18
chronic endocarditis		circles under eyes	SS07
chronic fatigue syndrome AS05.00	AD55	circulatory system	K
chronic heart failure KD67.01		circumcision	GD35
chronic internal derangement of knee	RD68	cirrhosis of liver DD81.00	DD81
chronic ischaemic heart disease	PS12	clavus	SD65
chronic kidney disease	RD67	cleaning oneself after	
chronic mastoiditis	GD67	defaecation	2F36
chronic nasopharyngitis	UD02	cleaning oneself after	
chronic obstructive airways disease (COAD)	KD01	menstruation	2F36
chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD)	AS05	cleaning oneself after urination	2F36
	KD67	cleft lip/gum/palate DD55.00	DD55
	climbing (steps)	climbing curbs	2F28
	climbing curbs	climbing ladders	2F28
	climbing ladders	climbing rocks	2F28
	climbing rocks	climbing stairs	2F28
	climbing stairs	climbing steps	2F28
	climbing steps	clinical chemistry tests in blood	-105
	RD10	clitoral erection	2F86
	RD68	closed subluxation of jaw	
		LD48.00	LD48
	RD68	clubbing	SS09

clubfoot (talipes)	LD55	complication of medical
clumsiness	AS99	treatment AD42
cluster headache	ND72	complications of chickenpox AD02
coagulation defect	BD78	complications of malaria AD16
coagulation tests	-105	complications of measles AD01
coated tongue	DS20	complications of rubella AD03
coccydynia	LS03	compulsive gambling PD99.00 PD99
coeliac disease	DD83	computerised tomography (CT)
cold cauterisation	-205	-113.00 -113
cold extremities (acra)	AS99	computing the sum of three
cold sore	SD04	numbers 2F07
collapse	AS07	concern, fear of mental disorder
collapsed vertebra	LD66	or problem PS90
Colles' fracture	LD35	concern about appearance AS92
coloboma	FD56	concern about appearance
colonic pain	DS06	during pregnancy WS99
colonoscopy	-112	concern about appearance of
colour blindness	FD99	ears HS91
colposcopy	-112	concern about appearance of
coma	AS53	nose RS91
combined disorder of muscle		concern about breast appearance GS90
and peripheral nerve	ND99	concern about mental disease PS90
comedones	SD76	concern about or fear of the
common cold RD02.01	RD02	consequences of a drug or medical treatment AS91
common peroneal neuropathy	ND77	concern about possibility of
ND77.00		unwanted pregnancy WS90
communicating with –	2F14	concern about shape of breast GS90
receiving – spoken messages	2F60	concern about size of breast GS90
community life	WD65	concern of cancer of the
complete abortion	HD69	endocrine, metabolic system TS90
complete deafness both ears		concern of diabetes TS90
complete examination or health	-101	concern or fear of being pregnant WS90
evaluation		concern or fear of breast cancer GS93
complete trisomy 21 syndrome	AD55	concern or fear of disease AS90
AD55.00		concern or fear of disease of
complex and integral care	A350	blood, blood-forming organs BS90
programme		and immune system
complex interpersonal	2F50	concern or fear of disease of
interactions		circulatory system KS90
complex post-traumatic stress	PD09	concern or fear of disease of
syndrome		digestive system DS90
complicated labour, delivery	WD82	concern or fear of disease of
livebirth		endocrine, metabolic and
complicated labour, delivery	WD83	nutritional system TS90
stillbirth		

concern or fear of disease of musculoskeletal system	LS90	congenital anomaly of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system	BD55
concern or fear of disease of skin	SS90	congenital anomaly of circulatory system	KD55
concern or fear of disease of urinary system	US90	congenital anomaly of digestive system	DD55
concern or fear of disease respiratory system	RS90	congenital anomaly of ear	HD55
concern or fear of ear disease	HS90	congenital anomaly of endocrine or metabolic system	TD56
concern or fear of eye disease	FS90	congenital anomaly of genital system	GD55
concern or fear of having a social problem	ZC90	congenital anomaly of musculoskeletal system	LD55
concern or fear of medical treatment	AS91	congenital anomaly of neurological system	ND55
concern or fear of sexual dysfunction	GS91	congenital anomaly of respiratory system	RD55
concern or fear of sexually transmitted infection	GS92	congenital anomaly of skin	SD55
concerns about height	AS92	congenital anomaly of urinary system	UD55
concerns about size	AS92	congenital anomaly, other specified or unknown	AD55
concerns about weight	ND35	congenital dacryostenosis	FD55
concussion	KD70	congenital deafness	HD69
conduction disorder	GD01	congenital dislocation of hip	
condyloma latum	GD05	2R36 LD55.01	LD55
condylomata acuminata	AS92	congenital hip dysplasia	LD55.01
confidence	WD67	congenital hydrocephalus	LD55
confirmed pregnancy	RD55	ND55.00	ND55
congenital abnormality of bronchi	RD55	congenital malformation of skull and face	LD55
congenital abnormality of larynx	RD55	congenital polycystic kidney disease	UD55
congenital abnormality of lungs	RD55	congenital pyloric stenosis	
congenital abnormality of nose	RD55	DD55.01	DD55
congenital abnormality of pharynx	RD55	congenital rubella	AD55
congenital abnormality of pleura	RD55	congenital single renal cyst	UD55
congenital abnormality of trachea	RD55	congenital stenosis or stricture of lacrimal duct	FD55
congenital anaemia	BD55	congenital syphilis	AD55
congenital anomaly complicating pregnancy	WD55	congenital urethral valves	UD55
congenital anomaly of atrial septum	KD55	congested sinus	RS11
KD55.00	KD55	congestive heart failure	KD67

conjunctivitis NOS	FD01	conversing	2F16
conscientiousness	2R32	convulsion or seizure	NS06
constipation	DS12	COPD programme	R307
constricted external canal	HD99	coping with emergencies	2F13
consultation, referral and other reasons for encounter	-5	coping with pressure	2F13
consultation with primary care provider	-503	coping with stress	2F13
consultation with specialist	-504	corn or callosity	SD65
contact bleeding	GS15	corneal abrasion	FD36
contact dermatitis SD70.00	SD70	corneal opacity	FD99
contact or allergic dermatitis	SD70	corneal ulcer	FD05
contact with and exposure to asymptomatic colonisation by MRSA	SD70	coronary artery disease	KD66
contact with and exposure to carrier of infectious disease agent	SD70	coronary sclerosis	KD66
contact with and exposure to communicable diseases	AP50	coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)	RD08
contact with and exposure to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	AP50	corpus alienum genital tract GD35.00	GD35
contact with and exposure to infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission	AP50	coryza	RD02
contact with and exposure to tuberculosis	AP50	costochondritis	LD99
contact with health services for alcohol use	AP50	cough	RS07
contact with health services for drug use	AP50	counselling for a specific disease	-212
contact with health services for tobacco use	AP50	counselling related to sexual attitudes	AP45
contraception NOS	AP50	counselling related to sexual lifestyle	AP45
contraceptive diaphragm AF05.00	AP50	counselling related to sexual preference	AP45
contracted kidney UD99.00	AP50	cowpox	AD13
contractures	AP40	cow's milk protein allergy	
controlling verbal and physical aggression	AP40	AD46.02	AD46
contusion of kidney UD35.00	AP40	Coxsackie diseases	AD14
contusion of rib LD49.00	AP40	cracked lips	DS20
contusion or haemorrhage eye or both	AP40	cracked nipple	WD84
	AF05	WD84.00	
	AF05	cradle cap	SD68
	AF05	cramp in hands	LS11
	AF05	creating fiction	2F05
	AF05	cretinism	TD56
	AF05	Crohn's disease (regional enteritis)	DD79
	UD99	cross-eye	FD73
	UD99	croup	RD05
	2F50	CRP	-104
	UD35	cryptorchidism	GD57
	LD49	crystal arthropathy	LD99
	FD35	CSF (cerebrospinal fluid) test	-109
	FD35	culture shock	PS02

cultures test	-104	dementia	PD01
Cushing's syndrome TD99.03	TD99	dementia (management)	
cut of skin/subcutaneous tissues	SD37	programme	P303
cutaneous leishmaniasis		dementia test	-111
AD17.00	AD17	dendritic ulcer	FD05
CVA	ND69	dengue fever AD14.01	AD14
cyanosis SS07.00	SS07	dengue haemorrhagic fever	
cyclosporiasis DD07.04	DD07	AD14.02	AD14
cystic fibroadenosis of breast	GD67	dental abscess	DD65
cystic fibrosis RD99.02	RD99	dental examination	AG02
cystitis	UD02	denture problem	DS19
cystocele GD66.00	GD66	dependence on others PS21.00	PS21
		deposits	DS19
dacryocystitis FD03.00	FD03	depot contraception AF05.01	AF05
dandruff SD68.01	SD68	depression (management)	
dark urine	US07	programme	P304
deafness	HD69	depression test	-111
deafness one ear	HD69	depressive disorder	PD12
death	AD96	depressive psychosis	PD12
death of partner ZC10.01	ZC10	dermatitis artefacta	SD99
deciding to undertake a task	2F09	dermatitis NOS	SD70
decreased visual acuity	FS05	dermatitis of eyelids	FD02
decubitus ulcer	SD77	dermatofibroma SD29.00	SD29
deep foreign body	LD49	dermatomyositis	LD99
deep vein thrombosis KD78.00	KD78	dermatophytosis	SD08
deep venous thrombosis in		dermatoscopy	-102
pregnancy WD99.02	WD99	dermatosis of eyelids	FD02
defects in complement system	BD99	dermoid cyst	SD29
deformity or scarring resulting		detached retina	FD66
from previous injury	AD37	determination of paternity	AG03
dehiscence episiotomy AD42.01	AD42	developmental disorder of	
dehydration	TS09	motor function PS20.00	PS20
delayed menses	GS07	developmental language	
delayed menstruation	WS01	disorder PS20.01	PS20
delayed milestones	PS18	developmental speech disorder	
delinquency	PS19	PS20.02	PS20
delirium PD02.00	PD02	deviated nasal septum	
delirium tremens	PS12	RD99.03	RD99
delivery by caesarean section	-215	diabetes insipidus	TD99
delivery by vacuum extraction		diabetes manifested during	
of livebirth WD82.02	WD82	pregnancy	WD72
delivery by vacuum extraction		diabetes NOS	TD72
of stillbirth WD83.01	WD83	diabetes programme	T308
delivery-related interventions	-215	diabetic foot ulcer SD77.02	SD77
delusions	PS99	diabetic neuropathy ND77.01	ND77

diabetic peripheral angiopathy		dietary mineral deficiency	TD74
KD99.01	KD99	dietetic gastroenteropathy	DD99
diabetic retinopathy	FD67.01	difficulty reading	FS05
diagnoses and diseases of blood,		digestive neoplasm not specified	
blood-forming organs and		as benign or malignant when	
immune system	BD	histology is not available	DD29
diagnoses and diseases of		digestive system	D
circulatory system	KD	diphtheria	RD10
diagnoses and diseases of		diplacysis	HS02
digestive system	DD	diplopia	FS06
diagnoses and diseases of ear	HD	disc prolapse/degeneration	LD67
diagnoses and diseases of		discoid lupus erythematosus	
endocrine, metabolic and		SD99.00	SD99
nutritional system	TD	discord in workplace	ZC16
diagnoses and diseases of eye	FD	discrimination race/religion/	
diagnoses and diseases of		gender	ZC99
genital system	GD	discussing	2F17
diagnoses and diseases of		dislocation acromioclavicular of	
musculoskeletal system	LD	joint	LD48
diagnoses and diseases of		dislocation of any site, including	
neurological system	ND	spine	LD48
diagnoses and diseases of		dislocation of finger	LD48
respiratory system	RD	dislocation of shoulder joint	
diagnoses and diseases of skin	SD	LD48.01	LD48
diagnoses and diseases of		dislocation or subluxation	LD48
urinary system	UD	disorder of orbit	FD99
diagnoses during pregnancy,		disorders of intellectual	
delivery and puerperium	WD	development	PD18
diagnostic and monitoring		disorders of refraction and	
interventions	-1	accommodation	FD69
diagnostic endoscopy	-112	disorientation	PS17
diagnostic imaging and		dissatisfied with breast	
radiology	-113	appearance	GS90
diagnostic laparotomy	-199	disseminated sclerosis	ND65
diagnostic questionnaires	-102	disturbance of concentration	PS17
diaper candidiasis	SD11	disturbance of smell, taste or	
SD11.02	SD71	both	NS08
diaper rash	DD74	diverticular disease	DD77
diaphragmatic hernia	DS11	diverticulitis of intestine	DD77
diarrhoea		diverticulosis of intestine	DD77
diarrhoea or vomiting presumed	DD05	divorce from partner	ZC10
to be infective	DD05	dizziness	2F83
diarrhoeal disease	DD05.00	DNA/genetic/chromosome test	-109
diastolic heart failure	KD67	DNA/RNA test for the detection	
dietary counselling or		of the causative agent	-104
surveillance	AP40		

doctor/patient problems	ZC04	dry throat	RS12
doctors	2R16	drying with a towel	2F34
doing charity work	2F59	dumping syndrome	DD99
doing housework	2F45	duodenal erosion	DD69
doing volunteer work	2F59	duodenal ulcer	DD69
donor of organs and/or tissue	AI99	duodenitis	DD71
dorsalgia	LS02	duplex kidney/ureter	UD55
dressing	2F37	Dupuytren's contracture	LD72.03
dressing, pressure, compression and tamponade	-211	dwarfism	TD56
dribbling	DS20	dysarthria	NS11
dribbling urine	US05	dysentery NOS	DD05
drinking	2F39	dysfunctional uterine bleeding	GS10
drinking from a breast	2F39	dyshidrosis	SD73
drinking running water from a spring	2F39	dyshidrotic eczema	SD73.01
drinking running water from a tap	2F39	dyslexia	PS20.03
drinking through a straw	2F39	dysmenorrhoea	GS05
drinking water	2R02	dyspepsia and/or indigestion	DS07
driving	2F33	dysphagia	DS21
driving a bicycle	2F33	dysphasia	NS11
driving a boat	2F33	dysplasia of breast	GD67
driving a car	2F33	dysplastic naevus	SD29.01
driving a motorcycle	2F33	dysthymia	PD12.00
driving an animal-powered vehicle	2F33	dystocia livebirth	PD12
drop attacks	ND68	dystocia stillbirth	WD82
drowning	AD45	dystonic movements	WD83
drowsiness	AS99	dysuria or painful urination or both	NS07
drowsy	AS99	US01	
drug abuse	PS16	ear discharge	HS04
drug withdrawal	PS16	ear pain or ache	HS01
drug-induced headache	AD41	ears crackling	HS99
AD41.01	AD41	ears popping	HS99
drug-induced Parkinsonism	ND66	eating	2F38
drugs (medication)	2R03	eating disorder	PD17
drunk	PS13	eating disorders NOS	PS99
dry cough	RS07	eating problem in child	PS09
dry eye or other abnormal eye sensations	FS07	Ebola virus disease	AD14.03
dry eye (syndrome) FS07.00	FS07	ecchymosis	SD35
dry mouth	DS20	echo in ear	HS03
dry scalp	SS11	ectopic beats	KD70
dry skin SS08.00	SS08	ectopic pregnancy	WD69
		ectropion	FD99.00
		eczema NOS	SD70
		eczema of external auditory meatus	HD01

education and school	2F56	encounter related to presence of
education problem	ZC15	devices, implants or grafts
effusion of other specified joint	LS20	encounter related to presence
effusion or swollen knee	LS14	of pacemaker or implantable
eggs	AD46	cardioverter defibrillator (icd)
ejaculation	2F86	encounter related to presence of
elbow fracture	LD35	transplanted organ or tissue
elbow symptom or complaint	LS09	endarteritis
electric cauterisation	-205	endocrine, metabolic and
electrical tracing	-114	nutritional system
electrocardiogram	-114	endocrine infection
electroencephalogram (EEG)	-114	endometriosis
electromyogram (EMG)	-114	endometritis
electronystagmography (ENG)	-114	endotracheal intubation
elevated blood glucose level	-206	enema
AS50.00	AS50	energy level
elevated blood pressure	KS51	engaging in crafts or hobbies
elevated erythrocyte	BS52	engaging in informal or
sedimentation rate	IV	organised play and sports
emergency codes	AF04	engaging in programmes of
emergency contraception	DS10	physical fitness
emesis	ZC01	engaging in relaxation,
emotional abuse	ZC02	amusement or diversion
emotional child abuse	2F75	entrapment of intestine in
emotional functions	RD68	abdominal adhesions
emphysema	PS22	DD99.00
empty-nest problem PS22.00	RD10	entropion FD99.01
empyema	ND02	enuresis of organic origin
encephalitis ND02.01	PS11	environmental factors
encopresis	AP20	epidermoid cyst
encounter for immunisation	AP22	epididymal cyst
encounter for immunisation		epididymitis GD11.00
against COVID-19		epidural intracranial
encounter for immunisation		haematoma ND36.01
against influenza	AP21	epigastric discomfort
encounter or problem initiated		epigastric pain
by other than patient or		epiglottitis RD10.01
provider	-502	epilepsy
encounter or problem initiated		epiphora
by provider	-501	episcleritis FD99.02
encounter related to		episiotomy
postponement of		epithelial cyst SD74.01
menstruation	AR04	erectile dysfunction
encounter related to presence of		eructation
artificial opening	AR02	erysipelas SD16.01

erythema	SS05	extrasystoles	KD70
erythema infectiosum (fifth disease) AD13.00	AD13	extraversion	2R30
erythema multiforme	SD99	eye discharge	FS03
erythema nodosum SD99.01	SD99	eye infection of unknown cause	FD03
erythema occurring in multiple sites	SS06	eye inflammation of unknown cause	FD03
erythrasma SD16.02	SD16	eye pain	FS01
essential hypertension	KD73	eye strain	FS06
eustachian block	HD04	eyelid infection	FD02
eustachian catarrh	HD04	eyelid symptoms or complaints	FS09
eustachian dysfunction	HD04		
eustachian salpingitis	HD04	facet joint degeneration	LD66
eustachian tube dysfunction	HD04	facial paralysis	ND75
examination and encounter for certification purposes	AG03	faecal impaction	DS12
examination for driver license	AG03	faecal incontinence	DS17
examination for participation in sports	AG03	faeces test	-107
examination of blood pressure	AG02	failed exams ZC15.01	ZC15
examination of ears and hearing	AG02	failure to thrive	TS08
examination of eyes or vision	AG02	fainting	AS07
exanthema subitum (sixth disease) AD13.01	AD13	fall of unknown origin	AS14
excessive appetite	TS02	Fallot's tetralogy	KD55
excessive ear wax	HD66	false labour WD99.00	WD99
excessive menstruation	GS08	familial polyposis syndrome	
excessive thirst	TS01	DD29.00	DD29
excessively crying infant	AS13	family history of diabetes	
excision, removal of tissue, destruction, debridement and cauterisation	-205	AP65.00	AP65
excision or removal of nail	-205	family history of hypercholesterolaemia AP65.04	AP65
excision or removal of tissue	-205	family history of ischaemic heart disease AP65.01	AP65
exercise electrocardiogram	-114	family history of malignant neoplasm of breast AP65.02	AP65
exercise tolerance functions	2F85	family history of malignant neoplasm of colon or rectum AP65.03	AP65
exhaustion	AS04	family history of malignant neoplasm of other organs AP65.05	AP65
expiratory wheeze	RS03	family history of malignant neoplasm of ovary AP65.06	AP65
expressing a fact	2F15	family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate AP65.07	AP65
extension codes	V	family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate AP65.08	AP65
external chemical burn	SD41	family history of malignant neoplasm of prostate AP65.09	AP65
external meatus/pinna injury	HD37	family history of mental and behavioural disorders AP65.10	AP65
external version of foetus	-215	family history of mental and behavioural disorders AP65.11	AP65
extraction of tooth	-205	family planning AF	AF
extradural haematoma	ND36		

family planning involving sterilisation	AF06	female genital mutilation	GD35
family planning using iud	AF03	female wanting children AF01.00	AF01
family planning using oral therapy	AF02	femoral hernia DD76.00	DD76
family relationships	2F54	fever	AS03
fasciitis	LD72	fever blister	SD04
fatigue	AS04	fever with rash	AD13
fatty liver	DD81	fibroadenoma of breast	GD30
fear about complications of pregnancy	WS91	fibrocystic disease breast	GD67
fear of cancer of the endocrine, metabolic system	TS90	fibroid of uterus	GD29
fear of committing suicide	PS90	fibromyalgia	LS18
fear of congenital anomaly in baby	WS91	fibromyoma of cervix	GD29
fear of deafness	HS90	fibromyoma of uterus or cervix or both	GD29
fear of death	AS90	fibromyositis	LS18
fear of diabetes	TS90	fibrosarcoma	LD25
fear of dying	AS90	filariasis AD24.02	AD24
fear of heart attack	KS90	filling in documents or forms	-601
fear of heart disease	KS90	filtering out distracting noises	2F04
fear of hypertension	KS90	financial problem	ZC13
fear of prostate cancer gs94.00	GS94	finding the result of dividing one number by another	2F07
febrile convulsion	NS06	fine hand use	2F25
febrile seizures NS06.00	NS06	fistula ani DD80.01	DD80
feeding problem	PS09	fit	NS06
feeding problem of adult	TS05	fixed/floating spots in the visual field	FS04
feeding problem of infant or child	TS04	flank or axilla symptom or complaint	LS05
feeling anxious or nervous or tense	PS01	flank pain	LS05
feeling fewer movements of fetus WS99.00	WS99	flash burn	FD36
feeling frightened	PS01	flatulence, gas and belching	DS08
feeling grief	PS02	fleas	SD14
feeling homesick	PS02	flexural dermatitis	SD69
feeling ill	AS06	floppy infant	AD66
feeling inadequate	PS03	fluid on lung	RS99
feeling lonely ZC99.01	ZC99	flushing	SS07
feeling of hearing loss	HS02	focal seizures	ND67
feeling old	PS22	focusing attention	2F04
feeling or being irritable or angry	PS04	foetal growth retardation	WD71
feeling sad	PS03	WD71.03	WD71
feeling stressed	PS02	foetal-maternal disproportion	WD71
female dyspareunia	GS23	WD71.02	WD71
		folate deficiency anaemia	BD67
		BD67.00	BD67

folliculitis	SD99	fracture of metacarpal bone	LD37
following safe sex practices	2F40	fracture of metatarsal bone	LD37
food	2R01	fracture of nasal bones LD39.00	LD39
food allergy	AD46	fracture of neck of femur	
food intolerance	DD99	LD38.00	LD38
food or water problem	ZC20	fracture of patella LD39.06	LD39
food poisoning	DD05	fracture of pelvis LD39.05	LD39
food refusal	PS09	fracture of phalanx foot	
food sensitivity test	-103	LD37.01	LD37
foot or toe (or both) symptom or complaint	LS16	fracture of phalanx hand LD37.00	LD37
forced expiratory volume	FEV	fracture of radius or ulna or both	
forceps delivery of livebirth WD82.04	WD82	fracture of rib LD39.03	LD39
forceps delivery of stillbirth WD83.02		fracture of skull LD39.07	LD39
foreign body in digestive system	WD83	fracture of tarsal bone	LD37
foreign body in digestive tract	DD36	fracture of tibia or fibula or both	LD36
foreign body in ear	DD36	fracture of vertebral column	
foreign body in eye	HD36	LD39.04	LD39
foreign body in lung	FD37	frailty elderly programme	A351
foreign body in mouth	RD36	freckles	SS07
foreign body in nose, larynx, bronchus	DD36	frequent menstruation	GS09
foreign body in oesophagus	RD36	frequent or loose bowel movements	DS11
foreign body in rectum	DD36	fresh blood in stool	DS16
foreign body in skin	SD42	friends	2R09
foreign body in urinary tract UD35.01	SD42	frigidity	PS07
foreign body in vagina	UD35	fullness of stomach	DS02
foreign body swallowed	GD35	functioning	2F
foreign body under nail	DD36	functioning related	2R
foreskin complaint	SD42	functions	2F7
foreskin symptom	GS20	functions of sexual arousal	2F86
formal relationships	GS20	functions related to sexual interest	2F86
formulation of plan for care, management, treatment or intervention	2F52	fungal respiratory infection	RD10
foster parents		fungal skin infection	SD08
fracture of carpal bone	-602	furuncle of external auditory meatus	
fracture of clavicle LD39.01	2R08	furuncle SD06.00	HD01
fracture of femur	LD37	furunculosis SD06.01	SD06
fracture of hand or foot bone or both	LD38	gait abnormality	NS99
fracture of humerus LD39.02	LD37	gait pattern problem	NS99
	LD39	galactorrhoea	GS28

galactorrhoea associated with childbirth	WS06	gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to Yersinia
gallstones	DD82	enterocolitica DD01.06
ganglion	LD72	gastrojejunal ulcer
gangrene	KD76	gastro-oesophageal reflux
gardnerella	GD12	disease
gas pains	DS08	gastro-oesophageal reflux
gaseous distension	DS08	disease with oesophagitis
gastric flu	DD05	DD67.0
gastric ulcer	DD70	gastro-oesophageal reflux
gastritis	DD71	disease without oesophagitis
gastritis or duodenitis or both	DD71	DD67.01
gastroenteritis presumed infection	DD05	gastroscopy
gastrointestinal infection	DD01	gender incongruence problem
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to amoebiasis	DD01	general abdominal pain
DD01.00		general and routine examination
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to campylobacter	DD01	general diagnoses and diseases
DD01.01		general examination and investigation of persons without complaint or reported diagnosis
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to cholera	DD01	general medical examination
DD01.07		general or local toxic effect of carbon monoxide
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to Clostridium difficile	DD01	general or local toxic effect of industrial materials
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to cryptosporidiosis	DD01.08	general or local toxic effect of lead
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to Giardia	DD01	general or local toxic effect of poisonous animals or insects or plants or snakes
DD01.02		general pain in multiple sites
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to norovirus	DD01	general symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to rotavirus	DD01	general weakness or tiredness
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to salmonella	DD01	generalised anxiety disorder
DD01.03		PD06.00
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to shigella	DD01	generalised enlarged lymph nodes
DD01.04		generalised seizures
gastrointestinal infection or dysentery due to typhoid	DD01	genetic counselling
DD01.05		genital candidiasis or balanitis
		genital chlamydia infection
		genital herpes
		genital human papilloma virus infection
		GD05

genital injuries	GD35	grandparents	2R08
genital neoplasm, in situ or uncertain		granuloma annulare	SD99
genital system	GD32	granuloma pyogenic	SD16.03
genital tract fistula female	G	granuloma teleangiectaticum	SD16
genital trichomoniasis	GD99	SD16.04	SD16
genitourinary tract infection in pregnancy	GD04	granulomatosis	SD99
WD02.00		Graves' disease	TD68
genu recurvatum	LD55	graze	SD36
genu valgum-varum	LD71	'growing pains' in a child	LS99
genuine stress incontinence	WD02	growth delay	TS08
US03.00	US03	Guillain-Barré syndrome	
gestational diabetes	WD72	nd77.02	ND77
getting immunisations	2F40	gynaecological internal examination	-102
getting into and out of position of kneeling		gynaecomastia	GS28
getting into and out of position of sitting	2F20	habitual abortion	WD65
getting into and out of position of squatting	2F20	haemangioma or lymphangioma	SD28
getting into and out of position of standing	2F20	haematemesis	DS14
getting regular physical examinations	2F20	haematology tests	-105
getting up out of a chair to lie down on a bed	2F20	haematoma	SD35
giddiness	2F40	haematospermia	GS99
gilbert's syndrome	NS09	haematuria	US06
gingival bleeding	TD99	haemolysis elevated liver enzymes low platelet count	
gingivitis DD65.00	2F20	syndrome	WD70
glandular fever	NS09	haemolytic anaemia due	
glasses or contact lenses	TD99	to glucose-6-phosphate	
symptoms or complaints	DS19	dehydrogenase deficiency	
glaucoma	DD65	BD65.00	BD65
glomerulonephritis	AD04	haemophilia	BD78
glossitis	FS10	haemoptysis or coughing blood	RS14
glue ear	FD71	haemorrhoids	DD84
glycosuria US50.01	UD65	haemorrhoids in pregnancy	
going to art galleries, museums, cinemas or theatres	DD66	WD99.03	WD99
goitre	HD03	haemorrhoids in puerperium	
gonorrhoea	US50	WD85.00	WD85
gonorrhoea of any site	TD65	hair loss or baldness	SS10
gout	US50	halitosis	DS20
grand mal seizures	2F61	hallucinations	PS99
	GD02	hallux valgus/varus	LD71.01
	GD02	hammer toe	LD71.02
	GD02	hand, foot and mouth disease	
	LD75	AD13.02	AD13
	ND67	hand and arm use	2F26

hand or finger (or both)		hepatitis B carrier AP80.01	AP80
symptom or complaint	LS11	hepatitis NOS	DD81
handling objects	2F25	hepatomegaly	DS50
handling stress	2F13	hepatomegaly with	
hantavirus disease AD14.04	AD14	splenomegaly	DS50
hay fever	RD65	herbs	2R01
head cold	RD02	hereditary factor IX deficiency	
head lice SD14.00	SD14	BD78.01	BD78
headache	NS01	hereditary factor VIII deficiency	
BD78.00			BD78
health care provider relationship	ZC04	hereditary haemolytic anaemia	BD65
problem		hermaphroditism	GD55
health care system-related	ZC39	hernia support	-209
problem	AG04	herpes (simplex) labialis	
health check-up of armed forces	AG04	SD04.00	SD04
health check-up of sports teams	2R16	herpes simplex	SD04
health professionals		herpes simplex keratitis	
growth, development and		dendritic FD05.00	FD05
ageing	AQ02	herpes simplex of eye without	
health promotion related to		corneal ulcer	FD03
prevention of injury	AQ03	herpes zoster	SD03
health promotion related to		herpes zoster SD03.00	SD03
prevention of violence	AQ04	hiatus hernia	DD74
health promotion related to		hiccough RS99.00	RS99
reproductive and sexual		higher education	2F56
health	AQ01	hip symptom or complaint	LS12
health promotion related to		Hirschsprung's disease	DD55
substance abuse	AQ05	hirsutism SS11.01	SS11
health record issues	-601	histological and exfoliative	
health services	2R20	cytology	-108
hearing complaint	HS02	histological or cytological	
hearing functions	2F81	examination of tissue or	
heart block	KD70	fluid retrieved by puncture	
heart failure	KD67	or biopsy or excision or	
heart failure programme	K302	swabbing or collecting	-108
heart murmur or arterial		history of recurrent	
murmur or both	KS52	miscarriages	WD71
heart valve disease	KD71	hives	SD78
heartburn	DS03	hoarding disorder	PD07
heat rash	SD73	hoarseness	RS13
heatstroke and sunstroke		Hodgkin lymphoma BD25.00	BD25
AD45.01	AD45	holding breath	RS04
heaviness of heart	KS01	Holter monitoring	-114
Helicobacter pylori breath test	-109	homeless ZC36.00	ZC36
hemorrhage from the ear	HS05	hookworm disease DD07.07	DD07

hordeolum FD02.02	FD02	hyphaema	FD35
housing	2R04	hypoacusis	HS02
housing problem	ZC36	hypochondriasis	PD07
housing unsuited to needs		hypoglycaemia	TD70
ZC36.01	ZC36	hypomania	PD04
HPV-DNA test	-104	hypomenorrhoea GS07.01	GS07
human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) screening	AP10	hypospadias	GD56
human papilloma virus infection	GD05	hypothermia	AD45
hydatidiform mole	WD26	hypothyroidism or myxoedema	TD69
hydadenitis SD73.02	SD73	hysteroscopy	-112
hydrocele GD71.00	GD71		
hydrocele or spermatocele or both	GD71	idiopathic hypertension	KD73
hydronephrosis	UD99	idiopathic hypotension	KS50
hyperactivity	PS99	idiopathic photodermatoses	
hyperacusis	HS02	SD66.02	SD66
hyperaldosteronism	TD99	idiopathic thrombocytopenic	BD78
hypercholesterolaemia TD75.00	TD75	ileus DD99.01	DD99
hyperemesis	DS10	illiteracy ZC15.00	ZC15
hyperemesis gravidarum	WS02	illness of child problem	ZC26
WS02.00		illness of parents or family	
hyperhomocysteinaemia	TD99	member problem	ZC27
TD99.04		illness of partner problem	ZC25
hyperinsulinism	TD70	imitating or mimicking others	2F03
hyperkeratosis NOS	SD99	immediate family	2R08
hyperkinetic disorder	PD16	immediate post-traumatic stress	PS02
hypermenorrhoea	GS08	immune thrombocytopenic	
hypermetropia FD69.01	FD69	purpura BD78.02	BD78
hypermobility syndrome LD99.00	LD99	immunisation not carried out	AP60
hyperplasia of prostate	GD70	immunisation or transfusion	
hypersplenism	BD99	reaction	AD42
hypertension, complicated	KD74	immunodeficiency disorder	
hypertension, uncomplicated	KD73	BD99.00	BD99
hypertensive heart disease	KD74	impacted cerumen	HD66
hypertensive renal disease	KD74	imperforate hymen GD55.00	GD55
hypertensive retinopathy	FD67	impetigo	SD15
hyperthyroidism or thyrotoxicosis	TD68	impetigo secondary to other	
hypertriglyceridaemia TD75.01	TD75	dermatosis	SD15
hypertrophic kidney	UD99	implantation bleeding, a minimal	
hypertrophy tonsils or adenoids or both		haemorrhage seen at the time	
hyperventilation	RD66	of implantation of the egg	WS03
	RS04	impotence of organic origin	GS24
		impotence or erectile	
		dysfunction	GS24

imprisonment ZC37.00	ZC37	inflammatory bowel disease	DD79
in situ endocrine neoplasm of endocrine system	TD27	influenza	RD07
inadequate housing	ZC36	influenza-like illness	RD09
incarceration	ZC37	informal social relationships	RD07
incision, drainage, flushing, aspiration and removal body fluid	-204	ingestion dermatitis due to drugs	2F53
incision of abscess	-204	ingrowing eyelash	SD70
incisional hernia DD76.01	DD76	ingrowing nail	FD99
including spine subluxation of finger LD48.02	LD48	ingrowing nail with infection	SD75
incomplete abortion	WD65	inguinal hernia	SD75
incontinence of bowel	DS17	inguinal hernia with incarceration	DD73
individual attitudes of health professionals	2R18	initiating a task	DD73
individual attitudes of immediate family members	2R17	injuries caused by childbirth	2F10
induced abortion	WD66	injury complicating pregnancy	WD82,
induction of labour of livebirth	WD82	injury of blood, blood-forming	WD83
induction of labour stillbirth	WD83	organs and immune system	WD35
induration of skin SS08.01	SS08	injury of blood vessels	BD35
infant colic	DS01	injury of circulatory system	KD35
infantile eczema	SD69	injury of digestive system	KD35
infected finger or toe	SD05	injury respiratory system	DD35
infected post-traumatic bite	SD07	injury to abdominal organ	RD35
infected post-traumatic wound	SD07	injury to multiple structures of	DD35
infection caused by onchocerca volvulus AD24.03	AD24	knee	DD35
infection of caesarean section wound	WD01	injury to teeth	DD35
infection of circulatory system	KD01	injury to tongue	DD35
infection of kidney	UD01	injury to urinary tract	UD35
infection of musculoskeletal system	LD01	innocent murmur of childhood	KS52
infection of perineal wound	WD01	insect bite or sting	SD39
WD01.00		insertion of an implant	
infection of unspecified site	AD24	containing hormones or a	
infectious conjunctivitis	FD01	long-acting drug	-209
infectious mononucleosis	AD04	insomnia	PS06
infective tenosynovitis	LD01	inspiratory wheeze	RS04
infertility or subfertility	GS29	instability knee LD99.01	LD99
infidelity of partner ZC30.02	ZC30	instrumentation,	
inflamed throat	RS12	catheterisation, intubation	
inflammation of orbit	FD03	and dilation	-206
		insulin coma	TD70
		insurance (life insurance	
		examination)	AG03
		intelligence test	-111
		intercostal pain	LS04
		intermenstrual bleeding	GS10

intermenstrual pain	GS06	jealousy of child	PS18
intermittent claudication		jerking	NS07
KD76.00	KD76	jet lag	AD45
internal haemorrhoids with or		junctional premature beats	KD70
without complications	DD84	juvenile arthritis	LD74
interstitial (chronic) cystitis	UD02		
interstitial lung disease	RD99	Kaposi's sarcoma of skin	
RD99.08	SD70	SD25.01	SD25
intertrigo		keeping warm or cool	2F40
interventions and processes	I		
intestinal helminths	DD07	keloid	SD99
intestinal intussusception		keratitis	FD03
DD99.02	DD99	keratoacanthoma	SD29
intestinal obstruction	DD99	kidney pain	US09
DD99.01	2F55	kidney symptom or complaint	US09
intimate relationships		-210	US09
intra-articular injection			
intrauterine contraception	AF03	knee symptom or complaint	LS14
intravenous cannulation		-206	Korsakoff's psychosis
introduction and patient		PS12	
treatment preferences	AI	kwashiorkor	TD74
introduction to practice and		TD74.00	
health provider		kyphoscoliosis	LD70
involuntary urination	AI01	kyphosis	LD70
iridocyclitis	US03		
FD03	labial burning	GS18	
iritis	FD03	labile hypertension	KS51
iron deficiency anaemia	FD03	labyrinthitis	HD67
iron deficiency without anaemia	BD66	laceration	SD37
irregular heartbeat	TD74	laceration or cut	SD37
irregular menstruation	KS03	lacrimal dilatation	
irregular or frequent	GS09	lacrimation	FS03
menstruation		lactation problem	WS06
irregular periods	GS09	WS06.00	
irrigation of ear/eye	GS09	lactose intolerance	TD99
irritable airways		TD99.05	
RS99.01	GS09	laparoscopy	-112
irritable bladder		-204	RS12
irritable bowel syndrome	RS99	large tonsils	
irritable infant	US08	laryngoscopy	-112
ischaemic cardiomyopathy	DD78	laser cauterisation	-205
ischiorectal abscess		lassa fever	AD14
isolation	AS13	AD14.05	
issue of medical certificate	KD66	lassitude	AS04
itchy ears	DD06	late effect of concussion	ND35
itchy eye	AP99	late effect of poliomyelitis	ND01
	AG03	late effect of tuberculosis	AD15
jaundice		late menses	GS07
jaw symptom or complaint	HS99	lateral epicondylitis	LD73
	FS07	lazy eye	FD99
		learning to calculate	2F03
	DS13	learning to read	2F03
	LS06	learning to write	2F03

left bundle-branch block	KD70	loiasis (loa loa filariasis)	
left ventricular heart failure	KD67	AD24.07	AD24
leg cramps	LS13	loin pain	LS05
leg or thigh (or both) symptom or complaint	LS13	long Q-T syndrome	KD70
leg weakness	LS13	KD70.01	
legal problem	ZC37	long sightedness	FD69
Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease		looking after face	2F35
LD77.00	LD77	looking after genitals	2F35
legionella pneumonia	RD09	looking after nails	2F35
leiomyoma	GD29	looking after one's health	2F40
leishmaniasis	AD17	looking after scalp	2F35
leprosy (Hansen's disease)		looking after skin	2F35
AD24.06	AD24	looking after teeth	2F35
leptospirosis	AD24	loose body in joint	LD99
lethargy	AS04	lordosis	LD70
leucorrhoea	GS16	loss of appetite	TS03
leukaemia	BD25	loss of balance	NS09
lichen planus	SD99.03	loss of libido	PS07
lichen sclerosus	SD99.04	loss or death of child problem	ZC11
lifestyle education	AP40	loss or death of parent or family	
lifestyle screening	AP40	member problem	ZC12
lifting a cup	2F23	loss or death of partner problem	ZC10
lifting a toy	2F23	low back symptom or	
lifting and carrying object	2F23	complaint	LS03
lightheaded	NS09	low blood pressure	KS50
limb ischaemia	KD76	low literacy	ZC15
limping	NS99	lower urinary tract infection	UD04
lipid disorder	TD75	lues	GD01
lipoma	SD26	lumbago	LS03
liquids of different consistencies	2R01	lumbalgia	LS03
listening	2F02	lumbar and sacroiliac back pain	
listening to a lecture	2F02	lumbar disc prolapse with	
listening to a radio	2F02	radiculopathy	LD67
listening to a story told	2F02	lump, mass not specified to a	
listening to music	2F02	location	AS09
listening to the human voice	2F02	lump abdomen	DS51
livebirth after complicated delivery	WD82	lump in testis	GS21
livedo reticularis	SS07	lump in throat	RS12
liver failure	DD81	lump or mass in breast	GS26
living with a stoma	AR02	lump or swelling of skin	
local injection and infiltration	-210	generalised	SS04
localised enlarged lymph nodes	BS01	lump or swelling of skin	
		localised	SS03
		lumps in multiple sites	SS04
		lumpy breasts	GS26
		lung abscess	RD10

lung complication of other disease	RD99	malignant hypertension	KD74	
lung congestion	RS99	malignant lymphoma BD25.01	BD25	
lung disease related to external agents	RD70	malignant melanoma SD25.02	SD25	
	AD24	malignant neoplasm bronchus and lung	RD25	
Lyme disease AD24.05	BS01	malignant neoplasm musculoskeletal system	LD25	
lymph gland(s) symptom or complaint	BD01	malignant neoplasm nervous system ND25.01	ND25	
lymphadenitis acute	BS01	malignant neoplasm of adnexae	GD28	
lymphadenopathy with pain	BS01	malignant neoplasm of bladder	UD26	
lymphadenopathy without pain	AD24	malignant neoplasm of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system	BD25	
lymphatic filariasis AD24.08	KD99	malignant neoplasm of colon, malignant neoplasm of rectum, malignant neoplasm of anus	DD26	
lymphoedema KD99.04	GD07	malignant neoplasm of ear	HD25	
lymphogranuloma venerum	BD67	-113	HD25	
GD07.00	FD68	2F40	malignant neoplasm of eye/adnexa FD25.01	FD25
macrocyclic anaemia	2F21	2F55	malignant neoplasm of gallbladder/bile ducts	DD28
macular degeneration	2F55	2F55	DD28.01	DD28
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) -113.01	2F55	2F40	malignant neoplasm of kidney	UD25
maintaining a balanced diet	2F55	2F51	malignant neoplasm of large intestine	DD26
maintaining a body position	2F55	2F09	malignant neoplasm of lip/mouth/tongue DD28.00	DD28
maintaining a close relationship between husband and wife	2F55	2F12	malignant neoplasm of liver DD28.01	DD28
maintaining a close relationship between lovers	2F55	DD99	malignant neoplasm of oesophagus DD28.02	DD28
maintaining a close relationship between sexual partners	2F55	AS06	malignant neoplasm of oral cavity	DD28
maintaining an appropriate level of physical activity	2F55	AD16	malignant neoplasm of ovaries	DD28
making a purchase	2F51	AF01	GD28.01	GD28
making decisions	2F09	AD25	malignant neoplasm of pancreas	DD27
making plans for separate activities throughout the day	2F12	RD25	malignant neoplasm of penis	GD28
malabsorption syndrome	DD99	RD26	GD28.02	GD28
malaise	AS06	RD25	malignant neoplasm of salivary glands DD28.03	DD28
malaria	AD16	RD25	malignant neoplasm of skin	SD25
male wanting children AF01.01	AF01	KD25	malignant neoplasm of stomach	DD25
malignancy	AD25			
malignancy of bronchus	RD25			
malignancy of larynx	RD26			
malignancy of lung	RD25			
malignancy of trachea	RD25			
malignant cardiovascular neoplasm KD25.01	KD25			

malignant neoplasm of testis		meatitis	UD03
GD28.03	GD28	mechanical debridement	-205
malignant neoplasm of thyroid	TD25	Meckel's diverticulum	DD55
malignant neoplasm of uterus	GD28	medial epicondylitis of elbow	
malignant neoplasm of vagina	GD28	joint	LD72
malignant neoplasm of vulva	GD28	median bar of prostate	GD70
malignant neoplasm ureter	UD27	mediastinal disease	RD99
malignant neoplasm urethra	UD27	mediastinoscopy	-112
malignant neoplasms of breast	GD27	mediastinum	RD26
malignant neoplasms of cervix	GD25	medical induction of labour per	
malignant neoplasms of prostate	GD26	orifice	-215
malignant neoplasms related to	WD25	medical social workers	2R16
pregnancy		medical specialists	2R16
malignant tumour of		medication abuse	PS15
oropharynx	DD28	meditating	2F05
mallet finger	LD71	megacolon	DD55
LD71.03		megaloblastic anaemia due	
Mallory-Weiss syndrome	DD68	to vitamin B12 deficiency	
malnutrition	TD74	BD67.01	BD67
malocclusion	DD65	megaloblastic anaemia NOS	BD77
malodorous urine	US07	WD71	meibomian cyst
malpresentation		melaena	FD02
maltreatment/sexual abuse by	ZC35	memory functions	DS15
partner		memory or attention problem	2F74
maltreatment/sexual abuse of	ZC35	Ménière's disease	PS17
child		HD67.02	HD67
malunion of fracture	LD99	meningism	NS99
mania	PD04	meningitis, encephalitis or both	ND02
manic depression	PD04	menopausal flushing	GS13
manipulating objects by using		menopausal symptoms or	
hands and arms	2F26	complaints	GS13
manipulating objects using one's		menopausal tension	GS13
hand, fingers and thumb	2F25	menopause syndrome	GS13
mantoux test	-103	menorrhagia	GS08
manual removal of retained		menstrual cramps	GS05
placenta	-215	menstrual pain	GS05
marasmus	TD74	menstruation pain	GS05
TD74.01		meralgia paresthetica	ND77
mastalgia	GS04	ND77.03	ND77
mastitis (non-lactating)	GD99	mesenteric lymphadenitis	BD02
GD99.01	GS04	mesenteric vascular disease	DD99
mastodynia	HD05	methacholine challenge test	-103
mastoiditis	GS28	meticilline resistant	
HD05.02		staphylococcus aureus	
mastopathy		WD55	(MRSA) screening
maternal anomaly which could			AP10
affect pregnancy/childbirth	AD01	metorrhagia	GS09
measles		microbiological or	
measurement of creatinine		immunological test	-104
clearance	-105		

microscopic haematuria	US06	mucocele	DD66
migraine	ND71	mucocutaneous leishmaniasis	
miliaria	SD73	AD17.01	AD17
mineral and nutritional deficiency	TD74	multi-infarct dementia PD01.01	PD01
minerals (vitamin and other supplements)	2R01	multi-organ failure	AD99
miscarriage	WD65	multiple gestation	WD71
missed abortion	WD65	multiple internal injuries	AD35
mites	SD14	multiple joint symptoms or complaints	LS20
mitral valve insufficiency or incompetence or mitral regurgitation	KD71	multiple myeloma BD25.03	BD25
mitral valve prolapse	KD71	multiple pregnancy	WD71
mittelschmerz	GS06	multiple psychological symptoms/complaints	PS99
mixed anxiety and depression	PD13	multiple sclerosis	ND65
mixed depressive and anxiety disorder	PD13	multiple trauma and injuries	AD35
mixed hyperlipidaemia	TD75	mumps	DD02
mixed incontinence	US03	mumps meningitis	DD02
mobility of joint functions	2F90	mumps orchitis	DD02
moist cough	RS07	mumps pancreatitis	DD02
molluscum contagiosum	SD02	munchausen's syndrome	PD99
monilial infection of vagina/ cervix	GD08	muscle pain	LS17
monilial intertrigo	SD11	muscle power functions	2F91
monitoring of medication use	-203	muscle stiffness	LS19
morning after pill	AF04	muscle strain	LS19
morning sickness in confirmed pregnancy	WS02	muscle symptom or complaint	LS19
morton's neuroma	ND77	muscle weakness	NS10
motion sickness	AD45	-212 musculoskeletal neoplasm in situ	LD26
motivational interview		musculoskeletal chest symptom or complaint	LS04
motor neuron disease	ND99	musculoskeletal neoplasm	
mouth, tongue, lip symptom or complaint	DS20	not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available	LD26
mouth, tongue or lip diseases	DD66	musculoskeletal system	L
moving around outside the home and other buildings	2F30	myalgia	LS17
moving around using equipment	2F31	myasthenia gravis ND99.02	ND99
moving around within the home	2F29	mycoplasma	AD24
moving from a bed to a chair	2F22	myelitis ND02.02	ND02
moving objects by using hands and arms	2F26	myocarditis	KD01
		myoclonus	NS07
		myoma of uterus GD29.00	GD29
		myopia FD69.02	FD69
		nail symptom or complaint	SS09

nannies	2R20	neurodermatitis	SD99
narrow external canal	HD99	neurological system	N
narrow-angle glaucoma		neurosis	PD99
FD71.00	FD71	newborn death AD95.00	AD95
nasal allergy	RD65	night blindness	FD99
nasopharyngitis	RD02	nightmares	PS06
natural death AD96.00	AD96	nipple bleeding	GS27
natural environment and		nipple cracked	GS27
human-made changes to		nipple discharge GS27.00	GS27
environment	2R07	nipple fissure	GS27
naturopathic medication	2R03	nipple inversion	GS27
nausea	DS09	nipple pain	GS27
neck stiffness	LS	nipple pruritus	GS27
neck symptom	LS	nipple retraction	GS27
neck syndrome	LD65	nipple symptoms or complaints	GS27
need for prophylactic surgery	AP99	nocturia	US02
needle stick	SD38	noise deafness	HD35
neglected child ZC02.00	ZC02	non-infectious disease of	
neighbours' quarrel/noise		pericardium	KD72
ZC09.00	ZC09	non-infectious myocarditis	KD72
neonatal sepsis	AD66	non-intestinal helminthiases	AD24
neoplasm nervous system	ND25	non-organic impotence or	
neoplasm of blood not		dyspareunia	PS07
specified as benign or		non-remunerative employment	2F59
malignant	BD26	non-rheumatic aortic/mitral/	
neoplasm of ear	HD25	pulmonary/tricuspid valve	
neoplasm of eye or adnexa	FD25	disorder	KD71
neoplasm of uncertain		non-specific urethritis	UD03
behaviour nervous system		non-toxic goitre	TD65
ND25.02	ND25	non-toxic snake bite	SD40
neoplasm of unknown		non-toxic spider bite	SD39
or uncertain behaviour		non-traumatic derangement of	
of endocrine system		knee LD99.07	LD99
TD27.00	TD27	non-traumatic intracranial	
neoplasms circulatory system	KD25	haemorrhage ND69.01	ND69
nephritis	UD65	non-traumatic ruptured ear	
nephropathy	UD65	drum	HD65
nephrosclerosis	UD65	non-union of fracture	
nephrosis	UD65	(pseudoarthrosis) LD99.03	LD99
nephrotic syndrome	UD65	nose	RD26
nerve injury	ND37	nose bleed or epistaxis	RS08
nerve lesion	ND77	nose symptoms or complaints	RS10
neuralgia NOS	ND99	numbness	NS05
neurasthenia	PD11	nurses	2R16
neuritis	ND77	nystagmus	FS99

obesity	TD66	organising, studying and completing assigned tasks
observation, health education, advice and diet	-203	and projects
obsessive-compulsive or related disorder	PD07	organising time, space and materials for a task
obstructing ulcer	DD69	orgasm
obstruction in bladder neck	UD99	ornithosis
obstructive sleep apnoea	RS06	orthopaedic prosthetic(s)
obstructive vesicoureteric reflux	UD99	orthopnoea
UD99.01	orthose(s)	-209
occupational exposure to toxic agents	ZC16	orthostatic albuminuria
ZC16.01	US50.00	US50
occupational health examination	AG04	orthostatic hypotension
occupational noise exposure	UD99	orthotist-prosthetists
ZC16.02	Osgood-Schlatter disease	2R16
occupational therapists	ZC16	LD77.01
oesophageal atresia	2R16	osteoarthritis
oesophageal diverticulum	DD55	osteoarthritis of hip secondary to dysplasia/trauma
DD68.02	osteoarthritis of knee secondary to dysplasia/trauma	LD78
oesophageal ulceration	DD68	osteoarthritis of neck with/ without radiation of pain
oesophageal varices	KD99.02	osteoarthritis of hip
oesophagitis	DD68	osteoarthritis of knee
old age	PS22	osteoarthritis of shoulder
old amputation	AD37	osteoarthritis or osteoarthritis of spine
old laceration of cervix	GD65	osteochondritis dissecans
old meniscus injury	LD99.04	LD77.02
old myocardial infarction	LD99	osteochondroma
KD66.01	osteochondrosis	LD77
oligomenorrhoea	GS07.02	osteomalacia
oliguria	US05.00	osteomyelitis
onychogryphosis	SD99.05	osteopenia
onychomycosis	SD10	osteoporosis
oophoritis	GD09	osteosarcoma
open dislocation of jaw	LD48	otalgia
LD48.00	-102	other aneurysm polyarteritis nodosa
open-angle glaucoma	FD71	other benign endocrine neoplasm of endocrine system
openness to experience	2R34	other carcinoma-in-situ
ophthalmoscopy (fundoscopy)	-102	other conduction disorders
optimism	2R35	
oral aphthae	DD66	
oral contraception	AF02	
oral thrush	DD66	
orchitis	GD11	
GD11.01		
orchitis or epididymitis	GD11	

other congenital deformity of the foot	LD55	other specified and unknown heart disease	KD72
other disease of larynx	RD99	other specified and unknown infection complicating pregnancy, delivery and puerperium	WD02
other genital neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available	GD32	other specified and unknown infectious diseases	AD24
other haematological abnormality	BD99	other specified and unknown injury neurological system	ND37
other malignant endocrine neoplasm of endocrine system	TD27	other specified and unknown injury of eye	FD36
other neurological enterovirus infection	ND01	other specified and unknown malignant neoplasm urinary tract	UD27
other specified abnormal result investigation	AS50	other specified and unknown neurological infection	ND04
other specified activities and participation	2F69	other specified and unknown organic mental disorder	PD02
other specified and unknown allergy or allergic reaction	AD46	other specified and unknown osteoarthritis	LD80
other specified and unknown anaemias	BD77	other specified and unknown perinatal morbidity	AD66
other specified and unknown breast disorder in pregnancy or puerperium	WD84	other specified and unknown sprain or strain of joint	LD47
other specified and unknown bursitis, tendinitis, synovitis	LD72	other specified and unknown trauma and injury	AD36
other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases of genital system	GD99	other specified and unknown viral diseases	AD14
other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases of neurological system	ND99	other specified and unknown viral exanthems	AD13
other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases of the circulatory system	KD99	other specified benign, uncertain or in situ neoplasms	AD26
other specified and unknown diagnoses and diseases or health conditions in pregnancy, delivery and puerperium	WD99	other specified bladder symptom or complaint	US08
other specified and unknown fracture	LD39	other specified breast symptoms or complaints	GS28
other specified and unknown head injury	ND36	other specified breathing problem	RS04
		other specified complications of puerperium	WD85
		other specified concern or fear of disease of genital system	GS94
		other specified consultations, referrals and reasons for encounter	-599

other specified contraception	AF05	other specified or unknown congenital anomaly of eye	FD56
other specified diagnoses and diseases of musculoskeletal system	LD99	other specified or unknown diagnoses and diseases of respiratory system	RD99
other specified diagnostic interventions	-199	other specified or unknown diagnoses and diseases of skin	SD99
other specified endocrine, metabolic, nutritional symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings	TS99	other specified or unknown diagnoses and diseases of urinary tract	UD99
other specified external factors	2R29	other specified or unknown diagnoses or diseases of digestive system	DD99
other specified family planning	AF99	other specified or unknown diagnoses or diseases of ear and mastoid	HD99
other specified functions	2F99	other specified or unknown diagnosis or diseases of eye and adnexa	FD99
other specified general and routine examinations	AG99	other specified or unknown ear injury	HD37
other specified general examinations and investigations of persons without complaint or reported diagnosis	AG02	other specified or unknown endocrine, metabolic, nutritional diagnoses and diseases	TD99
other specified general symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings	AS99	other specified or unknown endocrine neoplasm	TD27
other specified genital pain	GS03	other specified or unknown eye infections or inflammations	FD03
other specified hair or scalp symptom or complaint	SS11	other specified or unknown general diseases or conditions of unspecified site	AD99
other specified health promotion	AQ99	other specified or unknown liver diseases	DD81
other specified introduction and patient treatment preferences	AI99	other specified or unknown lymphadenitis	BD02
other specified joint symptoms or complaints	LS20	other specified or unknown malignant digestive neoplasm	DD28
other specified laboratory test	-109	other specified or unknown malignant genital neoplasms	GD28
other specified localised abdominal pain	DS06	other specified or unknown oesophagus disease	DD68
other specified mental programme	P305	other specified or unknown peptic ulcer	DD70
other specified musculoskeletal injury	LD49		
other specified or unknown abdominal hernia	DD76		
other specified or unknown blood, blood-forming organs, immune system diagnoses or diseases	BD99		

other specified or unknown psychological or mental diagnoses or diseases	PD99	other specified symptom, complaint and abnormal finding of urinary system	US99
other specified or unknown psychosis	PD05	other specified symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of circulatory system	KS99
other specified or unknown respiratory infection	RD10	other specified symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of ear	HS99
other specified or unknown respiratory malignant neoplasm	RD26	other specified symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of eye	FS99
other specified or unknown sexual transmitted disease	GD07	other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium	WS99
other specified or unknown skin infection	SD16	other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of genital system	GS99
other specified or unknown skin injury	SD38	other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of musculoskeletal system	LS99
other specified or unknown symptoms, complaints, abnormal findings of digestive system	DS99	other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of neurological system	NS99
other specified or unknown urinary infection	UD04	other specified symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings of skin	SS99
other specified personal functions	2R39	other specified symptoms, complaints or abnormal findings of blood, blood-forming organs and immune system	BS99
other specified post-partum symptom or complaint	WS39	other specified treatment and therapeutic and preventive interventions	-299
other specified prevention and case finding	AP99	other specified urination problems	US05
other specified primary malignancies of digestive system	DD28	other specified urine symptom or complaint	US07
other specified programmes related to reported conditions	X399	other specified vaginal symptoms or complaints	GS17
other specified psychological/mental symptom/complaint/ abnormal finding	PS99		
other specified reasons for visit	AR99		
other specified relationship problem	ZC09		
other specified respiratory symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings	RS99		
other specified sexual function symptoms or complaints	GS25		
other specified social problems influencing health status	ZC99		

other specified visual disturbances	FS06	painful ejaculation	GS25
otitis externa	HD01	painful erection	GS20
otitis media NOS	HD02	painful intercourse	GS23
otitis media with effusion (OME)	HD03	painful lesion or rash	SS01
otorrhagia	HS05	painful respiration	RS01
otorrhoea	HS04	pain/pressure in sinus	RS11
otosalpingitis	HD04	palliative care and end of life	
otosclerosis	HD99	care	A352
outstanding ears	HD55	pallor	SS07
ovarian cyst	GD99	palpitation	-102
ovarian cyst GD99.02	PS18	palpitations, awareness of heart	KS02
overactive child	TS02	palsy	NS10
overeating	TS51	pancreatic disease	DD99
overweight	GS10	pancreatitis DD99.03	DD99
ovulation bleeding	GS06	panic disorder PD06.01	PD06
ovulation pain	PS21	papilloedema	FD99
own illness problem	GS06	papule	SS03
oximetry	PS21	papules in multiple sites	SS04
oxygen therapy	-102	paracentesis	-204
oxyuria	-299	paraesthesia	NS04
oxyuriasis DD07.01	DD07	para-influenza	RD07
pacemaker	-209	paralysis	NS10
pacing task performance	2F10	paralysis agitans	ND66
Paget's disease of bone	LD99	paralysis and weakness	NS10
paid help	2R20	paralytic symptoms	NS10
pain, face	NS02	parapertussis	RD01
pain, pressure, tightness of heart	KS01	parasite faeces test	-107
pain attributed to cervical spine	LS	parent or family behaviour	
pain attributed to the heart	parent or family problem	ZC31	
pain in axilla	KS01	parent or family member	
pain in breast	LS05	relationship problem	ZC03
pain in fingers	GS04	parents	2R08
pain in hand	LS11	paresis	NS10
pain in joint	LS11	Parkinsonism	ND66
pain in joint of hand or finger	LS20	Parkinson's disease ND66.00	ND66
pain in nose	LS11	paronychia SD05.00	SD05
pain in penis	RS10	parotitis	DD66
pain in perineum	GS01	paroxysmal tachycardia	KD69
pain in scrotum	GS02	partial deafness both ears	HD69
pain in testis	GS02	partial examination or health	
pain in throat	GS02	evaluation	-102
RS12	partial or complete blindness of		
pain on defaecation	DS04	both eyes	FD72
pain or tenderness of skin	SS01	partner relationship problem	ZC01
pain respiratory system	RS01	partners	2R08

partner's behaviour problem	ZC30	person awaiting admission
passing wind	DS08	to elderly/nursing home
patch test	-103	ZC39.00
patella disorder	LD69	personal assistants
patent ductus arteriosus	KD55	personal health surveillance
pathological fracture NOS	LD99	related to personal history
patient preferences about end of life care	AI03	personal history of allergy to drugs, medicaments and biological substances
patient treatment and care preferences	AI02	personal history of malignant neoplasm
peanuts	AD46	personal history of other diseases and conditions
pediculosis and other skin infestation	SD14	personal history of self-harm
pediculosis pubis SD14.01	SD14	personal history of specific resistance to micro-organisms
peeling	SS08	personal history of other diseases and conditions
pelvic congestion syndrome	GD99	personal history of self-harm
pelvic examination	-102	personality disorder
pelvic inflammatory disease	GD09	personality functions
pelvic inflammatory disease by chlamydia GD06.01	GD06	persons encountering health services for other counselling and medical advice
pelvic instability WS99.01	WS99	AP45
pelvic pain	GS03	pertussis
pelvis symptoms or complaints	GS19	petechiae
pemphigus	SD99	petit mal seizures
penile erection	2F86	pH fluorine test
penis symptoms or complaints	GS20	phantom limb
percussion	-102	phantom pain ND77.05
perforated ulcer	DD69	pharmacotherapy and
perforation of ear drum	HD65	prescription
perianal abscess	DD06	pharyngitis
perianal haematoma	DD84	pharyngoscopy
perianal itching	DS05	pharynx
pericarditis	KD01	phase of life problem
perinatal and neonatal death	AD95	phimosis or paraphimosis
perinatal mortality	AD95	phlebothrombosis
perineal pain	GS03	phobia PD06.02
perioral dermatitis, rhinophyma	SD81	photodermatitis SD66.03
peripheral neuritis, neuropathy or both	ND77	photophobia
peritonitis DD99.04	DD99	photosensitivity
peritonsillar abscess RD04.00	RD04	physical activity assessment
pernicious anaemia	BD67	physical medicine/rehabilitation
persistent adjustment disorder	PD08	and acupuncture done in own practice, without a referral to another provider
persistent or unexplained neutrophilia	BS51	physiological delay growth
		TS08
		GD99

physiotherapists	2R16	polydipsia	TS01
pica	PD17	polyhydramnios	WD71
picking up objects using one's hand, fingers and thumb	2F25	polymenorrhea GS09.01	GS09
pigmentation	SD99	polymyalgia rheumatica	LD76
pilar cyst	SD74	polyp of colon	DD29
piles	DD84	polyp of duodenum	DD29
pilonidal abscess	SD67	polyp of middle ear	HD99
pilonidal cyst or fistula or both	SD67	polyp of nasal cavity rd99.05	RD99
pimples	SD76	polyp of rectum	DD29
pityriasis rosea	SD12	polyp of stomach	DD29
pityriasis versicolor	SD09	polyp of urinary tract	UD28
placenta praevia	WD71	polyp of urine bladder UD28.00	UD28
placenta praevia in delivery of livebirth		polyp of vocal cord RD99.06	RD99
placenta praevia in delivery stillbirth	WD82	polyphagia	TS02
plane wart	WD83	polypharmacy care	A310
plant sting	polyuria		US02
plasma cell myeloma BD25.03	SD01	pompholyx	SD73
playing musical instruments	SD70	pondering	2F05
playing with ideas	BD25	poor educational progress	
pleura	2F61	ZC15.02	ZC15
pleural inflammatory exudate	2F05	poor hygiene	PS99
pleurisy or pleural effusion	RD26	porphyria TD99.07	TD99
pleuritic pain	RS50	port wine stain of skin SD55.00	SD55
pleuritis	RS50	portal hypertension	DD81
pleurodynia	RS01	portal thrombosis	KD78
plugged feeling in ear	RS50	postcoital bleeding	GS15
pneumoconiosis RD70.00	RS01	post-coital contraception	AF04
pneumonia	HS06	post-coital intrauterine device	
pneumonitis due to allergy	RD70	AF04.01	AF04
pneumonitis due to chemicals	RD09	post-herpetic neuralgia SD03.01	SD03
pneumonitis due to dust	RD70	postmenopausal bleeding	GS14
pneumonitis due to fumes	RD70	post-nasal drip	RS11
pneumonitis due to mould	RD70	post-operative infection or	
pneumothorax RD99.04	RD70	haemorrhage or wound	
poisoning by medical agent	RD70	disruption	AD42
poisoning caused by venomous snake AD44.00	RD99	post-partum bleeding	WS05
poliomyelitis	AD40	postpartum depression PD12.01	PD12
pollen	AD44	post-polio syndrome	ND01
polycystic ovary syndrome TD99.06	ND01	postponement of menstruation	GS12
polycythaemia rubra vera	RD65	post-surgical lymphoedema	AD42
	TD99	post-traumatic headache	NS01
	BD26	post-traumatic skin infection	SD07
		post-traumatic stress disorder	PD09
		postural hypotension	KD75

postviral fatigue	AS05	presbycusis	HD68
potential health hazards related to family history	AP65	presbyopia FD69.03	FD69
potential health hazards related to personal history	AP60	prescribing of injectable drug	-201
potential health hazards related to public health	AP70	prescribing of medication	-201
Pott's fracture	LD36	pressure bandage	-211
poverty	ZC13	pressure sore SD77.00	SD77
precocious/delayed puberty	TD99	prevention, screening and case finding	AP
pre-eclampsia or eclampsia	WD70	preventive immunisation and medication	-202
pre-employment examination	AG03	preventive screening and visit	AP99
pre-existing diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	WD71	previous caesarean section	WD71
pre-existing diabetes mellitus in pregnancy WD71.04	WD71	priapism	GS20
pre-existing hypertension	WD71	prickly feeling feet	NS04
WD71.05	WD71	prickly feeling fingers	NS04
preferences about antibiotic treatment	AI02	prickly feeling toes	NS04
preferences about blood transfusion	AI02	prickly heat	SD73
preferences about screening	AI02	primary caregivers	2R20
preferences about vaccination	AI02	primary erectile dysfunction	
pregnancy	WD67	PS07.01	PS07
pregnancy, high risk	WD71	primary fibromyalgia syndrome	
pregnancy and childbearing	W	LS18.00	LS18
pregnancy care	W309	primary hypercholesterolaemia	
pregnancy check-up	W309	TD75.03	TD75
pregnancy surveillance	W309	primary infertility	GS29
pregnancy vomiting and nausea	WS02	problem illegal stay ZC99.02	ZC99
pregnancy-induced hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium wd70.01	WD70	problem managed by the provider, that was not on the patient's agenda	-501
premalignant lesion	SD29	problem of how to feed infant or child	TS04
premature beats	KD70	problem of what and how to eat/ feed adult	TS05
premature ejaculation PS07.00	PS07	problems associated with finances	ZC13
premature labour	WD71	problems due to radiation for diagnosis or treatment	AD42
premature menopause TD99.08	TD99	problems due to spectacles and/or contact lens affecting structure, function or sensations of eye(s)	FS10
premature newborn	AD65	problems related to adherence to medical advice	PS21
premenstrual symptoms or complaints	GS11	problems related to assault/rape	
premenstrual tension syndrome	GD68	ZC35.02	ZC35
preparatory, orgasmic and resolution phase	2F86		
prepared food	2R01		

problems related to release from prison	ZC37	pterygium	FD74
problems with guardianship	ZC37	ptosis eyelid	FS09
ZC37.01		pubertal bleeding	GS08
problems with umbilicus	SS99	pubertas praecox TD99.09	TD99
processed food	2R01	pubic pain	GS03
procidentia	GD66	public health promotion	AQ
procreative management	AF01	puerperal depression	PD12
proctalgia fugax	DS04	puerperal infection or sepsis	WD01
programmes related to reported conditions	-3	puerperal mastitis	WD03
prolonged grief disorder	PD08	puerperal psychosis	PD05
prolonged pregnancy	WD99	puerperal endometritis	
prominent nose	RS91	WD01.01	WD01
prominent veins	KS99	pulling at ears	HS99
prophylactic immunotherapy	AP99	pulmonary (artery/vein) infarction	KD77
prosecution	ZC37	pulmonary collapse	RD99
prostate symptoms or complaints	GS22	pulmonary embolism	KD77
prostatic obstruction	GD70	pulmonary oedema without heart disease/heart failure	RD99
prostatism	GS22	pulmonary thromboembolism	KD77
prostatitis or seminal vesiculitis or both	GD10	pulmonary thrombosis	KD77
prostatomegaly	GD70	pulp space infection of finger/thumb	SD05
protein deficiency anaemia	BD77	pulp space infection of toe	
proteinuria and oedema in pregnancy	WD70	SD05.02	SD05
proteinuria US50.02	US50	puncture	SD38
protozoal infection (without pneumonia)	RD10	puncture/aspiration of bursa	-204
providers of support for home-making and maintenance	2R20	puncture/aspiration of cyst	-204
proving a theorem	2F05	puncture/aspiration of ganglion	-204
pruritus	SS02	puncture/aspiration of	
pseudo-gout	LD99	haematoma	-204
psoriasis	SD72	puncture/aspiration of joint	-204
psoriatic arthritis	LD99	puncture/aspiration of lungs	-204
psychic stability	2R33	puncture/aspiration of urinary bladder	-204
psychological, mental and neurodevelopmental	P	puncture/aspiration of	
psychological, mental and neurodevelopmental		purpura	BD78
diagnoses and diseases		purulent discharge	FS03
psychological, mental and neurodevelopmental		pus in urine	US50
symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings	PD	putting on, adjusting and removing a blouse	2F37
		putting on, adjusting and removing a coat	2F37
		putting on, adjusting and removing a hat	2F37
	PS	putting on, adjusting and removing a kimono	2F37

putting on, adjusting and removing a sari		rash localised	SS05
putting on, adjusting and removing a shirt	2F37	raw food	2R01
putting on, adjusting and removing a skirt	2F37	Raynaud's syndrome KD76.01	KD76
putting on, adjusting and removing boots	2F37	reactive airways disease	RD69
putting on, adjusting and removing gloves	2F37	reactive depression	PD12
putting on, adjusting and removing pants	2F37	reactive psychosis	PD05
putting on, adjusting and removing sandals	2F37	reading	2F06
putting on, adjusting and removing shoes	2F37	reading for enjoyment	2F61
putting on, adjusting and removing slippers	2F37	reasons for visit related to lifestyle	AP40
putting on, adjusting and removing tights	2F37	receiver of blood and/or organs	AI99
putting on, adjusting and removing undergarments	2F37	recreation and leisure	2F61
putting on and taking off clothes and footwear in correct sequence	2F37	rectal bleeding	DS16
pyelonephritis or pyelitis	UD01	rectal examination	-102
pyoderma	SD16	rectal fistula	DD80
pyogenic arthritis	LD01	rectal or anal pain	DS04
pyrexia	AS03	rectocele GD66.01	GD66
pyuria	US50	rectoscopy	-112
Q fever	AD24	recurrent abortion	WD65
rabies AD14.06	AD14	recurrent instability of patella	LD69
radicular syndrome of upper limbs with/without radiation of pain	LD65	red blood cell abnormality	BS52
radioallergosorbent test (RAST) test	-103	red eye	FS02
raised intraocular pressure FD71.02	FD71	red nose	RS91
raised level of cholesterol/ triglycerides	TD75	red throat	RS12
raised uric acid	TD99	redness	SS05
rash generalised	SS06	redness occurring in multiple sites	SS06
		reduced vision	FS05
		re-entry tachycardia	KD69
		referral to a nursing home or hospice	-599
		referral to a service for rehabilitation	-599
		referral to chiropodist	-505
		referral to chiropractor	-505
		referral to dentist	-505
		referral to dietician	-505
		referral to disease-specific out-patient clinics	-506
		referral to home health worker	-505
		referral to midwife	-505
		referral to nurse	-505
		referral to occupational therapist	-505
		referral to optician	-505

referral to orthodontist	-505	respiratory neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available	RD28
referral to other GP or FP	-505	respiratory system	R
referral to other primary care provider	-505	responding to the feelings of others	2F49
referral to physiotherapist	-506	restless infant	AS13
referral to psychologist	-506	restless legs	NS03
referral to social worker	-506	restlessness NOS	PS04
referral to specialist	2F05	result of an examination or test from another provider	-402
referral to specialist, clinic or hospital	2F50	result of test or procedure	
reflecting	2F03	requested by own provider	-401
regulating emotions and impulses	LD99	results	-4
rehearsing	2F51	results of injury interfering with pregnancy	WD35
Reiter's disease; scleroderma	ZC03	retching	DS10
relating with strangers	ZC03	retinopathy	FD67
relationship problem with adult	ZC03	retirement problem PS22.01	PS22
relationship problem with other family member	ZC03	retractile testis GD55.01	GD55
relationship problem with parent	ZC03	retropatellar chondromalacia LD69.00	LD69
relationship problem with sibling	ZC09	rhesus antibody present WD71.06	WD71
relationship problems with friends	ZC09	rheumatic heart disease	KD02
relationship problems with neighbours	ZC09	rheumatism	LS17
releasing objects using one's hand, fingers and thumb	2F25	rheumatoid arthritis and related conditions	LD74
removal of foreign body	-205	rheumatoid arthritis LD74.01	LD74
remunerative employment	2F58	rhinorrhea	RS09
renal artery bruit	KS52	rhinoscopy	-112
renal colic US09.00	US09	rhonchi	RS03
renal glycosuria	TD99	rickettsial disease	AD24
renal or perinephric abscess	UD01	right bundle branch block	KD70
renewal of medication	-201	right ventricular heart failure	KD67
repair of perineum	-207	rigors	AS02
repair of vulva	-207	ringworm	SD08
repair-suture or cast	-207	road traffic accident	AD36
request for information	-601	rodent ulcer	SD25
residual haemorrhoidal skin tag	DD84	rosacea	SD81
resolving a dispute between two people		roseola infantum	AD13
respiratory distress	2F08	ross river fever	AD14
respiratory failure RD99.07	RS04	rotator cuff syndrome	LD68
	RD99	rotatory vertigo NS09.01	NS09

routine check-up for age		secondary glaucoma FD71.03	FD71
60 years and above	AG04	secondary hypertension	KD74
routine child health		secondary megacolon	DD99
examination	AG01	secondary polycythaemia	BD99
routine general health check-up		secondary sterility	GS29
of defined subpopulation	AG04	secondary/metastatic neoplasm	
routine newborn examination	AG01	when primary site is	
routine vaccination, children	-202	unknown	AD25
rubella	AD03	seeing functions	2F80
running nose	RS09	selecting and purchasing a	
rupture of cruciate ligaments		specific item	2F09
LD45.01	LD45	semen analysis	-109
		senescence	PS22
salivary stone DD66.03	DD66	senile cataract FD70.00	FD70
salpingitis	GD09	senile dementia	PD01
sanitation	2R05	senile keratosis	SD66
sarcoidosis BD99.01	BD99	senile vaginitis	GS13
scabies and other acariasis	SD13	sensation disturbances	NS05
scald of all degrees	SD41	sensation of rotating	2F83
scaling	SS08	sensation of swaying	2F83
scar	SD99	sensation of tilting	2F83
scarlet fever AD24.09	AD24	sensitivity test	-103
Scheuermann's disease	LD77	sepsis	AD23
schistosomiasis DD07.05	DD07	septic shock	AS52
schizophrenia	PD03	sequelae of stroke	ND70
school education	2F56	serological/immunological	
sciatica	LD67	tests	-104
scleritis FD99.03	FD99	serous otitis media	HD03
sclerosing injection for varices	-210	severe acute respiratory	
scoliosis deformity of spine		syndrome (SARS) RD10.02	RD10
LD70.00	LD70	severe anaemia BD77.00	BD77
scooters	2R06	sexual desire and fulfilment	
scotoma and dazzle when		problem	PS07
symptoms confined to eyes	FS06	sexual functions	2F86
scrotal hernia	DD73	sexual performance	2F86
scrotal varices/varicocele		shaking	NS07
KD79.00	KD79	sheath contraception, condom	
scrotum or testis symptoms or		AF05.02	AF05
complaints	GS21	shelter	2R04
scurvy	TD73	shingles	SD03
seasonal	RD65	shivers	AS02
sebaceous cyst	SD74	shock	AS52
seborrhoeic dermatitis	SD68	shock (psychic)	PS02
seborrhoeic keratosis	SD80	short sightedness	FD69
secondary effect of trauma	AD37	shortness of breath	RS02

shoulder symptom or complaint	LS07	sleep disturbance	PS06
shoulder syndrome	LD68	sleep functions	2F72
showing	2F34	sleep-related breathing problems	RS06
showing consideration and esteem when appropriate	2F49	sleep-related leg cramps	NS03
siblings	2R08	sleepwalking	PS06
sickle cell anaemia	BD65	sliding along a bench	2F22
sickle cell disorders or other haemoglobinopathies		sling	-209
BD65.01		slipped upper femoral epiphysis	
sickness and disability law problem	BD65	LD77.03	LD77
ZC38.00		slow virus infection ND04.00	ND04
sick-sinus syndrome	ZC38	slurred speech	NS11
KD70.02	KD70	small foetus for age	WD71
side-effect due to medication in proper dose	AD41	smoking problem	PS14
side-effect of catheter	AD43	sneezing or nasal congestion	RS09
side-effect of colostomy	AD43	snoring	RS05
side-effect of gastrostomy	AD43	snow blindness FD36.01	FD36
side-effect of heart valve	AD43	social assistance law problem	
side-effect of joint replacement	AD43	ZC38.01	ZC38
side-effect of organ transplant	AD43	social problems	Z
side-effect of pacemaker	AD43	social problems influencing health status	ZC
side-effect of prosthetic device	AD43	social security	2R19
sightseeing, tourism and travelling for pleasure	2F61	social welfare problem	ZC38
sigmoidoscopy	-112	solar hyperkeratosis	SD66
silent myocardial ischaemia	KD66	solar keratosis or sunburn	SD66
sinus; mesothelioma	RD26	solitary cyst of breast	GD67
sinus symptoms or complaints	RS11	solving problems	2F08
sinusitis affecting any paranasal sinus	RD03	somatisation disorder	PD10
Sjögren's syndrome	LD99	sore mouth	DS20
skin	S	sore throat	RS12
skin allergy	SD70	soreness	SS01
skin colour change	SS07	sore(s)	SS99
skin irritation	SS02	spastic colon	DD78
skin neoplasm not specified as benign or malignant when histology is not available	SD29	speaking	2F15
skin photo	-199	special cars and vans	2R06
skin prick test	-103	special screening examination for cardiovascular disorders	AP16
skin tags	SD29	special screening examination for diabetes mellitus	AP15
skin texture symptom or complaint	SS08	special screening examination for eye and ear disorders	AP99
sleep apnoea	RS06	special screening examination for infectious and parasitic diseases	AP10
RS06.00			

special screening examination for mental and behavioural disorders	AP99	spondylolysis LD66.01	LD66
special screening examination for neoplasm of breast	AP01	spondylosis LD66.00	LD66
AP01.00		spondylosis with/without radiation of pain	LD65
special screening examination for neoplasm of cervix	AP01	spontaneous abortion	WD65
AP01.01		spontaneous ecchymosis	SS99
special screening examination for neoplasm of colon and rectum	AP01	spontaneous rupture tendon	LD99
AP01.02		spotting	GS10
special screening examination for neoplasm of lung	AP01	spotting using hormonal contraception	AD41
AP01.03		spouses	2R08
special screening examination for neoplasm of prostate	AP01	sprain of cruciate ligaments of knee	LD45
AP01.04		sprain of lateral collateral ligament of knee	LD45
special screening examination for neoplasm of skin	AP01	sprain of medial collateral ligament of knee	LD45
special screening examination for neoplasms	AP01	sprain/strain of other joint/ligament	LD46
special screening for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission	AP10	sprue	DD99
special screening for intestinal infectious diseases	AP10	sputum analysis without culture	-109
special screening for tuberculosis	AP10	squamous cell carcinoma of skin	
specific food craving	TS99	SD25.03	SD25
specific learning problems	PS20	squint	FD73
specific physical function test	-110	stable angina pectoris	KD66
speculating	2F05	KD66.02	
speech delay	PS18	stammering or stuttering	
speech problem	NS11	NS11.00	NS11
speech therapists		standard mental, cognitive, physical functioning tests and questionnaires, 1	-111
spermatocele	2R16	status after transplant	AR03
GD71.01	GD71	status epilepticus	ND67
spherocytosis	BD65	steatosis of liver	DD81
spider naevus	KS99	stenosed aortic valve	KD71
spina bifida	ND55	stenosis external canal	HD99
ND55.01		sterilisation	AF06
spina bifida occulta	LD55	stiffness in joint	LS20
spinal cord injury	ND37	stillbirth after complicated delivery	WD83
spinal endplate defects	LD77	stomach ache/pain	DS02
spirometry	-110	stomatitis	DD66
splenomegaly	BS50	stone in bladder	UD67
spondylolisthesis	LD66	stone in kidney	UD67
LD66.01		stone in ureter	UD67

strabismus	FD73	superficial vein thrombosis	KD78
strange behaviour	PS99	support by acquaintances	2R10
strangury	US01	support by colleagues	2R10
strapping for sprains	-208	support by community members	2R10
strawberry nevus of skin			
SD55.01	SD55	support by friends	2R09
strep skin infection	SD16	support by immediate family	2R08
streptococcal throat	RD04	support by neighbours	2R10
stress incontinence	US03	support by peers	2R10
stressful work schedule	ZC16.03	supportive psychotherapy	-212
striae atrophicae	SD99	suppressed lactation	WS06
stridor	RS04	suppression of lactation	WS06
strip-plaster	-207	supraventricular extrasystoles	
stroke or cerebrovascular		KD70.03	KD70
accident	ND69	supraventricular tachycardia	
strongyloidiasis	DD07	KD69.00	KD69
stupor	AS53	surgical debridement	-205
subacute endocarditis	KD01	surgical glue	-207
subarachnoid intracranial		surmenage	PD11
haemorrhage	ND69.02	surveillance for any exposure	
subclinical hyperthyroidism		to toxic substances	AP70
AS50.02	AS50	surveillance for infectious	
subclinical hypothyroidism		diseases	AP70
AS50.01	AS50	suspicion of pregnancy	WS01
subconjunctival haemorrhage		suspiciousness	PS99
FD35.01	FD35	suture/stitches	-207
subdural haematoma	ND36	swallowing problem	DS21
sub-involution of uterus		sweat gland disease	SD73
WD85.01	WD85	sweat rash	SD73
subluxation acromioclavicular		sweat test	-109
of joint	LD48.01	sweating problem	AS10
subluxation of any site	LD48	swelling and generalised	
subluxation of radial head	LD48	oedema	AS09
LD48.04	LD48	swelling of joint	LS20
subluxation of shoulder joint		swelling of scrotum	GS21
LD48.03	LD48	swelling of testis	GS21
subungual haematoma	SD35.00	swelling on chest	LS04
successful attempt	PD14	swellings in multiple sites	SS04
suicidal ideation	PS05	swollen eye	FS08
suicide attempt	PD14	swollen feet	KS04
suicide gesture	PD14	swollen legs	KS04
suicide or suicide attempt	PD14	swollen lips	DS20
suicide	PD14	symptomatic HIV-infection/	
PD14.01		AIDS	BD04
superficial vein			
thrombophlebitis	KD78.01		
	KD78		

symptoms, complaints and abnormal findings during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium	systemic lupus erythematosus	LD99
	systolic heart failure	KD67
	WS tachycardia	KS02
	tachypnoea	RS04
	taeniasis DD07.02	DD07
	taking directions from teachers	2F56
	talipes (pes) planus (flatfoot)	
	LD71.04	LD71
	KS talipes equinovarus	LD55
	LD55.03 tamponade (blockage to stop bleeding)	-211
	DS taping or strapping	-208
	tarry stools	DS15
	HS tarsal cyst	FD02
	tear musculus gastrocnemius	
	LD49.01	LD49
	tear of meniscus of knee	
	TD45.03	TD45
	teeth, gum symptom or complaint	DS19
	teeth grinding	DS19
	teeth or gum disease or both	DD65
	GS teething	DS19
	telangiectasis	KS99
	telemedicine consultation with primary care provider	-503
	telemedicine consultation with specialist	-504
	NS telling a story in oral language	2F15
	temper tantrum	PS18
	temporary blindness NOS	FS06
	RS temporomandibular joint disorder or syndrome	
	DD65.01	DD65
	temporomandibular joint symptom	LS06
	SS tenderness of breast	GS04
	US tendinitis around shoulder	LD68
	WS01 tendinitis/tenosynovitis	
	LD72.05	LD72
	LD68 tendon sheath injection	-210
	GD01 tennis elbow	LD73
	GD01 tension headache	ND73

termination of pregnancy, with or without complications		tongue-tie DD55.03	DD55
tetanus	WD66	tonometry	-110
tetany	ND03	tonsillar pain	RS12
thalassaemia BD65.02	NS07	toothache	DS19
therapeutic and preventive interventions	BD65	torsion of testis GD99.03	GD99
therapeutic counselling	-2	torticollis with/without radiation of pain	LD65
thinking	-212	tourniquet test	-199
thoracic back pain	2F05	toxaemia/(pre) eclampsia in pregnancy	WD70
thoracic disc prolapse with radiculopathy LD67.00	LS02	toxic effect of non-medicinal substance	AD44
thoracic outlet syndrome	LD67	toxic effect overdose of medical agent	AD40
ND77.06	ND77	toxic gastroenteropathy	DD99
threat of dismissal ZC16.04	ZC16	toxic goitre	TD68
throat symptoms or complaints	RS12	toxic shock syndrome	AS52
thromboangiitis obliterans	KD76	toxoplasmosis	AD24
KD76.02	BD78	tracheobronchitis	RD06
thrombocytopenia	BD78	tracheoscopy	-112
thrombophilia BD78.03	DD84	tracheostomy	-206
thrombosed external haemorrhoids	DD84	trachoma	FD04
thrombosis complicating pregnancy and/or puerperium WD85.02	WD85	transfer devices	2R06
thrombosis or phlebitis or thrombophlebitis	WD85	transferring oneself	2F22
throwing or catching an object	KD78	transient cerebral ischaemia	ND68
thrush	2F26	transient global amnesia	NS99
thrush involving nails	GD08	transient hypertension	KS51
thrush perianal region	SD11	transient ischaemic attack (TIA)	ND68
thrush skin	SD11	transient psychosis	PD05
thyroglossal duct or cyst	SD11	transport assistants	2R20
thyroid nodule	SD11	trauma to nose	RD35
thyroiditis TD99.10	TD55	trauma to respiratory system	RD35
tic disorders ND99.03	TD65	traumatic amputation	LD49
tic dououreux	TD99	traumatic arthropathy	LD80
tick bite SD39.00	ND99	traumatic haemarthrosis	LD49
Tietze's disease LD99.06	ND74	traumatic intracranial haemorrhage ND36.02	ND36
tinea	SD39	traumatic ruptured spleen	BD35
tinea pedis SD08.00	LD99	BD35.00	BD35
tingling fingers, feet, toes	SD08	traumatic subdural intracranial haemorrhage ND36.03	ND36
tinnitus, ringing or buzzing ear	SD08	traumatic/pressure rupture of ear drum	HD37
tobacco smoking problem	NS04	treatment of luxation or dislocation	-208
toileting	HS03		
	PS14		
	2F36		

tremor	NS07	undefined routine examination	
trichilemmal cyst	SD74	routine request	AG99
trichomonal vaginitis	GD04	undelivered in utero foetal	
trichomonas vaginalis test	-109	death	AD95
trigeminal neuralgia	ND74	undertaking a single task	2F10
trustworthiness	2R37	undertaking multiple tasks	2F11
tuberculosis	AD15	undertaking one task from	
tuberculosis infection of any body site		among several tasks	2F09
tubotympanitis	AD15	underweight	TS50
tubulo-interstitial nephritis	HD04	undescended testicle	GD57
turning door handles	UD01	unemployment problem	ZC17
twitching	2F26	unexplained agranulocytosis	BS51
tympanometry	NS07	unexplained changes in white	
tympanostomy tube insertion	-110	blood cells	BS51
type 1 diabetes mellitus	-206	unexplained eosinophilia	BS51
type 2 diabetes mellitus	TD71	unexplained leukocytosis	BS51
	TD72	unexplained lymphocytosis	BS51
		unexplained neutropenia	BS51
ulcerative colitis	DD79	unhappy	PS03
ulcus ventriculi	DD70	unilateral undescended testicle	GD57
ultrasound for foetal growth measurement		unknown abdominal hernia	DD76
ultrasound imaging	-113.02	-113 unknown allergic reaction	AD46
ultrasound of foetal structure		-113 unknown allergy	AD46
umbilical hernia		-113 unknown anaemia	BD77
uncertain cardiovascular neoplasm	KD25	unknown breast disorder in	
		pregnancy or puerperium	WD84
uncertain neoplasm of ear		unknown bursitis, tendinitis, synovitis	LD72
HD25.02	HD25	unknown congenital anomaly	AD55
uncertain neoplasm of eye/ adnexa	FD25	unknown congenital anomaly of eye	FD56
FD25.02		unknown ear injury	HD37
uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of respiratory system	RD28	unknown fracture	LD39
uncertain or carcinoma in situ neoplasm of urinary system	UD29	unknown head injury	ND36
uncomplicated labour, delivery livebirth	WD80	unknown heart disease	KD72
uncomplicated labour, delivery stillbirth	WD81	unknown infectious disease	AD24
undefined family planning request	AF99	unknown injury neurological system	
undefined general examination request	AG99	unknown injury of eye	ND37
undefined patient treatment preferences	AI99	unknown liver diseases	FD36
		unknown lymphadenitis	DD81
		unknown malignant digestive neoplasm	BD02
		unknown malignant genital neoplasm	DD28
			GD28

unknown malignant neoplasm		urti	RD02
urinary tract	UD27	urticaria	SD78
unknown neurological		use of di-ethylstilbestrol (DES)	
infection	ND04	by mother AP65.06	AP65
unknown oesophageal disease	DD68	using a walker	2F31
unknown organic mental		using a walking stick	2F31
disorder	PD02	using a wheelchair	2F31
unknown osteoarthritis	LD80	using communication devices	
unknown peptic ulcer	DD70	and techniques	2F18
unknown perinatal morbidity	AD66	using condoms	2F40
unknown psychosis	PD05	using humans for transportation	2F32
unknown respiratory infection	RD10	using scuba equipment	2F31
unknown respiratory malignant		using skates	2F31
neoplasm	RD26	using skis	2F31
unknown skin infection	SD16	using transportation	2F32
unknown skin injury	SD38	uterine curettage	-299
unknown sprain or strain of		uterovaginal prolapse	GD66
joint	LD47		
unknown viral disease	AD14	vaccination	-202
unknown viral exanthems	AD13	vaginal discharge	GS16
unnatural death AD96.01	AD96	vaginal dryness	GS17
unstable angina pectoris		vaginal irritation	GS17
KD65.01	KD65	vaginal itching	GS17
unwanted pregnancy	WD68	vaginal lesion	GS17
uraemia		AS50	2F86
ureteric reflux	UD99	vaginal lubrication	
urethral caruncle	UD99	vaginal odour	GS17
urethral discharge	UD99	vaginal pain	GS03
urethral stricture UD99.02	US10	vaginal pessary/iud	-209
urethritis and urethral	UD99	vaginismus	GS23
syndrome		vaginismus of psychogenic	
urge incontinence US03.02	UD03	origin PS07.02	PS07
uri	US03	vaginitis caused by chlamydia	
urinary calculus	RD02	GD06.02	GD06
urinary frequency or urgency	UD67	vaginitis or vulvitis	GD12
urinary retention	US02	vaginosis (bacterial)	GD12.00
urinary system	US04	GD12.01	GD12
urinary tract infection NOS	U	vaping-related disorder	RD70
UD04.00	UD04	RD70.01	
urine cytology	-108	varicocele	KD79
urine incontinence	US03	varicose eczema	KD79
urine test		varicose ulcer	SD77
urogenital syphilis	-106	varicose veins	KD79
urolithiasis	WD99.04		
urosepsis	GD01	varicose veins in pregnancy	
	UD67	WD99.04	WD99
	AD23	varicose veins of anus/rectum	DD84
		varicose veins of sites other than	
		lower extremities	KD79

vascular headache with aura	ND71	vocational training	2F56
vascular headache without aura	ND71	voice symptoms or complaints	RS13
vasculitis	KD99	vomiting	DS10
vasomotor rhinitis	RD65	vomiting of blood	DS14
vasospasm	KD76	vulval burning	GS18
vasovagal attack	AS07	vulval dryness	GS18
venereal warts	GD05	vulval irritation	GS18
venous insufficiency	KD79.01	vulval itching	GS18
venous stasis	KD79	vulval pain	GS03
venous ulcer of leg	SD77.01	vulval symptoms or complaints	GS18
ventral hernia	DD76	vulvodynia	GS03
ventricular extrasystoles		waiting period for	
KD70.04	KD70	investigation and	
ventricular fibrillation/flutter	KD70	treatment	ZC39
ventricular premature beats	KD70	walking devices (such as canes	
ventricular septal defect	KD55	or crutches)	2R06
ventricular tachycardia	KD69	walking long distances and	
verrucae	SD01	short distances	2F27
vertigo or dizziness	NS09	walking problem	NS99
vesical tenesmus	US01	warts	SD01
vestibular neuronitis	HD67	washing face and hair	2F34
vestibular syndrome	HD67	washing hands and feet	2F34
victim of physical abuse	ZC35	washing oneself	2F34
victim of rape	ZC35	wasp sting	AD44
victim of sexual attack	ZC35	wasting of muscle	LS19
vincent's angina	DD66	watchful waiting	-203
violence problem	ZC35	watching	2F01
viral conjunctivitis	FD01.01	watching a sporting event	2F01
viral hepatitis	DD03	watching children playing	2F01
viral keratitis	FD05	watching people	2F01
viral meningitis	ND02.03	water depletion	TS09
viral pneumonia	RD09	waterbrash	DS03
visceral leishmaniasis	AD17.02	watery eye	FS03
visits for other reasons		FS03.00	
visual floaters or spots	AR	watery stools	DS11
visual inspection	FS04	weak eyes	FS05
visual loss	-102	weakness in joint	LS20
visually tracking an object	FS05	weakness of muscle	LS19
vitamin B12 anaemia or folate	2F01	weals	SD78
deficiency anaemia		weaning	WS06
vitamin D deficiency with	BD67	weight gain	TS06
rickets		weight loss	TS07
vitamin D deficiency without	TD73	wheelchairs	2R06
rickets		wheezing	RS03
vitamin deficiency	TD73	wheezy bronchitis	RD69
vitiligo	TD73	whiplash injury of neck	
SD99		LD47.00	LD47

white coat hypertension	KS51	wrinkles	SS08
whitlow	SD05	wrist symptom or complaint	LS10
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome KD70.05	KD70	xanthelasma palpebrarum	
woozy	NS09	FS09.01	FS09
work problem	ZC16	xanthoma	TD75
working around the home without remuneration		X-ray -113.03	-113
working cooperatively with other students	2F59	yellow fever AD14.07	AD14
working for a community or religious group without remuneration	2F56	yellow sclera	DS13
working full time		Zenker's diverticulum	
working part time	2F59	DD68.03	DD68
wound dressing	2F58	Zika virus disease	
	2F58	AD14.08	AD14
	-211	Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	DD70



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