Infectious And Parasitic Diseases

Intestinal infectious diseases

005 Other food poisoning (bacterial)

▲ ★

Excludes: salmonella infections (003.0-003.9)
toxic effect of: food contaminants (989.7)
noxious foodstuffs (988.0-988.9)

005.9 Food poisoning, unspecified

▲ ◆

006 Amebiasis

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INCLUDES

infection due to Entamoeba histolytica

EXCLUDES

amebiasis due to organisms other than Entamoeba histolytica (007.8)

Plain English Description:

Food poisoning from Vibrio vulnificus can be contracted by ingesting infected seafood. Symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. In rare cases (usually in patients with compromised immune systems) it can enter the bloodstream, resulting in fatality 50% of the time. Amebiasis can also spread from the intestine to cause infection elsewhere, and in severe cases, can cause an abscess (a cavity containing pus and surrounded by inflamed tissue). In cases of suspected infection, see code V02.2. If the ameba causing the symptoms of amebiasis is other than Entamoeba histolytica, use code 007.8 instead. See code 136.2 in cases of meningoencephalitis due to Naegleria gruber.

006.1 Chronic intestinal amebiasis without mention of abscess

Chronic: amebiasis amebic dysentery

Plain English Description:

Use this code for amebic dysentery (diarrhea), which continues over an extended period of time where there is no mention of an abscess.

008 Intestinal infections due to other organisms

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INCLUDES

any condition classifiable to (009.0-009.3) with mention of the responsible organisms

EXCLUDES

food poisoning by these organisms (005.0-005.9)

008.4 Intestinal infection due to other specified bacteria

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Plain English Description:

Use the following fifth-digit codes to report intestinal infections due to specific bacteria not otherwise listed. Each of these presents with the usual range of symptoms (diarrhea and/or vomiting, abdominal cramps, etc.) except as otherwise noted.

008.45 Intestinal infection due to Clostridium difficile

Pseudomembranous colitis

Plain English Description:

Use this code to report an intestinal infection by Clostridium difficile.

008.5 Bacterial enteritis, unspecified

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Plain English Description:

This code may be used to report enteritis, an inflammation of the intestinal tract, due to an unspecified bacterial infection.

008.6 Enteritis due to specified virus

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Plain English Description:

Infectious And Parasitic Diseases (continued)

Intestinal infectious diseases (continued)

008 (continued)

008.6 (continued)

An inflammation of the intestinal tract due to a specified type of virus should be reported with the following fifth-digit codes:

008.69 Enteritis due to Other viral enteritis

Torovirus

Plain English Description:

This code should be used to report an infection due to some other viral enteritis, such as torovirus.

008.8 Intestinal infection due to other organism, not elsewhere classified

Viral: enteritis NOS gastroenteritis

Excludes: influenza with involvement of gastrointestinal tract (487.8)

Plain English Description:

Use this code for an intestinal infection due to an organism not elsewhere classified above. Note that an influenza infection that also affects the intestinal tract should not be reported with this code, but with code 487.8.

009 Ill-defined intestinal infections

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EXCLUDES

diarrheal disease or intestinal infection due to specified organism (001.0-008.8)
diarrhea following gastrointestinal surgery (564.4)
intestinal malabsorption (579.0-579.9)
ischemic enteritis (557.0-557.9)
other noninfectious gastroenteritis and colitis (558.1-558.9)
regional enteritis (555.0-555.9)
ulcerative colitis (556)

Plain English Description:

This rubric should only be used when the intestinal infection is ill-defined or unknown. If the source of the infection is known, the coder should use a code from the range of 001-008 instead.

009.0 Infectious colitis, enteritis, and gastroenteritis

{Colitis, Enteritis, Gastroenteritis} Septic Dysentery: NOS catarrhal hemorrhagic

Plain English Description:

Use this code to report infection or inflammation of the colon (colitis), intestine (enteritis), stomach and intestines (gastroenteritis), or unspecified or hemorrhagic dysentery.

009.1 Colitis, enteritis, and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin

EXCLUDES

colitis NOS (558.9)
enteritis NOS (558.9)
gastroenteritis NOS (558.9)

Plain English Description:

Use this code to report inflammation of the colon (colitis), intestine (enteritis), or stomach and intestines (gastroenteritis), which is suspected, but not proven, to be infectious.

009.2 Infectious diarrhea

Diarrhea: dysenteric epidemic Infectious diarrheal disease NOS

Plain English Description:

Infectious And Parasitic Diseases (continued)

Intestinal infectious diseases (continued)

009 (continued)

009.2 (continued)

This code should be used if the patient is suffering from diarrhea known to be infectious, but only if the condition is otherwise ill-defined; i.e., if the specific infectious agent is known, use the more specific code instead.

009.3 Diarrhea of presumed infectious origin

Excludes: diarrhea NOS (787.91)

Plain English Description:

In cases where the colitis, enteritis, or gastroenteritis is not infective, see codes 555-558. Diarrhea due to nervousness should be coded as 306.4, that due to an allergic reaction as 558.3, and noninfectious causes should be coded as 787.91.

Tuberculosis

011 Pulmonary tuberculosis

★ Use additional code to identify any associated silicosis (502)

Plain English Description:

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by the Mycobaterium tuberculosis germ and is transmitted primarily through inhalation of infected air from those already infected.

Symptoms of TB include a cough that goes on for two or more weeks (sometimes with small amounts of blood in the phlegm), fever, night sweats, and unexplained weight loss. Other symptoms may present depending on the location of the infection, as explained in each of the sub-sections below. However, all of the above are symptoms of other pulmonary infections, so final diagnosis of the disease can only be made by further examination.

Report a TB infection of the lungs and structures supporting the lungs with the following fifth digits indicating the means by which TB was diagnosed:
0 unspecified
1 bacteriological or histological examination not done
2 bacteriological or histological examination unknown (at present)
3 tubercle bacilli found (in sputum) by microscopy
4 tubercle bacilli not found (in sputum) by microscopy, but found by bacterial culture
5 tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed histologically
6 tubercle bacilli not found by bacteriological or histological examination, but tuberculosis confirmed by other methods [inoculation of animals]

011.9 Pulmonary tuberculosis, unspecified

★ Respiratory tuberculosis NOS Tuberculosis of lung NOS

Plain English Description:

A case of pulmonary TB which is not otherwise specified.

011.90 Pulmonary tuberculosis, examination unspecified

◆ Respiratory tuberculosis NOS Tuberculosis of lung NOS

Other bacterial diseases

031 Diseases due to other mycobacteria

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Plain English Description:

Other diseases that may occur due to a mycobacterial infection are categorized by the infected system rather than by the species of bacteria. Mycobacteria, the type of bacteria to which tuberculosis belongs (see rubric 010-018), is a classification of non-motile (unable to move on their own) bacteria that are spread through the air and are most often contracted through inhalation or via an open wound. Symptoms vary depending on the type and extent of the infection, and the primary system affected.

Infectious And Parasitic Diseases (continued)

Other bacterial diseases (continued)

031 (continued)

031.0 Pulmonary diseases due to other mycobacteria

Infection by mycobacterium: avium intracellulare [Battey bacillus] kansasii Battey disease

Plain English Description:

The pulmonary system encompasses the lungs and supporting structures.

031.1 Cutaneous diseases due to other mycobacteria

Buruli ulcer Infection by Mycobacterium: marinum [M. Balnei] ulcerans

Plain English Description:

A cutaneous disease affects the skin and its underlying structures.

031.2 Disseminated

Disseminated mycobacteriom avium-intracellulare complex (DMAC) Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex (MAC) bacteremia

Plain English Description:

A disseminated disease affects several organ systems at once.

031.9 Unspecified diseases due to mycobacteria

◆ Atypical mycobacterium infection NOS

034 Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever

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Plain English Description:

Streptococcal sore throat, more commonly called strep throat, is an infectious disease spread through the air. In both forms of the disease (see below) the patient will continue to be contagious for two to three weeks after infection unless they are given antibiotic treatment.

034.0 Streptococcal sore throat

Septic: angina sore throat Streptococcal: angina laryngitis pharyngitis tonsillitis

Plain English Description:

This disease includes a number of manifestations, from septic angina to Streptococcal angina, laryngitis, pharyngitis, and tonsillitis, all of which are reported with this code. Strep throat presents with fever, swollen glands, and a sore throat that appears red with white patches on the tonsils. Nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain are sometimes present as well, most often in children. Untreated cases can cause a later onset of rheumatic fever.

035 Erysipelas

EXCLUDES

postpartum or puerperal erysipelas (670)

Plain English Description:

Erysipelas is an airborne bacteria that can enter through a wound in the skin and become an active infection that most commonly appears as a raised, reddish rash on the face and/or legs. Blisters may appear on the affected area, and fever and chills are not uncommon. If left untreated, the disease may spread to the joints, bones, and even the heart valves, causing more severe complications.

Use this code to record this disease, unless it is classified as postpartum or puerperal erysipelas, in which case, see code 670.

038 Septicemia

★ Use additional code for systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) (995.91-995.92)

EXCLUDES

bacteremia (790.7)
during labor (659.3)
following ectopic or molar pregnancy (639.0)
following infusion, injection, transfusion, or vaccination (999.3)

Infectious And Parasitic Diseases (continued)

Other bacterial diseases (continued)

038 (continued)

postpartum, puerperal (670)
that complicating abortion (634-638 with .0, 639.0)
septicemia (sepsis) of newborn (771.81)

Plain English Description:

Septicemia, also called sepsis or blood poisoning, is a bacterial infection of the bloodstream. Symptoms common to most forms of sepsis include sudden onset of fever and chills, low blood pressure (which may result in pale or bluish limbs and lips), confusion or altered emotional state, and rash. If not treated immediately, septicemia can lead to septic shock and death.

Note: In cases where the blood-poisoning infection is covered under another code (e.g. code 036.2 for Meningococcemia), that code should be used.

038.0 Streptococcal septicemia

Plain English Description:

Streptococcal septicemia is the most common form of infection in the bloodstream, also called sepsis; it develops quickly and can be life threatening. Streptococci are gram positive, aerobic organisms, most of which are sensitive to penicillin. The main streptococcal strains found causing septicemia are S. pyogenes (Group A), S. agalactiae (Group B), S. equi (Group C), S. faecalis (Group D), S. canis (Group G), and S. pneumoniae. Although migration of these strains of bacteria into the bloodstream causes sepsis in any individual, some types of streptococcal septicemia are found occurring more commonly in particular populations. S. pyogenes, or Group A streptococcus, is responsible for strep throat, and rheumatic and scarlet fever. Sepsis caused by Group A streptococcus is spread from the nasopharynx into the systemic circulation and is most commonly seen after childbirth, contracted from those involved in the delivery, also known as puerperal sepsis. Groups C and G are also found in puerperal sepsis as well as sepsis of the newborn. Septicemia caused by S. faecalis (Group D) is called enterococcal septicemia and can be resistant to multiple drugs. S. agalactiae, a type of Group B streptococcus, is commonly found in the human gastrointestinal, reproductive, and urinary tracts. Septicemia caused by S. agalactiae is most commonly seen in newborns who acquire the infection from their mothers during delivery and is a very serious pathogen that can be deadly without early treatment.

Note: Streptococcal septicemia in the newborn is not coded to 038.0, but to 771.81, with an additional code to identify the specific organism.

Note: Streptococcal septicemia caused by S. pneumoniae is not coded here, but to 038.2 as pneumococcal septicemia.

038.1 Staphylococcal septicemia

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Plain English Description:

Staphylococcal septicemia is the second most common form of septicemia. A Staph infection can be further divided into strains, which should be reported with the following fifth-digit codes:

038.10 Staphylococcal septicemia, unspecified

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Plain English Description:

This code may be used if the type of Staph is unspecified.

038.11 Staphylococcus aureus septicemia

Plain English Description:

Staphylococcus aureus is the most common cause of all staph infections, also known as Staphylococcus pyogenes and S. albus. This is a gram-positive bacteria that forms large, yellow clusters and is frequently found living on skin and in the nose of many healthy people. When these bacteria invade the bloodstream, often from a localized infection or wound of the skin, the resulting septicemia can be rapidly fatal and will seed other internal abscesses, causing severe pneumonia, endocarditis, and infections of the kidney, meninges, and muscles. This type of staph is developing more and more resistance to antibiotics, such as methicillin used to combat the infection.

Infectious And Parasitic Diseases (continued)

Other bacterial diseases (continued)

038 (continued)

038.4 Septicemia due to other gram-negative organisms

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Plain English Description:

In a Gram test, a bacteria culture is stained with a crystal violet dye and then washed with alcohol. Gram-negative bacteria will not retain the dark blue color of the dye after the alcohol wash, allowing them to take on the pink stain of a subsequent dye. Gram-negative bacteria are far more likely to cause disease than gram-positive bacteria.

Report blood-poisoning due to a gram-negative bacteria not otherwise described above with the following codes:

038.40 Septicemia due to gram-negative organism, unspecified

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Gram-negative septicemia NOS

Plain English Description:

This code may be used for an infection by an unspecified gram-negative bacteria.

038.42 Septicemia due to Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Plain English Description:

E. coli is a facultative, anaerobic, gram negative bacillus that inhabits the intestinal tract as part of its normal flora. Infection of the bloodstream can occur when traumatic GI perforation, rupture of an abdominal abscess, spillage of colon contents, obstruction of bile ducts, or serious urinary tract infection leads to the presence of these bacteria in the blood. E.coli is a leading cause of nosocomial infections of the blood stemming from a gastrointestinal or genitourinary source. The bacteria produce endotoxins that can lead to disseminated intravascular coagulation and death.

038.43 Septicemia due to Pseudomonas

Plain English Description:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a major opportunistic pathogen that almost never infects tissues that are not compromised. This gram-negative, aerobic, rod-shaped bacillus commonly inhabits soil, water, and the surface of both plants and animals, including humans. Blood stream invasion occurs from local sites of infection and is particularly a problem among patients with severe burns, cancer, cystic fibrosis, and AIDS. P. aeruginosa produces a toxin that has the same enzymatic action as diptheria toxin. Septicemia presents with the usual pathologic events of gram-negative invasion, including fever, hypotension, and intravascular coagulation.

038.9 Unspecified septicemia

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Septicemia NOS

EXCLUDES

bacteremia NOS (790.7)

039 Actinomycotic infections

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INCLUDES

actinomycotic mycetoma
infection by Actinomycetales, such as species of Actinomyces, Actinomadura, Nocardia, or Streptomyces
madduromycosis (actinomycotic)
schizomycetoma (actinomycotic)

Plain English Description:

Actinomycotic infection, also called actinomycotic mycetoma, is an infection by rod-shaped bacteria called Actinomycetales. Its symptoms vary widely depending on the site of the infection. The disease is easy to treat with antibiotics, but if left untreated, it can become a chronic condition.

039.9 Actinomycotic infection of unspecified site

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Actinomycosis NOS Maduromycosis NOS Nocardiosis NOS