ICD-10 Documentation Tip Sheet

Atherosclerotic Heart Disease, Angina and Acute MI

General Coding Information

- In ICD-10 there are codes that combine atherosclerotic heart disease with Angina.
- ICD-10 assumes a causal relationship if both are documented, so one of these combined codes should be used in those cases
  - When using one of these combination codes, a separate code for angina is not required
- In patients with coronary artery disease admitted for acute MI (AMI) the AMI is sequenced before the coronary artery disease.
- ICD-10 codes for Acute MI (AMI) identify the site (e.g. anterolateral wall) and are further identified as ST Elevation MI (STEMI) or non-ST Elevation MI (NSTEMI). Non-transmural MIs are coded to NSTEMI.
- If an NSTEMI evolves to a STEMI, code as a STEMI
- If a STEMI converts to an NSTEMI due to thrombolytic therapy, code as a STEMI.
- Acute MI codes are used during the first 4 weeks (not 8 as in ICD-9).
- After 4 weeks, use the appropriate aftercare code if the patient still requires care for the MI.
- Report I25.2 for old MIs no longer requiring care.

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