Chapter 20: External Causes of Morbidity

Categories: V01–Y99

Coding Guidelines: Section 1.C. 20, page 70

ICD–10–CM

Chapter 20: External Causes of Morbidity

Codes capture
- How the injury or health condition happened
- The intent
- Place where event occurred
- Activity of the patient at time of event
- Person’s status (e.g., civilian, military)

Used with any code to describe that the health condition is due to external cause.

Purpose of External Cause Codes

Selection of appropriate external cause code is guided by Index to External Causes – after Alphabetical Index to diseases and by Inclusion and Exclusion notes in the Tabular List

External cause code cannot be a principal diagnosis

External code not needed if cause & intent included:
- T360x1 Poisoning by penicillins, accidental

Section 1.C.20.a.2)

For all injuries and other health conditions due to an external cause, use the full range of external cause codes that describe the
- Cause with appropriate 7th character (initial encounter, subsequent encounter or sequela)
- Used for the length of the treatment
- No late effect External codes
- Must assign “original” External Cause code on subsequent and late effect
- Intent
- place of occurrence
- If applicable, the activity of the patient at time of event
- Patient’s status

General Guidelines

Selection of appropriate external cause code is guided by Index to External Causes – after Alphabetical Index to diseases and by Inclusion and Exclusion notes in the Tabular List

External cause code cannot be a principal diagnosis

External code not needed if cause & intent included:
- T360x1 Poisoning by penicillins, accidental

b. Place of Occurrence—Y92

Greatly expanded to include 5th & 6th characters that identify specific area of each place of occurrence
- kitchen, dining room, bathroom, bedroom, driveway, garage, swimming pool, garden or yard
- Record only at initial encounter for treatment.
- No 7th character used with Y92
- Used in conjunction with activity code, if known.
- Main Entry Term in Index:
  - Place of occurrence Y92.9

c. Activity Codes – Y93

Secondary codes used to identify patient’s activity at time injury occurred.
- heart attack while shoveling snow
- Assign only to initial encounters for treatment
- Assign only one code per case.
- Use with Y92, Place of Occurrence
- Y93.9, Unspecified Activity
- Do not use if activity is not stated.
Activity Codes—Y93

- Category Y93 requires the use of a 7th character extension:
  - 1 for non-work related activity
  - 2 for work-related activity for income
  - 3 for student activity
  - 4 for military activity
- Source – ICD-10-CM Preview, page 158
- Cannot find in ICD 10 Coding Guidelines except for Section 1.C.20.c. (page 72) on next slide

Activity Codes – Y93

- “If the patient is a student but is injured while performing an activity for income, use 7th character “2,” work related activity —— ???”
- Not applicable to poisonings, adverse effects, misadventures or late effects.
- Main Entry Term in Index:
  - Activity (involving) (of victim at time of event) Y93.9

POC, Activity & Status Codes

- Regardless of the number of external cause codes assigned, there should be only one place of occurrence code, one activity code and one external cause status code assigned to an encounter.
- e. If reporting formats limit codes, report code for cause/intent most related to PDX.
  - Report cause/intent, including medical misadventures, rather than place, activity, or status

Multiple External Causes

- If two or more events cause injuries, an external cause code is assigned for each cause. Sequencing of codes as follows
  - Child and adult Abuse
  - Terrorism Events
  - Cataclysmic Events
  - Transport Accidents
- Activity & external cause status codes are assigned following all causal external cause codes.

Child & Adult Abuse Guideline

- Adult and child abuse, neglect and maltreatment are classified as assault.
- For confirmed cases of abuse, neglect & maltreatment, when the perpetrator is known, a code from Y07, Perpetrator of maltreatment and neglect, accompanies any other assault code.

h. Unknown/Undetermined Intent

- If intent is unknown or unspecified, code the intent as accidental intent.
- All transport accident categories assume accidental intent
- Use of undermined intent:
  - Only used if documentation very specifically specifies the intent cannot be determined.
i. Late Effects of External Cause

- Late effects are reported using external cause code with the 7th character for sequela
- Codes should be used with any report of late effect resulting from a previous injury
- Late effect external cause code should not be used with a related current nature of injury code.
- Use a late effect external cause code for subsequent visits when a late effect of initial injury is being treated.

j. Terrorism Guidelines

- When cause of injury is identified by FBI as terrorism, the first listed external code should be from category Y38, Terrorism
- Do not use Y38, Terrorism when the cause of injury is suspected to be the result of terrorism. Use only with confirmed cases.

k. External Cause Status—Y99

- A single code assigned per record to indicate status of person when event occurred.
  - Y99.0 Civilian activity done for income or pay
  - Y99.1 Military activity
  - Y99.8 Other external cause status
  - Y99.9 Unspecified external cause status
- Not used with poisonings, adverse effects, misadventures, or late effects
- Must accompany another External cause code
- Do not use Y99.9 Unspecified, External Cause if the status is not stated.
- Main Entry Term in Index:
  - External cause status Y99.9

V00–V59 Transport accidents

- V00–V09 Pedestrian injured in transport accident
- V10–V19 Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident
- V20–V29 Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident
- V30–V39 Occupant of three-wheeled motor vehicle injured in transport accident
- V40–V49 Car occupant injured in transport accident
- V50–V59 Occupant of pick-up truck or van injured in transport accident

V60–V69 Occupant of heavy transport vehicle injured in transport accident

V70–V79 Bus occupant injured in transport accident

V80–V89 Other land transport accidents

V90–V94 Water transport accidents

V95–V97 Air and space transport accidents

V98–V99 Other and unspecified transport accidents

W00–X58 Other external causes of accidental injury

- W00–W19 Slipping, tripping, stumbling and falls
- W20–W49 Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces
- W50–W64 Exposure to animate mechanical forces
- W65–W74 Accidental non-transport drowning and submersion
- W85–W99 Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure
X00–X08 Exposure to smoke, fire and flames
X10–X19 Contact with heat and hot substances
X30–X39 Exposure to forces of nature
X52, X58 Accidental exposure to other specified factors
X71–X83 Intentional self-harm
X92–Y08 Assault
Y21–Y33 Event of undetermined intent
Y35–Y38 Legal intervention, operations of war, military operations, and terrorism

Y62–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care
Y62–Y69 Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care
Y70–Y82 Medical devices associated with adverse incidents in diagnostic and therapeutic use
Y83–Y84 Surgical and other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure
Y90–Y98 Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity classified elsewhere

Title Changes
Many block, category, and subcategory title changes in chapter 20

Example:
- ICD–9–CM: E880–E888, Accidental falls
- ICD–10–CM: W00–W19, Slipping, tripping, stumbling, and falls
- ICD–9–CM: E884.0, Fall from playground equipment
- ICD–10–CM: W09, Fall on and from playground equipment
- ICD–9–CM: E883.0, Accident from diving or jumping into water (swimming pool)
- ICD–10–CM: W16, Fall, jump or diving into water

Additions, Deletions & Combinations

- Many codes added, deleted, combined, or moved to another section or chapter
- All late effects ARE noted by the addition of the seventh character(s) to the code for each type of incident (accident, suicide, fall, and so on).
- No late effect External Cause Codes
- A new code for exposure to radon: X39.01
- Accidental poisonings are classified to categories T36–T50 and T51–T65 in chapter 19, not Chapter 20

Additions, Deletions, & Combinations

- Categories T36 through T50
  - Identify specific substances involved in poisonings by and adverse effects of &
  - Under dosing of drugs, medicaments, and biological substances.
  - Poisoning by antibiotics
    - T36.0x1, Poisoning by penicillins, accidental (unintentional).
- Categories T51 through T65
  - Identify toxic effects of mainly non-medicinal substances
  - Includes a code to identify the incident as accidental or unintentional.
  - Poisoning by fusel oil T51.3x1, Toxic effect of fusel oil, accidental (unintentional).

Expansions

- Many subcategory codes in ICD–9–CM given a specific category code & expanded at the 4th, 5th, & 6th character level.
  - 7th seventh characters added to indicate
    - Initial encounter (A),
    - Subsequent (D) encounter, or
    - Sequelae (S) of the original injury.
For example, ICD-9-CM code for fall from playground equipment is E884.0.

ICD-10-CM category W09 includes four subcategories plus a 7th character.

The following 7th character extensions are to be added to each code from category W09:
- A: initial encounter
- D: subsequent encounter
- S: sequelae

- W09.0 Fall on or from playground slide
- W09.1 Fall from playground swing
- W09.2 Fall on or from jungle gym
- W09.8 Fall on or from other playground equipment

ICD-9-CM subcategory E883.0, Accident from diving or jumping into water (swimming pool),

ICD-10-CM: W16 Fall, jump or diving into water

The following 7th character extensions are to be added to each code from category W16:
- A: initial encounter
- D: subsequent encounter
- S: sequelae

- W16.0 Fall into swimming pool
  - W16.01 Fall into swimming pool striking water surface
  - W16.011 Fall into swimming pool striking water surface causing drowning and submersion
  - W16.012 Fall into swimming pool striking water surface causing other injury
  - W16.02 Fall into swimming pool striking bottom
    - W16.021 Fall into swimming pool striking bottom causing drowning and submersion
    - W16.022 Fall into swimming pool striking bottom causing other injury
  - W16.03 Fall into swimming pool striking wall
    - W16.031 Fall into swimming pool striking wall causing drowning and submersion
    - W16.032 Fall into swimming pool striking wall causing other injury

- W16.1 Fall into natural body of water
  - W16.11 Fall into natural body of water striking water surface
    - W16.111 Fall into natural body of water striking water surface causing drowning and submersion
    - W16.112 Fall into natural body of water striking water surface causing other injury
  - W16.12 Fall into natural body of water striking bottom
    - W16.121 Fall into natural body of water striking bottom causing drowning and submersion
    - W16.122 Fall into natural body of water striking bottom causing other injury

- W16.13 Fall into natural body of water striking side
  - W16.131 Fall into natural body of water striking side causing drowning and submersion
  - W16.132 Fall into natural body of water striking side causing other injury
Chapter 20 External Causes of Morbidity

Expansions

- The category codes under the sections for transportation accidents in ICD-9-CM identify the specific types of transportation accidents, and 4th digits identify type of person injured (driver, passenger, and so on) as follows:

- E819 Motor vehicle traffic accident of unspecified nature
  - The following fourth digit subdivisions are for use with categories E20–E825 to identify the injured person:
    - .0 Driver of motor vehicle other than motorcycle
    - .1 Passenger in motor vehicle other than motorcycle
    - .2 Motorcyclist
    - .3 Passenger on motorcycle
    - .4 Occupant of streetcar
    - .5 Rider of animal; occupant of animal drawn vehicle
    - .6 Pedal cyclist
    - .7 Pedestrian
    - .8 Other specified person
    - .9 Unspecified person

Expansions

- In ICD-10-CM, the main axis for transportation accidents is the injured individual’s mode of transportation.
- Each section has been greatly expanded to include 4th, 5th, 6th characters.
- 7th character in these sections also further explains types of encounters or sequelae.

Expansions

- Complications of medical and surgical care have been greatly expanded in ICD-10-CM:
  - Y62–Y69 Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care
    - Y62 Failure of sterile precautions during surgical and medical care
    - Y63 Failure in dosage during surgical and medical care
    - Y64 Contaminated medical or biological substances
    - Y65 Other misadventures during surgical and medical care
    - Y66 Nonadministration of surgical and medical care
    - Y69 Unspecified misadventure during surgical and medical care

Expansions

- Y70–Y82 Medical devices associated with adverse incidents in diagnostic and therapeutic use
  - Y70 Anesthesiology devices associated with adverse incidents
  - Y71 Cardiovascular devices associated with adverse incidents
  - Y72 Otorhinolaryngological devices associated with adverse incidents
  - Y73 Gastroenterology and urology devices associated with adverse incidents
  - Y74 General hospital and personal-use devices associated with adverse incidents
  - Y75 Neurological devices associated with adverse incidents associated with adverse incidents

Expansions

- Y76 Obstetric and gynecological devices associated with adverse incidents
- Y77 Ophthalmic devices associated with adverse incidents
- Y78 Radiological devices associated with adverse incidents
- Y79 Orthopedic devices associated with adverse incidents
- Y80 Physical medicine devices associated with adverse incidents
- Y81 General- and plastic-surgery devices associated with adverse incidents
- Y82 Other and unspecified medical devices associated with adverse incidents
Y83–Y84 Surgical and other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure

Y83 Surgical operation and other surgical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure

Y84 Other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure

4th characters in categories Y62 through Y84 provide greater specificity.

Step 1: Look up term in External Cause Index

Fall, falling (accidental) W19
   • from, off
   • playground equipment W09.8
     • jungle gym W09.2
     • slide W09.0
     • swing W09.1

Step 2: Verify in Tabular List

W09 Fall on and from playground equipment
   • Excludes1: fall involving recreational machinery (W11)
   • The appropriate 7th character is to be added to each code from category W09
   • A initial encounter
   • D subsequent encounter
   • S sequela

W09.0 Fall on or from playground slide
W09.1 Fall from playground swing

Code: W09.0xxA

Step 2: Verify in Tabular Index

Y92.2 School, other institution and public administrative area as the place of occurrence of the external cause
   • Building and adjacent grounds used by the general public or by a particular group of the public
   • Excludes1: building under construction as the place of occurrence of the external cause (Y92.6)
   • residential institution as the place of occurrence of the external cause (Y92.1)
   • school dormitory as the place of occurrence of the external cause (Y92.2)
   • sports and athletics area of schools as the place of occurrence of the external cause (Y92.3x)
Y92.21 School (private) (public) (state) as the place of occurrence of the external cause
Y92.211 Elementary school as the place of occurrence of the external cause
Y92.212 Middle school as the place of occurrence of the external cause

Y92.3 Sports and athletics area as the place of occurrence of the external cause
Y92.31 Athletic court as the place of occurrence of the external cause
   • Excludes1: tennis court in private home or garden (Y92.09)
Y92.39 Other specified sports and athletic area as the place of occurrence of the external cause
   • Golf-course as the place of occurrence of the external cause
   • Gymnasium as the place of occurrence of the external cause
   • Riding-school as the place of occurrence of the external cause
   • Stadium as the place of occurrence of the external cause

ICD 10-CM: Y92.39

Step 1: Look up term in External Cause Index

Place of occurrence Y92.9
   • school (private) (public) (state) Y92.219
     • college Y92.214
     • daycare center Y92.210
     • elementary school Y92.211
     • high school Y92.213
     • kindergarten Y92.211
     • middle school Y92.212
     • specified NEC Y92.218
     • trace school Y92.215
     • university Y92.214
     • vocational school Y92.215

Place of Occurrence – Elementary School

Step 1: Look up term in External Cause Index

Y92.2 School (private) (public) (state) as the place of occurrence of the external cause

Y92.211 Elementary school as the place of occurrence of the external cause

Kindergarten as the place of occurrence of the external cause

Y92.212 Middle school as the place of occurrence of the external cause

ICD 10-CM: Y92.39
Step 1: Look up in External Cause Index

Activity (involved) (of victim at time of event) Y93.9
- aerobic and step exercise (class) Y93.a3
- alpine skiing Y93.23
- animal care NEC Y93.k9
- arts and handicrafts NEC Y93.d9
- athletics NEC Y93.79
- athletics played as a team or group NEC Y93.69
- athletics played individually NEC Y93.59
- physical games generally associated with school recess, summer camp and children Y93.68

Step 2 Verify in Tabular

Y93.8 Other activity
- Y93.81 Refereeing a sports activity
- Y93.82 Spectator at an event
- Y93.83 Rough housing and horseplay
- Y93.84 Sleeping
- Y93.89 Other activity

ICD 10-CM Code: Y93.89x3

I don’t know if you need this code here???
Or next Slide

Step 1: Look up in External Cause Index

Activity (involved) (of victim at time of event) Y93.9
- soccer Y93.66
- softball Y93.64
- specified NEC Y93.89
- spectator at an event Y93.82
- sports NEC Y93.79
- sports played as a team or group NEC Y93.69
- sports played individually NEC Y93.59

Step 2 Verify in Tabular

Y93.5 Activities involving other sports and athletics played individually
Excludes1: dancing (Y93.41)
gymnastic (Y93.43)
yoga (Y93.42)
Y93.51 Roller skating (inline) and skateboarding
Y93.53 Golf
Y93.56 Jumping rope
Y93.57 Non–running track and field events
Y93.59 Other activity involving other sports and athletics played individually
Excludes1: activities involving climbing, rappelling, and jumping (Y93.3–)
activities involving ice and snow (Y93.2–)
activities involving walking and running (Y93.0–)
activities involving water and watercraft (Y93.1–)

Code: Y93.59X3

Step 1: Look up in the External Cause Index

External cause status Y99.9
- civilian activity done for financial or other compensation Y99.0
- civilian activity done for income or pay Y99.0
- hobby not done for income Y99.8
- leisure activity Y99.8
- military activity Y99.1
- off-duty activity of military personnel Y99.8
- recreation or sport not for income or while a student Y99.8
- specified NEC Y99.8
- student activity Y99.8

Step 2. Verify in Tabular Index

Y99.8 Other external cause status
Activity NEC
Hobby not done for income
Leisure activity
Off-duty activity of military personnel
Recreation or sport not for income or while a student
Student activity
Volunteer activity
Excludes1: civilian activity done for income

ICD 10–CM Code: Y99.8
Step 1. Look up in Alphabetic Index Diseases

- Greenstick fracture – code as Fracture, by site
- Fracture, traumatic (abduction) (adduction) (separation) (see also Fracture, pathological)
- T14.8
  - - superior rim S32.51-
  - - radius S52.9-
  - - - shaft S52.30-
  - - - bent bone S52.38-
  - - - - comminuted (displaced) S52.35-
  - - - - - nondisplaced S52.35-
  - - - Galeazzi’s – see Galeazzi’s fracture
  - - - greenstick S52.31-

Step 2. Verify in Tabular

- S52 Fracture of forearm
  A fracture not identified as displaced or nondisplaced should be coded to displaced
  Excludes1: traumatic amputation of forearm (S58.~)
  Excludes2: fracture at wrist and hand level (S62.-)
  The appropriate 7th character is to be added to each code from category S52 (A, D, or S)
  A fracture not designated as open or closed should be coded to closed
  S52.31 Greenstick fracture of shaft of radius
  S52.311 Greenstick fracture of shaft of radius, right arm
  S52.312 Greenstick fracture of shaft of radius, left arm
  S52.319 Greenstick fracture of shaft of radius, unspecified arm

ICD 10-CM Code: S52.311A

Greenstick Fracture of radius; 2nd Grade student fell from slide on the playground at Rider Elementary School during recess.

- Fracture: S52.311A
- Fall from Slide on playground: W09.0xxA
- Place of Occurrence: Y92.39
- Activity: Y93.89x3 Y93.59X3 ???
- External Cause Status: Y99.8

Questions: 7th Character on Activity? Would you use Activity here?
If the documentation is unclear as to whether the patient has a pneumonia that is a complication attributable to the mechanical ventilator, query the provider.

(b) Patient admitted with pneumonia and develops VAP
A patient may be admitted with one type of pneumonia (e.g., code J13, Pneumonia due to Streptococcus pneumonia) and subsequently develop VAP. In this instance, the principal diagnosis would be the appropriate code from categories J12-J18 for the pneumonia diagnosed at the time of admission. Code J95.851, Ventilator associated pneumonia, would be assigned as an additional diagnosis when the provider has also documented the presence of ventilator associated pneumonia.

20. Chapter 20: External Causes of Morbidity (V01- Y99)
Introduction: These guidelines are provided for the reporting of external causes of morbidity codes in order that there will be standardization in the process. These codes are secondary codes for use in any health care setting.

External cause codes are intended to provide data for injury research and evaluation of injury prevention strategies. These codes capture how the injury or health condition happened (cause), the intent (unintentional or accidental; or intentional, such as suicide or assault), the place where the event occurred the activity of the patient at the time of the event, and the person’s status (e.g., civilian, military).

a. General External Cause Coding Guidelines

1) Used with any code in the range of A00.0-T88.9, Z00-Z99
An external cause code may be used with any code in the range of A00.0-T88.9, Z00-Z99, classification that is a health condition due to an external cause. Though they are most applicable to injuries, they are also valid for use with such things as infections or diseases due to an external source, and other health conditions, such as a heart attack that occurs during strenuous physical activity.

2) External cause code used for length of treatment
Assign the external cause code, with the appropriate 7th character (initial encounter, subsequent encounter or sequela)
for each encounter for which the injury or condition is being treated.

3) **Use the full range of external cause codes**
Use the full range of external cause codes to completely describe the cause, the intent, the place of occurrence, and if applicable, the activity of the patient at the time of the event, and the patient’s status, for all injuries, and other health conditions due to an external cause.

4) **Assign as many external cause codes as necessary**
Assign as many external cause codes as necessary to fully explain each cause. If only one external code can be recorded, assign the code most related to the principal diagnosis.

5) **The selection of the appropriate external cause code**
The selection of the appropriate external cause code is guided by the Index to External Causes, which is located after the Alphabetical Index to diseases and by Inclusion and Exclusion notes in the Tabular List.

6) **External cause code can never be a principal diagnosis**
An external cause code can never be a principal (first listed) diagnosis.

7) **Combination external cause codes**
Certain of the external cause codes are combination codes that identify sequential events that result in an injury, such as a fall which results in striking against an object. The injury may be due to either event or both. The combination external cause code used should correspond to the sequence of events regardless of which caused the most serious injury.

8) **No external cause code needed in certain circumstances**
No external cause code from Chapter 20 is needed if the external cause and intent are included in a code from another chapter (e.g. T360x1 - Poisoning by penicillins, accidental (unintentional)).

b. **Place of Occurrence Guideline**
Codes from category Y92, Place of occurrence of the external cause, are secondary codes for use after other external cause codes to identify the location of the patient at the time of injury or other condition.
A place of occurrence code is used only once, at the initial encounter for treatment. No 7th characters are used for Y92. Only one code from Y92 should be recorded on a medical record. A place of occurrence code should be used in conjunction with an activity code, Y93.

**Do not use** place of occurrence code Y92.9 if the place is not stated or is not applicable.

c. **Activity Code**

Assign a code from category Y93, Activity code, to describe the activity of the patient at the time the injury or other health condition occurred.

An activity code is used only once, at the initial encounter for treatment. Only one code from Y93 should be recorded on a medical record. An activity code should be used in conjunction with a place of occurrence code, Y92.

If a patient is a student but is injured while performing an activity for income, use 7th character “2”, work related activity.
A work related activity is any activity for which payment or income is received.

The activity codes are not applicable to poisonings, adverse effects, misadventures or late effects.

**Do not assign** Y93.9, Unspecified activity, if the activity is not stated.

d. **Place of Occurrence, Activity, and Status Codes Used with other External Cause Code**

When applicable, place of occurrence, activity, and external cause status codes are sequenced after the main external cause code(s). Regardless of the number of external cause codes assigned, there should be only one place of occurrence code, one activity code, and one external cause status code assigned to an encounter.

e. **If the Reporting Format Limits the Number of External Cause Codes**

If the reporting format limits the number of external cause codes that can be used in reporting clinical data, **report the code for the cause/intent** most related to the principal diagnosis. **If the format permits capture of additional external cause codes**, the cause/intent, including medical misadventures, of the additional events should be reported rather than the codes for place, activity, or external status.
f. **Multiple External Cause Coding Guidelines**

More than one external cause code is required to fully describe the external cause of an illness, injury or poisoning. The assignment of external cause codes should be sequenced in the following priority:

If two or more events cause separate injuries, an external cause code should be assigned for each cause. The first listed external cause code will be selected in the following order:

External codes for child and adult abuse take priority over all other external cause codes.

*See Section I.C.19., Child and Adult abuse guidelines.*

External cause codes for terrorism events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse.

External cause codes for cataclysmic events take priority over all other external cause codes except child and adult abuse and terrorism.

External cause codes for transport accidents take priority over all other external cause codes except cataclysmic events, child and adult abuse and terrorism.

**Activity and external cause status codes are assigned following all causal (intent) external cause codes.**

The first-listed external cause code should correspond to the cause of the most serious diagnosis due to an assault, accident, or self-harm, following the order of hierarchy listed above.

g. **Child and Adult Abuse Guideline**

Adult and child abuse, neglect and maltreatment are classified as assault. Any of the assault codes may be used to indicate the external cause of any injury resulting from the confirmed abuse.

For confirmed cases of abuse, neglect and maltreatment, when the perpetrator is known, a code from Y07, Perpetrator of maltreatment and neglect, should accompany any other assault codes.

*See Section I.C.19. Adult and child abuse, neglect and other maltreatment*

h. **Unknown or Undetermined Intent Guideline**

If the intent (accident, self-harm, assault) of the cause of an injury or other condition is unknown or unspecified, code the intent as
accidental intent. All transport accident categories assume accidental intent.

1) **Use of undetermined intent**

   External cause codes for events of undetermined intent are only for use if the documentation in the record specifies that the intent cannot be determined.

i. **Late Effects of External Cause Guidelines**

1) **Late effect external cause codes**

   Late effects are reported using the external cause code with the 7th character extension “S” for sequela. These codes should be used with any report of a late effect or sequela resulting from a previous injury.

2) **Late effect external cause code with a related current injury**

   A late effect external cause code should never be used with a related current nature of injury code.

3) **Use of late effect external cause codes for subsequent visits**

   Use a late effect external cause code for subsequent visits when a late effect of the initial injury is being treated. Do not use a late effect external cause code for subsequent visits for follow-up care (e.g., to assess healing, to receive rehabilitative therapy) of the injury or poisoning when no late effect of the injury has been documented.

j. **Terrorism Guidelines**

1) **Cause of injury identified by the Federal Government (FBI) as terrorism**

   When the cause of an injury is identified by the Federal Government (FBI) as terrorism, the first-listed external cause code should be a code from category Y38, Terrorism. The definition of terrorism employed by the FBI is found at the inclusion note at the beginning of category Y38. Use additional code for place of occurrence (Y92.-). More than one Y38 code may be assigned if the injury is the result of more than one mechanism of terrorism.

2) **Cause of an injury is suspected to be the result of terrorism**
When the cause of an injury is suspected to be the result of terrorism a code from category Y38 should not be assigned. Suspected cases should be classified as assault.

3) **Code Y38.9, Terrorism, secondary effects**
Assign code Y38.9, Terrorism, secondary effects, for conditions occurring subsequent to the terrorist event. This code should not be assigned for conditions that are due to the initial terrorist act.

It is acceptable to assign code Y38.9 with another code from Y38 if there is an injury due to the initial terrorist event and an injury that is a subsequent result of the terrorist event.

k. **External cause status**
A code from category Y99, External cause status, should be assigned whenever any other external cause code is assigned for an encounter, including an Activity code, except for the events noted below. Assign a code from category Y99, External cause status, to indicate the work status of the person at the time the event occurred. The status code indicates whether the event occurred during military activity, whether a non-military person was at work, whether an individual including a student or volunteer was involved in a non-work activity at the time of the causal event.

A code from Y99, External cause status, should be assigned, when applicable, with other external cause codes, such as transport accidents and falls. The external cause status codes are not applicable to poisonings, adverse effects, misadventures or late effects.
Do not assign a code from category Y99 if no other external cause codes (cause, activity) are applicable for the encounter.
Do not assign code Y99.9, Unspecified external cause status, if the status is not stated.

21. **Chapter 21: Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00-Z99)**

Note: The chapter specific guidelines provide additional information about the use of Z codes for specified encounters.

a. **Use of Z codes in any healthcare setting**
Z codes are for use in any healthcare setting. Z codes may be used as either a first listed (principal diagnosis code in the inpatient setting) or