

Coding myocardial infarctions (MIs) in ICD-10

Start reviewing the code set for myocardial infarctions (MIs) in ICD-10 to prepare for the Oct. 1, 2015, coding transition. You won't find an easy-to-use crosswalk for MI ICD-9 codes to ICD-10 codes as the latter introduces more specifics for ST-elevated (STEMI) MIs and a new coding approach for initial and subsequent MIs. Look to the following chart, documentation checklist and coding tips to ensure your coding compliance for MIs in ICD-10.

ICD-10 codes for myocardial infarctions (MIs)

ICD-10 code	Description
I21.01	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left main coronary artery
I21.02	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left anterior descending coronary artery
I21.09	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of anterior wall
I21.11	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving right coronary artery
I21.19	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of inferior wall
I21.21	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left circumflex coronary artery
I21.29	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other sites
I21.3	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of unspecified site
I21.4	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction
I22.0	Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of anterior wall
I22.1	Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of inferior wall
I22.2	Subsequent non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction
I22.8	Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of other sites
I22.9	Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of unspecified site
I25.2	Old myocardial infarction

Note: Use an additional code to identify presence of hypertension (**I10-I15**) when reporting codes from the ischemic heart disease sections (I20-I25) of ICD-10. And code, if applicable, for exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (**Z77.22**), history of tobacco use (**Z87.891**), occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (**Z57.31**), status post administration of tPA in a different facility within the last 24 hours prior to admission to current facility (**Z92.82**) and tobacco dependence (**F17.-**).

Physician documentation checklist for myocardial infarctions (MIs)

- ✓ Document ST elevation (STEMI) versus non-ST elevation (NSTEMI).
- ✓ Specify heart wall and coronary artery involved in the MI.
- ✓ Note if this is a subsequent MI occurring within 28 days (four weeks) of an initial acute MI.
- ✓ Document STEMI vs. NSTEMI and heart wall site for subsequent MIs (I22-) as well.

Tips for coding myocardial infarctions (MIs) in ICD-10

- Assign the ST elevation (STEMI) code even if the MI converts to non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) after thrombolytic therapy, according to the ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting.
- Query the provider for a specific STEMI coronary site in order to select the most appropriate MI code. Or assign **I21.3** (ST elevation [STEMI] myocardial infarction of unspecified site) for initial acute MIs or **I22.9** (Subsequent ST elevation [STEMI] myocardial infarction of unspecified site) for subsequent acute MIs.
- Use the **I21-** codes for (initial) acute MIs. Use **I22-** codes for subsequent MIs occurring within 28 days (four weeks) of the initial MI.
- Always submit an I22- code with an I21- coded MI. The I21- code identifies the site of the initial MI and indicates that the patient is still within the four-week time frame of healing from the initial MI.
- Code I22- MIs first followed by the I21- code if a patient has a subsequent acute MI after discharge for care of the initial acute MI.
- Code I21- MIs first followed by an I22- code if the patient has a subsequent acute MI while still in the hospital or under care for the initial acute MI.
- Look to code **I25.2** (Old myocardial infarction) for an MI that is older than four weeks. Use this code when the patient has a history of MI diagnosed by ECG or other investigation but is currently presenting no symptoms.
- Use code **I25.9** (Chronic ischemic heart disease, unspecified) for chronic MI or ischemic heart disease when patients experience symptoms for a duration of four weeks or more.
- If a patient with coronary artery disease (CAD) is admitted due to an acute MI, the acute MI should be sequenced before the CAD.