



## NEUROLOGY CODING SCENARIOS

1. This patient, a 15-year-old female, is being seen for management of juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. The patient did not respond to treatment and was diagnosed with an intractable seizure. What diagnosis codes are assigned?

**Answer:**

G40.B19- Epilepsy, epileptic, epilepsia (attack) (cerebral) (convulsion) (fit) (seizure), juvenile myoclonic, intractable

**Rationale:**

The documentation indicates that the disorder is juvenile myoclonic epilepsy that is intractable. People with juvenile myoclonic epilepsy (JME) have myoclonic seizures which are identified as quick little jerks of the arms, shoulders, or occasionally the legs. The myoclonic jerks sometimes are followed by a tonic-clonic seizure. JME is one of the most common epilepsy syndromes, and makes up about 7 percent of all cases of epilepsy. JME may begin between late childhood and early adulthood, usually around the time of puberty.

2. This 45-year-old female patient has breast cancer of the right breast with multiple metastases to the liver. She is seen to control the severe acute pain of the liver metastases. What diagnosis codes are assigned?

**Answer:**

G89.3- Pain (see also Painful), acute, neoplasm related

C50.911- Refer to Neoplasm Table, by site, breast, malignant, primary site

C78.7- Refer to Neoplasm Table, by site, liver, malignant, secondary site

**Rationale:**

ICD-10-CM Coding Guideline I.C.6.b.5. states that code G89.3 is assigned to pain documented as being related, associated or due to cancer, primary or secondary malignancy or tumor. This code may be assigned as the principal or first-listed code when the stated reason for the encounter is pain control or pain management. The underlying neoplasm should be reported as an additional diagnosis.

3. This 52-year-old male has been having increasing dementia and forgetfulness. He has been wandering off and leaving his home and forgetting where he is or where he is going. The diagnosis of dementia due to early-onset Alzheimer's was established. What diagnosis codes are assigned?

**Answer:**

G30.0- Alzheimer's disease or sclerosis, see Disease, Alzheimer's, early onset, with behavioral disturbance

F02.81- Dementia, in Alzheimer's disease, see Disease, Alzheimer's

Z91.83- Wandering, in diseases classified elsewhere

**Rationale:**

There is mandatory sequencing for these codes. The etiology (Alzheimer's disease) is sequenced first and the manifestation (dementia) is sequenced second. The Index provides the following documentation: Alzheimer's, early onset, with behavioral disturbance G30.0 [F02.81]. The use of the brackets in the Index indicates manifestation codes. Further, the note in the Tabular at the G30 category states to use an additional code to identify dementia with behavioral disturbance (F02.81). At the F02 category, the note states to code first the underlying physiological condition. The dementia is coded with behavioral disturbance because of the documentation of wandering off. At code F02.81, the note states to use additional code, if applicable, to identify wandering in dementia in conditions classified elsewhere (Z91.83). This code further specifies the behavioral disturbance as wandering off.