

Deep vein thrombosis or DVT (I82.401-I82.729) – A blood clot forms in one or more deep vein of the body. This blocks the flow of blood in the vein completely or partially. Most blood clots form in the lower extremities but potentially can form in the upper extremities or other places.

## Signs and Symptoms

- Swelling in the legs
- Pain in the leg
- Red or discolored skin on the leg
- A feeling of warmth in the affected leg
- Please note: DVT can still occur without noticeable symptoms.

## Risk Factors

- Age - Older than 60
- Sitting for long period of time
- Prolonged bed rest
- Injury or surgery to veins
- Pregnancy
- Birth control pills
- Overweight or obesity
- Smoking
- Cancer
- Heart Failure
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Personal history of DVT or PE
- Family history of DVT or PE
- Genetic- Factor V Leiden
- No known cause – there are cases there are unprovoked VTE.

## Diagnostics Testing

- Duplex venous ultrasound
- Venography
- MRI
- CT scan

## Treatments

- Anticoagulants
- Compression Stockings
- Treatment Procedures- Vena Cava filters

## Clinical Documentation and Coding Tips

- Always document it to the highest level of specificity
- SOAP Notes documentation tips:
  - **Subjective** – Document the presence or absence of any current symptoms or conditions related to deep vein thrombosis.
  - **Objective** – Document signs and symptoms and labs/test results related to deep vein thrombosis.
  - **Assessment** – Document diagnostic statements that are compatible with the ICD-10 nomenclature to the highest specificity.
  - **Plan** – Document and link all medications used to treat to deep vein thrombosis. Detail any referral sent for hospital admission consultations, labs, or diagnostic testing requested.

## Medicare Hierarchal Condition Categories (HCC)

Hierarchical condition category (HCC) coding is a risk-adjustment model designed to estimate future health care costs for patients. This model filters ICD-10CM codes into diagnosis groups (DxGs), and then into Conditions Categories (CCs). Hierarchies or families are placed to gain an HCC numeric code, which translates to a risk adjustment factor (RAF)

value. Each diagnosis code found in the model, as a stand-alone diagnosis code or within a family or hierarchy, carries a value through RAF, but this value can change if the patient has other influencing factors such as ESRD, hospice, or are dual-eligible. Families or hierarchies set a value based on severity of illness, with more severe diagnoses carrying the overall risk score for that family. Diagnoses within families or hierarchies are inclusive of one another, while any additional diagnoses from other hierarchies or stand-alone diagnoses are additive and increase each patient's overall risk score.

Deep vein thrombosis is condition that falls within the category "Vascular Disease" (108) with an average RAF Score of 0.294.

### Coding Deep Vein Thrombosis

#### ICD-10 Code Code description

**I82.401 -I82.4Z9** Acute embolism and thrombosis deep veins of specified lower extremity

**I82.501- I82.5Z9** Chronic embolism and thrombosis deep veins of specified lower extremity

**I82.621- I82.6Z9** Acute embolism and thrombosis deep veins of specified upper extremity

**I82.721- I82.7Z9** Chronic embolism and thrombosis deep veins of specified upper extremity

#### Always remember

- Code the final diagnosis to the highest level of specificity
  - Acute or Chronic
  - Recurrent
  - Location of extremity affected, laterality, and affected vein.
- For accurate coding of DVT, the diagnosis should be spelled out in full.
- A current diagnosis of DVT should not be described as history of and proof patient sent for imaging and the emergency room due to

this is an acute medical emergency.

- A history of DVT is to not be documented in the assessment as current.
- Long term anticoagulant therapy should be linked to the DVT diagnosis.
  - Active treatment of current DVT
  - Prophylactic treatment related to a historical DVT
  - Long term anticoagulant treatment is used for both current and History of DVT
  - This does not represent a coagulation defect, the anticoagulant is for therapeutic purposes
- Code first venous embolism and thrombosis complicating:
  - Abortion, ectopic and thrombosis (O00-O07, O08.7)
  - Pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (O22.-, O87.1-)