

**Hepatitis B, HBV, Hep B (B18.0-B18.1)** a liver infection that causes inflammation that potentially leads to liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer and death.

**Hepatitis C (B18.2-B18.9)** a liver infection caused by a virus and spreads through contact with blood of an infected person. People can have this for years without feeling sick or have minor symptoms.

**Autoimmune Hepatitis (K75.4)** liver inflammation that occurs when your body's immune system turns against liver cells.

## Types of Hepatitis B

- **Acute**- In the early stages of hepatitis b, many people can clear it out of their body and recover.
- **Chronic**- If the infection will not clear in 6 months or more, it will result into chronic hepatitis B.

## Types of Hepatitis C

- **Acute**- Short term infection that occurs within 6 months after exposure to the virus. 75% to 85% of people then transition from acute to chronic.
- **Chronic**- A long term illness that can lead to cirrhosis of the liver, liver failure, or liver cancer.

## Types of Autoimmune Hepatitis

- **Type 1 Autoimmune Hepatitis** This is the most common type of the disease. It can occur at any age. About half the people with type 1 autoimmune hepatitis have other autoimmune disorders, such as celiac disease, rheumatoid arthritis, or ulcerative colitis.
- **Type 2 Autoimmune Hepatitis** Although adults can develop type 2 autoimmune hepatitis, it is most common in children and young people. Other autoimmune diseases may accompany this type of autoimmune hepatitis.

## Signs and Symptoms of Hepatitis B

- Muscle and joint ache
- Stomach pain
- Loss of appetite
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Jaundice
- Lack of energy
- Brown urine

## Signs and symptoms of Hepatitis C

- Muscle and joint ache
- Mild Fatigue
- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Tenderness in the Liver area
- Jaundice
- Itching
- Slowed thinking.

## Signs and Symptoms of Autoimmune Hepatitis

- Fatigue
- Abdominal discomfort
- Jaundice
- Enlarged liver.
- Skin Rashes

## Risk Factors of Hep B

- Having unprotected sexual intercourse with multiple sex partners or with someone who is infected with HBV.
- Sharing needles for IV drug use
- Living with someone who has a chronic HBV infection.

- An infant born to an infected mother with Hep B.
- Exposure to human blood
- Traveling to areas with high infection rates of HBV (Asia, the Pacific Islands, Africa, and Eastern Europe)

### Risk Factors of Hepatitis C

- Exposure of infected blood
- Injection or inhalation of illicit drug
- Diagnosed with HIV.
- Body piercing or tattoo in an unclean environment using unsterile equipment.
- Blood transfusion recipient or organ transplant before 1992.
- Clotting factor concentrates recipient before 1987.
- Long term treatment of hemodialysis
- Born to a mother with a hepatitis C infection.
- In prison
- Age- Born between 1945 and 1965, this age group has the highest incidence of hepatitis C infection.

### Risk Factors of Autoimmune Hepatitis

- History of certain infections - Autoimmune hepatitis may develop after you are infected with the measles, herpes simplex or Epstein-Barr virus
- Heredity - Evidence suggests that a predisposition to autoimmune hepatitis may run in families.
- Having an autoimmune disease - People who already have an autoimmune disease, such as celiac disease, rheumatoid arthritis, or hyperthyroidism (Graves' disease or Hashimoto's thyroiditis).

### Diagnostic Testing for Hep B

- Labs/ blood work
- Abdominal ultrasound
- Liver biopsy

### Diagnostic Testing for Hep C

- Medical history and physical examination
- Blood test
- Liver biopsy

### Diagnostic Testing for Autoimmune Hepatitis

- Blood test
- Liver Biopsy

### Treatment for Hep B

- Acute- Healthy diet, drinking a lot of fluids and rest.
- Chronic- Drug therapy

### Treatment for Hep C

- Medication suitable for different types or strain

### Treatment for Autoimmune Hepatitis

- Liver transplant

### 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 hepatitis.
  - **Objective** – Document signs and symptoms and labs/test results related to hepatitis.
  - **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 hepatitis. Detail any referrals, 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.

- Hepatitis is a condition that falls within the category "Opportunistic Infections" and "Chronic Hepatitis" (HCC 6,29) with an average RAF Score of 0.572 and 0.042 respectively.

### Always Remember

- Document and assign the correct code for the highest level of specificity for hepatitis.
- If patient has an active viral infection, refrain from using the term "History of "
- For Liver transplant patients report transplant status code (Z94.4)

### Coding Hepatitis

ICD 10 CM	Code Description
<b>B18.0</b>	Chronic viral hepatitis B with delta-agent
<b>B18.1</b>	Chronic viral hepatitis B without delta-agent
<b>B18.2</b>	Chronic viral hepatitis C
<b>B18.8</b>	Other chronic viral hepatitis
<b>B18.9</b>	Chronic viral hepatitis, unspecified
<b>B25.1</b>	Cytomegaloviral hepatitis
<b>K73.0</b>	Chronic persistent hepatitis, not elsewhere classified
<b>K73.1</b>	Chronic lobular hepatitis, not elsewhere classified
<b>K73.2</b>	Chronic active hepatitis, not elsewhere classified
<b>K73.8</b>	Other chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified
<b>K73.9</b>	Chronic hepatitis, unspecified
<b>K75.4</b>	Autoimmune hepatitis