

Lung cancer is a cancer that forms in the lung. The cells and tissue in the lung grow and divide in an uncontrollable way creating a tumor and/or tumors.

Different types of lung cancer

- Small cell lung cancer - an aggressive lung cancer that rapidly grows. This form of cancer related to cigarette smoking and can metastasize rapidly.
- Non-small cell lung cancer - The most common lung cancers; including squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and large cell carcinoma.

Signs and Symptoms

- Coughing
- Hoarseness
- Blood in sputum or phlegm
- Weakness
- Wheezing
- Infections that will not clear or constantly returns
- Chest pain

Risk Factors

- Smoking
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Previous radiation therapy
- Exposure to radon gas
- Exposure to asbestos and other carcinogens
- Family history of lung cancer- Parents, sibling or child with lung cancer can increase your risk for the disease.

Diagnostic Testing

- Imaging Tests
- Sputum cytology

- Biopsy
- PET Scan
- Bone Scans

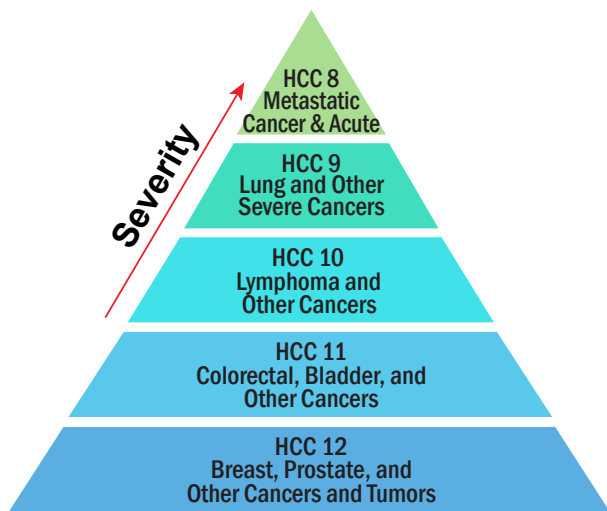
Treatment

- Resection, Lobectomy, Pneumonectomy
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Stereotactic body radiotherapy
- Targeted drug therapy
- Immunotherapy
- Palliative care

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.

Lung Cancer (C34.X) is a condition that falls within the category "Lung and Other Severe Cancers" (HCC 9) with an average RAF Score 1.010.



ICD 10 Data	Description
C34.00	Malignant neoplasm of unspecified main bronchus
C34.01	Malignant neoplasm of right main bronchus
C34.02	Malignant neoplasm of left main bronchus
C34.10	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.11	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, right bronchus or lung
C34.12	Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe, left bronchus or lung
C34.2	Malignant neoplasm of middle lobe, bronchus or lung
C34.30	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, unspecified bronchus or lung
C34.31	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, right bronchus or lung
C34.32	Malignant neoplasm of lower lobe, left bronchus or lung
C34.80	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of unspecified bronchus and lung
C34.81	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of right bronchus and lung
C34.82	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of left bronchus and lung

C34.90 Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung

C34.91 Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of right bronchus or lung

C34.92 Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of left bronchus or lung

C78.00 Secondary malignant neoplasm of right lung

C78.01 Secondary malignant neoplasm of left lung

Clinical Documentation and Coding Tips

SOAP Notes documentation tips:

- **Subjective** – Document the presence or absence of any current symptoms related to the lung cancer.
- **Objective** – Document signs and symptoms or conditions and labs/test results related to the lung cancer.
- **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 the lung cancer. Detail any referrals, consultations, labs, or diagnostic testing requested.

Always Remember

- Code the location and laterality of the lung cancer
- Lung cancer to be coded as a present condition showing supported documentation, test results, medications, and treatment.
- History of Lung of cancer code is Z85.118
 - No active treatment
 - No evidence of cancer or recurrence.
- When lung cancer is a result of another cancer metastasizing code it as a secondary cancer code C78.00-C78.00 and show support for treatment.
- Treatment for a primary cancer like breast cancer and it metastasized to the lungs can be support for the lung cancer treatment.