Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder in which people interpret reality abnormally. Schizophrenia may result in some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and extremely disordered thinking and behavior that impairs daily functioning and can be disabling.

Types of Schizophrenia

- Paranoid Schizophrenia (F20.0)
- Disorganized Schizophrenia (F20.1)
- Catatonic Schizophrenia (F20.2)
- Undifferentiated Schizophrenia (F20.3)
- Residual Schizophrenia (F20.5)
- Schizophreniform disorder (F20.8)
- Other Schizophrenia (F20.89)

Signs and Symptoms

Signs and symptoms may vary for patient's who have schizophrenia. These symptoms include:

- Delusions.
- Hallucinations.
- Disorganized thought patterns.
- Abnormal motor behavior.
- Negative symptoms.

Risk factors

Certain risk factors can increase the chance of someone developing schizophrenia. These factors include:

- Family History of schizophrenia
- Pregnancy or birth complications
- Taking psychoactive drugs

Complications

Complications arise as a result of a patient with schizophrenia that is left untreated. This includes:

- Suicide, suicide attempts and thoughts of suicide.
- Anxiety disorders and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).
- Depression.
- Alcohol or drug abuse.
- Unable to work or go to school.
- Financial problems and homelessness.
- Social isolation.
- Health and medical problems.
- Being victimized.
- Aggression.

Diagnostics Tools

Different diagnostic tools and screening are used to diagnose a patient with schizophrenia. This includes:

- Physical exam.
- Tests and screenings.
- Psychiatric evaluation.
- Psychological evaluation.
  - Diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia. A doctor or mental health professional may use the criteria in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), published by the American Psychiatric Association.

Treatment

Different treatment options for schizophrenia include:

- Medications.
- Psychotherapy/mental health counseling.
- Electroconvulsive therapy.
- Hospitalization.

Clinical Documentation and Coding Tips

Always document it to the highest level of specificity

- SOAP Notes documentation tips:

  ◦ **Subjective** – The subjective section of the office note should document any current symptoms or patient complaints related to the mental disorder.

  ◦ **Objective** – In the objective section, include any current associated physical exam findings (such as flat affect, agitation, flight of ideas, etc.) and results of diagnosti testing.

  ◦ **Assessment** – Document each condition to the highest level of specificity. Document any underlying causes and all related symptoms/conditions, such as with psychotic features, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, dementia, sleep disturbance, etc.

  ◦ **Plan** – Document a specific and concise treatment plan for Schizophrenia, including date of next appointment. Clearly link the diagnosis to any medications that are being used to treat it. Document to whom or where referrals are made or from whom consultation advice is requested.
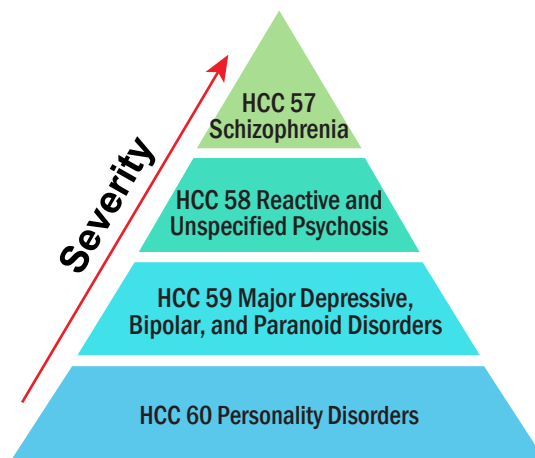
Medicare Hierarchal Condition Categories (HCC)

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.

Schizophrenia is a chronic condition that falls within the category "Schizophrenia" (HCC 57) with an average RAF Score 0.570

Coding Schizophrenia

There are eight (8) ICD - 10CM codes applicable for coding Schizophrenia.

ICD-10 Code	Code description
F20.0	Paranoid schizophrenia
F20.1	Disorganized schizophrenia
F20.2	Catatonic schizophrenia
F20.3	Undifferentiated schizophrenia
F20.5	Residual schizophrenia
F20.81	Schizophreniform disorder
F20.89	Other schizophrenia
F20.9	Schizophrenia, unspecified

Verify Schizophrenia is a current problem.

- Note the exact Schizophrenia description.
- Follow the ICD-10 CM official coding guidelines and conventions.
- Select the correct ICD-10 CM code to the highest specificity.