

Anesthesia Coding Alert

ICD-10: Focus on These Terms to Pinpoint Best Migraine Diagnosis

Remember, all symptoms don't lead to the same code.

The detailed specificity of ICD-10 is a good thing in many ways, but can sometimes make your job as a coder more difficult because you have so many choices that might apply to a situation. Determining the best diagnosis for migraine is a perfect example, and one that anesthesia and pain management coders encounter on a regular basis.

Have no fear, however, because we have expert advice on some of the most common migraine terms and how to interpret them to reach the most accurate diagnosis.

Visual Disturbances Could Be Tied to Aura

In order to report most of the migraine ICD-10 codes, you're going to have to have a handle on the definition of "aura." For coding purposes, a migraine with aura often contains visual disturbances, like seeing patterns or lights or losing vision, tunnel vision, etc., explains **Cathy Satkus, CPC**, coder at Harvard Family Physicians in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

According to **Yvonne Dillon, CPC, CEDC**, director of emergency department services at Bill Dunbar and Associates, LLC in Indianapolis, Indiana, migraine auras refer to "specific nervous system symptoms that occur or begin approximately five to 20 minutes prior to the onset of the headache." Dillon says these symptoms can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Blind spots within the patient's visual field;
- Patient seeing a zigzag pattern;
- Blindness affecting half the patient's visual field in either both or one eye;
- Visual hallucinations;
- Seeing flashing lights;
- Pins and needles sensation in arm or leg; or
- Difficulty speaking.

Do this: If you see any of the above symptoms in the encounter notes, be sure to consider an aura diagnosis for your migraine patient.

Paralysis Can Signal Hemiplegic Migraine

If one of the symptoms of the patient's migraine is partial or temporary paralysis, then he might suffer from a hemiplegic migraine (G43.4-, [Hemiplegic migraine]).

Dillon says that some of the classic symptoms of hemiplegic migraine include:

- Limb weakness or paralysis on one side of the body,
- Confusion, and
- Speech problems.

Some Migraines Combine With CI

When the provider records a migraine with cerebral infarction (CI), you'll have to choose a code to represent the condition; for example, G43.61 (Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction, intractable).

For diagnosis coding purposes, a migraine with cerebral infarction, or "migrainous infarction," refers to a migraine during

which "a cerebral infarction occurs. This may cause a stroke in the patient," relays Dillon. Migraines with CI occur more commonly in patients who have migraine with aura as opposed to those without aura, she continues.

Also, you'll need to report the CI along with the migraine code in this case. According to the notes below G43.6- (Persistent migraine aura with cerebral infarction), code also the type of cerebral infarction (I63.-).

These Rules Help Justify 'Chronic'

Practices will also see their share of patients suffering from chronic migraines. When looking to ICD-10, you'll need to know several rules for coding chronic migraines in a patient. Before reporting a code for chronic migraine, such as G43.709 (Chronic migraine without aura, not intractable, without status migrainosus), be sure that the patient meets chronic migraine standards.

According to Dillon, "chronic migraines are those that occur 15 or more days in a month within at least a three-month span without medication overuse." In addition, the chronic migraine patient must also experience two or more of the following symptoms eight or more days per month for at least three months:

- Moderate to severe headaches;
- Each headache lasts four hours or more;
- Headaches occur on one side of the head only;
- Headaches feature are pulsating pain;
- Headaches that are aggravated by routine physical activity;
- Headaches that causing vomiting, nausea, or both; and
- Headaches coupled with sensitivity to light and sound.

Confused? If you're unsure whether the operative notes support an ICD-10 code for chronic migraine, check with your payer before choosing a diagnosis.