Chapter 14
Genitourinary System
N00-N99

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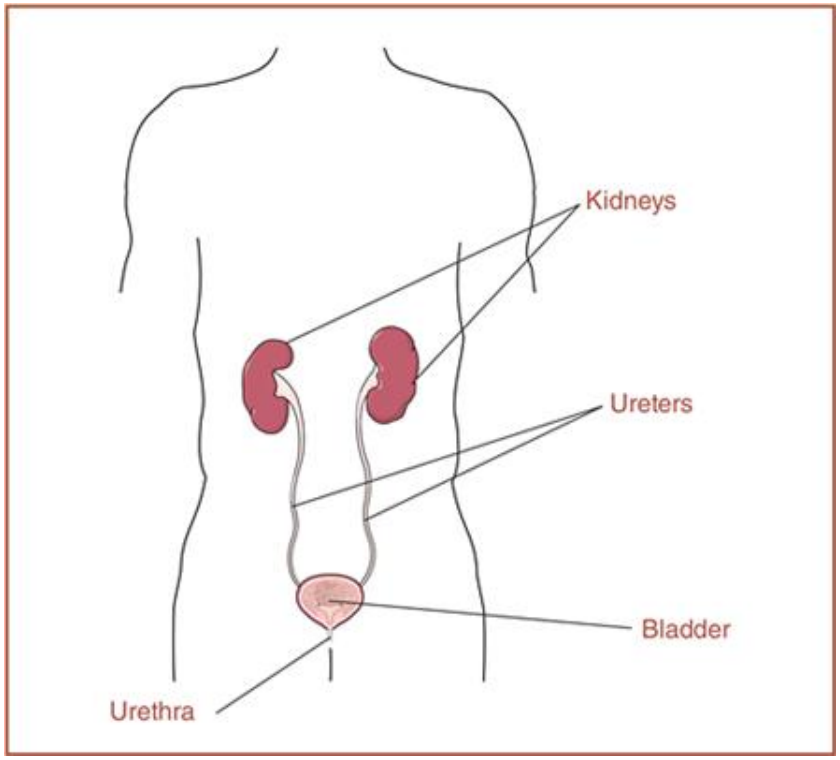
The Urinary System



Diseases of the genitourinary system are classified in chapter 14 of ICD-10-CM, except those that are classified by etiology, such as:

- certain easily transmissible infections
- neoplastic diseases
- conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium

Terms To Know

- **Acute kidney failure**

  Sudden failure of renal function following a severe insult to the kidneys

- **Chronic kidney disease**

  Long-term disability of the renal function

- **Nephropathy**

  General term indicating that renal disease is present

Remember – It is important to distinguish between chronic kidney disease, acute kidney failure and acute kidney injury.

- **Ureter**

  Carries urine from the kidneys to the bladder

- **Urethra**

  Carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body

Note: Coders should take extra care to correctly identify the correct term when "urethra" and "ureter" are involved as they are easily and frequently confused.

Infections Of The Genitourinary Tract

- Physicians often use the term "urinary tract infection (UTI)" when referring to conditions such as:

  - Urethritis **N34.1, N34.2** (Lower urinary tract)
  - Cystitis **N30.0 – N30.4-, N30.8- and N30.9-** (Lower urinary tract)
    * Requires 5th character “0” without hematuria or “1” with hematuria
  - Pyelonephritis **N10 – N12** (Upper urinary tract)

- If diagnosis given is “UTI” assign code **N39.0 urinary tract infection, site not specified.**

- When there is no subterm for the organism in the index, the code for the condition is assigned, with an additional code from categories **B95-B97** for the **organism**.

  - Cystitis due to *E.coli* - **N30.90 and B96.20**

Infections Of The Genitourinary Tract

- Urinary tract infections that develop following surgery are rarely true postoperative infections – be sure to query the physician for clarification, especially if the procedure involves the urinary tract.

- If the UTI is documented as related to the presence of an implant, a graft, or a device such as an indwelling or a suprapubic catheter;

  - code **T83.5-** or **T83.6** is assigned; infection and inflammatory reaction d/t an indwelling catheter

  - and code **N39.0**, Urinary tract infection, site not specified

Hematuria

- Hematuria refers to blood in the urine.
- Gross hematuria is hematuria that is so plentiful that it is visible to the naked eye.
- Microscopic hematuria refers to blood in the urine visible only under a microscope.

ICD-9	ICD-9	ICD-10	ICD-10
599.71	Gross Hematuria	**R31.0**	Gross Hematuria
599.72	Microscopic hematuria	**R31.2** **R31.1**	Other microscopic Benign essential microscopic
599.70	Unspecified	**R31.9**	Unspecified

- If genitourinary conditions have hematuria as an integral associated symptom, the hematuria is not coded, just the condition responsible for the hematuria.

Hematuria due to renal calculus – only N20.0 calculus of kidney, is assigned.

- A certain amount of hematuria is expected following a urinary tract procedure or a prostatectomy. This is not considered a postoperative complication, and no code is assigned unless the bleeding is excessive or persistent.

- Codes in category **N30**, Cystitis, provide combination codes with a fifth character identifying whether hematuria is present or not.

Urinary Incontinence

Stress incontinence causes involuntary urine loss with physical strain such as coughing or sneezing. Although it occurs in both male and female patients, it occurs more frequently in women: **N39.3**.

- Typically this develops in women a result of physical changes brought on by earlier childbearing.
- Prostate surgery is the primary cause of incontinence in men.

Urinary incontinence due to cognitive impairment, severe physical disability, or immobility is coded to **Functional urinary incontinence: R39.81**

When more than one type of incontinence is present code **Mixed** incontinence (male or female) : **N39.46**

When the underlying cause of incontinence is known, the code for that condition should be sequenced first.

Code **N32.81** should also be assigned for any overactive bladder associated with conditions in codes **N39.3** and **N39.4-**.

Urinary Incontinence

N39.3	Stress
N39.41	Urge
N39.42	Without sensory awareness
N39.43	Post void dribbling
N39.44	Nocturnal enuresis (does not include childhood bedwetting)
N39.45	Continuous leakage
N39.46	Mixed (stress and urge)
N39.490 – N39.498	Overflow, reflex, total
R39.81	Functional

Exercise 14.1

1. Acute pyelonephritis due to *Helicobacter pylori* infection

2. Nocturnal urinary incontinence

3. Benign essential microscopic hematuria

Exercise 14.1 Answers

1. Acute pyelonephritis due to *Helicobacter pylori* infection

   N10 + B96.81 (see pyelonephritis, acute)

2. Nocturnal urinary incontinence

   N39.44 (see incontinence, urine, nocturnal or enuresis, nocturnal)

3. Benign essential microscopic hematuria

   R31.1 (see hematuria, benign, essential microscopic)

Chronic Kidney Disease

- CKD develops as a complication of other diseases - the most common causes being **diabetes mellitus** and **hypertension**, however, there are many others causes of CKD:

  - glomerulonephritis
  - nephrosis
  - interstitial nephritis
  - systemic lupus erythematosus
  - obstructive uropathy
  - polycystic kidney disease

- Patients usually live for many years with chronic kidney disease. When kidney involvement becomes so extensive that kidney function can no longer keep up with the body's needs, dialysis is usually required.

Stages of CKD (N18)

- ICD-10-CM classifies CKD on the basis of severity. Chronic kidney disease has been categorized into five stages by a 4th character subcategory for level specification .
- With category **N18** code first any associated diabetic or hypertensive CKD.
- Use additional code to identify renal transplant status **Z94.0** or dialysis status **Z99.2**.

Category	Subcategory Description	4th Character
N18	CKD, stage 1	**1**
N18	CKD, stage 2 (mild)	**2**
N18	CKD, stage 3 (moderate)	**3**
N18	CKD, stage 4 (severe)	**4**
N18	CKD, stage 5	**5**
N18	End stage renal disease	**6**
N18	CKD, unspecified	**9**

✓Chronic renal disease, chronic renal insufficiency, and chronic renal failure are assigned to code N18.9.

End-Stage Renal Disease (N18.6)

- ESRD is a progression of chronic kidney disease and is defined by clinicians as the point at which regular dialysis sessions or a kidney transplant is required to maintain life.

- End-stage renal disease is a complex syndrome characterized by a variable and inconsistent group of biochemical and clinical changes that affect:

  - volume regulation
  - acid-base balance
  - electrolyte balance
  - excretion of waste products
  - several endocrine functions.

- If the physician documents both a stage of CKD and ESRD only code **N18.6 (End stage renal disease)** would be assigned.

Acute Kidney Failure

- Acute kidney failure is very different from CKD, it is not a phase of the same condition. Chronic kidney disease is a long-term inability of the kidneys to function adequately; acute kidney failure is the sudden cessation of renal function following severe insult to normal kidneys. These include:

  - Toxic agents
  - Traumatic or surgical shock
  - Tissue destruction due to injury or surgery
  - Sepsis
  - Variety of other conditions

- Acute kidney injury is a phrase used by some physicians to refer to acute kidney failure.

  Care should be taken to determine whether the documentation refers to a traumatic injury to the kidney such as contusion or laceration (which would be assigned to a code in subcategory **S37.0**) or to a non-traumatic event, which is actually acute kidney failure.

Acute Kidney Failure

N17.0	With tubular necrosis
N17.1	With acute cortical necrosis
N17.2	With medullary necrosis
N17.8	Other acute kidney failure
N17.9	Unspecified Non-traumatic acute kidney injury Acute kidney injury (defaults to non-traumatic)

Acute Kidney Insufficiency N28.9

- Acute renal insufficiency is an early stage of renal impairment, but is not considered renal failure. Evidenced by:
  - Diminished creatinine clearance
  - Mildly elevated serum creatinine
  - Elevated BUN

  Treatment varies, depending on the underlying cause, but serious attention is given to prevent its progression to renal failure.

- Physicians sometimes use the terms "renal insufficiency" and "renal failure" interchangeably, but ICD-10-CM classifies these terms to different codes.

  If the renal insufficiency is due to a procedure:
  Other postprocedural complications and disorders of GU system: **N99.89**

Kidney Disease with Hypertension I12

ICD-10-CM presumes a relationship when a patient has both **chronic kidney disease or renal sclerosis** and **hypertension**.

I12- Hypertensive Chronic Kidney Disease	
I12. 0	With Stage 5 CKD or ESRD
I12.9	With Stage 1-4 CKD or unspecified

- **I12.0** - Use additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (**N18.5, N18.6**)
- **I12.9** - Use additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (**N18.1 – N18.4, N18.9**)

Note: Acute Kidney Failure is not caused by hypertension and is not included in the hypertensive kidney disease codes. When both Acute Kidney Failure and hypertension are present, assign a code for both conditions.
Ex: Acute kidney failure and hypertension code: N17.9 and I10

Kidney Disease with Diabetes Mellitus

- Diabetic kidney complications are coded to **E08-E13**

  Kidney disease sometimes results from both hypertension and diabetes mellitus. In this situation, the combination code from category **I12** or category **I13** and a code from category **E08-E13** with 4th character 2 is assigned.

- .21 for diabetic nephropathy (for example: Type I diabetes: **E10.21**)
- .22 for chronic kidney disease
- .29 for other kidney complication

- A code from category **N18** is assigned to specify the stage of chronic kidney disease.

  Chronic kidney disease stage IV due to hypertension and type 1 diabetes mellitus:

  I12.9 Hypertensive CKD, stage 1-4

  E10.22 Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus with diabetic CKD

  N18.4 CKD stage 4

Exercise 14.2

1. Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 5 renal failure

2. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus with stage 3 renal failure

3. Acute kidney failure with hypertension

Exercise 14.2 Answers

1. Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 5 renal failure

   I12.0 + N18.5 (see disease, kidney, chronic)

2. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus with CKD, stage 3

   E11.22 + N18.3 (see disease, renal, diabetic) (see diabetes type 2 with chronic kidney disease)

3. Acute kidney failure with hypertension

   N17.9 + I10 (see failure, acute)

Enlarged (BPH)/Nodular Prostate N40

- **Benign prostatic hypertropy is classified to category N40, Enlarged prostate**, with fourth characters providing additional specificity regarding the presence or absence of lower urinary tract symptoms.

- **N40.0** **Enlarged** prostate **without lower urinary tract symptoms**
- **N40.1** **Enlarged** prostate **with lower urinary tract symptoms**

- **N40.2** **Nodular** prostate **without lower urinary tract symptoms**
- **N40.3** **Nodular** prostate **with lower urinary tract symptoms**

- Use additional code for associated symptoms when specified:

  - incomplete bladder emptying **R39.14**
  - nocturia **R35.1**
  - straining on urination **R39.16**
  - urinary frequency **R35.0**
  - urinary hesitancy **R39.11**
  - urinary incontinence **N39.4-**
  - urinary obstruction **N13.8**
  - urinary retention **R33.8**
  - urinary urgency **R39.15**
  - weak urinary stream **R39.12**

Inflammatory diseases of Prostate N41

Category **N41** classifies inflammatory disease of the prostate as follows:

- **N41.0** Acute prostatitis
- **N41.1** Chronic prostatitis
- **N41.2** Abscess of prostate
- **N41.3** Prostatocystitis
- **N41.4** Granulomatous prostatitis
- **N41.8** Other inflammatory diseases of prostate
- **N41.9** Inflammatory disease of prostate, unspecified (Prostatitis NOS)

GU Malignancies

C51-C58	Female genital organs		(will cover in ObGyn)
C60-C63	Male genital organs		
		C60.-	Penis
		C61.-	Prostate
		C62.-	Testis
		C63.-	Other/unspecified
C64-68	Urinary Tract		
		C64.-	Kidney except renal pelvis
		C65.-	Renal pelvis
		C66.-	Ureter
		C67.-	Bladder
		C68.-	Other/unspecified

Urinary Calculus N20

Urinary calculi are relatively common and often pass without surgery.

N20.0	Calculus of kidney; Nephrolithiasis, staghorn calculus
N20.1	Calculus of ureter
N20.2	Calculus of kidney with calculus of ureter
N20.9	Urinary calculus, unspecified

GU Signs and Symptoms

R30.-	Pain with micturation		
R31.-	Hematuria		
R32.-	Urinary incontinence		
R33	Retention of Urine	**R33.0**	Drug induced
		R33.8	Other
		R33.9	Unspecified
R34	Anuria/Oliguria		
R35	Polyuria	**R35.0**	Frequency of micturation
		R35.1	Nocturia
		R35.8	Other polyuria
R36.-	Urethral discharge		
R37	Sexual dysfunction, unsp		
R39.-	Other/unspec symptoms		Urgency, straining, hesitancy

Exercise 14.3

1. Benign prostatic hypertrophy with urinary obstruction (BPH w/LUTS)

2. Cancer of posterior wall of urinary bladder (primary)

Exercise 14.3 Answers

1. Benign prostatic hypertrophy with urinary obstruction (BPH w/LUTS)

   N40.1 + N13.8 (see hypertrophy, prostate) (see enlarged prostate)

2. Cancer of posterior wall of urinary bladder (primary)

   C67.4 (see cancer)