



# Western Australian Coding Rule

## 0318/18 Complications of prosthetic devices, implants and grafts/haematoma following cardiac catheterisation

ACCD Coding Rule ***Complications of prosthetic devices, implants and grafts/haematoma following cardiac catheterisation*** (Ref No: Q3107) was retired on 30 June 2017. ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Tenth Edition (effective 1 July 2017) provides guidelines for procedural complications in ACS 1904 *Procedural complications*.



# Western Australian Coding Rule

## 0417/11 Complications of prosthetic devices, implants and grafts/haematoma following cardiac catheterisation

ACCD Coding Rule **Complications of prosthetic devices, implants and grafts/haematoma following cardiac catheterisation** (Ref No: Q3107) effective 1 Apr 2017; supersedes WA Coding Rule 0712/07 *Haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts* (log in to view on the [ACCD CLIP portal](#)).

### DECISION

**WA Coding Rule 0712/07 *Haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts* is retired.**

[Effective 1 Apr 2017, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 9<sup>th</sup> Ed.]



# Western Australian Coding Rule

## 0712/07 Haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts

### Q.

Should a haemorrhage be coded as a complication of a device even when **no link** has been documented?

### A.

There has been a number of queries regarding haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts. The advice in 10 commandments FAQ 6<sup>th</sup> edition 2009 and in the Clinical Coding Committee minutes 16/11/11 appear to some as conflicting and has caused some confusion amongst coders.

A **link** between the device and the haemorrhage is still required, BUT it does not have to be causal (due to or caused by).

Exclude notes: T810 excludes haemorrhage due to or associated with ....device. (T828, T838, T848, T858)

Examples of associations which are not necessarily causal are:

Around the device, on the device, above the device, under the device, over the device, in, or of the device.

Example 1: Haemorrhage around the epidural catheter site.

The haemorrhage is associated with the epidural catheter in a non-causal link. It does not matter whether it is stated due to the catheter or not, it is around the catheter. The catheter, in this case is an implant, since it is intended/designed to be left in place, and the index confirms: complication spinal catheter: T85x.

Example 2: Coughing up blood at the conclusion of TKR – anaesthetist to review.

The haemorrhage is not stated due to TKR nor is it associated with the device (no mention of a link causal or non-causal to the device itself). After review the anaesthetist may or may not link it to some aspect of the whole procedure (intubation? Some pre-existing pathology?) Or it may remain unexplained. But no-one is linking it to the prosthesis itself, causally or not.

Because there is no causal link required, please do not forget that there still has to be an 'association'. An association is a link. It just does not have to be causal. In the example given in the above quoted 10 commandments, there is a positional association (wound haematoma "over the" generator pocket).

Example 3: Haematoma in the groin following a Cardiac Catheter



A cardiac catheter on its own is not a prosthetic device, implant or graft. The haematoma is therefore not due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and/or grafts. The haematoma is to be coded to T81.0.

Example 4: Haematoma in the groin following a Cardiac Catheter with stent insertion.

The stent is considered an implant but there has been 'no association' with the haemorrhage. The haemorrhage is not, on the device, above the device, under the device, over the device, in, or of the device. The correct code to be assigned is T81.0.

## DECISION

**The excludes note at T81.0 states that when the haemorrhage is due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts code (T82.8, T83.8, T84.8 and T85.8-) A link between the device and the haemorrhage still needs to be due to or 'associated with'. The haemorrhage does not need to have a cause and effect relationship documented but the haemorrhage does need to be associated with or related to the prosthetic device, implant or graft. The haemorrhage or haematoma needs to be in the proximity of the device, implant or graft, i.e around the device, above the device, under the device, over the device, in the device, or of the device.**

[Effective 11 Jul 2012, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 7<sup>th</sup> Ed.]



# Western Australian Coding Rule

## 1111/02 Haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts

### Q.

There is an exclusion note at T81.0 which excludes haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts (T82.8, T83.8, T84.8 and T85.8). Does this mean we should be coding any haematomas or haemorrhages that occur, e.g. haematoma of the thigh post hip prosthesis to the T84.8

### A.

The “Excludes Note” at code T81.0 was altered in 6<sup>th</sup> edition to read: Excludes: Haemorrhage due to or associated with prosthetic devices, implants and grafts (T82.8, T83.8, T84.8, and T85.8).

Past advice from Coding Advisory Panel (19/09/08) and Coding Committee (10/10/08) was that documentation must clearly link the haemorrhage or haematoma to the device and not the procedure.

## DECISION

**This advice is still current. Before following the exclusion note at T81.0, documentation must clearly link the haematoma or haemorrhage to the device and not the procedure.**

[Effective 16 Nov 2011, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 7<sup>th</sup> Ed.]