

Heart failure is a condition in which the heart muscle is unable to pump enough blood through the heart to meet the body's needs for blood and oxygen.

Types of Heart Failure

- ✓ **Left-sided:** The most common form of heart failure, it involves a decreased ability of the left ventricle to effectively pump blood out to the body. Fluid may back up in the lungs causing shortness of breath.
- ✓ **Right-sided:** The right side no longer pumps effectively, and blood backs up in the body's veins, causing swelling in the tissues. This form is usually due to left-sided heart failure.
- ✓ **Systolic:** The left ventricle loses its ability to contract normally; thus, it cannot effectively pump blood out of the heart to the body.
- ✓ **Diastolic:** The left ventricle loses its ability to relax normally; thus, it cannot fill with blood during the resting period between beats.
- ✓ **Congestive:** A slowing of blood flow out of the heart that occurs with heart failure can cause the blood returning to the heart to also slow and back up, resulting in congestion in body tissues. This leads to edema, or swelling, in the lower extremities and congestion in the lungs that interferes with breathing. In addition, this process can interfere with disposal of sodium and water by the kidneys, which also can result in swelling in body tissues.

Cardiomyopathy is an abnormal condition of the heart muscle that impairs heart function.

Types of Cardiomyopathy

- ✓ **Primary:** A non-inflammatory disease of the heart muscle, often of obscure or unknown cause, that occurs in the absence of other cardiac conditions or systemic disease processes.
- ✓ **Secondary:** Caused by a known medical condition (such as hypertension, valve disease, congenital heart disease or coronary artery disease).
- ✓ **Ischemic:** Caused by coronary artery disease and heart attacks, which result in lack of blood flow to the heart muscle, thereby causing damage to the heart muscle.
- ✓ **Non-ischemic:** A type of cardiomyopathy that is not related to coronary artery disease or poor coronary artery blood flow. There are three main types of non-ischemic cardiomyopathy:
- ✓ **Dilated:** The most common type, also known as congestive cardiomyopathy. In this disorder, the heart's main pumping chamber – the left ventricle – becomes enlarged (dilated), its pumping ability becomes less forceful and blood doesn't flow as easily through the heart.
- ✓ **Hypertrophic:** This type involves abnormal growth or thickening of the heart muscle, particularly affecting the muscle of the left ventricle. As thickening occurs, the heart tends to stiffen and the size of the pumping chamber may shrink, interfering with the heart's ability to deliver blood to the body.
- ✓ **Restrictive:** The heart muscle in people with restrictive cardiomyopathy becomes rigid and less elastic, meaning the heart can't properly expand and fill with blood between heartbeats.

NOTE: It is neither the intention of this reference guide nor the purpose to replace the ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for coding and reporting. Adherence to these guidelines when assigning ICD-10-CM diagnosis and procedure codes is required under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

Supporting Documentation

- ✓ If known, the etiology of the CHF such as coronary artery disease, valvular heart disease, cardiomyopathy or hypertensive heart disease
- ✓ Type of heart failure (systolic, diastolic or combined)
- ✓ Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)
- ✓ Assessment for use of ACE inhibitors or beta blockers
- ✓ Contraindications for non-use of ACE inhibitors
- ✓ Cardiology consultation
- ✓ Presence of CHF, a chronic condition that tends to impact care/treatment even without active intervention
- ✓ Presence of dyspnea with mild exercise
- ✓ Presence of rales
- ✓ Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- ✓ Orthopnea
- ✓ Fatigue with exertion
- ✓ Jugular vein distention
- ✓ Ankle swelling
- ✓ Pitting edema of the lower extremities

Coding Tips

- ✓ Always refer to the ICD-10-CM coding book in the Tabular List under your specific diagnosis for any *Use Additional Code* instructions, as most of the codes in this reference guide require an additional code to document a complete history or diagnosis.
- ✓ Aortic atherosclerosis / Ectasia (I70.xx, I77.xx) and abdominal aorta aneurysm (I71.xx) are permanent conditions that may be indicated in diagnostic testing study and can be considered present for up to five years. Usually found in the body of the report, these conditions are often overlooked.
- ✓ CHF is a common condition in patients post AICD implants and post-op CABG's.
- ✓ Consider a provider query when the following situations exist:
 - Echo report: EF < 50%,
 - PA pressure > 30 mg/g,
 - Diastolic pressure > Grade 2
 - Active beta blocker prescription

Coding Examples

Documentation:

CHF due to hypertensive heart disease

Diagnosis Codes:

- Congestive heart failure, unspecified **I50.9**
- Hypertensive heart disease w/ heart failure **I11.0**

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Congestive Heart Failure			
ICD-10-CM Category Code	Category Code Description	Subcategory Code ¹	Description
I09	Other Rheumatic Heart Diseases	I09.81 ²	Rheumatic Heart Failure
I11	Hypertensive Heart Disease	I11.0 ²	Hypertensive Heart Disease with Heart Failure
I13	Hypertensive Heart and Chronic Kidney Disease	I13.0 ²	Hypertensive Heart and Chronic Kidney Disease with Heart Failure and Stage 1 through Stage 4 Chronic Kidney Disease, or Unspecified Chronic Kidney Disease
		I13.2 ²	Hypertensive Heart and Chronic Kidney Disease with Heart Failure and with Stage 5 Chronic Kidney Disease, or End Stage Renal Disease
I27	Other Pulmonary Heart Diseases	I27.0	Primary Pulmonary Hypertension
		I27.2	Other Secondary Pulmonary Hypertension
		I27.8 ²	Other Specified Pulmonary Heart Diseases
		I27.9	Pulmonary Heart Disease, Unspecified
I42	Cardiomyopathy	I42.6	Alcoholic Cardiomyopathy
		I42.8	Other Cardiomyopathies
		I42.9	Cardiomyopathy, Unspecified
I43	Cardiomyopathy in Diseases Classified Elsewhere	No Subcategory Code	
I50	Heart Failure	I50.2	Systolic (Congestive) Heart Failure
		I50.3	Diastolic (Congestive) Heart Failure
		I50.4	Combined Systolic (Congestive) and Diastolic (Congestive) Heart Failure
		I50.9	Heart Failure, Unspecified
Z94	Transplanted Organ and Tissue Status	Z94.1	Heart Transplant Status
Z95	Presence of Cardiac and Vascular Implants and Grafts	Z95.2	Presence of Prosthetic Heart Valve
		Z95.3	Presence of Xenogenic Heart Valve
		Z95.4	Presence of Other Heart-Valve Replacement

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¹ Due to ICD-10 changes in specificity there are numerous additional codes associated with codes that are not listed here. The primary code has been listed; please refer to the manual for more specific coding.

² Needs additional code