This demonstration reviews some of the changes you’ll see in NextGen after ICD10 goes into effect October 1, 2015. Details of the workflow will likely vary somewhat, depending on practice policy & clinic layout, though this should give you a good idea of NextGen functionality.

This has been prepared with EHR 5.8 & KBM 8.3. Subsequent updates may display cosmetic & functional changes.

Use the keyboard or mouse to pause, review, & resume as necessary.
Introduction

Encounter diagnosis coding changes from ICD9 to ICD10 in the United States as of October 1, 2015.

What changes in NextGen?
• Diagnosis searches will return ICD10 codes instead of ICD9 codes.
• At spots in the program where you’ve saved favorite diagnoses or procedure presets, you may have to take actions to change associated ICD9 diagnoses to ICD10 codes.

What doesn’t change in NextGen?
• CPT codes—ICD10 has nothing to do with CPT codes for visit & procedure charges.
• Problem list—The problem list uses SNOMED codes, so nothing on the patient’s problem list will change.
Diagnosis Searches

Basically, diagnosis search works like it always has—it’ll just give you ICD10 codes instead of ICD9.

In fact, you may find it easier to find the precise diagnosis you need, without having to try a bunch of potential synonyms, since ICD10 has vastly more diagnoses.

That can sometimes be problematic however—your diagnosis search may find a large number of possibilities for you to wade through, or no results at all.

Diagnosis searches also seem slower, probably since there are more codes to search through.
Here we have the familiar Add or Update Assessment popup. To search for a diagnosis from scratch, click Diagnosis Code Lookup.
Type a diagnosis then click **Search**. For this example we’ll use **bronchitis**.

A number of matches will appear. Double-click the one that you want.
In ICD10 you’re expected to code to the greatest detail possible. For example, you’ll need to specify a limb, body region, & side whenever possible. Here we’ve typed **carpal tunnel**, then clicked **Search**, revealing several matches.

![Image of a software interface with a search bar and a list of diagnoses related to carpal tunnel syndrome.](image-url)
Unfortunately, things don’t always work out that easy. Say you want to find diabetes mellitus type 2, without complications, which would be 250.00 in ICD9. If you search for type 2 diabetes w/o complication, you’ll find only one match. At least it’s the correct ICD10 code, E11.9.
But if you search for **type 2 diabetes mellitus**, in addition to the desired ICD10 code, **E11.9**, you'll find over 100 other matches—including some that are clearly wrong, like the Type 1 diabetes result you see here.
And a search for diabetes mellitus type 2 without complication reveals no hits at all.

Ditto for diabetes type 2 without complication; diabetes mellitus type II uncomplicated; type 2 diabetes mellitus uncomplicated; or type II diabetes mellitus uncomplicated. Obviously, this could get old in a hurry.
Given this assortment of search results, here are some suggestions:

• Do a search for a short term. For example, carpal tunnel above revealed a short list with all 3 useful options (left, right, & unspecified) very quickly.
• But that may give you a large, unwieldy list of matches. For example, searching for diabetes will find hundreds of matches, & only the first 100 will display. And it’s quite possible that your desired code won’t be in that 100. In this case, type a bit more, like diabetes mellitus type 2 & see if that doesn’t give you a more manageable & correct list of matches.
• However, if you try 1-2 possibilities & find no results, as with several diabetes examples above, don’t keep fighting the system. You need to take another approach.
When searches are unfruitful, consider these options:

- Do an Internet search. Google can find anything. For the uncomplicated type 2 diabetes example above, you’ll quickly discover that E11.9 is the code you want. Then just search for E11.9 in NextGen, & you’re done.

- If you want a specific site, try this one: http://www.icd10data.com/Convert/. A good thing about it is that you can search by text, & also translate back & forth between ICD9 & ICD10. Inputting ICD9 code 250.00 quickly reveals ICD10 code E11.9.

- A smartphone app can be really handy. There are a bunch of free ones, though some are poorly rated. One suggestion for iPhone is ICD9-10, aka MTBC ICD9-ICD10. It will also let you search by text or translate between ICD9 & ICD10.
And when you’ve found a diagnosis you’ll use often, save it as a Favorite. (This will be illustrated below.)
Using Existing ICD9 Lists

You’ll still see lists of ICD9 diagnoses on the patient’s chart in NextGen. And if you try to use these, the system will intercept them, & help you pick an appropriate ICD10 replacement.
Notice the Billing Diagnosis History list. Since you’ll often use the same diagnosis on a patient again in the future, this can be a fast way to add to Today’s Assessments. Here we’ll click Abdominal Pain.
But this is associated with an ICD9 code. The system won’t let you use an ICD9 code after October 1, so it will “intercept” that & give you a list of corresponding ICD10 codes. Sometimes there will be a 1:1 match, & it’ll show you only one possibility, in this case R10.9. Double-click that to add that diagnosis.
Sometimes you’ll get just one match, but you’ll realize you need a similar, but different code. Here it suggests **G56.00**, the ICD10 code for unspecified carpal tunnel syndrome. But what if you want the code for carpal tunnel syndrome of the right forearm? If you use this suggestion & search for **G56**, you’ll see all the carpal tunnel possibilities.
After you’ve done a few encounters, you’ll see that ICD10 codes are replacing the ICD9 codes on this list, & you can pick them directly.
You have the same intercept functionality if you pick a diagnosis from your My Favorites list.
Sometimes instead of a 1-to-1 match, you’ll have a 1-to-many match. Just double-click the option you want.
You have a similar functionality if you select a diagnosis from the patients Problem List (aka Clinical Problems). The program will suggest possible ICD10 billing diagnoses that could correspond to the SNOMED problem list code.
Create A New Favorites List

However you locate an ICD10 code, it would be good to add it to your Favorites List to use again in the future. Here's how.
In the diagnosis search popup, you’ll see one or more folders of favorite diagnoses that you’ve saved in the past. Let’s create a new favorites folder for ICD10 diagnoses. Click +.
A new list appears with a default name; in this example it is Favorite 2. Let's rename that by selecting it & typing ICD10.
Next, after locating an ICD10 diagnosis by any of the methods shown above, left-click on it & drag it to the ICD10 folder.
Now in your **My Favorites** list, you’ll start to see ICD10 codes listed along with your old ICD9 favorites.
After you've saved a lot of ICD10 Favorites, you may want to quit seeing the ICD9 Favorites. To do so, click the dropdown arrow, bringing up a list of all your Favorites folders.

Double-click your new list, ICD10.
Now you’ll see only diagnoses in your new ICD10 Favorites folder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute conjunctivitis, unspecified</td>
<td>372.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute frontal sinusitis</td>
<td>461.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute laryngitis without mention of obstruction</td>
<td>464.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic Rhinitis</td>
<td>477.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachial neuritis or radiculitis nos</td>
<td>723.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</td>
<td>354.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpal tunnel syndrome of left arm</td>
<td>G56.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic kidney disease, stage 2 (mild)</td>
<td>N18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion of unspecified site</td>
<td>924.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>786.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus type 2</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes, with neurological manifestations, type II or unspecified type</td>
<td>250.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic kidney disease stage 2 (mild)</td>
<td>N18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion of unspecified site</td>
<td>924.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>786.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic neuropathy</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>250.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronic kidney disease stage 2</td>
<td>F20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benign essential hypertension</td>
<td>F02.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic neuropathy</td>
<td>F02.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>F20.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Today's Assessments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Dx (Code), Status, Side, Site</th>
<th>Impression/Differential Dx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unspecified abdominal pain (R10.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Carpal tunnel syndrome of left arm (G56.02)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unspecified atrial fibrillation (I48.91)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After a while this list gets pretty long, & it’s tedious to scroll through it in such a small space. But you can use the Filter box to narrow it down.

Here we’ve typed **paro**, & it shortened our list as we typed to only display a couple of matches.
Using this assortment of methods, you should be able to add ICD10 billing diagnoses to your encounter pretty easily, & it’ll get quicker by the day as ICD10 codes supplant the ICD9 codes you’ve used in the past.
Here are a couple other things you might want to know.
There are other spots in the program that old ICD9 codes may appear. Usually the system will intercept these & help you use ICD10 codes in a way similar to what you’ve seen above.
For example, the Office Services popup is used to enter things like in-office lab tests & some injections. While these were created using ICD9 codes, the system will usually translate them to ICD10 codes. In this example, it has automatically used the ICD10 code R50.9 for fever. (If there had been a 1-to-many match, it would’ve prompted you to choose from a list of options.)
It works fairly similarly for procedure presets. If you’ve saved such “Quick Saves,” these also have ICD9 codes attached. Here we’ll open a list of saved presets & select **Nexplanon Insertion**.
However, unlike the fever diagnosis illustrated for the flu test above, here the ICD9 code of V25.5 still displays. That’s unfortunately misleading, since if you submit the charge then check the superbill, you’ll see that the diagnosis has been changed to the ICD10 equivalent of Z30.49. So all’s good in the end.
What happens if you see a patient in September, but finish your documentation in October? Or order a test in September that doesn’t get done till October?

The encounter date determines whether ICD9 or ICD10 is used, regardless of when you do the documentation. So if you see a patient on September 30 & finish the note on October 1, the system will automatically use ICD9 codes. If you generate a test or referral requisition on September 30 & print the requisition that day, it’ll include the ICD9 codes. If you print it on October 1, it’ll show the ICD10 codes. (Actually, in some instances it’ll display both ICD9 & ICD10 codes.)

So by & large, you don’t have to worry about this transient situation.
Conclusion

Overall, NextGen appears to be behaving appropriately with regard to ICD10, & workflow shouldn’t be all that difficult.

There is always the chance there are issues we won’t discover until ICD10 is in actual use. So if you run into any problems after October 1, please contact the EHR team.

And remember you can use an Internet search or smartphone app to find an ICD10 code, & sometimes this might be your fastest option.
This concludes the NextGen ICD10 update demonstration.

With enough thrust, pigs fly just fine.

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