ICD-10 Part VI- Refraction, Muscles, Visual Disturbances

1. You must use a table to determine the category of visual impairment from ICD-10-CM Tabular Listing. The table in the current (June 2015) version of ICD-10-CM is correct.
   a. True
   b. False

   The official table as of June 19, 2015 is incorrect. It omits the actual categories necessary to choose the correct code. The Correct table is:

   **NOTE:** The table below gives a classification of severity of visual impairment recommended by a WHO Study Group on the Prevention of Blindness, Geneva, 8–10 November 1972.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Visual Impairment</th>
<th>Visual Acuity with Best Possible Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum less than:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/10 (0.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/10 (0.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/20 (0.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1/60 (CF at 1 meter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No light perception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Undetermined/unspecified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   CF = central fixation

   The term low vision in category H49 comprises categories 1 and 2 of the table, the term blindness categories 3, 4, and 5, and the term unqualified visual loss category 9.

   If the extent of the visual field is taken into account, patients with a field no greater than 10 degrees but greater than 5 around central fixation should be placed in category 3, patients with a field no greater than 5 around central fixation should be placed in category 4, even if the central acuity is not impaired.

2. The correct diagnosis for Internal ophthalmoplegia of the right eye is:
   a. Is found in the H49- section of the tabular listing
   b. Is H49.4
   c. Is H51.21
   d. Is H51.29

   To find the correct code category, first look in the Alphabetic Index. This will point you to the correct section. Read all the choices to ensure you are looking in the correct section of the
Tabular Listing. And review all your coding choices since the last digit of 9 sometimes indicates “unspecified” eye but sometimes the last digit of 0 is used to indicate “unspecified” eye. In this case, if you guessed, you would have used an invalid code. H51.20 is the Unspecified code for this particular example.

3. The code for pseudophakia is found under which section
   a. H52 Disorders of Refractive and Accommodation
   b. H25 Disorders of the Lens
   c. Z96 Presence of other functional implants
   d. H56 Other disorders of Eye and Adnexa

Pseudophakia is not in the regular section of ocular codes just as the current pseudophakia code is in a different section from other ocular codes (V43.1.) If you did not use the Alphabetic Index first, you could spend a tremendous amount of time trying to locate the proper code. However aphakia is found in the H27.0 section. Again, alphabetic first then tabular until you are quite sure about any particular code.

4. H50.1 section for Exotropia has the following note
   a. Excludes 2 note for intermittent exotropia
   b. **Excludes 1 note for intermittent exotropia**
   c. Has no Excludes1 and Excludes2 notes
   d. Has both Excludes1 and Excludes2 notes

The correct answer is B- has an excludes1 note for intermittent exotropia. Excludes1 notes are used when two conditions cannot occur together. Exotropia is either constant of intermittent and cannot be both at the same time.

5. Color vision deficiencies are divided into different types in the Tabular Listing of ICD-10-CM
   a. True
   b. False

The correct answer is True. But you must look closely, again, at the Alphabetic Index or you could miss the different types. In the presentation, only the category heading was presented not all the details within the category. It is important to remember you need to look up any codes necessary yourself to prevent errors.

And Color deficiencies are located in the Alphabetic index under Deficiencies not under Color Blindness.
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- color vision H53.50
- achromatopsia H53.51
- acquired H53.52
- deuteranomaly H53.53
- protanomaly H53.54
- specified type NEC H53.59
- tritanomaly H53.55

**H53.5 Color vision deficiencies**

**Color blindness**

*Excludes2: day blindness (H53.11)*

- **H53.50 Unspecified color vision deficiencies**
  Color blindness NOS
- **H53.51 Achromatopsia**
- **H53.52 Acquired color vision deficiency**
- **H53.53 Deuteranomaly**
  Deuteranopia
- **H53.54 Protanomaly**
  Protanopia
- **H53.55 Tritanomaly**
  Tritanopia

**H53.59 Other color vision deficiencies**

6. The correct code(s) choices for presbyopia are as follows:
   a. H52.40, H52.41, H52.42, H52.43
   b. H52.41, H53.42, H52.43, H52.49
   c. H52.4
   d. None of the above

Presbyopia is NOT divided into per eye unlike myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism. As well, remember sometimes 1 is used for unspecified and sometimes 9 is used. Bottom line- DO NOT QESS. Look up codes in Alphabetic Index first and then Tabular Index to ensure you are picking the correct code or codes to describe your patient’s condition.