

HEPATITIS B AND C

Provider information and ICD-10 coding

Hepatitis is the inflammation of the liver often caused by viral exposure.

Hepatitis B and C are the most common forms of Hepatitis transmitted by blood and body fluid.

Note: Hepatitis A is also common but transmitted by food. Hepatitis D and E are less common.

STATISTICS

The CDC (2016) estimates that:

- 850,000 to 2.2 million Americans have Hepatitis B infection
- 2.7 million to 3.9 million Americans have Hepatitis C infection
- More deaths and chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, liver failure, and liver cancer occur in Hepatitis C infected patients.

TYPES OF HEPATITIS

Hepatitis B with delta agent

Defined as most severe and acute and chronic form of Hepatitis. It is transmitted either by the Hepatitis D viral strain, and is often linked towards the progression of cirrhosis and/or hepatocellular carcinoma. The virus is transmitted sexually, or by blood/body fluid exposure.

Hepatitis B without delta agent

Transmitted by the Hepatitis B virus strain that does not work in conjunction of the Hepatitis D viral strain. The virus is transmitted sexually, or by blood/body fluid exposure.

Hepatitis C

Transmitted by the Hepatitis C viral strain. The virus is transmitted sexually, or by blood/body fluid exposure.

Persistent Hepatitis

The persistent nature of Hepatitis is determined by hepatic biopsy, which fails to demonstrate necrotic damage of the liver.

Active Hepatitis

The active nature of Hepatitis is determined by hepatic biopsy, which reveals that active necrosis of the hepatocyte is occurring.

Lobular Hepatitis

A form of Hepatitis that affects one or more of the four (caudate, quadrate, left or right) lobes of the liver.

Autoimmune Hepatitis

A form of Hepatitis that is caused by the body's own immune system attacking the hepatic cells of the liver. Typically, this form of Hepatitis is caused by a genetic predisposition or by environmental exposures.



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RISK FACTORS

- IV drug use
- Unprotected sex
- Multiple sex partners
- History of sexually transmitted disease
- Alcohol dependence
- Blood transfusion before 1992
- Persons that have not been inoculated with the Hepatitis B vaccine

People born between 1945 and 1965 are five times more likely to have Hepatitis C (CDC, 2015).

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Jaundice
- Dark urine
- Abdominal pain
- Dry mucous membranes

PHYSICAL EXAM FINDINGS

- Fever, typically noted during the acute phase of virus
- Dehydration – loss of skin turgor and reduced capillary refill
- Anorexia
- Palmar erythema
- Malaise
- Firm and/or enlarged liver
- Fatigue
- Hepato-jugular reflux
- Urticaria
- Pulsatile liver
- Pruritus
- Ascites
- Fetor hepaticus

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is present in acute and chronic infection
- The Anti-Hepatitis B core antigen (Anti-HBc IgM) is only positive during the acute phase of the infections

Hepatitis C

- There is no acute infectious phase serological testing available
- Confirmation of infection determined by Anti-Hepatitis C (Anti-HCV) for initial screening, which can be confirmed with more specific testing through polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or nucleic acid testing (NAT)

ASSOCIATED DISEASES

Cirrhosis

Scarring or fibrosis of the functional cells (hepatocytes) of the liver, which occurs as a result of environmental, toxin (alcohol), or viral exposure

Primary biliary cirrhosis

Thought to be an autoimmune process that leads to destruction of the small biliary ducts of the liver

Secondary biliary cirrhosis

Partial or complete destruction of the extra-hepatic (large) biliary ducts of the liver

Hepatocellular carcinoma

The most common form of liver cancer, which is caused either by genetic predisposition, Hepatitis, or underlying cirrhosis

Hepatopulmonary syndrome

Intrapulmonary vasodilatation of the pulmonary vasculature, which results in shortness of breath and/or hypoxemia

Hepatorenal syndrome

The development of renal failure as a result of advanced hepatic failure, whereby there is a reduction in renal perfusion which may cause renal infarction

SECONDARY PREVENTION MEASURES

- Inoculate against potential infections, such as influenza and pneumonia
- Consider providing Hepatitis A and B vaccines to those patients that are infected with the Hepatitis C infection
- Avoid medications and toxins that are metabolized by the liver
- Provide education that encourages the use of a protective sexual barrier
- Instruct the patient to avoid donating blood products

CODING AND DOCUMENTATION TIPS

- Verify patient name and date of birth
- Make sure there is a date of service with the clinical encounter
- Include provider name, credentials and signature
- Document the treatment and follow-up plan
- Consider the causative agent or behavior that led to the acquisition of Hepatitis

ICD-10-CM DIAGNOSTIC CODES: HEPATITIS

Viral Hepatitis		
ICD-10-CM code	ICD-10-CM description	Definition
B15.9	Acute Hepatitis A w/o hepatic coma	Hepatitis A (acute) (viral), not otherwise specified (NOS)
B18.0	Chronic viral Hepatitis B w/ delta agent	
B18.1	Chronic viral Hepatitis B w/o delta-agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic (viral) Hepatitis B • Carrier of viral Hepatitis B
B18.2	Chronic viral Hepatitis C	Carrier of viral Hepatitis C
B18.8	Other chronic viral Hepatitis	Carrier of other viral Hepatitis
B18.9	Chronic viral Hepatitis, unspecified	Carrier of unspecified viral Hepatitis
B19.10	Unspecified viral Hepatitis B w/o hepatic coma	Unspecified viral Hepatitis B (NOS)
B19.20	Unspecified viral Hepatitis C w/o hepatic coma	Viral Hepatitis C NOS
B19.9	Unspecified viral Hepatitis w/o hepatic coma	Viral Hepatitis NOS

Tip: Viral Hepatitis in remission, any type, code to Hepatitis chronic, by type

Hepatic failure		
ICD-10-CM code	ICD-10-CM description	Definition
K72.10	Chronic Hepatic failure	
K72.90	Hepatic failure, unspecified w/o coma	
K70.40	Alcoholic Hepatic failure w/o coma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute alcoholic Hepatic failure • Alcoholic Hepatic failure NOS • Chronic alcoholic Hepatic failure • Subacute alcoholic Hepatic failure
K76.6	Portal Hypertension	Use additional code for any associated complications, such as: portal hypertensive gastropathy (K31.89)
K76.7	Hepatorenal syndrome	
K76.81	Hepatopulmonary syndrome	Code first underlying liver disease such as: alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (K70.3-), cirrhosis of liver w/o mention of alcohol (K74.6-)

Cirrhosis		
ICD-10-CM code	ICD-10-CM description	Definition
K74.3	Primary biliary Cirrhosis	Chronic non-suppurative destructive cholangitis
K74.4	Secondary biliary Cirrhosis	
K74.5	Biliary Cirrhosis, unspecified	
K70.30	Alcoholic Cirrhosis of liver w/o ascites	
K70.31	Alcoholic Cirrhosis of liver w/ ascites	
K74.60	Unspecified Cirrhosis of liver	Cirrhosis (of liver) NOS
K74.69	Other Cirrhosis of liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cryptogenic Cirrhosis (of liver) • Macronodular Cirrhosis (of liver) • Micronodular Cirrhosis (of liver) • Mixed type Cirrhosis (of liver) • Portal Cirrhosis (of liver) • Post-necrotic Cirrhosis (of liver)

Chronic Hepatitis	
ICD-10-CM code	ICD-10-CM description
K73.0	Chronic persistent Hepatitis, not elsewhere classified (NEC)
K73.1	Chronic lobular Hepatitis, NEC
K73.2	Chronic active Hepatitis, NEC
K73.8	Other chronic Hepatitis, NEC
K73.9	Chronic Hepatitis, unspecified

Other related conditions	
ICD-10-CM code	ICD-10-CM description
K75.4	Auto-immune Hepatitis Definition: Lupoid Hepatitis NEC
R17.1	Unspecified jaundice
K70.9	Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified
F10.21	Alcohol dependence, in remission
F11.21	Opioid dependence, in remission
F13.21	Sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic dependence, in remission
F14.21	Cocaine dependence, in remission
F15.21	Other stimulant dependence, in remission
Z72.51	High risk heterosexual behavior
Z72.52	High risk homosexual behavior
C22.-	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intra-hepatic bile ducts Tip: Use additional code to identify: alcohol abuse and dependence (F10.-), Hepatitis B (B16.-, B18.0 – B18.1), Hepatitis C (B17.1-, B18.2)

References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]. (2016). The ABCs of Hepatitis [website]. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/Hepatitis/Resources/Professionals/PDFs/ABCTable.pdf>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]. (2015). Know more Hepatitis [website]. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/knowmoreHepatitis/index.htm>