

ACUTE MI ICD-10-CM CODING

MEDESUN MEDICAL CODING ACADEMY

Myocardial infarction (heart attack) occurs when blood flow to the heart is blocked.

Acute MI – An acute MI is a myocardial infarction specified as acute or with a stated duration of 4 weeks (28 days) or less from onset

MI - 5 classifications

- Type-1: I21.0-I21.4
- Type-2: I21.A1
- Type 3-5 are acute MI-I21.A9

Type1 MIs also can be classified by whether there is a ST-segment elevation. STEMI or NSTEMI

NSTEM1 (non-ST elevation myocardial infarction) describes when the blood clot only **partly occludes** the artery, and only a portion of the heart muscle being supplied by the affected artery dies.

- NSTEMI subcategory is **121.4**. (Non Q-wave or non-transmural myocardial infarction)
- A subsequent NSTEM1 is reported with **122.2**.
- STEMI is serious type - Also called a Q-wave or transmural myocardial infarction

Subsequent MI – This is an acute myocardial infarction occurring within 4 weeks (28 days) of a previous acute myocardial infarction, regardless of site

SUBSEQUENT MI WITHIN 28 DAYS OF FIRST MI

Condition	Principal Diagnosis	Additional Diagnosis
Initial and subsequent are Type I or Unspecified	First code is I21-	I22- The sequencing of these codes depends on the circumstances of the encounter.
Initial and subsequent are different- Subsequent is type II	Initial MI I21-	Subsequent MI I21.A1 The sequencing of these codes depends on the circumstances of the encounter.
Initial and subsequent are different-	Initial MI I21-	Subsequent MI I21.A9 The sequencing of these codes depends on the circumstances of the encounter.
Continued care for initial MI	Code first subsequent MI	Z48.812 - Encounter for surgical aftercare following surgery on the circulatory system
There is documentation of continued care of initial MI	Code first subsequent MI	I25.2 - Old myocardial infarction

**When a provider documents Acute MI with no further specification, I21.9 is reported.

**Old Myocardial Infarction: Reported for any myocardial infarction described as older than four weeks (28 days). Also used for healed myocardial infarction that is observed via clinical testing such as ECG

- In order to have a subsequent MI, there must first be an acute MI that has occurred in the preceding 28 days (not 30 days).
- Second, codes from category I22 should ONLY be applied if both the initial and subsequent MIs are type 1 MIs (coronary involvement, NSTEMI/STEMI) or unspecified.
- And finally, category I22 must be used in conjunction with a code from the I21 code series. There should not be a coding session with only I22 coded.

Note: Whenever possible, analyse the documentation for tobacco use including type of tobacco and any exposure to environmental smoke should be included. In addition, physicians should also include documentation post administration of tPA (rtPA) within the previous 24 hours, prior to admission.