

ACO #8 – Risk Standardized All Condition Readmissions

Measure Information Form (MIF)

Data Source

- Medicare Inpatient Claims
- Medicare beneficiary enrollment data

Measure Set ID

- ACO #8

Version Number and Effective Date

- Version 3, effective 01/01/17

CMS Approval Date

- 12/01/16

NQF ID

- #1789, adapted for quality measurement in Accountable Care Organizations

Care Setting

- Hospital

Unit of Measurement

- Accountable Care Organization (ACO)

Measurement Duration

- Calendar Year

Measurement Period

- Calendar Year

Measure Type

- Outcome

Measure Scoring

- Risk-standardized readmission rate (RSRR)

Payer Source

- Medicare Fee-for-Service

Improvement Notation

- Lower RSRR scores are better

Measure Steward

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

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- This ACO risk standardized all condition readmission quality measure is adapted from a hospital risk standardized all condition readmission quality measure developed for CMS by Yale in 2011 and updated by Yale in 2014 (Horwitz et al., 2014).

Measure Description

- Risk-adjusted percentage of Accountable Care Organization (ACO) assigned beneficiaries who were hospitalized and readmitted to a hospital within 30 days of discharge from the index hospital admission.

Rationale

Readmission following an acute care hospitalization is a costly and often preventable event. During 2003 and 2004, almost one-fifth of Medicare beneficiaries – more than 2.3 million patients – were readmitted within 30 days of discharge (Jencks et al., 2009). A Commonwealth Fund report estimated that if national readmission rates were lowered to the levels achieved by the top performing regions, Medicare would save \$1.9 billion annually.

Hospital readmission is also disruptive to patients and caregivers, and puts patients at additional risk of hospital-acquired infections and complications (Horwitz et al., 2011). Some readmissions are unavoidable, but readmissions may also result from poor quality of care, inadequate coordination of care, or lack of effective discharge planning and transitional care.

Since studies have shown readmissions within 30 days to often be related to quality of care, coordination of care, or other factors within the control of health care providers, interventions have been able to reduce 30-day readmission rates for a variety of medical conditions. High readmission rates and institutional variation in readmission rates indicate an opportunity for improvement; it is important to consider an all-condition 30-day readmission rate as a quality measure (Horwitz et al., 2011).

Clinical Recommendation Statement

Randomized controlled trials have shown that improvement in health care can directly reduce readmission rates, including the following interventions: quality of care during the initial admission; improvement in communication with patients, caregivers and clinicians; patient education; predischARGE assessment; and coordination of care after discharge. (Naylor et al., 1994, 1999; Krumholz et al., 2002; van Walraven et al., 2002; Conley et al., 2003; Coleman et al., 2004; Phillips et al., 2004; Jovicic et al., 2006; Garasen et al., 2007; Mistiaen et al., 2007; Courtney et al., 2009; Jack et al., 2009; Koehler et al., 2009; Weiss et al., 2010; Stauffer et al., 2011; Voss et al., 2011). Successful randomized trials have reduced 30-day readmission rates by as much as 20–40% (Horwitz et al., 2011).

ACOs will have incentives under the Medicare Shared Savings Program and Pioneer Model to manage the range of medical care, coordination of care, and other factors affecting readmission rates for their assigned beneficiaries. By taking responsibility for all aspects of the medical care of their assigned beneficiaries, ACOs will be able to assess the range of possible interventions affecting readmissions and then select the interventions appropriate for each population of patients included in among their assigned beneficiaries.

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Release Notes / Summary of Changes

- The planned admission algorithm has been updated from version 3 to version 4, with changes to the potentially planned procedures and acute diagnoses tables. A subsequent version of this MIF will be released in the fall of 2017 to reflect new ICD-10 codes, which were released in October of 2016.

Technical Specifications

- Target Population
- ACO assigned or aligned Medicare beneficiaries

Denominator

- Denominator Statement

All relevant hospitalizations for ACO assigned beneficiaries aged 65 or older at non-Federal, short-stay acute-care or critical access hospitals.

- Denominator Details

The ICD-10 diagnosis and procedure codes of the index admission are aggregated into clinically coherent groups of conditions/procedures (condition categories or procedure categories) by using the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Clinical Classifications System (CCS). Each admission is assigned to one of five mutually exclusive specialty cohorts: medicine, surgery/gynecology, cardiorespiratory, cardiovascular, and neurology. The cohorts reflect how care for patients is organized within hospitals. To assign admissions to cohorts, admissions are first screened for the presence of an eligible surgical procedure category. Admissions with an eligible surgical procedure category are assigned to the surgical cohort, regardless of the diagnosis code of the admission. All remaining admissions are assigned to cohorts based on the discharge condition category of the principal diagnosis.

Rationale: Conditions typically cared for by the same team of clinicians are expected to experience similar added (or reduced) levels of readmission risk. The surgery/gynecology cohort includes admissions likely cared for by surgical or gynecological teams. These admissions are identified using AHRQ procedure categories. The cardiorespiratory cohort includes several condition categories with very high readmission rates such as pneumonia, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart failure. These admissions are combined into a single cohort because they are often clinically indistinguishable and patients are often simultaneously treated for several of these diagnoses. The cardiovascular cohort includes condition categories such as acute myocardial infarction that in large hospitals might be cared for by a separate cardiac or cardiovascular team. The neurology cohort includes neurologic condition categories such as stroke that in large hospitals might be cared for by a separate neurology team. The medicine cohort includes all non-surgical patients who were not assigned to any of the other cohorts. For further details, and list of CCS' by category, see Horwitz et al. (2014).

In order to define the eligible admissions, the ICD-10 codes of the index admission are first aggregated into clinically coherent conditions by using the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's Clinical Classifications Software (CCS). There are a total of 285 mutually exclusive AHRQ condition categories, most of which are single, homogenous diseases such as pneumonia or acute myocardial infarction. Some are aggregates of conditions, such as "other bacterial infections." Mental health and substance abuse categories are included. In addition, AHRQ provides 231 mutually exclusive procedure categories to group procedures a patient might have had during hospitalization.

Admissions are eligible for inclusion in the measure if:

1. Patient is enrolled in Medicare FFS
Rationale: Claims data are consistently available only for Medicare FFS beneficiaries
2. Patient is aged 65 years or older
Rationale: Medicare patients younger than 65 usually qualify for the program due to severe disability. They are not included in the measure because Medicare patients younger than 65 are considered to be too clinically distinct from Medicare patients 65 and over.
3. Patient was discharged from a non-federal acute care hospital
Rationale: Data from federal hospitals were not available during the development of this measure.
4. Patient did not die in the hospital
Rationale: Only patients who are discharged alive are eligible for readmission.
5. Patient is not transferred to another acute care facility upon discharge.
Rationale: Readmission is attributed to the hospital that discharged the patient to the non-acute care setting. Transferred patients are still included in the measure cohort (denominator), but the initial admitting hospital is not accountable for the outcome.
6. Patient is enrolled in Part A for the 12 months prior to and including the date of the index admission
Rationale: The 12-month prior enrollment ensures a full year of administrative data for risk adjustment.

Note that a readmission within 30 days will also be eligible as an index admission, if they meet all other eligibility criteria. This allows the measure to capture repeated readmissions for the same patient, whether at the same hospital or another.

The measure considers multiple contiguous hospitalizations as a single acute episode of care. Admissions to a hospital within one day of discharge from another hospital are considered transfers, whether or not the first institution indicates intent to transfer the patient in the discharge disposition code. Readmissions for transferred patients are attributed to the hospital that ultimately discharges the patient to a non-acute care setting.

If a patient is readmitted to the same hospital on the same day of discharge for the same diagnosis as the index admission, the measure considers the patient to have had one single continuous admission. However, a diagnosis of the readmission that differs from the index admission is considered a readmission.

- Denominator Exclusions

Excluded from the measure are all admissions for which full data are not available or for which 30-day readmission by itself cannot reasonably be considered a signal of quality of care.

Exclusions:

1. Admissions for patients without 30 days of post-discharge data
Rationale: This is necessary in order to identify the outcome (readmission) in the dataset.
2. Admissions for patients lacking a complete enrollment history for the 12 months prior to admission
Rationale: This is necessary to capture historical data for risk adjustment.
3. Admissions for patients discharged against medical advice (AMA)
Rationale: Hospital had limited opportunity to implement high quality care.
4. Admissions for patients to a PPS-exempt cancer hospital
Rationale: These hospitals care for a unique population of patients that is challenging to compare to other hospitals.
5. Admissions for patients with medical treatment of cancer
Rationale: These admissions have a very different mortality and readmission profile than the rest of the Medicare population, and outcomes for these admissions do not correlate well with outcomes for other admissions. (Patients with cancer who are admitted for other diagnoses or for surgical treatment of their cancer remain in the measure).

6. Admissions for primary psychiatric disease

Rationale: Patients admitted for psychiatric treatment are typically cared for in separate psychiatric or rehabilitation centers which are not comparable to acute care hospitals.

7. Admissions for rehabilitation care

Rationale: These admissions are not for acute care or to acute care hospitals.

- Denominator Exceptions and Exclusions Details

Denominator exclusions are identified based on variables contained in the Integrated Data Repository (IDR). For Medicare FFS patients:

1. Lack of enrollment in Medicare FFS for 30 days post-discharge is identified by patient enrollment status in Part A FFS claims using CMS' IDR; the enrollment indicators must be appropriately marked for the month(s) which falls within 30 days of hospital discharge date.
2. Lack of continuous enrollment in Medicare FFS for 12 months prior to index hospital stay is determined by patient enrollment status in Part A FFS using CMS' IDR; the enrollment indicators must be appropriately marked for each of the 12 months prior to the index hospital stay.
3. Discharges AMA are identified using the discharge disposition indicator within the IDR.
4. PPS-exempt cancer hospitals are identified by their Medicare provider ID.
5. Table 1 indicates all cancer discharge condition categories excluded from the measure.
6. Table 2 indicates all psychiatric discharge condition categories excluded from the measure.
7. Admissions for rehabilitation care are identified by principal diagnosis codes (ICD-10 codes) included in CCS 254.

In addition, in-hospital deaths are identified using the discharge disposition vital status indicator in the IDR and transfers to other acute care facilities are identified in the claims when a patient is discharged from an acute care hospital and admitted to another acute care hospital on the same day or next day.

Table 1: Cancer Discharge Condition Categories Excluded From the Measure (Medicare FFS Data)

ICD-10 AHRQ Diagnosis CCS	Description
11	Cancer of head and neck
12	Cancer of esophagus
13	Cancer of stomach
14	Cancer of colon
15	Cancer of rectum and anus
16	Cancer of liver and intrahepatic bile duct
17	Cancer of pancreas
18	Cancer of other GI organs; peritoneum
19	Cancer of bronchus; lung
20	Cancer; other respiratory and intrathoracic
21	Cancer of bone and connective tissue
22	Melanomas of skin
23	Other non-epithelial cancer of skin
24	Cancer of breast
25	Cancer of uterus
26	Cancer of cervix
27	Cancer of ovary
28	Cancer of other female genital organs
29	Cancer of prostate
30	Cancer of testis
31	Cancer of other male genital organs
32	Cancer of bladder
33	Cancer of kidney and renal pelvis
34	Cancer of other urinary organs
35	Cancer of brain and nervous system
36	Cancer of thyroid
37	Hodgkin's disease
38	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
39	Leukemias
40	Multiple myeloma
41	Cancer; other and unspecified primary
42	Secondary malignancies
43	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site
44	Neoplasms of unspecified nature or uncertain behavior
45	Maintenance chemotherapy; radiotherapy

Table 2: Psychiatric Discharge Condition Categories Excluded From the Measure (Medicare FFS Data)

ICD-10 AHRQ Diagnosis CCS	Description
650	Adjustment disorders
651	Anxiety disorders
652	Attention deficit
654	Developmental disorders
655	Disorders usually diagnosed in infancy
656	Impulse control disorders
657	Mood disorders
658	Personality disorders
659	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders
662	Suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury
670	Miscellaneous disorders

Numerator

- Numerator Statement

Risk-adjusted unplanned readmissions at a non-Federal, short-stay, acute-care or critical access hospital, within 30 days of discharge from the index admission included in the denominator.

- Numerator Details

The outcome for this measure is unplanned all-cause readmission within 30 days of discharge date of an eligible index admission. Because planned readmissions are not a signal of quality of care, the measure does not count planned readmissions in the outcome. The measure uses an algorithm to identify “planned readmissions” in claims data that will not count as readmissions in the measure. The algorithm is based on three main principles:

1. A few specific, limited types of care are always considered planned (transplant surgery, maintenance chemotherapy/radiotherapy/ immunotherapy, rehabilitation);
2. Otherwise, a planned readmission is defined as a non-acute readmission for a scheduled procedure; and
3. Admissions for acute illness or for complications of care are never planned.

The algorithm which was originally developed in 2011, and later updated in 2016, to identify planned readmissions uses a flowchart and four tables of specific procedure categories and discharge diagnosis categories to classify readmissions as planned. Readmissions are considered planned if any of the following occurs during the readmission

1. A procedure is performed that is in one of the procedure categories that are always planned regardless of diagnosis (Table PR1);
2. The principal diagnosis is in one of the diagnosis categories that are always planned (PR2); or
3. A procedure is performed that is in one of the potentially planned procedure categories (or partial categories) (Appendix PR3) and the principal diagnosis is not in the list of acute discharge diagnoses (Appendix PR4).

Table PR1: Procedure Categories That Are Always Planned in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0

AHRQ Procedure CCS ICD-10	Description
64	Bone marrow transplant
105	Kidney transplant
176	Other organ transplantation (other than bone marrow corneal or kidney)

Table PR2: Diagnosis Categories That Are Always Planned in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS ICD-10	Description
45	Maintenance chemotherapy
254	Rehabilitation

Stratification or Risk Adjustment

This measure uses risk adjustment and is not stratified.

For risk adjustment, hierarchical logistic regression models are used to model the log-odds of readmission within 30 days of discharge, as a function of patient-level demographic and clinical characteristics and a random ACO-level intercept. This model specification accounts for within-ACO correlation of the observed outcomes and models the assumption that underlying differences in quality among the ACOs being evaluated lead to systematic differences in outcomes. In brief, the approach simultaneously models two levels (patient and ACO) to account for the variance in patient outcomes within and between ACOs. At the patient level, each model adjusts the log-odds of readmission within 30-days of discharge for age and selected clinical covariates, identified ICD-10 codes, grouped into CMS Condition Categories (CMS-CC). The second level models the ACO-specific intercepts as following a normal distribution. The ACO intercept represents the underlying ACO specific risk of readmission, after accounting for patient risk.

A fixed, common set of variables is used in all of the models for simplicity and ease of data collection and analysis. However, a hierarchical logistic regression model is estimated for each specialty cohort separately, and the coefficients associated with each variable may vary across specialty cohorts. To group ICD-10 codes into comorbid risk variables, CMS Condition Category (CMS-CCs) groups are used. For each patient, covariates are obtained from claims records extending 12 months prior to and including the index admission.

This ACO-wide readmission quality measure was adapted from the hospital-wide readmission quality measure in one way. The unit of analysis was changed from the hospital to the ACO. This was possible because both the hospital-wide readmission measure and the ACO-wide readmission measures assess readmission performance for a population that has patients clustered together (either in hospitals or in ACOs). The goal is to isolate the effects of beneficiary characteristics on the probability that a patient will be readmitted from the effects of being in a specific hospital or ACO. In addition, planned readmissions can be excluded for the ACO-wide readmission quality measure in the same way that they are excluded for the CMS hospital-wide readmission measure.

Risk Variables Common to All HWR Specialty Cohorts (Version 22 CCs)

CMS-CCs // Description

n/a // Mean age, years

CMS-CC 8 // Metastatic cancer/acute leukemia

CMS-CC 9, 10 // Severe Cancer

CMS-CC 11, 12, 13, 14 // Other cancers

CMS-CC 46 // Severe hematological disorders

CMS-CC 48 // Coagulation defects and other specified hematological disorders

CMS-CC 49 // Iron deficiency or other unspecified anemias and blood disease

CMS -CC 27, 28// End-stage liver disease
 CMS -CC 34, 36 // Pancreatic disease
 CMS -CC 134 // Dialysis status
 CMS -CC 135-140 // Acute renal failure
 CMS -CC 132, 186 // Transplants
 CMS -CC 1, 3-6 // Severe Infection
 CMS -CC 7, 114-116 // Other infectious diseases and pneumonias
 CMS -CC 2 // Septicemia/Shock
 CMS -CC 85 // CHF
 CMS -CC 86-89, 102, 105-109 // Coronary atherosclerosis or angina, cerebrovascular disease
 CMS -CC 96, 97 // Specified arrhythmias
 CMS -CC 84 // Cardio-respiratory failure or cardio-respiratory shock (add ICD-10 R09.02 and R09.01)
 CMS -CC 111 // COPD
 CMS -CC 112 // Fibrosis of lung or other chronic lung disorders
 CMS -CC 21 // Protein-calorie malnutrition
 CMS -CC 23, 24 // Disorders of fluid, electrolyte, acid-base
 CMS -CC 40 // Rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory connective tissue disease
 CMS -CC 17-19, 122, 123 // Diabetes mellitus
 CMS -CC 157-161 // Decubitus ulcer or chronic skin ulcer
 CMS -CC 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 103, 104, 189, 190 // Hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis, functional disability
 CMS -CC 79 // Seizure disorders and convulsions
 CMS -CC 82 // Respirator dependence/tracheostomy status
 CMS -CC 54, 55 // Drug and Alcohol disorders
 CMS -CC 57, 58, 59, 61, 63 // Psychiatric comorbidity
 CMS -CC 170 // Hip fracture/dislocation

For further details see Horwitz et al., 2014.

Sampling

- N/A

Calculation Algorithm

1. Models for each specialty cohort are specified and estimated, using a separate hierarchical logistic regression model for that cohort. Each model is then used to calculate a standardized risk ratio (SRR) for each ACO which contributes index admissions to that model. These SRRs, weighted by volume, are then pooled for each ACO to create a composite ACO-wide SRR.
2. For each specialty cohort within an ACO, the numerator of the SRR ("predicted") is the number of readmissions for patients within the specialty cohort within 30 days predicted on the basis of the ACO's performance with its observed case mix, and the denominator ("expected") is the number of readmissions expected for patients within the specialty cohort on the basis of the overall performance with that ACO's case mix. This approach is analogous to a ratio of "observed" to "expected" used in other types of statistical analyses. It conceptually allows for a comparison of a particular ACO's performance given its case-mix to an average ACO's performance with the same case-mix. Thus, an SRR less than 1 indicates lower-than-expected readmission or better quality and an SRR greater than 1 indicates higher-than-expected readmission or worse quality.
3. These SRRs are then pooled for each ACO to create a composite ACO-wide SRR. This pooled SRR is the geometric mean of the specialty cohort SRRs, weighted by the number of admissions in the specialty cohort, and the pooled SRR is then multiplied by the overall crude readmission rate to produce the risk standardized readmission rate (RSRR) for reporting.

For further details see Horwitz et al., 2014.

Appendix Tables

Table PR3. Procedure Categories That Are Potentially Planned in the Planned Readmission Algorithm Version 4.0

AHRQ Procedure CCS (ICD-10-PCS)	Description
1	Incision and excision of the Central Nervous System [CNS]
3	Excision, destruction or resection of intervertebral disc
5	Insertion of catheter or spinal stimulator and injection into spinal
9	Other OR therapeutic nervous system procedures
10	Thyroidectomy; partial or complete
12	Therapeutic endocrine procedures
33	Other OR therapeutic procedures of mouth and throat
36	Lobectomy or pneumonectomy
38	Other diagnostic procedures on lung and bronchus
40	Other diagnostic procedures of respiratory tract and mediastinum
43	Heart valve procedures
44	Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)
45	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) with or without stent
49	Other OR heart procedures
51	Endarterectomy; vessel of head and neck
52	Aortic resection; replacement or anastomosis
53	Varicose vein stripping; lower limb
55	Peripheral vascular bypass
56	Other vascular bypass and shunt; not heart
59	Other OR procedures on vessels of head and neck
66	Procedures on spleen
67	Other therapeutic procedures; hemic and lymphatic system
74	Gastrectomy; partial and total
78	Colorectal resection
79	Excision of large intestine lesion (not endoscopic)
84	Cholecystectomy and common duct exploration
85	Inguinal and femoral hernia repair
86	Other hernia repair
99	Other OR gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures
104	Nephrectomy; partial or complete
106	Genitourinary incontinence procedures
107	Extracorporeal lithotripsy; urinary
109	Procedures on the urethra
112	Other OR therapeutic procedures of urinary tract
113	Transurethral resection of prostate (TURP)
114	Open prostatectomy
119	Oophorectomy; unilateral and bilateral
120	Other operations on ovary
124	Hysterectomy; abdominal and vaginal
129	Repair of cystocele and rectocele; obliteration of vaginal vault

(continued)

Table PR3. Procedure Categories That Are Potentially Planned in the Planned Readmission Algorithm Version 4.0 (continued)

AHRQ Procedure CCS (ICD-10-PCS)	Description
132	Other OR therapeutic procedures; female organs
142	Partial excision bone
152	Arthroplasty knee
153	Hip replacement; total and partial
154	Arthroplasty other than hip or knee
158	Spinal fusion
159	Other diagnostic procedures on musculoskeletal system
166	Lumpectomy; quadrantectomy of breast
167	Mastectomy
172	Skin graft
175	Other OR therapeutic procedures on skin subcutaneous tissue fascia and breast
ICD-10-PCS	Description
0CBS4ZZ	Excision of Larynx, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0CBS7ZZ	Excision of Larynx, Via Natural or Artificial Opening
0CBS8ZZ	Excision of Larynx, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic
0BW10FZ	Revision of Tracheostomy Device in Trachea, Open Approach
0BW13FZ	Revision of Tracheostomy Device in Trachea, Percutaneous Approach
0BW14FZ	Revision of Tracheostomy Device in Trachea, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0B5N0ZZ	Destruction of Right Pleura, Open Approach
0B5N3ZZ	Destruction of Right Pleura, Percutaneous Approach
0B5N4ZZ	Destruction of Right Pleura, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0B5P0ZZ	Destruction of Left Pleura, Open Approach
0B5P3ZZ	Destruction of Left Pleura, Percutaneous Approach
0B5P4ZZ	Destruction of Left Pleura, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0T9030Z	Drainage of Right Kidney with Drainage Device, Percutaneous Approach
0T9130Z	Drainage of Left Kidney with Drainage Device, Percutaneous Approach
0TC03ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney, Percutaneous Approach
0TC04ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0TC13ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney, Percutaneous Approach
0TC14ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0TC33ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach
0TC34ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Right Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
0TC43ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Approach
0TC44ZZ	Extirpation of Matter from Left Kidney Pelvis, Percutaneous Endoscopic Approach
GZB4ZZZ	Other Electroconvulsive Therapy
GZB0ZZZ	Electroconvulsive Therapy, Unilateral-Single Seizure
GZB1ZZZ	Electroconvulsive Therapy, Unilateral-Multiple Seizure
GZB2ZZZ	Electroconvulsive Therapy, Bilateral-Single Seizure
GZB3ZZZ	Electroconvulsive Therapy, Bilateral-Multiple Seizure

Table PR4. Acute Diagnosis Categories in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS (ICD-10-CM)	Description
1	Tuberculosis
2	Septicemia (except in labor)
3	Bacterial infection; unspecified site
4	Mycoses
5	HIV infection
7	Viral infection
8	Other infections; including parasitic
9	Sexually transmitted infections (not HIV or hepatitis)
54	Gout and other crystal arthropathies
55	Fluid and electrolyte disorders
60	Acute posthemorrhagic anemia
61	Sickle cell anemia
63	Diseases of white blood cells
76	Meningitis (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease)
77	Encephalitis (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease)
78	Other CNS infection and poliomyelitis
82	Paralysis
83	Epilepsy; convulsions
84	Headache; including migraine
85	Coma; stupor; and brain damage
87	Retinal detachments; defects; vascular occlusion; and retinopathy
89	Blindness and vision defects
90	Inflammation; infection of eye (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease)
91	Other eye disorders
92	Otitis media and related conditions
93	Conditions associated with dizziness or vertigo
99	Hypertension with complications and secondary hypertension
102	Nonspecific chest pain
104	Other and ill-defined heart disease
107	Cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation
109	Acute cerebrovascular disease
112	Transient cerebral ischemia
116	Aortic and peripheral arterial embolism or thrombosis
118	Phlebitis; thrombophlebitis and thromboembolism
120	Hemorrhoids
122	Pneumonia (except that caused by TB or sexually transmitted disease)
123	Influenza
124	Acute and chronic tonsillitis
125	Acute bronchitis
126	Other upper respiratory infections
127	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis
128	Asthma

(continued)

Table PR4. Acute Diagnosis Categories in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0 (continued)

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS (ICD-10-CM)	Description
129	Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus
130	Pleurisy; pneumothorax; pulmonary collapse
131	Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)
135	Intestinal infection
137	Diseases of mouth; excluding dental
139	Gastroduodenal ulcer (except hemorrhage)
140	Gastritis and duodenitis
142	Appendicitis and other appendiceal conditions
145	Intestinal obstruction without hernia
146	Diverticulosis and diverticulitis
148	Peritonitis and intestinal abscess
153	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
154	Noninfectious gastroenteritis
157	Acute and unspecified renal failure
159	Urinary tract infections
165	Inflammatory conditions of male genital organs
168	Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs
172	Ovarian cyst
197	Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections
198	Other inflammatory condition of skin
225	Joint disorders / dislocations; trauma-related
226	Fracture of neck of femur (hip)
227	Spinal cord injury
228	Skull and face fractures
229	Fracture of upper limb
230	Fracture of lower limb
232	Sprains and strains
233	Intracranial injury
234	Crushing injury or internal injury
235	Open wounds of head; neck; and trunk
237	Complication of device; implant or graft
238	Complications of surgical procedures or medical care
239	Superficial injury; contusion
240	Burns
241	Poisoning by psychotropic agents
242	Poisoning by other medications and drugs
243	Poisoning by nonmedicinal substances
244	Other injuries and conditions due to external causes
245	Syncope
246	Fever of unknown origin
247	Lymphadenitis
249	Shock
250	Nausea and vomiting

(continued)

Table PR4. Acute Diagnosis Categories in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0 (continued)

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS (ICD-10-CM)	Description
251	Abdominal pain
252	Malaise and fatigue
253	Allergic reactions
259	Residual codes; unclassified
650	Adjustment disorders
651	Anxiety disorders
652	Attention-deficit
653	Delirium
656	Impulse control disorders
658	Personality disorders
660	Alcohol-related disorders
661	Substance-related disorders
662	Suicide and intentional self-inflicted injury
663	Screening and history of mental health and substance abuse codes
670	Miscellaneous disorders
Acute ICD-10 Codes Within Dx CCS 97: Peri-; Endo-; and Myocarditis; Cardiomyopathy	
A3681	Diphtheritic cardiomyopathy
A3950	Meningococcal carditis, unspecified
A3953	Meningococcal pericarditis
A3951	Meningococcal endocarditis
A3952	Meningococcal myocarditis
B3320	Viral carditis, unspecified
B3323	Viral pericarditis
B3321	Viral endocarditis
B3322	Viral myocarditis
B376	Candidal endocarditis
B5881	Toxoplasma myocarditis
I010	Acute rheumatic pericarditis
I011	Acute rheumatic endocarditis
I012	Acute rheumatic myocarditis
I018	Other acute rheumatic heart disease
I019	Acute rheumatic heart disease, unspecified
I020	Rheumatic chorea with heart involvement
I090	Rheumatic myocarditis
I099	Rheumatic heart disease, unspecified
I0989	Other specified rheumatic heart diseases
I32	Pericarditis in diseases classified elsewhere
I301	Infective pericarditis
I309	Acute pericarditis, unspecified
I300	Acute nonspecific idiopathic pericarditis
I308	Other forms of acute pericarditis
I330	Acute and subacute infective endocarditis

(continued)

Table PR4. Acute Diagnosis Categories in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0 (continued)

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS (ICD-10-CM)	Description
I39	Endocarditis and heart valve disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
I339	Acute and subacute endocarditis, unspecified
I41	Myocarditis in diseases classified elsewhere
I409	Acute myocarditis, unspecified
I401	Isolated myocarditis
I400	Infective myocarditis
I408	Other acute myocarditis
I312	Hemopericardium, not elsewhere classified
I310	Chronic adhesive pericarditis
I311	Chronic constrictive pericarditis
I314	Cardiac tamponade
I514	Myocarditis, unspecified
Acute Codes With Dx CCS 100: Acute Myocardial Infarction (Without Subsequent MI)	
I2109	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of anterior wall
I2101	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left main coronary artery
I2102	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left anterior descending coronary artery
I2109	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of anterior wall
I2119	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other coronary artery of inferior wall
I2111	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving right coronary artery
I214	Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction
I2129	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving other sites
I2121	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left circumflex coronary artery
I213	ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of unspecified site
Acute ICD-10 Codes Within Dx CCS 105: Conduction Disorders	
I442	Atrioventricular block, complete
I4430	Unspecified atrioventricular block
I440	Atrioventricular block, first degree
I441	Atrioventricular block, second degree
I4469	Other fascicular block
I444	Left anterior fascicular block
I445	Left posterior fascicular block
I4460	Unspecified fascicular block
I447	Left bundle-branch block, unspecified
I450	Right fascicular block
I4510	Unspecified right bundle-branch block
I4519	Other right bundle-branch block
I4439	Other atrioventricular block
I454	Nonspecific intraventricular block
I452	Bifascicular block
I453	Trifascicular block
I455	Other specified heart block
I456	Pre-excitation syndrome

(continued)

Table PR4. Acute Diagnosis Categories in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0 (continued)

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS (ICD-10-CM)	Description
I4581	Long QT syndrome
I459	Conduction disorder, unspecified
Acute ICD-10 Codes Within Dx CCS 106: Dysrhythmia	
I479	Paroxysmal tachycardia, unspecified
R000	Tachycardia, unspecified
I498	Other specified cardiac arrhythmias
R001	Bradycardia, unspecified
I499	Cardiac arrhythmia, unspecified
I493	Ventricular premature depolarization
I4949	Other premature depolarization
Acute ICD-10 Codes Within Dx CCS 108: Congestive Heart Failure; Nonhypertensive	
I0981	Rheumatic heart failure
I509	Heart failure, unspecified
I501	Left ventricular failure
I5020	Unspecified systolic (congestive) heart failure
I5021	Acute systolic (congestive) heart failure
I5023	Acute on chronic systolic (congestive) heart failure
I5030	Unspecified diastolic (congestive) heart failure
I5031	Acute diastolic (congestive) heart failure
I5033	Acute on chronic diastolic (congestive) heart failure
I5040	Unspecified combined systolic and diastolic (congestive) heart fail
I5041	Acute combined systolic (congestive) and diastolic (congestive) heart failure
I5043	Acute on chronic combined systolic (congestive) and diastolic (congestive) heart failure
Acute ICD-10 Codes Within Dx CCS 149: Biliary Tract Disease	
K8000	Calculus of gallbladder with acute cholecystitis without obstruction
K8012	Calculus of gallbladder with acute and chronic cholecystitis without obstruction
K8001	Calculus of gallbladder with acute cholecystitis with obstruction
K8013	Calculus of GB with acute and chronic cholecystitis with obstruction
K8042	Calculus of bile duct with acute cholecystitis without obstruction
K8046	Calculus of bile duct with acute and chronic cholecystitis without obstruction
K8043	Calculus of bile duct with acute cholecystitis with obstruction
K8047	Calculus of bile duct with acute and chronic cholecystitis with obstruction
K8062	Calculus of GB and bile duct with acute cholecystitis without obstruction
K8063	Calculus of GB and bile duct with acute cholecystitis with obstruction
K8066	Calculus of GB and bile duct with acute and chronic cholecystitis without obstruction
K8067	Calculus of GB and bile duct with acute and chronic cholecystitis with obstruction
K810	Acute cholecystitis
K812	Acute cholecystitis with chronic cholecystitis
K8030	Calculus of bile duct with cholangitis, unspecified, without obstruction
K8031	Calculus of bile duct with cholangitis, unspecified, with obstruction

(continued)

Table PR4. Acute Diagnosis Categories in the Planned Admission Algorithm Version 4.0 (continued)

AHRQ Diagnosis CCS (ICD-10-CM)	Description
K8032	Calculus of bile duct with acute cholangitis without obstruction
K8033	Calculus of bile duct with acute cholangitis with obstruction
K8034	Calculus of bile duct with chronic cholangitis without obstruction
K8035	Calculus of bile duct with chronic cholangitis with obstruction
K8036	Calculus of bile duct with acute and chronic cholangitis without obstruction
K8037	Calculus of bile duct with acute and chronic cholangitis with obstruction
K830	Cholangitis
Acute ICD-10 Codes Within Dx CCS 152: Pancreatic Disorders	
K859	Acute pancreatitis, unspecified
K850	Idiopathic acute pancreatitis
K851	Biliary acute pancreatitis
K852	Alcohol induced acute pancreatitis
K853	Drug induced acute pancreatitis
K858	Other acute pancreatitis
K8500	Idiopathic acute pancreatitis without necrosis or infection
K8501	Idiopathic acute pancreatitis with uninfected necrosis
K8502	Idiopathic acute pancreatitis with infected necrosis
K8510	Biliary acute pancreatitis without necrosis or infection
K8511	Biliary acute pancreatitis with uninfected necrosis
K8512	Biliary acute pancreatitis with infected necrosis
K8520	Alcohol induced acute pancreatitis without necrosis or infection
K8521	Alcohol induced acute pancreatitis with uninfected necrosis
K8522	Alcohol induced acute pancreatitis with infected necrosis
K8530	Drug induced acute pancreatitis without necrosis or infection
K8531	Drug induced acute pancreatitis with uninfected necrosis
K8532	Drug induced acute pancreatitis with infected necrosis
K8580	Other acute pancreatitis without necrosis or infection
K8581	Other acute pancreatitis with uninfected necrosis
K8582	Other acute pancreatitis with infected necrosis
K8590	Acute pancreatitis without necrosis or infection, unspecified
K8591	Acute pancreatitis with uninfected necrosis, unspecified
K8592	Acute pancreatitis with infected necrosis, unspecified