Test Your Knowledge – Chapter 7

Using your ICD-10-CM codebook, code the following:

1) ___________ Malignant hypertension due to primary aldosteronism
2) ___________ Hypertension, unspecified
3) ___________ Secondary, benign hypertension due to renal artery occlusion
4) ___________ Hypertension due to encephalopathy
5) ___________ Chronic arteriosclerotic nephritis
6) ___________ Hypertensive heart failure
7) ___________ High blood pressure
8) ___________ Rheumatic heart failure due to hypertension
9) ___________ A patient in her fifth month of pregnancy diagnosed with hypertension with severe edema
10) ___________ Pulmonary hypertension
11) ___________ Benign hypertension secondary to Cushing’s disease
12) ___________ Malignant cardiorenal hypertension
13) ___________ Malignant hypertension due to brain tumor
14) ___________ Hypertensive cardiomegaly
15) ___________ A new patient sees the family physician for a routine checkup. After taking the patient’s blood pressure, standing, sitting, and lying down, the readings are 160/100, which indicate hypertension. The documentation in the medical record indicated essential hypertension.
Using your ICD-10-CM codebook, code the following:

1) ____________ Myoendocarditis
2) ____________ An 80 year old female with new onset atrial fibrillation has a two hour history and excruciating abdominal pain. Emergent angiography reveals an embolus occluding her superior mesenteric artery.
3) ____________ Cardiomyopathy with myotonia atriphica
4) ____________ Nocturnal angina
5) ____________ Ventricular aneurysm
6) ____________ Posterobasal infarction
7) ____________ Hypotension
8) ____________ Acute myocardial infarction, 68 year old female patient 4 weeks ago, readmitted to the hospital because of hypertension
9) ____________ Cerebrovascular accident
10) ____________ Initial episode of acute myocardial infarction of the atrium in a 70 year old male
11) ____________ A 56 year old woman hospitalized with acute inferior myocardial infarction with a history of smoking suddenly develops severe congestive heart failure on day 3 after infarction. The patient has not smoked for 6 years.
12) ____________ Angina pectoris
13) ____________ Congestive heart failure
14) ____________ A 70 year old male complains of swollen left lower extremity. Noninvasive studies rule out DVT in the left leg, but Doppler signals suggests a more central obstruction to venous return. An abdominal and pelvic CT scan reveals a 5 cm isolated common iliac artery aneurysm compressing the iliac vein.
15) ____________ A 70 year old female arrives in the ED with a severely painful arm and numbness of her hand. Symptom onset was sudden and occurred 3 hour prior to arrival. Exam reveals a cold and pulseless limb. Cardiac rhythm is irregular, and ECG confirms atrial fibrillation not present on a study performed one month earlier. An emergent embolectomy is performed.
Using your ICD-10-CM codebook, code the following:

1) ___________ Bilateral carotid occlusion
2) ___________ COPD with asthma in 65 year old male cigarette smoker
3) ___________ A 67 year old woman with acute pericarditis
4) ___________ An 85 year old man with COPD, emphysema, and benign hypertension
5) ___________ A patient diagnosed with acute unstable angina with a personal history of myocardial infarction
6) ___________ Acute lobar pneumonia
7) ___________ Aortic stenosis
8) ___________ Acute subendocardial infarction, initial episode
9) ___________ Congestive heart failure
10) ___________ Mitral valve insufficiency
11) ___________ Angina pectoris
12) ___________ Respiratory failure due to congestive heart failure
13) ___________ Chronic pulmonary edema
14) ___________ A 67 year old female with atrial fibrillation fails an attempt at transthoracic cardioversion to return sinus rhythm. She then undergoes transvenous intracardiac cardioversion.
15) ___________ A 55 year old male is hospitalized for unstable angina pectoris. Coronary angiography reveals two severe discrete stenosis in the proximal segments of the right and left anterior descending coronary arteries.
16) ___________ Acute laryngitis
17) ___________ A 62 year old man with recurrent ventricular tachycardia has undergone comprehensive electrophysiologic study and is found to have inducible ventricular tachycardia.
18) ___________ Bill, a 67 year old male with coronary artery disease status post-myocardial infarction and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, was found to have a 5.8cm diameter abdominal aortic aneurysm.
19) ___________ A patient admitted to critical care with severe chest pain and shortness of breath was diagnosed as having acute subendocardial infarction that was complicated by respiratory failure.
20) ____________ Sarah, a 42 year old established patient, was diagnosed by her family physician with Pleurobronchopneumonia. The physician sent the patient to the hospital for admission.