ICD-10 Resource:

Myocardial Infarction (MI) Quick Reference

The ICD-10-CM codes for acute myocardial infarction are located in chapter 9, *Diseases of the Circulatory System,* and are coded by site (such as anterolateral wall or true posterior wall), type (STEMI or NSTEMI) and temporal parameter (initial, subsequent, or old). There are two categories for acute myocardial infarction in ICD-10-CM. They are:

> I21 ST elevation (STEMI) and non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction

> I22 Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) and non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction

For encounters occurring while the myocardial infarction is equal to, or less than, four weeks old, including transfers to another acute setting or a postacute setting, and the patient requires continued care for the myocardial infarction, code from category I21 may continue to be reported. Under category I21 there is an includes note that states this category includes myocardial infarctions specified as acute or with a stated duration of 4 week (28 days) or less from onset to reinforce the guideline.

EXAMPLE:

A patient presents to the clinic for his post-hospital check. He was released from the hospital four days ago after having suffered an acute MI of the left circumflex one week prior requiring surgical intervention. He is doing well, but still requires continued care. He will return in one week for another visit.

> I21.21 ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction involving left circumflex coronary artery

In this example, the patient is within the four week time period and still requiring care, so the category I21 code is still appended.

For encounters after the four week time frame and the patient is still receiving care related to the myocardial infarction, the appropriate aftercare code should be assigned, rather than a code from

category I21.

EXAMPLE:

A patient suffered an acute MI of the left anterior descending artery 5 weeks ago and underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with a stent placement. He is presenting for continued care during his recovery period.

> Z48.812 Encounter for surgical aftercare following surgery on the circulatory system

> Z95.5 Presence of coronary angioplasty implant and graft

A code from category I22, *Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) and non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction,* is to be used when a patient who has suffered an AMI has a new AMI within the four week time frame of the initial AMI. Under category I22 there is an includes note that states this category includes acute myocardial infarction occurring within four weeks (28 days) of a previous acute myocardial infarction, regardless of site to reinforce the guideline. A code from category I22 must be used in conjunction with a code from category I21. The sequencing of the I22 and I21 codes depends on the circumstances of the encounter.

EXAMPLE:

A patient suffers an acute MI of the inferior wall 2 weeks after suffering an acute MI of the left anterior descending coronary artery. He is admitted for the new MI.

> I22.1 Subsequent ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of inferior wall

> I21.02 ST elevation (STEMI) myocardial infarction of left anterior descending coronary artery

In this example, the second MI occurs within four weeks of the first, so it is a subsequent MI coded from category I22. The patient is admitted for the new MI, so the subsequent MI is the first-listed code, followed by the initial MI code.

Code I21.4, *Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction*, is used for non-ST elevation MI and nontransmural MIs. If NSTEMI evolves to STEMI, assign the STEMI code. If STEMI converts to NSTEMI due to thrombolytic therapy, it is still coded as STEMI. If an AMI is documented as nontransmural or subendocardial, but the site is provided, it is still coded as a subendocardial MI. Code I22.2 is used for non-ST elevation subsequent MI.

EXAMPLE:

A patient presents to the emergency department with 45 minutes of chest discomfort. ECG and cardiac biomarkers confirm non-ST elevation myocardial infarction.

> I21.4 Non-ST elevation (NSTEMI) myocardial infarction

For old or healed myocardial infarctions not requiring further care, code I25.2, Old myocardial infarction, may be assigned.

EXAMPLE:

A patient presents for an ECG. Leads II, III, and aVF show inferior wall with absence of ST elevation in the inferior leads. The patient is diagnosed with an old MI.

> I25.2 Old myocardial infarction

There are instructional notes under the I21 and I22 categories for myocardial infarctions that state that additional codes should be used to identify:

- Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z77.22)
- History of tobacco use(Z87.891)
- Occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z57.31)
- Status post administration of tPA (rtPA) in a different facility within the last 24 hours prior to admission to a current facility(Z92.82)
- Tobacco dependence (F17.-)
- Tobacco use (Z72.0)