

Leukemia

Leukemia is a term for cancers of the blood cells. Malignant neoplasms of the hematopoietic tissues are considered primary neoplasms. The malignant cells circulate to other areas through blood systems. Hematopoietic refers to the stem cells that are located in the red blood marrow and are responsible for the formation of the blood and blood cells and include various types of leukemia.

ICD-10 CODES

C91.0-	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL]	C93.Z-	Other monocytic leukemia
C91.1-	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia of B-cell type	C94.0-	Acute erythroid leukemia
C91.3-	Polymphocytic leukemia of B-cell type	C94.2-	Acute megakaryoblastic leukemia
C91.4-	Hairy cell leukemia	C94.3-	Mast cell leukemia
C91.5-	Adult T-cell lymphoma/leukemia (HTLV-1-assoc.)	C94.4-	Acute panmyelosis with myelofibrosis
C91.6-	Polymphocytic leukemia of T-cell type	C94.6	Myelodysplastic disease, not elsewhere classified
C91.9-	Lymphoid leukemia, unspecified	C94.8-	Other specified leukemias
C91.A-	Mature B-cell leukemia Burkitt-type	C95.0-	Acute leukemia of unspecified cell type
C91.Z-	Other lymphoid leukemia	C95.1-	Chronic leukemia of unspecified cell type
C92.0-	Acute myeloblastic leukemia	C95.9-	Leukemia, unspecified
C92.1-	Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive	C96.0	Multifocal and multisystemic Langerhans-cell histiocytosis
C92.2-	Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive	C96.2-	Malignant mast cell neoplasm
C92.3-	Myeloid sarcoma	C96.4	Sarcoma of dendritic cells (accessory cells)
C92.4-	Acute promyelocytic leukemia	C96.5	Multifocal and unisystemic Langerhans-cell histiocytosis
C92.5-	Acute myelomonocytic leukemia	C96.6	Unifocal Langerhans-cell histiocytosis
C92.6-	Acute myeloid leukemia with 11q23-abnormality	C96.A	Histiocytic sarcoma
C92.9-	Myeloid leukemia, unspecified	C96.Z	Other malignant neoplasm of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue
C92.A-	Acute myeloid leukemia with multilineage dysplasia	Z85.6	Personal history of leukemia
C92.Z-	Other myeloid leukemia		
C93.0-	Acute monoblastic/monocytic leukemia		
C93.1-	Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia		
C93.3-	Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia		
C93.9-	Monocytic leukemia, unspecified		

Final character :
0 - not having achieved remission
1 - in remission
2 - in relapse

DOCUMENTATION ACRONYMS

DEEP Diagnosis Elements

Include elements of DEEP in documentation to clinically support leukemia.

Diagnosis: Leukemia

Evidence: Lymphocytes elevated per labs; node biopsy positive for CLL

Evaluation: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Plan: CAR-T to start next week with oncology

Final Assessment Details

Include DSP for each addressed condition impacting treatment and patient care.

Diagnosis:

Leukemia Diagnosis

- Leukemia Type
- Location/structure effected

Status:

Not having achieved remission

- Receiving current treatment

In remission

In relapse

- Receiving current treatment

Plan:

- Chemotherapy/Radiation
- Bone marrow transplant
- Active Surveillance
- Symptom management
- Monitoring for relapse

BEST PRACTICES & TIPS

- **Specificity is key!** Always indicate the type of leukemia, and the specific location.
- DSP should be applied when documenting leukemia. **Status should be apparent** by using descriptive words to clarify the disease progression, such as newly identified, in remission, in relapse and not having achieved remission.
- Documentation should **always include DEEP elements** to show clinical evidence for leukemia, by incorporating tests, imaging, signs and symptoms and documenting any associated treatments with the corresponding final diagnosis.
- If leukemia is cured, documentation should be clear that it is now a **personal history** and not expected to recur.
- **Avoid** documenting leukemia in remission as a "history of" or "no evidence of disease (NED)" because this suggests a resolved or eradicated status.



For more resources go to:
HIOSCAR.COM/PROVIDERS/RESOURCES

