

# ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Twelfth Edition education fact sheet

The Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority (IHACPA) is responsible for the development of the ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS classification system that comprises the:

- International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)
- Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI)
- Australian Coding Standards (ACS).

ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Twelfth Edition is used for classifying admitted patient care for separations from 1 July 2022. This education fact sheet supports the classification guidelines included in Twelfth Edition.

## Social factors in admitted patient care

### What is a social factor?

The circumstances in which people grow, live, work and age may influence the likelihood of experiencing disease or injury, and their interactions with health services. These circumstances are referred to as social determinants of health, socioeconomic and psychosocial circumstances or **social factors**.

### How are social factors classified?

Social factors are **classified to several categories** shown below in ICD-10-AM.

Category	Social factors
<b>Z55</b> <i>Problems related to education and literacy</i>	Low levels of literacy, problems with schooling or literacy, schooling unavailable, underachievement in a school, conflict with teachers and classmates.
<b>Z56</b> <i>Problems related to employment and unemployment</i>	Mental strain related to work, unemployment, change of job anxiety, problem career choice or work, threat of job loss, stressful work, discord with boss and workmates, uncongenial work environment and sexual harassment on the job.
<b>Z57</b> <i>Occupational exposure to risk factors</i>	Poor air quality at work, work-related exposure to noise, radiation, dust, tobacco smoke, toxic agents in agriculture, toxic agents in other industries, extreme temperature, and vibration.
<b>Z58</b> <i>Problems related to physical environment</i>	Poor air quality at home. Exposure to noise, radiation, dust, secondhand tobacco smoke at living arrangements. Exposure to air, water, soil and other pollution. Inadequate drinking water supply and problems related to physical environment.
<b>Z59</b> <i>Problems related to housing and economic circumstances</i>	Homelessness, inadequate housing, technical defects in home or access preventing adequate care, isolated dwelling, discord with neighbours, lodgers and landlord, problems related to living in residential institutions, lack of adequate food, extreme poverty, low income, financial problems, insufficient social welfare support.
<b>Z60</b> <i>Problems related to social environment</i>	Adjustment to life-cycle transitions, living alone, acculturation difficulty, social isolation, exclusion and rejection, victim of discrimination and persecution, child risk and safety assessments or child protection orders.
<b>Z61</b> <i>Problems related to negative life events in childhood</i>	Removal from home, loss of family member in childhood, loss of love, altered family relationship, sibling rivalry, loss of self-esteem, alleged sexual abuse, physical abuse, maltreatment, personal frightening experience, negative life events.

Category	Social factors
<b>Z62</b> <i>Other problems related to upbringing</i>	Child in welfare custody, inadequate parental supervision and control, parental overprotection, upbringing away from parents, institutional upbringing, hostility towards and scapegoating of child, discord parent-child, neglect in childhood, inappropriate excessive parental pressure.
<b>Z63</b> <i>Other problems related to primary support group, including family circumstances</i>	Emotional neglect in childhood, absence of family member, death of family member, marital conflict, disruption of family by separation and divorce, estrangement, dependent relative needing care at home, gambling in family, inadequate family support, family distress, health problems within family, stressful life events affecting family and household, alcoholism and drug addiction in family.
<b>Z64</b> <i>Problems related to certain psychosocial circumstances</i>	Unwanted pregnancy, multiparity, issues with counsellors, social workers, probation officers, problem seeking and accepting known hazardous and harmful interventions.
<b>Z65</b> <i>Problems related to other psychosocial circumstances</i>	Conviction in civil and criminal proceedings without imprisonment, imprisonment and other incarceration, anxiety related to being released from prison, other legal circumstances, victim of crime, torture, terrorism. Exposure to disaster, war and other hostilities.
<b>Z74</b> <i>Problems related to care-provider dependency</i>	Impaired mobility requiring a care provider, inadequate household care due to sick family member, carer stress, dependency care-provider, lack of care in home.
<b>Z76</b> <i>Persons encountering health services in other circumstances</i>	Supervision of child awaiting foster placement or adoption, abandoned child, high risk infant, hospital boarder, supervision child, feigned illness, encounter with health service.

## Tips for better data on social factors

Useful tips for those in the health information workforce to improve collection on social factors:



### Clinical coders

Those undertaking the clinical coding process should engage with clinicians within a health service to best understand the clinical documentation relating to the social factors of a patient.



### Clinical documentation (improvement) specialists and clinicians

Social factors need to be documented by a clinician to be coded for admitted patient care.



### Clinical coding auditors/educators

Where a social factor meets criteria in ACS 0002 *Additional diagnoses* they must be coded. Where a social factor does not meet ACS 0002 clinical coders are encouraged to use codes to reflect these social factors, however it is not mandatory.



### Health service planners and health executives

Capturing social factors may be used to improve quality and experience of care for better health outcomes of patients. Policies to improve the collection of social factors may enable data-driven decisions to improve upon health service delivery.

## Strategies to classify social factors

Some **suggested strategies to classify social factors** are shown below and align with the guidelines of the Twelfth Edition ACS 2119 *Socioeconomic and psychosocial circumstances*.

**Identify** the social factors documented by a clinician.



**Locate** the lead term in the ICD-10-AM Alphabetic Index. Examples of useful lead terms and index pathways include:

- **Difficult**, difficulty (in)
- **Discord** (with)
- **Exposure** (to)
- **Health**/services provided because (of)
- **Inadequate**/household care, due to
- **Lack of**/care/in home
- **Problem** (related to) (with)
- **Stress** (stressful).

Note any nonessential modifiers, as well as any subterms listed under the lead term until you have found the description that best matches the social factor that has been documented.



**Refer** to the ICD-10-AM Tabular List to verify the suitability of the code selected. Be guided by the additional context given by the category and code title, and any *Instructional* notes at the selected code, block or category level.



**Refer** also to ACS, National Coding Advice, and policies and classification guidelines of the jurisdictional health authorities, as appropriate.




**Assign** the code (Note: more than one social factor code may be assigned).

## Further information

To learn more about the Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority, get in touch with us via the details below.

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 Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority

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