ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM Mapping Tables Twelfth Edition
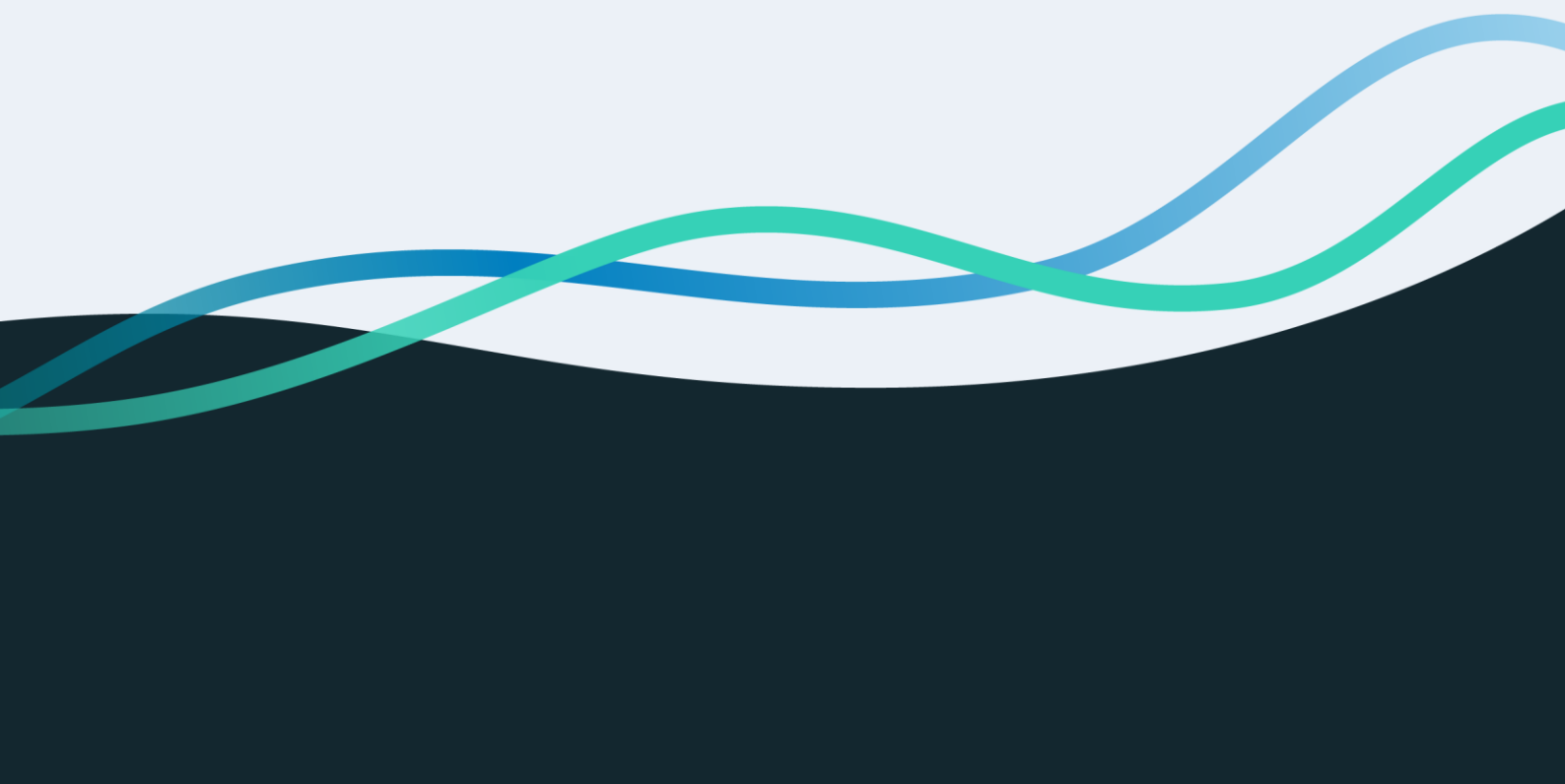
User Guide

ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM Mapping Tables Twelfth Edition User Guide

Associated files

This publication is associated with the file: *ICD-10 and ICD-10-AM mapping tables - Twelfth Edition.xlsx*

These files contain Licensed Material and is subject to licensing and is not for resale, except as permitted by license. Copyright of the Licensed Material is owned by IHACPA.

ICD-10-AM is based upon the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), Version for 2019, COVID-expanded. Copyright © World Health Organization 1992. All rights reserved. Modified by permission for Australian Government purposes.

Warranty

Whilst every reasonable care has been taken to ensure information accuracy within these lists, IHACPA nor any of its staff or representatives, make any warranty or guarantee that the information presented here is error free and will bear no responsibility for the results or consequences of the use of the Mapping Tables.

Table of Contents

ICD-10 and ICD-10-AM Twelfth Edition mapping tables

The mapping tables demonstrate the relationship between the codes in the World Health Organization's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) and the Australian Modification of ICD-10 (ICD-10-AM).

This edition of the mapping tables uses the following releases of the classifications:

- For ICD-10, Version 2019, COVID-expanded.
- For ICD-10-AM, Twelfth Edition (2022).

Mapping tables may be useful if data is recorded in one classification but need to be reported or compared with data in another classification or determining the comparability of the classifications. These mapping tables provide an insight into the enhancements made for ICD-10-AM.

A mapping table describes a directional relationship between a classification where the data is recorded in (the **source classification**) to the classification the data needs to be reported in (the **target classification**). The relationship between two classification systems is described using one of two possible types of maps:

- One-to-one. This type of map is used where a code from the source classification is only linked with **one** code from the target classification.
- One-to-many. This type of map is used where a code from the source classification is linked with **more than one** code from the target classification, which may be of different types. Where a code has a one-to-many relationship, a new row is used to demonstrate this relationship. The source classification code is repeated against different target classification codes.

Type of map	ICD-10 (Source classification)	ICD-10-AM (Target classification)
One-to-one	B23.1 *HIV disease resulting in (persistent) generalized lymphadenopathy*	B23.8 *HIV disease resulting in other specified conditions*
One-to-many	C91.0 *Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia [ALL]*	C91.00 *Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia [ALL], without mention of remission*
	C91.0 *Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia [ALL]*	C91.01 *Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia [ALL], in remission*

Where one-to-many maps exist, it is important to identify which maps are *alternative* maps and which maps are *additive* (maps that need to be added together to adequately reflect the concepts in the ICD-10 code).

The mapping tables for ICD-10 and ICD-10-AM include the following tabs, and are described in further detail below:

- **ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM**.
  This mapping table provides a relationship (either one-to-one or one-to-many) between ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM.

- **ICD-10 Place of occurrence**.
  This mapping table provides a relationship (either one-to-one or one-to-many) between ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM for the external cause concept of place of occurrence.

- **ICD-10 Activity**.
  This mapping table provides a relationship (either one-to-one or one-to-many) between ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM for the external cause concept of activity.

- **ICD-10-AM to ICD-10**.
  This mapping table provides a one-to-one relationship between ICD-10-AM and ICD-10.

ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM

This table represents forward maps of every valid ICD-10 code.

Column	Title	Notes
A	ICD-10 code	The source classification code from ICD-10
B	WHO update	Indicates whether the code has been added or deleted by the WHO since last release: • 1 = code added • 2 = code deleted • (blank) = no change
C	ICD-10 code descriptor	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10 code.
D	ICD-10-AM map	The target classification code from ICD-10-AM. The ICD-10-AM code on the first line is the primary map. That is, the 'best match' for the ICD-10 code in column A. This selection is made based on: • the best match code descriptor • the code to which the concept is indexed • coding convention The maps are presented in line data so that if there is more than one map for the ICD-10 code (i.e. one-to-many map) these are considered secondary maps and are presented on subsequent lines.
E	Australian update	Indicates whether the ICD-10-AM code is an Australian addition or deletion since last release: • 1 = code added • 2 = code deleted • (blank) = no change
F	Additive map (+)	Where an ICD-10 code has primary and secondary maps, either map may be used with the additive map to complete the map.
G	ICD-10-AM code descriptor of map	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10-AM code map.

Primary, secondary and additive maps

Generally, as ICD-10-AM contains more specificity than ICD-10, ICD-10-AM codes for 'unspecified' and 'other' are selected as the 'best match' maps. Where they exist, these are listed first (i.e. *primary map*) and second respectively.

Where the ICD-10 concept is split between two or more ICD-10-AM codes, with no hierarchy within the Alphabetic Index or coding convention, the first mentioned concept is selected as the *primary map*. Where a code has been included in ACS 0049 *Disease codes that must never be assigned*, a best fit map has been identified.

All subsequent maps are listed in alphanumeric order. These are referred to as *secondary maps*. Secondary maps have a relationship to the code being mapped but are not *additive* (see Column F below). For secondary maps where there is a conflict between the Alphabetic Index and coding convention (e.g. the Tabular List *Inclusion* term, or an *Instructional* note), the map is omitted.

Use the first map (i.e. *primary map*) if you only require one code.

Sometimes more than one ICD-10-AM code is required to complete the map to ICD-10. In these cases, the primary and any secondary maps are listed first followed by the additional maps (i.e. *additive map*). Additive maps are annotated with a plus (+) sign in column F.

Example of primary, secondary and additive maps for code S62.51 (Tab A. ICD-10 to ICD-10-AM)

Example:
ICD-10   S62.51 *Fracture of thumb, open*
            maps to
ICD-10-AM S62.50 *Fracture of thumb, part unspecified*   **and (+)**
            S61.81 *Open wound (of any part of wrist and hand) communicating with a fracture*
            or
            S62.51 *Fracture of proximal phalanx of thumb*   **and (+)**
            S61.81 *Open wound (of any part of wrist and hand) communicating with a fracture*
            or
            S62.52 *Fracture of distal phalanx of thumb*   **and (+)**
            S61.81 *Open wound (of any part of wrist and hand) communicating with a fracture*

Note:
Row 1: Primary map
Row 2: Secondary map
Row 3: Secondary map
Row 4: Additive map

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	ICD-10			**ICD-10-AM**			
	ICD-10 code	**WHO update**	**ICD-10 code descriptor**	**ICD-10-AM map**	**Aust update**	**Additive map (+)**	**ICD-10-AM code descriptor**
1	S62.51		*Fracture of thumb : open*	S62.50			*Fracture of thumb, part unspecified*
2	S62.51		*Fracture of thumb : open*	S62.51			*Fracture of proximal phalanx of thumb*
3	S62.51		*Fracture of thumb : open*	S62.52			*Fracture of distal phalanx of thumb*
4	S62.51		*Fracture of thumb : open*	S61.81		+	*Open wound (of any part of wrist and hand) communicating with a fracture*

ICD-10 Place of occurrence

The place of occurrence describing where an external cause occurred is collected differently between ICD-10 and ICD-10-AM.

In ICD-10, ten categories are used to identify the place of occurrence where relevant (i.e. in addition to when the ICD-10 categories of W00–Y34 are reported). These categories may be collected as separate variables alongside the ICD-10 code. Further details of the ICD-10 Place of occurrence classification can be found on the ICD-10 Version 2019 browser.

In ICD-10-AM, classification codes in category Y92 *Place of occurrence* are used.

Column	Title	Notes
A	ICD-10 Place of occurrence category	The source classification category from ICD-10 for the place of occurrence where an external cause occurred
B	WHO update	Indicates whether the code has been added or deleted by the WHO since last release: • 1 = code added • 2 = code deleted • (blank) = no change
C	ICD-10 category descriptor	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10 category.
D	ICD-10-AM map	The target classification code from ICD-10-AM. The maps are presented in line data so that if there is more than one map for the ICD-10 code (ie, one-to-many map) these are presented on subsequent lines. The ICD-10-AM code on the first line is the *primary map.* That is, the 'best match' for the ICD-10 code in column A. This selection is made based on: • the best match code descriptor • the code to which the concept is indexed • coding convention
E	Australian update	Indicates whether the ICD-10-AM code is an Australian addition or deletion since last release: • 1 = code added • 2 = code deleted • (blank) = no change
F	ICD-10-AM code descriptor of map	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10-AM code map.

ICD-10 Activity

The activity being undertaken while an external cause occurred is collected differently between ICD-10 and ICD-10-AM.

In ICD-10, seven categories are used to identify the activity where relevant (i.e. in addition to when the ICD-10 categories of V01–Y34 are reported). These categories may be collected as separate variables alongside the ICD-10 code. Further details of the ICD-10 activity classification can be found on the ICD-10 Version 2019 browser.

In ICD-10-AM, classification codes in the block U50–U73 *Activity* are used.

Column	Title	Notes
A	ICD-10 Activity category	The source classification category from ICD-10 for the activity being undertaken while an external cause occurred.
B	WHO update	Indicates whether the code has been added or deleted by the WHO since last release: • 1 = code added • 2 = code deleted • (blank) = no change
C	ICD-10 category descriptor	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10 category.
D	ICD-10-AM map	The target classification code from ICD-10-AM. The maps are presented in line data so that if there is more than one map for the ICD-10 code (i.e. one-to-many map) these are presented on subsequent lines. The ICD-10-AM code on the first line is the *primary map.* That is, the 'best match' for the ICD-10 code in column A. This selection is made based on: • the best match code descriptor • the code to which the concept is indexed • coding convention
E	Australian update	Indicates whether the ICD-10-AM code is an Australian addition or deletion since last release: • 1 = code added • 2 = code deleted • (blank) = no change
F	ICD-10-AM code descriptor of map	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10-AM map.

ICD-10-AM to ICD-10

This table provides one-to-one mappings of Australian codes in ICD-10-AM (from First Edition to Twelfth Edition) to ICD-10 (corresponding Edition) codes. The mapping tables only include valid ICD-10-AM codes not present in ICD-10.

The one-to-one mapping was achieved by recoding the ICD-10-AM concept in ICD-10. In the majority of cases this will result in the ICD-10-AM code being mapped to the code immediately above it in the hierarchy of both classifications (for example, E10.11 *Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis, without coma* in ICD-10-AM maps to E10.1 *Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis* in ICD-10). However, sometimes a concept will be coded to a different rubric in each classification (for example H95.2 *Accidental puncture and laceration of structure of ear and mastoid process during a procedure, not elsewhere classified* in ICD-10-AM maps to T81.2 *Accidental puncture and laceration during a procedure, not elsewhere classified* in ICD-10).

The one-to-one map is sometimes difficult when a concept maps to more than one concept in ICD-10 and should be noted by those using the tables for research purposes.

Where it could be argued that another code is also appropriate, preference is given to the map within the hierarchy in which the ICD-10-AM code resides (for example, Q27.5 *Lymphatic malformation* maps to Q27.9 *Congenital malformation of peripheral vascular system, unspecified*).

Column	Title	Notes
A	ICD-10-AM code	The source classification code from ICD-10-AM.
B	ICD-10-AM code descriptor	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10-AM code.
C	ICD-10 map	The target classification code from ICD-10. The 'best match' for the ICD-10-AM code in column A. This selection is made based on: • the best match code descriptor • the code to which the concept is indexed • coding convention Some concepts in ICD-10 do not have equivalent concepts in ICD-10-AM and in those cases the map will be 'nil'. For example, the ICD-10-AM codes in category O09 *Duration of pregnancy* have no equivalent in ICD-10.
D	Partial map (^)	Indicates the map is incomplete due to either: • a ICD-10-AM coding convention (eg code first) • a single ICD-10 code with multiple concepts The ICD-10-AM *Code first* convention is applied where multiple codes are required to classify a clinical concept. Where it is necessary to select a map for a code with more than one concept (eg open wound ankle and foot, communicating with a fracture), the first listed concept (eg open wound) and site (eg ankle) has been selected as the map.
E	ICD-10 code descriptor of map	The full text descriptor for the ICD-10 code map.