

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

MANUAL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL
STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION
OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND
CAUSES OF DEATH

Based on the Recommendations
of the Ninth Revision Conference, 1975,
and Adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly

Volume 2
ALPHABETICAL INDEX



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

1978

First impression, 1978
Second impression, 1982

Volume 1 Introduction

List of Three-digit Categories

Tabular List of Inclusions and Four-digit Sub-categories

Medical Certification and Rules for Classification

Special Lists for Tabulation

Definitions and Recommendations

Regulations

Volume 2 Alphabetical Index

ISBN 92 4 154005 2

© World Health Organization 1978

Publications of the World Health Organization enjoy copyright protection in accordance with the provisions of Protocol 2 of the Universal Copyright Convention. For rights of reproduction or translation of WHO publications, in part or *in toto*, application should be made to the Office of Publications, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. The World Health Organization welcomes such applications.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

PRINTED IN SWITZERLAND
82/5264 - Schüller SA - 10 000 (R)

CONTENTS

Introduction	Page
General arrangement of the Index	VII
Main sections	VII
Structure	VIII
Code numbers	IX
Multiple diagnoses	X
Spelling	X
Conventions used in the Index	X
Parentheses	X
Cross-references	XI
Abbreviation NEC	XII
Special signs	XII
Alphabetical Index	
Section I: Alphabetical Index to Diseases and Nature of Injury	1
Section II: Alphabetical Index to External Causes of Injury	533
Section III: Alphabetical Index to Drugs and Other Chemical Substances (Table of Drugs and Chemicals)	579
Corrigenda, Volume I	658

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Volume 2 of the International Classification of Diseases is an alphabetical index to the Tabular List of Volume 1. Although the Index reflects the provisions of the Tabular List in regard to the notes varying the assignment of a diagnostic term when it is reported with other conditions, or under particular circumstances (e.g. certain conditions complicating pregnancy), it is not possible to express all such variations in the index terms and Volume 1 should be regarded as the primary coding tool. Reference should always be made back to the Tabular List and its notes to ensure that the code given by the Index fits the circumstances of a particular case.

The Index is, however, an essential adjunct to the Tabular List, since it contains a great number of diagnostic terms which do not appear in Volume 1. The terms included in a category of the Tabular List are not exhaustive; they serve as examples of the content of the category. The Index, on the other hand, is intended to include all diagnostic terms currently in use.

Because of its exhaustive nature, the Index inevitably includes many imprecise and undesirable terms. Since these terms are still occasionally encountered on medical records, coders need an indication of their assignment in the Classification, even if this is to a rubric for residual or ill-defined conditions. The presence of a term in this volume, therefore, should not be taken as sanction for its usage in good medical terminology.

General Arrangement of the Index

Main Sections

The Alphabetical Index consists of three sections, as follows:

Section I. – Index of diseases, syndromes, pathological conditions, injuries, signs, symptoms, problems and other reasons for contact with health services, i.e. the type of information that would be recorded by a physician. It includes all terms classifiable to categories 001–999 and V01–V82 except drugs and other chemical substances giving rise to poisoning or other adverse effects – see Section III.

Section II. – Index of external causes of injury. The terms included here are not medical diagnoses but descriptions of the circumstances under which the violence occurred (e.g. fire, explosion, fall, assault, collision,

submersion). It includes all terms classifiable to E800–E999 except drugs and chemicals (Section III).

Section III. – Index of drugs and other chemical substances giving rise to poisoning or other adverse effects (referred to in Sections I and II as the Table of Drugs and Chemicals). The Table gives, for each substance, the Chapter XVII code for poisoning (960–989) and the E codes for accidental poisoning (E850–E869, E905), suicide and self-inflicted poisoning (E950–E952), and poisoning undetermined whether accidental or purposeful (E980–E982). For drugs, medicaments and biological substances, it also gives the code for these substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use (E930–E949).

Structure

To avoid repetition, the Index is organized in the form of lead terms, which start at the extreme left of a column, and various levels of indentation, which start progressively further and further to the right. A complete index term, therefore, may be composed of several lines, sometimes quite widely separated. For example, in the entry

- Erythroblastosis (fetalis) (newborn) 773.2
 - due to
 - – ABO
 - – – antibodies 773.1
 - – – incompatibility, maternal/fetal 773.1
 - – – isoimmunization 773.1
 - – Rh
 - – – antibodies 773.0
 - – – incompatibility, maternal/fetal 773.0
 - – – isoimmunization 773.0

the last line stands for “Erythroblastosis due to Rh isoimmunization”.

Usually, the lead term is the name of a disease or pathological condition, while the terms indented beneath it (the “modifiers”) refer either to varieties of this condition, to the anatomical sites affected by it or to circumstances which affect its coding. For these, the coder should therefore first look up the disease condition as a lead term and then find the variety, anatomical site, etc., in alphabetical order below it. Thus he will find “tuberculosis of hip” under T and not under H, and stomach ulcer under U, not under S. In some diagnostic statements, the disease condition is expressed in adjectival form (e.g. “dislocated elbow”) instead of the more usual noun form (“dislocation of elbow”). Sometimes the index lists both forms but often only the noun form will be found and the coder must make the necessary transformation.

Amongst the indented modifiers, it is not always feasible to include a complete listing of the various combinations of modifiers which could apply to a given term. In such instances, there are some types of modifier which tend to have priority over others. For example, under the lead term “Abscess” are indented a large number of anatomical sites and their

appropriate codes. However, tuberculous abscesses are not classified to these codes but to the codes for tuberculosis of these sites. Instead of inserting an indent "tuberculous" under each anatomical site, the index uses one single indent "tuberculous" – see "Tuberculosis, abscess" under the lead term "Abscess". In general, the types of modifiers which tend to have priority over others are: in Section I, those indicating that a disease or condition was infectious or parasitic, malignant, neoplastic, psychogenic, hysterical, congenital, traumatic, complicating or affecting management of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium, affecting the fetus or newborn, or was reported in circumstances applicable to the supplementary "V" code. In Section II, the "priority" modifiers are those indicating transport accidents, complications of medical and surgical procedures, suicide and self-inflicted injury, homicide and assault, legal intervention, or war operations.

Section I incorporates an index of the categories in the supplementary "V" code relating to problems or circumstances rather than diseases or injuries. Some special lead terms are used for these, consisting of "key" words indicating the type of problem or circumstances, with indents indicating the codes for the complete range of appropriate categories. The main "key" words are: "Counselling", "Examination", "History (of)", "Observation (for)", "Pregnancy", "Problem (with)", "Screening (for)", "Status (post)", "Vaccination".

In both Sections I and II, this "key" word form of lead term is also used instead of, or in addition to, the standard method for certain conditions or circumstances where terminology is diverse and reported descriptions might not easily be found in the index, or where the normal method of indexing might be misleading. Such lead terms include: "Late effects of", (the only place where the code numbers of the special "Late effects" categories can be found – see Vol. 1, page 711), terms such as "Typhoid" where the implied lead term "Fever" is often omitted, "Delivery", "Pregnancy", "Puerperal", "Birth" and "Maternal condition affecting fetus or newborn", and, in Part II, "Complication", (for medical and surgical procedures), "Late effect", "Suicide", "Assault", "Legal intervention" and "War operations". Coders should remember the presence of these special lists whenever difficulty is found in locating index entries for the relevant conditions, problems or circumstances – by scrutinizing the indented terms guidance can be found as to the code numbers of all the relevant categories even if not reported in precisely the listed words.

Code numbers

The code numbers that follow the terms in the Index are those of the three-digit categories to which the terms are classified. In general, if the three-digit category is subdivided into four-digit subcategories, the appropriate fourth digit is also given in the code number. In some cases, however, the fourth digit is replaced by a dash, e.g. Burn, trunk 942.–, Arteriosclerosis, cardiorenal 404.–. This device is an indication to the

coder that a fourth digit exists and should be used and that it will be found either in a note in the Index (e.g. the fourth-digit subdivision common to many sites of burns is given in a note under the lead term "Burn") or by reference to Volume 1.

Where an index term is one of the diagnostic statements for which there is a dual classification according to etiology and manifestation (see Volume 1, page XXVI), both codes are given, the first followed by a dagger (†) and the second by an asterisk (*), e.g. Pott's disease 015.0 † 730.4*.

Multiple diagnoses

The Tabular List includes a number of categories for the classification of two or more conditions jointly reported, e.g. "487.0 Influenza with pneumonia", "540.0 Acute appendicitis with generalized peritonitis". Such combinations of conditions, which are specifically classified in the Tabular List, also appear in the Index. Classification rules for certain other combinations, however, appear in the section "Medical Certification and Rules for Classification" under the heading "Notes for use in primary mortality coding" in Volume 1, e.g. "440 Atherosclerosis" excludes this condition when it is reported with conditions in "430–438 (cerebrovascular disease)". These provisions, since they are not inherent in the Classification itself, are not indexed.

Spelling

In order to avoid repetitions caused by the differences between American and English spelling, the American form has been used in the Index. This applies not only to diphthongs (e.g. anemia, anaemia; leukemia, leukaemia) but also to other variations in spelling (e.g. color, colour; labor, labour). Users familiar with the English form should remember that the first letter of diphthongs and the u in words ending in -our have been dropped, and the "re" reversed to "er" in words ending thus, etc. It is only when the initial letters of a word are affected that any great displacement in alphabetical order is caused, and in these cases, when the first two letters of a word differ in the two forms of spelling, the word is listed with the English spelling and a reference given to the American spelling, thus: "Oedema, oedematous – see Edema".

Conventions Used in the Index

Parentheses

In the Index, as in the Tabular List, parentheses have a special meaning which the coder must bear in mind. Any term which is followed by other terms in parentheses is classified to the given code number whether any of the terms in parentheses are reported or not. For example:

- Abscess (infectional) (metastatic) (multiple) (pyogenic) (septic)
– adrenal (capsule) (gland) 255.8

Adrenal abscess is classified to 255.8 whether or not capsule or gland is mentioned and whether or not the abscess is described as infectious, metastatic, multiple, pyogenic, or septic.

Cross-references

Some categories, particularly those subject to notes linking them with other categories, require rather complex indexing arrangements. To avoid repeating this arrangement for each of the inclusion terms involved, a cross-reference is used. This may take a number of forms, as in the following examples:

Paralysis, paralytic

– cerebral

– – spastic infantile – see Palsy, cerebral

The coder is warned that the term “Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis” is to be coded in the same way as the term “Cerebral palsy”. On looking up the latter term, the coder will find listed various forms of paralysis; diplegic, hemiplegic, monoplegic, etc.

Inflammation, inflamed, inflammatory (with exudation)

– cornea (see also Keratitis) 370.9

The coder is told that if the term “Inflammation of cornea” is the only term on the medical record, the code number is 370.9, but that if any other information is present which is not found indented below he should look up “Keratitis”. There he will find alternative code numbers for the condition if further or otherwise qualified as, for example, gonococcal, syphilitic, trachomatous or tuberculous.

Enlargement, enlarged – see also Hypertrophy

– adenoids (and tonsils) 474.1

– alveolar ridge 525.8

etc.

If the coder does not find the site of the enlargement among the indents beneath “Enlargement,” he should look among the indents beneath “Hypertrophy” where a more complete list of sites is given.

Septicemia, septicemic (generalized) (suppurative)

– with

– – abortion – see categories 634–639, fourth digit .0

The coder is here referred, not to another part of the Index, but to a group of categories in Volume 1, one of which will be the appropriate code number. In this case the categories 634–639 classify different types of abortion.

Bladder – see condition

Hereditary – see condition

Anatomical sites and very general adjectival modifiers are not usually used as lead terms in the Index and the coder is instructed to look up the disease or injury reported on the medical record and under that term to find the site or adjectival modifier.

Abdomen, abdominal – see also condition

– acute 789.0

– convulsive equivalent 345.5

The term “acute abdomen” is coded to 789.0 and “Abdominal convulsive equivalent” is coded to 345.5, but for other abdominal conditions, the coder should look up the disease or injury reported.

Abbreviation NEC

The letters NEC stand for “not elsewhere classified”. They are added after terms classified to residual or unspecific categories and to terms in themselves ill-defined as a warning that specified forms of the conditions are classified differently and if the medical record includes more precise information the coding should be modified accordingly, e.g.

Disease, diseased – see also Syndrome

– heart (organic)

– – congenital NEC 746.9

The term “congenital heart disease” is classified to 746.9 only if no more precise description appears on the medical record. If a more precise term, e.g. interventricular septal defect, is recorded, this term should be looked up for the appropriate code.

Special signs

The following special signs will be found attached to certain code numbers or index terms:

- †/* used to designate the “etiology” code and the “manifestation” code respectively, for terms subject to dual classification. See under “Code numbers” above.
- #/◇ attached to certain terms in the list of sites under “Neoplasm” to refer the coder to Notes 3 and 4 respectively at the start of that list.

CONTENTS

Introduction	Page
General arrangement of the Index	VII
Main sections	VII
Structure	VIII
Code numbers	IX
Multiple diagnoses	X
Spelling	X
Conventions used in the Index	X
Parentheses	X
Cross-references	XI
Abbreviation NEC	XII
Special signs	XII
Alphabetical Index	
Section I: Alphabetical Index to Diseases and Nature of Injury	1
Section II: Alphabetical Index to External Causes of Injury	533
Section III: Alphabetical Index to Drugs and Other Chemical Substances (Table of Drugs and Chemicals)	579
Corrigenda, Volume I	658

SECTION I

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DISEASES AND
NATURE OF INJURY**

Section I

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DISEASES AND NATURE OF INJURY

A

- Abasia (-astasia) 307.9
 - hysterical 300.1
- Abdomen, abdominal - see also condition
 - acute 789.0
 - convulsive equivalent 345.5
- Abduction contracture, hip or other joint - see Contraction, joint
- Aberrant (congenital) - see also Malposition, congenital
 - adrenal gland 759.1
 - breast 757.6
 - endocrine gland NEC 759.2
 - hepatic duct 751.6
 - pancreas 751.7
 - parathyroid gland 759.2
 - pituitary gland 759.2
 - sebaceous glands, mucous membrane, mouth 750.2
 - spleen 759.0
 - testis (descent) 752.5
 - thymus (gland) 759.2
 - thyroid gland 759.2
- Aberration, mental (see also Disorder, mental, nonpsychotic) 300.9
- Abetalipoproteinemia 272.5
- Abiotrophy 799.8
- Ablatio
 - placentae - see Placenta, ablatio
 - retinae (see also Detachment, retina) 361.9
- Ablation
 - placenta - see Placenta, ablatio
 - uterus 621.8
- Ablepharia, ablepharon 743.6
- Abnormal, abnormality, abnormalities - see also Anomaly
 - acid-base balance 276.4
 - – fetus - see Distress, fetal
 - alveolar ridge 525.9
 - amnion 658.9
 - – fetus or newborn 762.9
 - anatomical relationship NEC 759.9
 - apertures, congenital, diaphragm 756.6
 - auditory perception NEC 388.4
 - autosomes NEC 758.5
 - – D(1) 758.1
 - – E(3) 758.2
 - – G 758.0
 - – 13 758.1
 - – 18 758.2
 - – 21 or 22 758.0
 - basal metabolic rate 794.7

Abnormal - continued

- biosynthesis, testicular androgen 257.2
- blood level (of)
 - - cobalt 790.6
 - - copper 790.6
 - - iron 790.6
 - - lithium 790.6
 - - magnesium 790.6
 - - mineral 790.6
 - - zinc 790.6
- bowel sounds 787.5
- caloric test 794.1
- cervix NEC (acquired) (congenital), in pregnancy or childbirth 654.6
 - - causing obstructed labor 660.2
 - - - fetus or newborn 763.1
- chemistry, blood NEC 790.6
- chest sounds 786.7
- chorion 658.9
 - - fetus or newborn 762.9
- chromosomal NEC 758.9
 - - analysis result, nonspecific 795.2
 - - autosome (see also Abnormal, autosomes NEC) 758.5
 - - fetal (suspected), affecting management of pregnancy 655.1
 - - sex 758.8
- clinical findings NEC 796.4
- communication - see Fistula
- coronary artery or vein 746.9
- course, eustachian tube 744.2
- dento-facial NEC 524.9
 - - functional 524.5
- development, developmental NEC 759.9
 - - bone 756.9
 - - central nervous system 742.9
- direction, teeth 524.3
- Ebstein 746.2
- echoencephalogram 794.0
- echogram - see Abnormal radiological examination
- electrocardiogram 794.3
- electroencephalogram 794.0
- electro-oculogram 794.1
- electroretinogram 794.1
- erythrocytes, congenital, with perinatal jaundice 282.9 † 774.5*
- eustachian valve 746.9
- excitability under minor stress 301.9
- feces 787.7
- fetal heart rate - see Distress, fetal
- fetus NEC
 - - affecting management of pregnancy 655.9
 - - causing disproportion 653.7
 - - - with obstructed labor 660.1
 - - - fetus or newborn 763.1

Abnormal - continued

- fluid
 - - amniotic 792.3
 - - cerebrospinal 792.0
 - - peritoneal 792.9
 - - pleural 792.9
 - - synovial 792.9
 - - vaginal 792.9
- forces of labor NEC 661.9
 - - fetus or newborn 763.7
- form, teeth 520.2
- function studies
 - - bladder 794.9
 - - brain 794.0
 - - cardiovascular 794.3
 - - endocrine NEC 794.6
 - - kidney 794.4
 - - liver 794.8
 - - nervous system
 - - - central 794.0
 - - - peripheral 794.1
 - - pulmonary 794.2
 - - special senses 794.1
 - - spleen 794.9
 - - thyroid 794.5
- gait 781.2
- hysterical 300.1
- globulin
 - - cortisol-binding 255.8
 - - thyroid-binding 246.8
- glucose tolerance (test) 790.2
 - - in pregnancy, childbirth or puerperium 648.8
 - - - fetus or newborn 775.0
- gravitational (G) forces or states 994.9
- hair NEC 704.2
- hard tissue formation in pulp 522.3
- head movement 781.0
- heart
 - - rate 427.9
 - - - fetus - see Distress, fetal
 - - shadow 793.2
 - - sounds NEC 785.3
- hemoglobin (disease) - see also Disease, hemoglobin
 - - trait - see Trait, hemoglobin, abnormal
- hemorrhage, uterus - see Hemorrhage, uterus
- histology NEC 795.4
- increase in development 783.9
- involuntary movement 781.0
- jaw closure 524.5
- karyotype 795.2
- labor NEC 661.9
 - - fetus or newborn 763.7
- length, organ or site, congenital - see Distortion

Abnormal - continued

- loss of weight 783.2
- Mantoux test 795.5
- membranes (fetal)
 - - complicating pregnancy 658.8
 - - fetus or newborn 762.9
- movement
 - - head 781.0
 - - involuntary 781.0
 - - specified type NEC 333.9
- myoglobin (Aberdeen) (Annapolis) 289.9
- narrowness, eyelid 743.6
- organs or tissues of pelvis NEC
 - - in pregnancy or childbirth 654.9
 - - - causing obstructed labor 660.2
 - - - fetus or newborn 763.1
 - - - fetus or newborn 763.8
- origin - see Malposition, congenital
- palmar creases 757.2
- Papanicolaou (smear)
 - - cervix 795.0
 - - other site 795.1
- parturition
 - - fetus or newborn 763.9
 - - mother - see Delivery, complicated
- pelvis (bony) - see Deformity, pelvis
- percussion, chest 786.7
- periods (grossly) (see also Menstruation) 626.9
- phonocardiogram 794.3
- placenta - see Placenta, abnormal
- pleural folds 748.8
- position - see also Malposition
 - - gravid uterus 654.4
 - - - causing obstructed labor 660.2
- posture 781.9
- presentation (fetus) - see Presentation, fetal, abnormal
- product of conception NEC 631
- pulmonary
 - - artery 747.3
 - - function, newborn 770.8
 - - test results 794.2
 - - ventilation, newborn 770.8
- pupillary reaction 379.4
- radiological examination 793.9
 - - abdomen NEC 793.6
 - - biliary tract 793.3
 - - breast 793.8
 - - gastrointestinal (tract) 793.4
 - - genitourinary organs 793.5
 - - head 793.0
 - - intrathoracic organ NEC 793.2
 - - lung (field) 793.1
 - - musculoskeletal system 793.7
 - - retroperitoneum 793.6

Abnormal - continued

- radiological examination - *continued*
- - skull 793.0
- - red blood cell(s) 790.0
- - morphology 790.0
- - volume 790.0
- - reflex NEC 796.1
- - renal function test 794.4
- - response to nerve stimulation 794.1
- - retinal correspondence 368.3
- - rhythm, heart - see also Arrhythmia
- - fetus - see Distress, fetal
- - saliva 792.4
- - secretion
 - - - gastrin 251.5
 - - - glucagon 251.4
- - semen 792.2
- - serum level (of)
 - - - acid phosphatase 790.5
 - - - alkaline phosphatase 790.5
 - - - amylase 790.5
 - - - enzymes NEC 790.5
 - - - lipase 790.5
- - shape
 - - - cornea 743.4
 - - - gallbladder 751.6
 - - - gravid uterus - see Anomaly, uterus
 - - - organ or site, congenital NEC - see Distortion
- - sinus venosus 747.4
- - size
 - - - gallbladder 751.6
 - - - organ or site, congenital NEC - see Distortion
- - teeth 520.2
- - skin and appendages, congenital NEC 757.9
- - soft parts of pelvis - see Abnormal organs or tissues of pelvis
- - spermatazoa 792.2
- - sputum 786.4
- - stool NEC 787.7
- - color 792.1
- - contents 792.1
- - synchondrosis 756.9
- - thebesian valve 746.9
- - thermography - see Abnormal radiological examination
- - thyroid-binding globulin 246.8
- - toxicology (findings) NEC 796.0
- - tracheal cartilage (congenital) 748.3
- - transport protein 273.8
- - ultrasound results - see Abnormal radiological examination
- - umbilical cord
 - - - complicating delivery 663.9
 - - - fetus or newborn NEC 762.9