• Indicate the resident’s primary medical condition category that best describes the primary reason for the Medicare Part A stay; then proceed to I0020B and enter the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code for that condition, including the decimal.

Primary Medical Condition

I0020. Indicate the resident’s primary medical condition category
Complete only if A0310B = 01 or 08

Enter Code [ ][ ]

Indicate the resident's primary medical condition category that best describes the primary reason for admission

01. **Stroke**
02. **Non-Traumatic Brain Dysfunction**
03. **Traumatic Brain Dysfunction**
04. **Non-Traumatic Spinal Cord Dysfunction**
05. **Traumatic Spinal Cord Dysfunction**
06. **Progressive Neurological Conditions**
07. **Other Neurological Conditions**
08. **Amputation**
09. **Hip and Knee Replacement**
10. **Fractures and Other Multiple Trauma**
11. **Other Orthopedic Conditions**
12. **Debility, Cardiorespiratory Conditions**
13. **Medically Complex Conditions**

I0020B. ICD Code

[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

Active Diagnoses in the Last 7 Days

	Active Diagnoses in the last 7 days - Check all that apply Diagnoses listed in parentheses are provided as examples and should not be considered as all-inclusive lists
	Cancer
☐	**I0100. Cancer** (with or without metastasis)
	Heart/Circulation
☐	**I0200. Anemia** (e.g., aplastic, iron deficiency, pernicious, and sickle cell)
☐	**I0300. Atrial Fibrillation or Other Dysrhythmias** (e.g., bradycardias and tachycardias)
☐	**I0400. Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)** (e.g., angina, myocardial infarction, and atherosclerotic heart disease (ASHD))
☐	**I0500. Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT), Pulmonary Embolus (PE), or Pulmonary Thrombo-Embolism (PTE)**
☐	**I0600. Heart Failure** (e.g., congestive heart failure (CHF) and pulmonary edema)
☐	**I0700. Hypertension**
☐	**I0800. Orthostatic Hypotension**
☐	**I0900. Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD) or Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)**
	Gastrointestinal
☐	**I1100. Cirrhosis**
☐	**I1200. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) or Ulcer** (e.g., esophageal, gastric, and peptic ulcers)
☐	**I1300. Ulcerative Colitis, Crohn's Disease, or Inflammatory Bowel Disease**
	Genitourinary
☐	**I1400. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)**
☐	**I1500. Renal Insufficiency, Renal Failure, or End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)**
☐	**I1550. Neurogenic Bladder**
☐	**I1650. Obstructive Uropathy**
	Infections
☐	**I1700. Multidrug-Resistant Organism (MDRO)**
☐	**I2000. Pneumonia**
☐	**I2100. Septicemia**
☐	**I2200. Tuberculosis**
☐	**I2300. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) (LAST 30 DAYS)**
☐	**I2400. Viral Hepatitis** (e.g., Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E)
☐	**I2500. Wound Infection** (other than foot)
	Metabolic
☐	**I2900. Diabetes Mellitus (DM)** (e.g., diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy)
☐	**I3100. Hyponatremia**
☐	**I3200. Hyperkalemia**
☐	**I3300. Hyperlipidemia** (e.g., hypercholesterolemia)
☐	**I3400. Thyroid Disorder** (e.g., hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, and Hashimoto's thyroiditis)
	Musculoskeletal
☐	**I3700. Arthritis** (e.g., degenerative joint disease (DJD), osteoarthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis (RA))
☐	**I3800. Osteoporosis**
☐	**I3900. Hip Fracture** - any hip fracture that has a relationship to current status, treatments, monitoring (e.g., sub-capital fractures, and fractures of the trochanter and femoral neck)
☐	**I4000. Other Fracture**
	Neurological
☐	**I4200. Alzheimer's Disease**
☐	**I4300. Aphasia**
☐	**I4400. Cerebral Palsy**
☐	**I4500. Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA), Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA), or Stroke**
☐	**I4800. Non-Alzheimer's Dementia** (e.g. Lewy body dementia, vascular or multi-infarct dementia; mixed dementia; frontotemporal dementia such as Pick's disease; and dementia related to stroke, Parkinson's or Creutzfeldt-Jakob diseases)

Neurological Diagnoses continued on next page

Active Diagnoses in the Last 7 Days

Active Diagnoses in the last 7 days - Check all that apply
Diagnoses listed in parentheses are provided as examples and should not be considered as all-inclusive lists

Neurological - Continued

- ☐ **I4900. Hemiplegia or Hemiparesis**
- ☐ **I5000. Paraplegia**
- ☐ **I5100. Quadriplegia**
- ☐ **I5200. Multiple Sclerosis (MS)**
- ☐ **I5250. Huntington's Disease**
- ☐ **I5300. Parkinson's Disease**
- ☐ **I5350. Tourette's Syndrome**
- ☐ **I5400. Seizure Disorder or Epilepsy**
- ☐ **I5500. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)**

Nutritional

- ☐ **I5600. Malnutrition** (protein or calorie) or at risk for malnutrition

Psychiatric/Mood Disorder

- ☐ **I5700. Anxiety Disorder**
- ☐ **I5800. Depression** (other than bipolar)
- ☐ **I5900. Bipolar Disorder**
- ☐ **I5950. Psychotic Disorder** (other than schizophrenia)
- ☐ **I6000. Schizophrenia** (e.g., schizoaffective and schizophreniform disorders)
- ☐ **I6100. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

Pulmonary

- ☐ **I6200. Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), or Chronic Lung Disease** (e.g., chronic bronchitis and restrictive lung diseases such as asbestosis)
- ☐ **I6300. Respiratory Failure**

Vision

- ☐ **I6500. Cataracts, Glaucoma, or Macular Degeneration**

None of Above

- ☐ **I7900. None of the above active diagnoses** within the last 7 days

Other

I8000. Additional active diagnoses
Enter diagnosis on line and ICD code in boxes. Include the decimal for the code in the appropriate box.

A. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

B. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

C. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

D. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

E. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

F. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

G. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

H. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

I. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

J. ____________________ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Active Diagnoses in Last 7 Days

There are two look-back periods for this section:

- *Diagnosis identification (Step 1) is a 60-day look-back period.*
- *Diagnosis status: Active or Inactive (Step 2) is a 7-day look-back period (except for Item I2300 UTI, which does not use the active 7-day look-back period).*

1. Identify diagnoses: *The disease conditions in this section require a physician-documented diagnosis (or by a nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist if allowable under state licensure laws) in the last 60 days.*

Medical record sources for physician diagnoses include progress notes, the most recent history and physical, transfer documents, discharge summaries, diagnosis/problem list, and other resources as available. If a diagnosis/problem list is used, only diagnoses confirmed by the physician should be entered.

- *Open communication regarding diagnostic information between the physician and other members of the interdisciplinary team is important, it is also essential that diagnoses communicated verbally be documented in the medical record by the physician to ensure follow-up.*
- *Diagnostic information, including past history obtained from family members and close contacts, must also be documented in the medical record by the physician to ensure validity and follow-up.*

2. Determine whether diagnoses are active: *Once a diagnosis is identified, it must be determined if the diagnosis is active. Active diagnoses are diagnoses that have a direct relationship to the resident's current functional, cognitive, or mood or behavior status, medical treatments, nursing monitoring, or risk of death during the 7-day look-back period. Do not include conditions that have been resolved, do not affect the resident's current status, or do not drive the resident's plan of care during the 7-day look-back period, as these would be considered inactive diagnoses.*

There may be specific documentation in the medical record by a physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist of active diagnosis.— The physician may specifically indicate that a condition is active. Specific documentation may be found in progress notes, most recent history and physical, transfer notes, hospital discharge summary, etc.

In the absence of specific documentation that a disease is active, the following indicators may be used to confirm active disease:

— Recent onset or acute exacerbation of the disease or condition indicated by a positive study, test or procedure, hospitalization for acute symptoms and/or recent change in therapy in the last 7 days. Examples of a recent onset or acute exacerbation include the following: new diagnosis of pneumonia indicated by chest X-ray; hospitalization for fractured hip; or a blood transfusion for a hematocrit of 24. Sources may include radiological reports, hospital discharge summaries, doctor's orders, etc.

— Symptoms and abnormal signs indicating ongoing or decompensated disease in the last 7 days. For example, intermittent claudication (lower extremity pain on exertion) in conjunction with a diagnosis of peripheral vascular disease would indicate active disease. Sometimes signs and symptoms can be nonspecific and could be caused by several disease processes. Therefore, a symptom must be specifically attributed to the disease. For example, a productive cough would confirm a diagnosis of pneumonia if specifically noted as such by a physician. Sources may include radiological reports, nursing assessments and care plans, progress notes, etc.

Active Diagnoses in Last 7 Days

— Ongoing therapy with medications or other interventions to manage a condition that requires monitoring for therapeutic efficacy or to monitor potentially severe side effects in the last 7 days. A medication indicates active disease if that medication is prescribed to manage an ongoing condition that requires monitoring or is prescribed to decrease active symptoms associated with a condition. This includes medications used to limit disease progression and complications. If a medication is prescribed for a condition that requires regular staff monitoring of the drug's effect on that condition (therapeutic efficacy), then the prescription of the medication would indicate active disease.

- *It is expected that nurses monitor all medications for adverse effects as part of usual nursing practice. For coding purposes, this monitoring relates to management of pharmacotherapy and not to management or monitoring of the underlying disease.*

- *Item I2300 Urinary tract infection (UTI):*

— The UTI has a look-back period of 30 days for active disease instead of 7 days.

— Code only if both of the following are met in the last 30 days:

1. *It was determined that the resident had a UTI using evidence-based criteria such as McGeer, NHSN, or Loeb in the last 30 days,*

AND

2. *A physician documented UTI diagnosis (or by a nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist if allowable under state licensure laws) in the last 30 days.*

J2100. Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care - Complete only if A0310B = 01 or 08	
Enter Code ☐	Did the resident have a major surgical procedure during the prior inpatient hospital stay that requires active care during the SNF stay? 0. **No** 1. **Yes** 8. **Unknown**

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1. Ask the resident and his or her family or significant other about any surgical procedures that occurred during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.

2. Review the resident's medical record to determine whether the resident had major surgery during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission. Medical record sources include medical records received from facilities where the resident received health care during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission, the most recent history and physical, transfer documents, discharge summaries, progress notes, and other resources as available.

- *Generally, major surgery for item J2100 refers to a procedure that meets the following criteria:*

1. the resident was an inpatient in an acute care hospital for at least one day in the 30 days prior to admission to the skilled nursing facility (SNF), and

2. the surgery carried some degree of risk to the resident's life or the potential for severe disability.

Surgical Procedures - Complete only if J2100 = 1	
↓ **Check all that apply**	
	Major Joint Replacement
☐	**J2300. Knee Replacement** - partial or total
☐	**J2310. Hip Replacement** - partial or total
☐	**J2320. Ankle Replacement** - partial or total
☐	**J2330. Shoulder Replacement** - partial or total
	Spinal Surgery
☐	**J2400. Involving the spinal cord or major spinal nerves**
☐	**J2410. Involving fusion of spinal bones**
☐	**J2420. Involving lamina, discs, or facets**
☐	**J2499. Other major spinal surgery**
	Other Orthopedic Surgery
☐	**J2500. Repair fractures of the shoulder** (including clavicle and scapula) **or arm** (but not hand)
☐	**J2510. Repair fractures of the pelvis, hip, leg, knee, or ankle** (not foot)
☐	**J2520. Repair but not replace joints**
☐	**J2530. Repair other bones** (such as hand, foot, jaw)
☐	**J2599. Other major orthopedic surgery**
	Neurological Surgery
☐	**J2600. Involving the brain, surrounding tissue or blood vessels** (excludes skull and skin but includes cranial nerves)
☐	**J2610. Involving the peripheral or autonomic nervous system** - open or percutaneous
☐	**J2620. Insertion or removal of spinal or brain neurostimulators, electrodes, catheters, or CSF drainage devices**
☐	**J2699. Other major neurological surgery**
	Cardiopulmonary Surgery
☐	**J2700. Involving the heart or major blood vessels** - open or percutaneous procedures
☐	**J2710. Involving the respiratory system, including lungs, bronchi, trachea, larynx, or vocal cords** - open or endoscopic
☐	**J2799. Other major cardiopulmonary surgery**
	Genitourinary Surgery
☐	**J2800. Involving male or female organs** (such as prostate, testes, ovaries, uterus, vagina, external genitalia)
☐	**J2810. Involving the kidneys, ureters, adrenal glands, or bladder** - open or laparoscopic (includes creation or removal of nephrostomies or urostomies)
☐	**J2899. Other major genitourinary surgery**
	Other Major Surgery
☐	**J2900. Involving tendons, ligaments, or muscles**
☐	**J2910. Involving the gastrointestinal tract or abdominal contents from the esophagus to the anus, the biliary tree, gall bladder, liver, pancreas, or spleen** - open or laparoscopic (including creation or removal of ostomies or percutaneous feeding tubes, or hernia repair)
☐	**J2920. Involving the endocrine organs** (such as thyroid, parathyroid), **neck, lymph nodes, or thymus** - open
☐	**J2930. Involving the breast**
☐	**J2940. Repair of deep ulcers, internal brachytherapy, bone marrow or stem cell harvest or transplant**
☐	**J5000. Other major surgery not listed above**

Major Surgeries

1. Identify recent surgeries: The surgeries in this section must have been documented by a physician (nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist if allowable under state licensure laws) in the last 30 days and must have occurred during the inpatient stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.

- *Medical record sources for recent surgeries include progress notes, the most recent history and physical, transfer documents, discharge summaries, diagnosis/problem list, and other resources as available.*
- *Although open communication regarding resident information between the physician and other members of the interdisciplinary team is important, it is also essential that resident information communicated verbally be documented in the medical record by the physician to ensure follow-up.*
- *Surgery information, including past history obtained from family members and close contacts, must also be documented in the medical record by the physician to ensure validity and follow-up.*

2. Determine whether the surgeries require active care during the SNF stay: Once a recent surgery is identified, it must be determined if the surgery requires active care during the SNF stay. Surgeries requiring active care during the SNF stay are surgeries that have a direct relationship to the resident's primary SNF diagnosis, as coded in I0020B.

- *Do not include conditions that have been resolved, do not affect the resident's current status, or do not drive the resident's plan of care during the 7-day look-back period, as these would be considered surgeries that do not require active care during the SNF stay.*
- *Check the following information sources in the medical record for the last 30 days to identify "active" surgeries: transfer documents, physician progress notes, recent history and physical, recent discharge summaries, nursing assessments, nursing care plans, medication sheets, doctor's orders, consults and official diagnostic reports, and other sources as available.*