

ICD 9 to 10 Translator

November 15, 2011



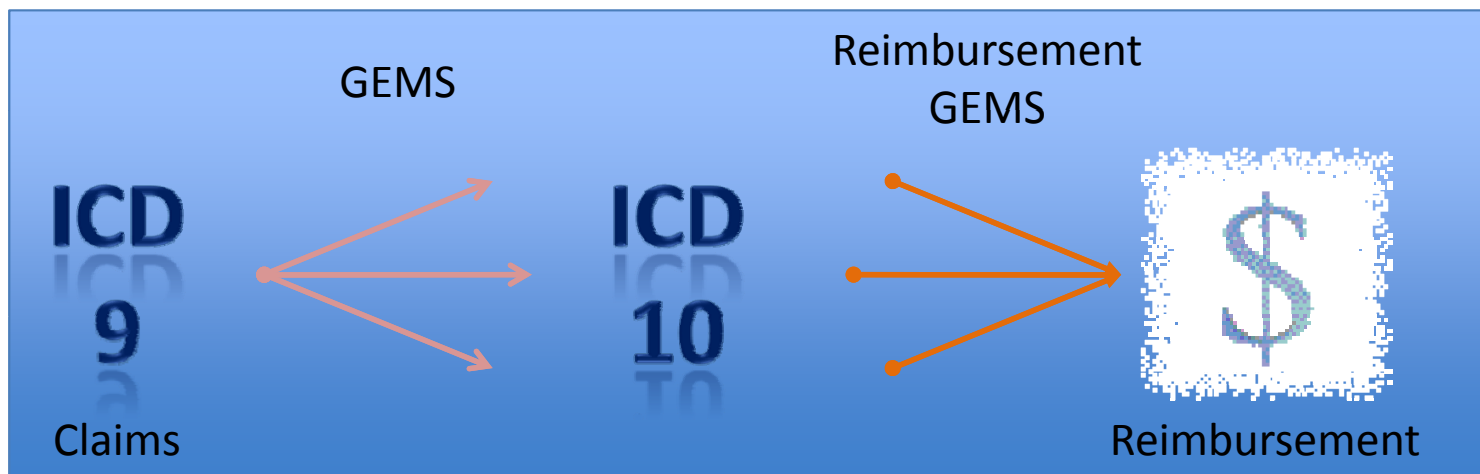
Assurance ■ Tax ■ Consulting

Topics

- What is the ICD 9 to 10 Translator?
- Architecture.
- Features.
- Source Data Requirements.
- Translator Processes.
- Benefits
- Implementation Plan.

ICD 9 to 10 Translator

McGladrey's ICD 9 to Translator is an Analytic Platform developed to assist healthcare organizations in transitioning to ICD 10 and beyond.



Using the CMS GEMs, your claims and patient accounting information combined with the analytic power of QlikView McGladrey developed a base set of analytics that highlight the impending impact the transition to ICD 10 will have on your organization from both a financial and operational perspective.

Architecture

QlikView

ICD 9 to 10 Translator
ICD 9 to 10 Default Mapped
ICD 9 to 10 Reimbursement Map
ICD 9 to 10 DRG Analysis

TruCode
(Encoder
Interface)

Web Access

Reports

Security

Inputs:

- CMS GEMs
- CMS Reimbursement GEMs
- Claims
- Patient Accounting
- ICD 9 Codes V27, V28, V29
- MDC Codes
- NDC, LDC Codes
- MCC/ CC Codes

Outputs:

- DRG Analysis Report
- Unspecified Report
- Other Ad-hoc Reports

Features

- Claims Analysis – Detailed Analytics of Claim portfolio highlighting source, occurrence, and revenue.
- Default ICD 10 Mapping – Assign ICD 10 codes based on interest, current experience and investigative reasons.
- Reimbursement GEMs Analysis – Examine the impact the transition to 10 will have on current reimbursements. Evaluate the impact that MCC/CC assignment will have on claims.
- DRG Analysis – Examine the financial impact that the transition can potentially have on your organization.
- Ado Reporting – Build your own customizable reports to meet the needs of your organization.
- Ad-hoc Analytics – Add additional information to help evaluate the impact the transition will have based on this new information.

Source Data Requirements



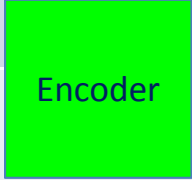


Data Requirements:

- 837I & 837P Claims
- Financial Class
- Service Line
- Physician ID
- Physician Specialty
- Hospital ID
- Expected Reimbursement
- Actual Reimbursement

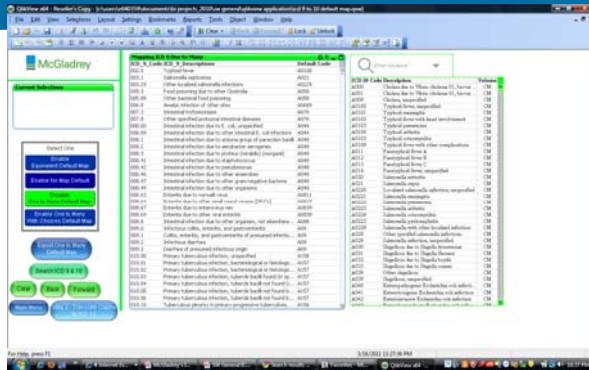
File Formats:

- Delimited
- Fixed Length
- XML
- Excel xls orxlsx
- HTML

ICD 9 to 10 Translator Process

Source Data	Default Mappings 1#	Translate Claims 2#	Reimbursement Analysis 3#	Encoder 4#	DRG Analysis 5#
<p>CMS GEMs</p> 	<p><u>Maps</u> Basic Best Practices Custom</p>	<p>Evaluate Claims and ensure that the correct ICD 10 Code has been mapped to the claim based on the data available.</p>	<p>Reimbursement GEMs</p> 	<p>Interface with Encoder</p> 	<p>Analyze how the new ICD 10 codes impact DRGs when they are translated.</p>
<p>Claims</p> 	<p>Default Mapper</p>	<p>Analyze how your claims will transition into the new ICD 10 structure.</p>	<p>Reimbursement Dashboard</p>	<p>Evaluate coding practices.</p>	
<p>Hospital</p> 	<p>Users can choose between a conservative basic map, a best practice map or build their own custom map.</p>		<p>Compare Original ICD 9 codes with ICD 9 codes reversed engineered by CMS's reimbursement GEMs</p>	<p>Further customize default maps</p>	<p>DRG Analyzer</p>

Step 1 - Define ICD 9 to 10 Default Mappings



The Default Mapper enables users to define the maps for the multiple combinations and undefined maps that exist in the CMS General Equivalent Maps (GEMs). McGladrey has defined a set of standard conservative defaults and a set of Best Practice defaults based on our experiences.

Setting up Default Maps:

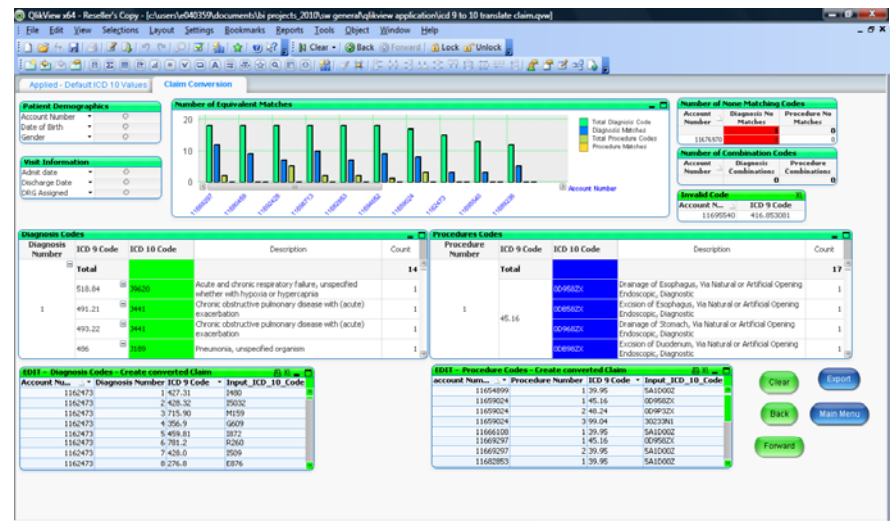
1. Review existing ICD 9 schemes by evaluating claims for the past two years.
2. Analyze the impact that ICD 9 schemes have on GEMs.
3. Compare existing ICD 9 schemes to recommend standard and best practice defaults.
4. Propose new schemes supported by chart reviews and gap analysis using ICD 9 to 10 Translator.
5. Load Custom Default Maps.
6. Export Default Maps.

Step 2 - Translate Claims to ICD 10

The Claims Translator loads all of the claims for the past two years and applies either the standard, best practices or custom default maps base on the stage in the ICD 9 to 10 impact analysis. The Claims translator is designed to highlight claims that may have not been successful mapped due to data errors or invalid ICD 9 codes. The Claims Translator in addition will identify Claims that include ICD 9 codes that can not be mapped and require further analysis.

Using Claims Translator:

1. Reload Default Maps.
2. Examine non-Mapped codes highlighted in red.
3. Modify Claims to desired ICD 10 codes not provided by map.
4. Export Claims.



Step 3 - Build Reimbursement Table

The Reimbursement Dashboard provides insight into the changes the translation process will have on your existing ICD 9 schemes. Using the CMS Reimbursement GEMs the Reimbursement Dashboard reverse maps the applied ICD 10 code schemes back to a new set of ICD 9 code schemes as defined by CMS. CMS realized that these maps may not be exact and has allowed for optional choice to be selected based on the claims documentation.

The screenshot displays the 'Reimbursement Analysis' software interface. It features a search bar for 'ICD 9 & 10' codes and several navigation buttons: 'Method', 'Clear', 'Back', 'Forward', 'Main Menu', 'Default Mapping', and 'Translate Claim'. The main area contains two data tables:

Account Number	Diagnosis Number	Original ICD 9...	Converted ICD 10 Code	Reimbursed ICD 9 Code	Match	Reimbursed ICD 9 Option 1	Match Option 1	Reimbursed ICD 9 Option 2	Match Option 2	Reimbursed ICD 9...	Match Option 3
1169540	11	V12.01	206.11	V12.01	Match						
1169540	12	V12.61	207.91	V12.61	Match						
1169540	13	V12.02	207.91	V12.02	Match						
1169540	1	401.22	441	401.21	Match						
1169540	2	279.83	E643	279.8	Match						
1169540	3	327.23	G4723	327.23	Match						
1169540	4	799.02	R0962	799.02	Match						
1169540	5	715.90	R0109	715.90	Match						
1169540	6	401.9	I10	401.9	Match						
1169540	7	272.0	E709	272.0	Match						
1169540	8	244.3	E179	244.3	Match						
1169540	9	279.82	E643	279.82	Match						
1169540	10	V12.02	207.91	V12.02	Match						
1169540	11	V40.64	276.49	V40.64	Match						
1169540	12	V40.65	276.59	V40.65	Match						
11695713	1	039.9	A419	039.9	Match	996.91					

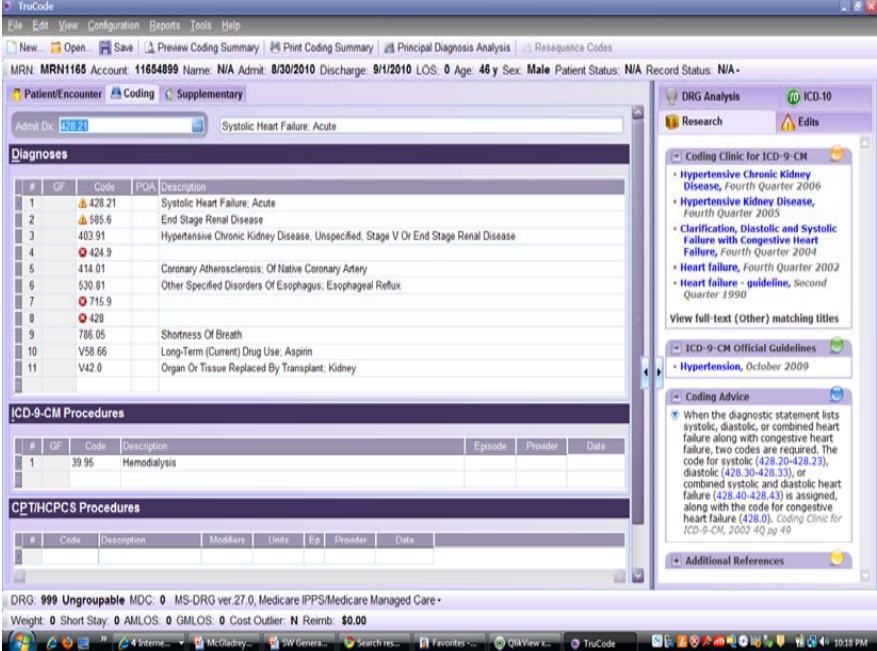
Account Number	Procedure Number	Original ICD 9...	Converted ICD 10 Code	Reimbursed ICD 9 Code	Match	Reimbursed ICD 9 Option 1	Match Option 1	Reimbursed ICD 9 Option 2	Match Option 2	Reimbursed ICD 9...	Match Option 3
116540799	1	39.95	SA10002	39.95	Match						
11659024	1	46.16	00952X	46.16	Match						
11659024	2	40.24	00952X	40.24	Match						
11659024	3	99.04	3023941	99.04	Match						
11664100	1	39.95	SA10002	39.95	Match						
11664297	2	39.95	SA10002	39.95	Match						
11664297	1	46.16	00952X	46.16	Match						
11660563	1	39.95	SA10002	39.95	Match						
11662853	2	99.04	3023941	99.04	Match						
11691230	2	88.72	B2442Z	88.72	Match						
11691100	1	99.04	SA10002	99.04	Match						
11692428	2	43.41	00564Z2	43.41	Match						
11692429	1	46.16	00952X	46.16	Match						
11692429	5	46.25	00952X	46.25	Match						
11692429	3	46.30	00594Z2	46.30	Match						
11692429	4	46.42	00884Z2	46.42	Match						

Using the Reimbursement Dashboard:

1. Review new ICD 9 code scheme .
2. Make modification where applicable.
3. Export new claims.

Step 4 – Encoder

McGladrey has chosen to use TruCode as the Encoder for our demonstrations. This encoder was easy to use and easily interfaced to our ICD 9 to 10 Translator. The ICD 9 to 10 Translator can be modified to work with any Encoder that supports both an Import and Export file layout using comma delimited files. The purpose of the encoder is to regroup the claims and determine the new DRGs and the associated reimbursement amount.



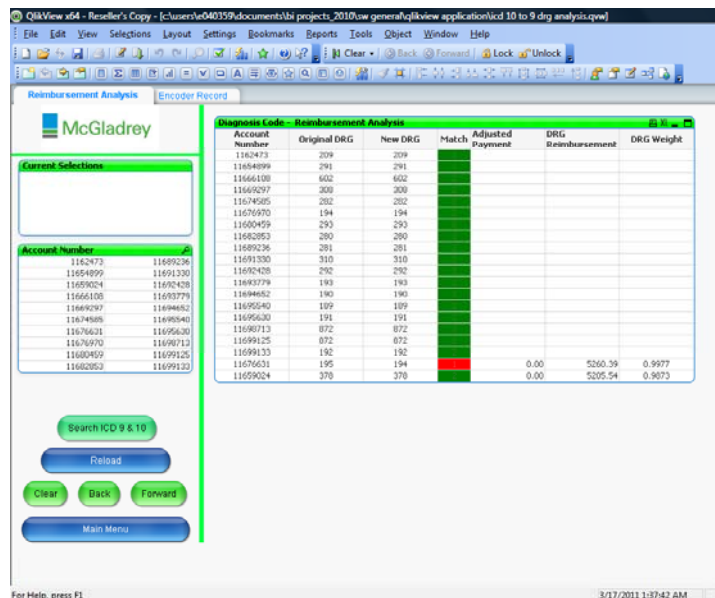
The screenshot displays the TruCode software interface. At the top, it shows patient information: MRN: 1165, Account: 11654899, Name: N/A, Admit: 8/30/2010, Discharge: 9/1/2010, LOS: 0, Age: 46 y, Sex: Male, Patient Status: N/A, Record Status: N/A. The main window is titled 'Systolic Heart Failure: Acute'. It features several sections: 'Diagnoses' with a table of 11 items, 'ICD-9-CM Procedures' with a table of 1 item, and 'CPT/HCPCS Procedures' with a table of 1 item. A right-hand sidebar contains 'DRG Analysis' and 'ICD-10' sections, including a 'Coding Clinic for ICD-9-CM' with a list of heart failure-related codes and a 'Coding Advice' section with a detailed note about heart failure coding. The bottom status bar shows 'DRG: 999 Ungroupable MDC: 0 MS-DRG ver.27.0, Medicare IPPS/Medicare Managed Care' and 'Weight: 0 Short Stay: 0 AMLOS: 0 GMLOS: 0 Cost Outlier: N Reimb: \$0.00'.

Using the Encoder Interface:

1. Launch the Encoder.
2. Login
3. Make modifications as needed.
4. Export Claims.

Step 5 - DRG Analysis

The DRG Analyzer enables you to view coding impact by Service Line, Physician, Financial Class, etc. The DRG Analyzer compares Original and New DRGs to determine the financial impact on the organization. Because the CMS GEMs will be continuously modified until October 2011 this analysis is subject to change. McGladrey proposes that by staying ahead of the curve using this tool Hospitals and Physicians will be prepared for the financial impact.



Reimbursement Analysis

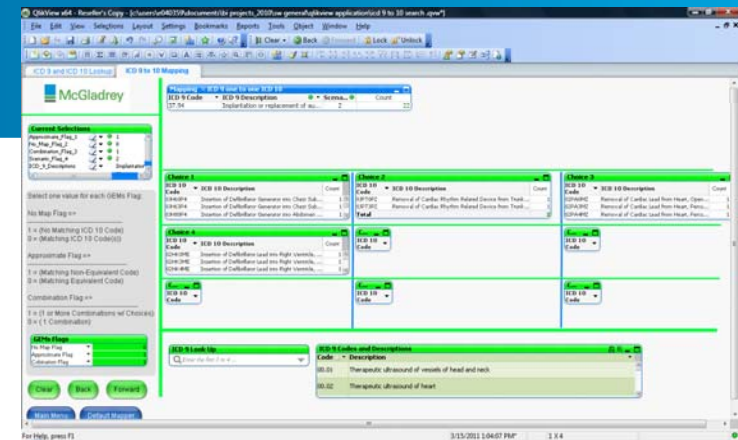
Account Number	Original DRG	New DRG	Match	Adjusted Payment	DRG Reimbursement	DRG Weight
1162473	209	209	✓			
11654899	291	291	✓			
11666100	602	602	✓			
11666297	200	200	✓			
11674505	202	202	✓			
11676970	194	194	✓			
11690459	293	293	✓			
11682053	290	290	✓			
11689236	281	281	✓			
11691330	310	310	✓			
11692428	292	292	✓			
11693279	193	193	✓			
11694652	190	190	✓			
11695040	109	109	✓			
11695620	191	191	✓			
11697113	072	072	✓			
11699125	072	072	✓			
11699133	192	192	✓			
11676631	195	194	✗	0.00	5260.39	0.9977
11659024	370	370	✓	0.00	5205.54	0.9073

Using the DRG Analyzer:

1. Load regrouped claims.
2. Analyze and compare impact using available dimensions.
3. Reinitialize translation process to fine tune coding strategies for 2013.

Search ICD 9 & 10

The Search ICD 9 & 10 component of McGladrey's ICD 9 to 10 Translator is a powerful research tool for you coders enabling them to study and visualizes how the CMS GEMs will impact your organization. The search tool enables wild card searches on codes terminology. The mapping visualization enables the users to understand the “or/ and” nature of the GEMs. Users will be able to drill down on codes and see which scenarios are right for their organizations and which choices can have the most dramatic impact on their reimbursement schemes.



Using the Search ICD 9 & 10 tool:

1. Select the search button from anywhere within the ICD 9 to 10 Translator.
2. Use Tab 1 or 2 based on search needs.
3. When entering the search tool from other components of the Translator the currently selected codes will be active .
4. To leave select a button relative to your specific need.

Benefits

- Strategic - [Understanding and Planning]
 - Reimbursement impact on service lines, physicians and payers.
 - Financial impact on cash flow.
 - Resource impact resulting from transition
- Operational – [Visualization and Management]
 - Highlights impact on departments.
 - Groups effected claims.
 - Improves current reimbursement schemes.
 - Identifies potential increases in denials
- Training – [Resources – Training Tool]
 - Highlights coding needs for both ICD 9 and ICD 10.
 - Provides a training tool for transition.
 - Provides insight into ICD 10 structures.

Project Template

