

## **CHAPTER : 22**

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# **The International Classification of Disease**

# INTRODUCTION

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- The International Classification of Disease(ICD) is the international “ standard diagnostic tool for epidemiology, health management and clinical purposes”. Its full official name is International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.
- The ICD is maintained by the World Health Organization (WHO), the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations System.
- The ICD is originally designed as a health care classification system, providing a system of diagnostic codes for classifying diseases, including nuanced classifications of a wide variety of signs, symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints .



# PURPOSE AND USES OF ICD

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- This system is designed to map health conditions to corresponding generic categories together with specific variations, assigning for these a designated code, up to six character long.
- Thus, major categories are designed to include set of similar diseases. ICD-10 is a major step forward, because it has the necessary terminological and ontological elements for seamless use in digital health care.
- The ICD is published by the WHO and used worldwide for morbidity and mortality statistics and automated decision support in health care.

# PURPOSE AND USES CONTD

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- Sharing and comparing health information between hospitals, regions , settings and countries.
- Data comparisons in the same location across different time periods.
- Monitoring of the incidence and prevalence of diseases, observing reimbursements and resource allocation trends, and keeping track of safety and quality guidelines.
- Counting of death as well as diseases, injuries, symptoms, reasons for encounter, factors that influence health status, and external cause of disease.



# HISTORY OF ICD

- The first international classification edition, known as the International List of Causes of Death, was adopted by the International Statistical Institute in 1893.
- WHO was entrusted with the ICD at its creation in 1948 and published the 6th version, ICD-6, that incorporated morbidity for the first time.
- The WHO Nomenclature Regulations, adopted in 1967, stipulated that Member States use the most current ICD revision for mortality and morbidity statistics.
- The ICD has been revised and published in a series of editions to reflect advances in health and medical science over time.

# HISTORY OF ICD CONTD

- ICD-10 was endorsed in May 1990 by the Forty-third World Health Assembly.
- It is cited in more than 20,000 scientific articles and used by more than 100 countries around the world.
- A version of ICD-11 was released on 18 June 2018 to allow Member States to prepare for implementation, including translating ICD into their national languages.
- ICD-11 will be submitted to the 144th Executive Board Meeting in January 2019 and the Seventy-second World Health Assembly in May 2019 and, following endorsement, Member States will start reporting using ICD-11 on 1 January 2022.



**C1**

I	Certain infectious parasitic diseases
II	Neoplasms
III	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
IV	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
V	Mental and behavioral disorders
VI	Disease of nervous system
VII	Disease of eyes and adnexa
VIII	Disease of Ear and Mastoid Process
IX	Disease of Circulatory System
X	Disease of Respiratory System
XI	Diseases of Digestive System
XII	Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue

# Tabular List Of Inclusions and Four Character Sub Categories

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XIII	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
XIV	Diseases of the Genitourinary System
XV	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium
XVI	Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period
XVII	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities
XVIII	Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory Findings Not Elsewhere Classified
XIX	Injury, Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes
XX	External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality
XXI	Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services
XXII	Codes for Special Purposes



# CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES IN

ICD

## □ CHAPTER I

### • Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)

- A00 Cholera
- A01 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers
- A02 Other *Salmonella* infections
- A03 Shigellosis
- A04 Other bacterial intestinal infections
- A05 Other bacterial foodborne intoxications, not elsewhere classified
- A06 Amoebiasis
- A07 Other protozoal intestinal diseases
- A08 Viral and other specified intestinal infections
- A09 Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin

- **Tuberculosis (A15–A19)**

- A15 Respiratory tuberculosis, bacteriologically and histologically confirmed
- A16 Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically
- A17† Tuberculosis of nervous system
- A18 Tuberculosis of other organs
- A19 Miliary tuberculosis



- **Certain zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20–A28)**

- A20 Plague
- A21 Tularaemia
- A22 Anthrax
- A23 Brucellosis
- A24 Glanders and melioidosis
- A25 Rat-bite fevers
- A26 Erysipeloid
- A27 Leptospirosis
- A28 Other zoonotic bacterial diseases, not elsewhere classified

# CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES IN IND contd.

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- **Other Bacterial diseases (A30–A49)**

- A30 Leprosy [Hansen disease]
- A31 Infection due to other mycobacteria
- A32 Listeriosis
- A33 Tetanus neonatorum
- A34 Obstetrical tetanus
- A35 Other tetanus
- A36 Diphtheria
- A37 Whooping cough
- A38 Scarlet fever
- A39 Meningococcal infection



- A40 Streptococcal sepsis
- A41 Other sepsis
- A42 Actinomycosis
- A43 Nocardiosis
- A44 Bartonellosis
- A46 Erysipelas
- A48 Other bacterial diseases, not elsewhere classified
- A49 Bacterial infection of unspecified site

- **Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission (A50–A64)**

- A50 Congenital syphilis
- A51 Early syphilis
- A52 Late syphilis
- A53 Other and unspecified syphilis
- A54 Gonococcal infection
- A55 Chlamydial lymphogranuloma (venereum)
- A56 Other sexually transmitted chlamydial diseases
- A57 Chancroid
- A58 Granuloma inguinale
- A59 Trichomoniasis
- A60 Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infection
- A63 Other predominantly sexually transmitted diseases, not elsewhere classified
- A64 Unspecified sexually transmitted disease



- A40 Streptococcal sepsis
- A41 Other sepsis
- A42 Actinomycosis
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- **Other spirochaetal diseases (A65–A69)**

- A65 Nonvenereal syphilis
- A66 Yaws
- A67 Pinta [carate]
- A68 Relapsing fevers
- A69 Other spirochaetal infections

- **Other diseases caused by chlamydiae (A70–A74)**

- A70 *Chlamydia psittaci* infection
- A71 Trachoma
- A74 Other diseases caused by chlamydiae



- **Rickettsioses (A75–A79)**

- A75 Typhus fever
- A77 Spotted fever [tick-borne rickettsioses]
- A78 Q fever
- A79 Other rickettsioses

- **Viral infections of the central nervous system (A80–A89)**

- A80 Acute poliomyelitis
- A81 Atypical virus infections of central nervous system
- A82 Rabies
- A83 Mosquito-borne viral encephalitis
- A84 Tick-borne viral encephalitis
- A85 Other viral encephalitis, not elsewhere classified
- A86 Unspecified viral encephalitis
- A87 Viral meningitis
- A88 Other viral infections of central nervous system, not elsewhere classified
- A89 Unspecified viral infection of central nervous system



# DISADVANTAGES OF ICD CLASSIFICATION

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- This classification is not suitable in cases where few or no information about patient is available. In such case only symptoms of disease can be coded that can be caused by several different medical condition that can be regularly coded if we have enough information to confirm diagnosis.

# CONCLUSION

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- The nomenclature and classifications are essential part of scientific methodology in the health care.
- The existing of the nomenclature in the healthcare activity enables the optimal application of the computer technology in the processing and the retrieval of the medical data or information.
- The ICD classification is one of the oldest and most important classifications in medicine.
- In the scope of ICD are all fields of medicine. It is used in statistical purpose and as a coding system in medical databases. This classification is used by most of physicians.



# REFERENCES

- <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>. Accessed 18<sup>th</sup> June,2018 (17:30).
- International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, The 10th Revision, Volume 1 World Health Organization, 1992, Geneva. Accessed 18<sup>th</sup> June,2018 (18:00).

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**THANKYOU**