

ArcBI TS Newsletter

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ArcSys Hot Tip

Has it been years since your doctor “3” has been at the practice and you want to re-use that number for a new provider? It’s a snap with Red Planet. We change all the old computer records (appointments, transactions, medical records) with doctor 3 to another doctor number, say, 1164. Then, you set up doctor 3 to have the correct credentials and you are off an running.

ICD-10 Primer—Part 2

This is a continuation of a brief overview of the structure of ICD-10 and it may assist you in understanding how to prepare for coding. The following table shows how the “S” and “T” codes are structurally organized. The second character position identifies an anatomical structure. The third character position classifies the nature of problem—suprafacial, open, fracture, sprain, crush, amputation, or other. (See Wikipedia for more information.)

INJURY

	Suprf.	Open	Fract.	Joint disloc., Sprain, Strain	Crush	Amp.	Other
head	S00	S01	S02	S03	S07	S08	S09
neck	S10	S11	S12	S13	S17	S18	S19
thorax	S20	S21	S22	S23	S27	S28	S29
abdomen	S30	S31	S32	S33	S37	S38	S39
lower back, lumbar spine, and pelvis							
shoulder	S40	S41	S42	S43	S47	S48	S49
and upper arm							
elbow	S50	S51	S52	S53	S57	S58	S59
and forearm							
wrist and hand	S60	S61	S62	S63	S67	S68	S69
hip and thigh	S70	S71	S72	S73	S77	S78	S79
knee	S80	S81	S82	S83	S87	S88	S89
and lower leg							
ankle and foot	S90	S91	S92	S93	S97	S98	S99
multiple	T00	T01	T02	T03	T04	T05	T06-7
regions							

(T08–T14) unspecified parts of trunk, limb or body region

Other sections of ICD-10 also have a breakdown that can assist people with more easily finding and identifying a problem or condition. As published in our previous newsletter, you can run a report that shows by provider the commonly used ICD-9 codes and how they map to ICD-10. Next month, we will introduce the Red Planet smart coder.





Recent Software Enhancements 2.0.17

03/21/13 - REMITS - When patient numbers include a hyphen and the insurance carrier does not provide a claim number, the wrong patient was being selected. This has been resolved. Additionally, the date being shown on the report was incorrect. (Requested by Muranda @ Wasatch Medical)

03/18/13 - MU - Meaningful use measure #11 is counting the number of results that are classified as structured data. Results such as radiology reports were being included in the denominator incorrectly and are now being excluded. (Requested by Tricia @ St. Lukes)

03/18/13 - MU - The clinical measure report was updated to look for ICD-10 codes, when present. (Requested by Toni @ Alpine Internal)

03/14/13 - GENERAL - A log of audit alerts is now being maintained.

03/13/13 - GENERAL - The backquote character is not allowed in data entry and will be removed if entered in a field. (Requested by Kelly @ Urology)

03/12/13 - GENERAL - When a power user logs on, an additional audit on total available disk space is made using the WHAT command. If less than 7%, a message will be displayed.

(All of these updates can be seen by clicking on the Red Planet button at the bottom of the Menu.)

Pivot Tables

We tend to think of data as two-dimensional—rows and columns. If we look at a spreadsheet, we have categories across the top and records listed on each row. A Red Planet screen is a two-dimensional representation of the data from one record. Each field name corresponds to a column heading. It is often helpful to be able to summarize tens of thousands of records into a nice, neat, one-page report. This is the general concept of a pivot table—take piles of information and summarize. The following report gives you an idea of how a pivot table may be helpful.

PCL	ANDERSON	BARKER	CARSON	GARCIA	HANSEN	LASH	MORGAN	NORRIS	THITZ	TOTAL
1 SELF PAY		1,618	9,911	155	2,300	1,852	2,101	307		18,244
2 NON-CONTRACT			649		496	261		1,875		3,281
3 MISC. CONTRA		8,515	4,941	9,510	4,843	2,733	7,856	2,805		41,203
4 MEDICARE - T		159,857	140,750	125,356	134,600	121,229	209,499	130,371		1,021,663
5 MEDICARE - A		529	794		4,349	4,616	2,850	1,354		14,492
.										
.										
31 BCBS PPO		26,909	32,949	38,593	30,449	40,703	26,199	23,483		219,285
32 BCBS FEDERAL		2,988	7,671	4,751	5,485	5,660	2,624	2,638		31,817
36 UNITED HEALTH		46,810	39,754	38,184	30,906	47,167	57,398	39,161		299,380
40 AETNA		34,833	20,010	30,501	11,906	14,876	23,795	14,010		149,931
45 CIGNA HMO/PO		9,996	13,714	20,009	5,214	12,043	7,112	11,846		79,934
46 CIGNA PPO		8,537	13,184	14,162	11,326	9,960	4,297	4,489		65,955
50 KAISER								311		311
90 COLLECTIONS							5,379			5,379
	0	425,220	387,953	383,848	334,481	407,747	465,347	329,297	0	2,733,893

Across the top we have providers and coming down the side we have payment classes. In the body of the report we are showing total production. When this particular report was generated, a period of time was specified. There are totals on the far right and totals at the bottom.

In “designing” a pivot table, you start by taking two categories. In the above example we chose providers and payment classes. You could choose providers and transaction groups. Or, transaction groups and gender. Or, providers and insurance companies. The first general rule is that you want to have one of the categories be “small”. That is, it needs to fit “reasonably” across the top of the page. The second general rule is that the category which will come down the side of the report can have more information, but should still try to keep all the information on a single page. Remember, we’re trying to portray a summarized view of your data.

The power of a pivot table is that you can count anything. You could use it on any Red Planet screen such as appointments, patient registration, or medical records. Interested? Watch for future newsletters for more details.