

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

International Classification of Disease
CODE GUIDE

Decision
making at the
patient level

Common
standards for
a connected
world





Content

- **Overview**
- **Medical Informatics**
- **Surgery Codes**
- **Signs and Symptoms**
- **Associated Illness**
- **Pain Assessment**
- **Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic**
- **Imaging**
- **Traditional Medicine**
- **Harmful Effects**



Health, social and economic benefits of addressing endometriosis

Endometriosis has significant social, public health and economic implications. It can decrease quality of life due to severe pain, fatigue, anxiety and infertility. Some individuals with endometriosis experience debilitating endometriosis- associated pain that prevents them from going to work or school. In these situations, addressing endometriosis can reduce absence from school or increase an individual's ability to contribute to the labor force. Addressing endometriosis will empower those affected by it, by supporting their human right to the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health, quality of life, and overall well-being. In addition to fertility problems and reduced quality of life, this enigmatic disease also has serious economic consequences. Direct healthcare costs for women with endometriosis are more than twice as high as women without the disease. This amount also includes additional costs beyond hospitalization of the disease e.g. lost days at work, layoffs, having to change jobs, sick leave, and time off for having surgery.

Endometriosis Lesions Connect to Symptoms and Clinical Findings

GA10.C Endometriosis of the digestive system

Parent
GA10 Endometriosis

Postcoordination ?

Add detail to **Endometriosis of the digestive system**
Relational (use additional code, if desired .)

XK7F	Superficial
XK16	Deep

Specific anatomy (use additional code, if desired .)


Search

Has manifestation (use additional code, if desired .)

MG30.40	Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors
MG30.42	Chronic visceral pain from persistent inflammation

Associated with (use additional code, if desired .)

Search



Associated with

- ▼ Associated with
- ▼ Symptoms or signs involving the digestive system or abdomen
 - ▶ MD80 Symptoms or signs of the orofacial complex
 - ▼ MD81 Abdominal or pelvic pain
 - MD81.0 Abdominal tenderness
 - ▶ MD81.1 Localised abdominal pain
 - MD81.2 Generalised abdominal pain
 - MD81.3 Acute abdomen
 - MD81.4 Other and unspecified abdominal pain
 - MD82 Intra-abdominal or pelvic swelling, mass or lump
 - ▼ Symptoms related to the upper gastrointestinal tract
 - ▶ MD90 Nausea or vomiting
 - MD91 Belching
 - MD92 Dyspepsia
 - MD93 Dysphagia
 - MD94 Halitosis
 - MD95 Heartburn
 - MD99 Other specified symptoms related to the upper gastrointestinal tract
 - ▼ Symptoms related to the lower gastrointestinal tract or abdomen
 - ME00 Abdominal compartment syndrome
 - ME01 Abdominal distension
 - ME02 Abdominal rigidity
 - ▶ ME03 Abnormal bowel sounds
 - ▶ ME04 Ascites
 - ▶ ME05 Change in bowel habit
 - ME06 Chronic enteritis of uncertain aetiology
 - ▶ ME07 Faecal incontinence
 - ME08 Flatulence and related conditions
 - ME09 Rectal tenesmus
 - ME0A Visible peristalsis
 - ME0B Problems with defecation, not otherwise specified
 - ME0Y Other specified symptoms related to the lower gastrointestinal tract or abdomen
 - ▶ ME10 Abnormalities related to hepatobiliary system
 - ME1Y Other specified symptoms or signs involving the digestive system or abdomen
- ▼ Clinical findings in the digestive system
 - ▶ ME20 Clinical findings in specimens from digestive organs or abdominal cavity
 - ME21 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of liver or biliary tract
 - ME22 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of digestive tract
 - ME23 Results of function studies of the digestive system
 - ▶ ME24 Clinical manifestations of the digestive system
 - ME2Y Other specified clinical findings in the digestive system

Endometriosis

TERMINOLOGY

ICD-11 Coding Tool Mortality and Morbidity Statistics (MMS) 2022-02

Pulmonary Endometriosis


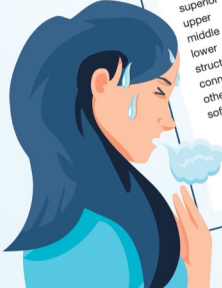
Related words...

Word list
sort: Relatedness/repetition

- thoracic
- syndrome
- vein
- lobe
- right
- left
- artery
- hilum
- tissues
- trunk
- parenchyma
- vasculature
- capillaries
- inferior
- superior
- upper
- middle
- lower
- structures
- connective
- other
- soft

Destination Entities

- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Right lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Left lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Artery of lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Lobe of lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Lung parenchyma]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Pulmonary vasculature]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Pulmonary vein]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Pulmonary capillaries]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Pulmonary artery]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Hilum of left lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Hilum of right lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Right pulmonary vein]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Left pulmonary vein]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Superior pulmonary vein]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Inferior pulmonary vein]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Upper lobe of lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Middle lobe of lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Lower lobe of lung]
- GA10.G8XA...Thoracic endometriosis [Connective and other soft tissues of lung]

ICD11
Endometriosis

ICD11
Endometriosis

ICD-11 has new cluster coding.

Foundation URI: <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/1969025922>

Code: 2F96&XA99N3

Selected term
Stromal **endometriosis** unknown behaviour of unspecified site
Foundation URI: <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/1969025922> & <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/648738923>

Postcoordination

Specific anatomy **XA99N3 Uterus**

search in axis: Specific anatomy

- XA2GU7 Female genital organs
 - XA7BU5 Vulva
 - XA1LK7 Vagina
 - XA99N3 Uterus
 - XA3V49 Fundus of uterus
 - XA5229 Corpus uteri
 - XA7F09 Isthmus uteri
 - XA5WW1 Cervix uteri
 - XA0KR7 Connective and other soft tissues of uterus
 - XA1QK0 Ovary
 - XA7E09 Uterine adnexa
 - XA90F8 Placenta

2C73.00 Clear cell adenocarcinoma of ovary
Foundation URI: <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/315825558>

Code: 2C73.00

Selected term
Clear cell adenocarcinoma of ovary

Description
A malignant glandular epithelial tumour characterised by the presence of clear and hobnail cells. The tumour is highly associated with ovarian endometriosis, pelvic endometriosis and paraendocrine hypercalcaemia.

Exclusions from above levels [Show all \[3\]](#)

Coding Note from above levels [Show all \[2\]](#)

Postcoordination

Laterality (use additional code, if desired.)

- XX9J Bilateral
- XX9G Left
- XX9K Right
- XX70 Unilateral, unspecified

Histopathology (use additional code, if desired.)

- XHQ13 Clear cell adenocarcinofibroma
- XHE90 Clear cell adenocarcinoma, mesonephroid

Has manifestation (use additional code, if desired.)

- MG30.10 Chronic cancer pain



ICD11 Endometriosis

@EndoStats



The novel and powerful ICD-11 classification system for neoplasm coding: a comparative study with the ICD-O

[Yicong Xu, Jingya Zhou & Yi Wang](#)

BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making **22**, Article number: 333 (2022)

The ICD-11 and ICD-O have remarkable differences in coding structure. Compared to the ICD-O, the ICD-11 has the following advantages: adding histopathology to the stem codes, obtaining a meaningful minimum amount of information through stem codes for statistics, supporting the usage of ICD-O morphology categories and capturing clinical details via extension codes for multiaxial coding. In addition, the rich Foundation Component, linearization derived from the Foundation Component and updating mechanism all support the compatibility of the ICD-11 with other classification systems. Notably, the WHO provides terminology coding with a smart coding tool, and coding in the ICD-11 can draw on statistical codes and uniform resource identifiers (URIs) simultaneously.

ICD11 Endometriosis

@EndoStats

ICD-O 2020 Blue Books contain a stand-alone chapter on endometriosis and leiomyomas



Person goes to a doctor

Code concern of the patient

Data inform planning of care

Practitioner identifies Endometriosis symptoms

ICD11: Code Clinical Findings

Code Diagnostic Test

Code Imaging Test

Code Diagnostic Findings

Data inform blood test, resource planning, testing and imaging

Monitoring of fitness and function

Monitoring function -WHODAS

ICF: Code full functioning detail

Data inform planning of support

Referral to Pain Specialist / Physical Therapy / Nutritionist / Therapist

ICHI: Code therapies and procedures

Referral to secondary care: Endometriosis Specialist

Code Diagnostic Test

Code Imaging Test

ICHI: Code therapies and procedures

ICD-O: Histopathology

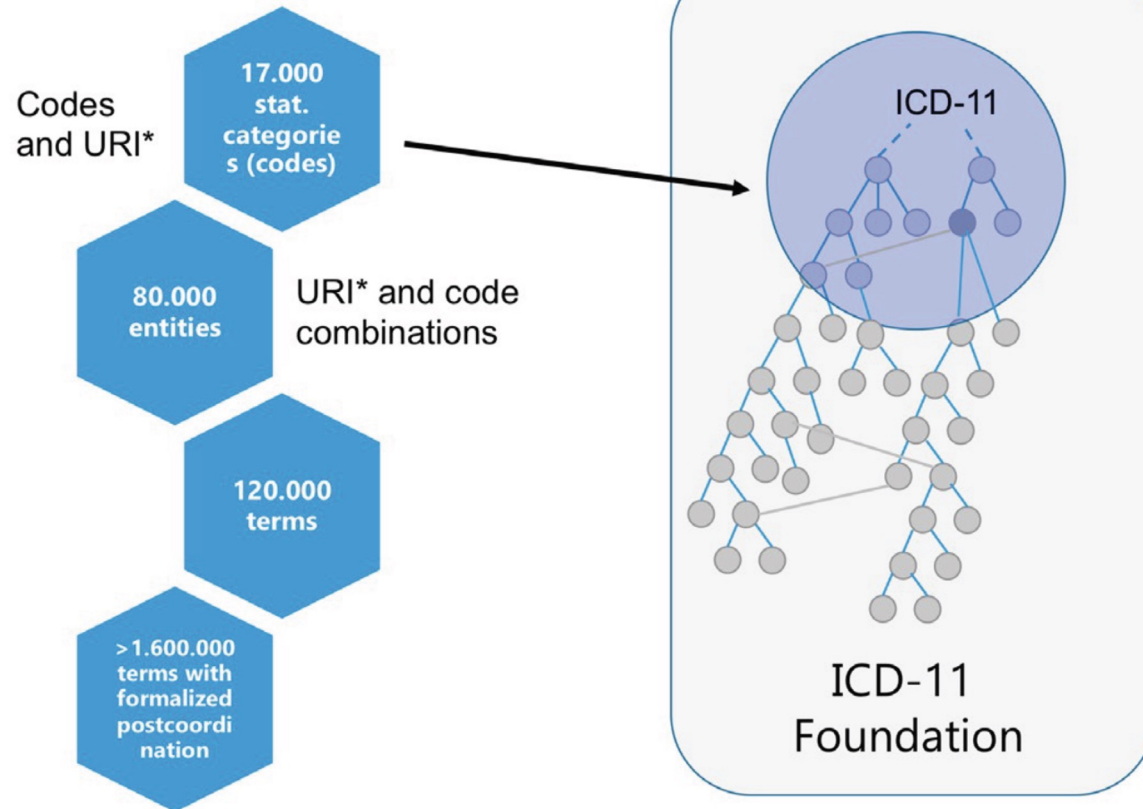
Data inform surgery resource planning, service availability and insurance

- Medical History
- Blood Panels review for overall health
- Physical Exam

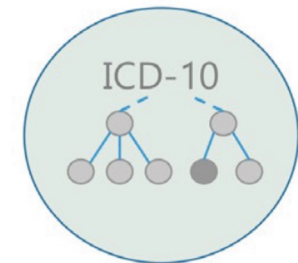
Informatics

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

ICD-11 – Clinical system

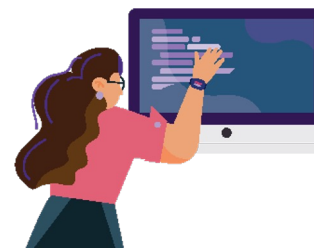


*URI: Uniform Resource Identifier - IT

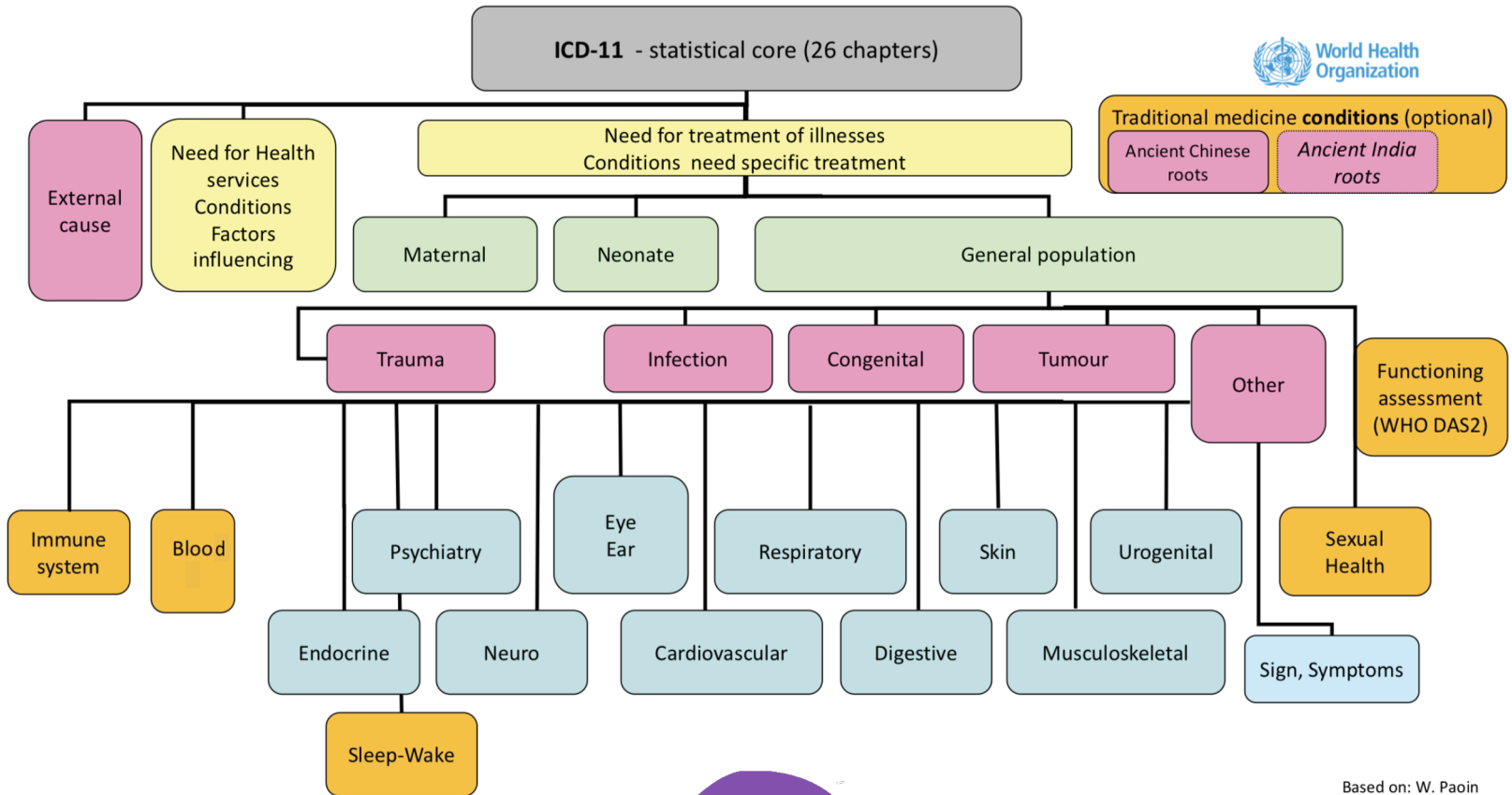


*14000 categories
Separate text index
Separate rule base
Need terminology link
Outdated content*

**Statistical system
used in
clinical setting**



Chapters: Stem Codes



Based on: W. Paoin



ICD-11 – more than diagnoses

Traditional Classes and Terminology

Diagnoses

Injuries

Signs

Symptoms

Findings

Reasons for encounter or health status

External causes of illness & death

Traditional medicine conditions

Functioning assessment – WHO-DAS2

Extension codes - Terminology

Anatomy

Laterality

Infectious agents and AMR

Histopathology (ICD-O)

Chemicals and Medicaments (INN)

Devices

Mechanisms of harm (Safety)

Activities

Places

Objects

e.g. devices: IMDRF Terminology embedded



Downloads

Download Area contains files that are updated frequently based on the changes made on the classification such as:

- print versions
- simplified tabular versions
- proposal summary outputs



Download Area

Linearization Print Versions

- [ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics](#)
- [Primary Care Low Resource Setting Linearization](#)
- [ICD-11 Classification of Dermatological Diseases](#)
- [Neurology Speciality Linearization](#)
- [Ophthalmology Speciality Linearization](#)
- [ICD-O Linearization](#)
- [International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health \(ICF\)](#)
- [International Classification of Health Interventions \(ICHI\)](#)

Simplified Linearization Outputs

- [ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics](#)
- [Primary Care Low Resource Setting Linearization](#)
- [ICD-11 Classification of Dermatological Diseases](#)
- [Neurology Speciality Linearization](#)
- [Ophthalmology Speciality Linearization](#)
- [International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health \(ICF\)](#)
- [International Classification of Health Interventions \(ICHI\)](#)
- [Comparative linearization output for the Linearization for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics and Primary Care Linearizations](#)

Print Versions

Ho

Print Versions for the ICD-11 ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statist

You may download individual chapters or the full linearization using the *all chapters* link to

Title	Print Versi
Top level category list	
All Chapters	
01 Certain infectious or parasitic diseases	
02 Neoplasms	
03 Diseases of the blood or blood-forming organs	
04 Diseases of the immune system	
05 Endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases	
06 Mental, behavioural or neurodevelopmental disorders	
07 Sleep-wake disorders	
08 Diseases of the nervous system	
09 Diseases of the visual system	
10 Diseases of the ear or mastoid process	
11 Diseases of the circulatory system	
12 Diseases of the respiratory system	
13 Diseases of the digestive system	
14 Diseases of the skin	
15 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system or connective tissue	
16 Diseases of the genitourinary system	
17 Conditions related to sexual health	
18 Pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium	
19 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	
20 Developmental anomalies	
21 Symptoms, signs or clinical findings, not elsewhere classified	
22 Injury, poisoning or certain other consequences of external causes	
23 External causes of morbidity or mortality	
24 Factors influencing health status or contact with health services	
25 Codes for special purposes	
26 Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions - Module I	
V Supplementary section for functioning assessment	
X Extension Codes	

Health Status with Health Services

Primary Care Low Resource Setting Linearization

Search [Advanced Search] Home Founda

Postmenopausal uterine bleeding (GA30.4)
 Postmenopausal atrophic vaginitis (GA30.4)
 Menopausal hot flush (GA30.4)
 Primary female infertility (GA31.0)
 Secondary female infertility (GA31.1)
 Recurrent pregnancy loss (GA33)
 Vulval pain (GA34.00)
 Perineal pain (GA34.01)
 Vulvodynia (GA34.02)
 Female pelvic pain (GA34.2)
 Mittelschmerz (GA34_PCL)
 Vulvodynia (GA34.02)
 Female pelvic pain, unspecified (GA34.2Z)
 Dysmenorrhoea (GA34.3)
 Female genital pain (GA34.6)
 Vulval pruritus (GA42.0)
 Endometriosis (GA10)
 Adenomyosis (GA11)
 Neoplasms of the female genital organs

Foundation URI : <http://id.who.int/icd/>

Endometriosis (GA10)

Parent
 Diseases of the female genital organs

Description
 A condition of the uterus that is characterized by ectopic growth of endometrial tissue in the uterine cavity. This condition may also present with pelvic pain, infertility, alteration of menstrual cycle. Confirmation is by laparoscopy or histology.

Coded Elsewhere

- Salpingitis isthmica nodosa

Factors influencing health status or contact with health services

Problems associated with finances

QD50 Poverty

QD51 Low income

Problems associated with drinking water or nutrition

QD60 Problems associated with inadequate drinking-water

QD61 Inadequate food

Problems associated with the environment

QD70 Problems associated with the natural environment or human-made changes to the environment

QD71 Problems associated with housing

Problems associated with employment or unemployment

QD80 Problem associated with unemployment

QD81 Problem associated with change of job

QD82 Problem associated with threat of job loss

QD83 Problem with employment conditions

QD83.1 Problem associated with stressful work schedule

QD85 Burnout

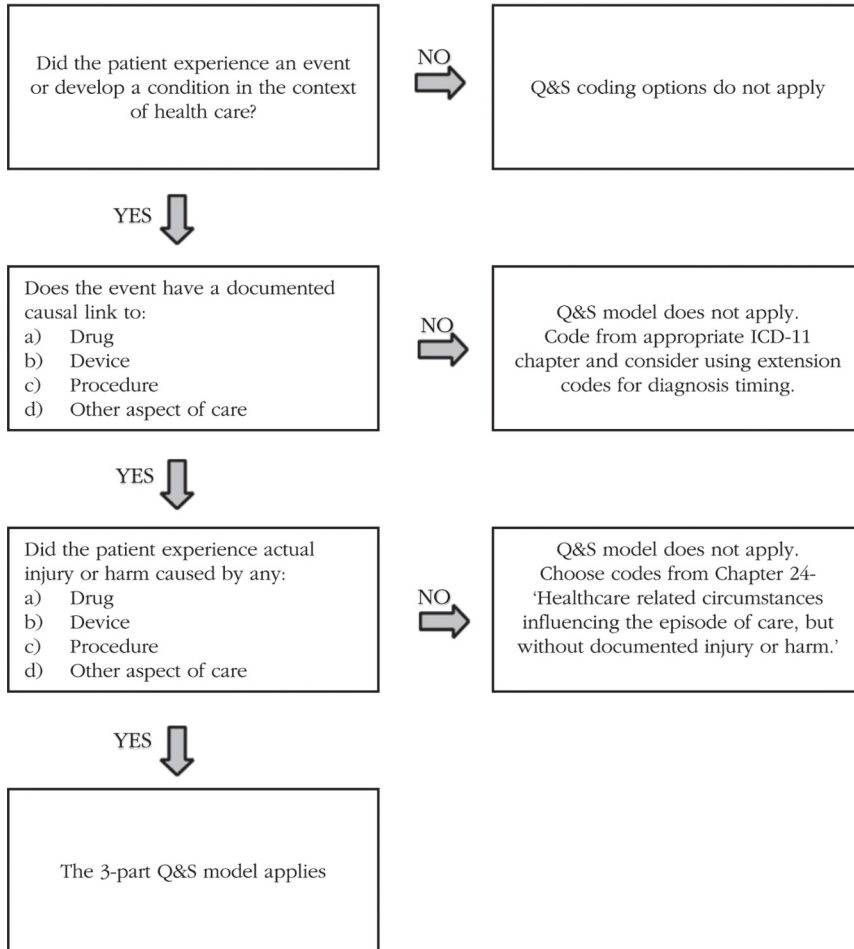
Problems associated with education

QD90 Problem associated with illiteracy or low-level literacy

QD91 Problem associated with education unavailable or unattainable



Causes of healthcare harm



Causes of healthcare Related harm	Code for mode/mechanism	Code description
Surgical or other medical procedure (any of codes PK80-PK8Z)	PL11	Mode of injury or harm associated with a surgical or other medical procedure
	PL11.0	Cut, puncture or tear, as mode of injury or harm
	PL11.1	Burn arising during procedure, as mode of injury or harm
	PL11.2	Embolisation, as mode of injury or harm
	PL11.20	Air embolism, as mode of injury
	PL11.3	Foreign body accidentally left in body, as mode of injury or harm
	PL11.4	Failure of sterile precautions, as mode of injury or harm
	PL11.5	Procedure undertaken at wrong site or wrong side, as mode of injury or harm
	PL11.6	Pressure, as mode of injury or harm
Surgical or other medical device, implant or graft (any of codes PK90-PK9C)	PL12	Mode of injury or harm associated with a surgical or other medical device, implant or graft
	PL12.0	Structural device failure, as mode of injury or harm
	PL12.1	Functional device failure, as mode of injury or harm
	PL12.2	Perforation or protrusion by device, as mode of injury or harm
	PL12.3	Obstruction of device, as mode of injury or harm
	PL12.4	Dislodgement, misconnection or de-attachment, as mode of injury or harm
	PL12.5	Operator error, as mode of injury or harm
	PL12.6	Combination or interaction of operator error and device failure, as mode of injury or harm
Drug, medicament or biological substance (Code PL00)	PL13	Mode of injury or harm associated with exposure to a drug, medicament or biological substance
	PL13.0	Overdose of substance, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.1	Underdosing, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.2	Drug-related injury or harm in the context of correct administration or dosage, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.3	Incorrect substance, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.5	Incorrect administration of drug or medicament, as mode of injury
	PL13.50	Incorrect route of drug or medicament, as mode of injury
	PL13.51	Incorrect rate of drug or medicament, as mode of injury
	PL13.52	Incorrect timing of drug or medicament, as mode of injury
	PL13.53	Incorrect duration of drug or medicament, as mode of injury
	PL13.6	Medication or substance that is known to be an allergen, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.7	Medication or substance that is known to be contraindicated for the patient, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.8	Expired or deteriorated medication or substance, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.9	Drug or substance interactions, as mode of injury or harm
	PL13.A	Inappropriate stoppage or discontinuation of drug, as mode of injury or harm
Other healthcare-related causes (Code PL10)	PL14	Mode of injury or harm associated with other healthcare-related causes
	PL14.0	Non-administration of necessary drug
	PL14.1	Non provision of necessary procedure
	PL14.2	Problem associated with physical transfer of patient
	PL14.3	Mismatched blood used in transfusion
	PL14.4	Other problem associated with transfusion
	PL14.5	Problem associated with physical restraints
	PL14.6	Problem associated with isolation protocol
	PL14.7	Problem associated with clinical documentation
	PL14.8	Problem associated with clinical software
	PL14.9	Incorrect diagnosis
	PL14.A	Delayed diagnosis
	PL14.B	Delayed treatment
	PL14.C	Patient received diagnostic test or treatment intended for another patient
	PL14.D	Problem associated with transitions of care, hand offs, or handovers
	PL14.E	Fall in healthcare



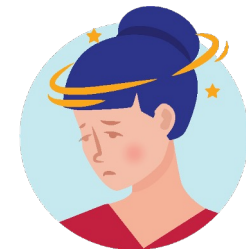
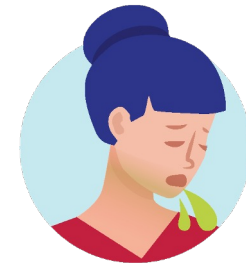
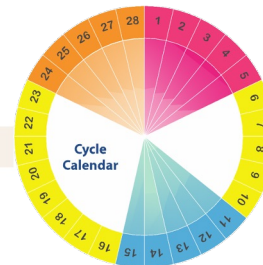
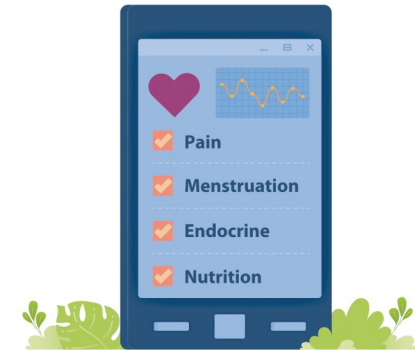


Signs and Symptoms


ICD-11 and Endometriosis

Course of the Condition

- ▼ Extension Entities
 - ▼ ICD Extension Code
 - ▼ Extension Codes
 - ▶ Severity Scale Value
 - ▼ Temporality
 - ▼ Course of the Condition
 - ▼ Pattern, Activity, or Clinical Status
 - ▼ Intermittent-Persistent Scale Value
 - Intermittent
 - Persistent
 - Persistent with overlaid attacks
 - Asymptomatic
 - Subclinical
 - Active
 - Episodic
 - Prodromal
 - Recurrent
 - Relapse
 - Cause of late effect
 - ▼ Course
 - ▼ Acute-Chronic Scale Value
 - Acute
 - Chronic
 - ▼ Acute-Subacute-Chronic Scale Value
 - Acute
 - Subacute
 - Chronic
 - ▶ Onset
 - ▶ Time in Life
 - ▶ Duration of pregnancy



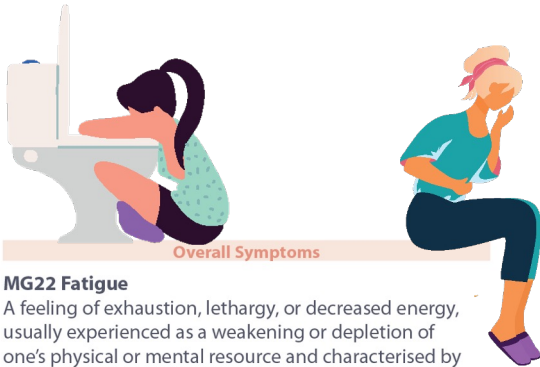
Symptoms and signs

- ▼ 21 Symptoms, signs or clinical findings, not elsewhere classified 
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of blood, blood-forming organs, or the immune system
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of speech or voice
 - ▶ Mental or behavioural symptoms, signs or clinical findings
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the nervous system
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the visual system
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of ear or mastoid process
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the circulatory system
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the respiratory system
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the digestive system or abdomen
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings involving the skin
 - ▶ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the musculoskeletal system
- ▼ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the genitourinary system
 - ▼ Symptoms, signs or clinical findings involving the female genital system
 - MF30 Breast lump or mass female
 - MF31 Breast or lactation symptom or complaint
 - ▶ MF32 Menopausal symptom or complaint
 - MF33 Premenstrual symptom or complaint
 - MF34 Pregnancy symptom or complaint
 - MF35 Postpartum symptom or complaint
 - MF36 Other symptom or complaint of vagina
 - MF37 Symptom or complaint of female nipple
 - MF38 Symptom or complaint of female pelvis
 - MF39 Symptom or complaint of the vulva
 - MF3A Vaginal discharge
 - MG24.D Fear of complications of pregnancy
 - ▶ MG24.F Fear of female genital or breast disease
 - MG24.E Fear of sexually transmitted disease female

- ▼ GA34 Female pelvic pain associated with genital organs or menstrual cycle
 - ▶ GA34.0 Pain related to vulva, vagina or pelvic floor
 - GA34.1 Vaginal laxity
 - ▶ GA34.2 Female pelvic pain
 - GA34.3 Dysmenorrhoea
 - ▼ GA34.4 Premenstrual disturbances
 - ▶ GA34.40 Premenstrual tension syndrome
 - GA34.41 Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
 - GA34.4Y Other specified premenstrual disturbances
 - GA34.4Z Premenstrual disturbances, unspecified
 - GA34.5 Ovarian remnant syndrome
 - GA34.6 Female genital pain
 - GC00.3 Interstitial cystitis
- ▼ 17 Conditions related to sexual health
 - ▶ Sexual dysfunctions
 - ▼ Sexual pain disorders
 - ▶ HA20 Sexual pain-penetration disorder
 - GA12 Dyspareunia



Symptoms and Signs



Overall Symptoms

MG22 Fatigue

A feeling of exhaustion, lethargy, or decreased energy, usually experienced as a weakening or depletion of one's physical or mental resource and characterised by a decreased capacity for work and reduced efficiency in responding to stimuli. Fatigue is normal following a period of exertion, mental or physical, but sometimes may occur in the absence of such exertion as a symptom of health conditions.

DA96.02 Malabsorption or intolerance of specific nutrients

Food intolerance is a term used for difficulty in digesting a food because of widely for varied physiological responses associated with a particular food, or compound found. Food intolerance should not be mistaken for food allergy, which is primarily involving the immune reaction against the food.

GB23.5 Mastodynia

The symptom of breast pain. This symptom may be classified as cyclic or non-cyclical depending on the clinical patterns

Symptoms, signs or clinical findings

Reproductive

MD82 Intra-abdominal or pelvic swelling, mass or lump
GA12 Dyspareunia (Painful Intercourse)

Urinary System

MF50.0 Frequent micturition
MF50.2 Urinary incontinence
MF50.7 Dysuria (Pain)
MF50.4 Haematuria

Digestive system or abdomen

MD81 Abdominal or pelvic pain
MD82 Intra-abdominal or pelvic swelling, mass or lump

Upper gastrointestinal tract

MD90.0 Nausea
MD90.1 Vomiting

Lower gastrointestinal tract or abdomen

ME01 Abdominal distension
ME05 Change in bowel habit
• ME05.0 Constipation
• ME05.1 Diarrhoea
ME24.A3 Haematochezia
ME24.A4 Melaena
ME24.A6 Positive occult blood in stool

Thoracic

MD11.5 Dyspnoea (Shortness of Breath)
MD30.0 Chest pain on breathing
MC81.0 Tachycardia
MC81.2 Heart Palpitations
MD22 Haemoptysis (Coughing up blood)
CB26 Haemothorax
CB27 Pleural effusion

Diaphragm > Phrenic Nerve

MD20 Epistaxis (Nose Bleeds)
AB70.2 Otagia (Earache)
8A06.21 Chronic Hiccups

Musculoskeletal

ME81 Musculoskeletal chest pain
ME84.2 Low back pain
ME84.3 Sciatica Nerve
ME86.D Symptom or complaint of the shoulder
ME86.C Symptom or complaint of the neck



Overall Symptoms

Mental or behavioural symptoms, signs or clinical findings

MB24.3 Anxiety

MB22.3 Hopelessness

MB23.H Panic attack

MB23.R Suicide attempt

Coded Elsewhere

*Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
(GA34.41)*

6B42 Prolonged grief disorder

6B43 Adjustment disorder

QE84 Acute stress reaction

6B40 Post traumatic stress disorder

Caregiver Burnout

QF27 Difficulty or need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care



- ▼ **GA31 Female infertility**
 - ▶ **GA31.0 Primary female infertility**
 - ▼ **GA31.1 Secondary female infertility**
 - GA31.10 Secondary female infertility of uterine origin**
 - GA31.11 Secondary female infertility of tubal origin**
 - GA31.1Y Secondary female infertility of other specified origin**
 - GA31.1Z Secondary female infertility of unspecified origin**
 - QA33 Contact with health services for preconception counselling**
 - QA34 Contact with health services for fertility preservation counselling**
 - QA35 Contact with health services by gestational carrier**
 - GA31.Z Female infertility without specification whether primary or secondary**
- ▶ **GA32 Complications associated with medically assisted reproduction**
- GA33 Recurrent pregnancy loss**

Postcoordination ?

Add detail to **Primary female infertility of tubal origin**

Has causing condition (code also)

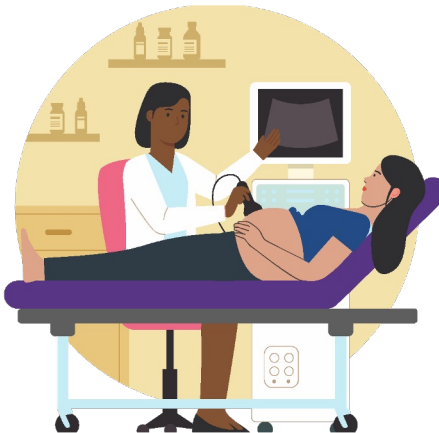
Search



Laterality (use additional code, if desired .)

XK9J	Bilateral
XK8G	Left
XK9K	Right
XK70	Unilateral, unspecified

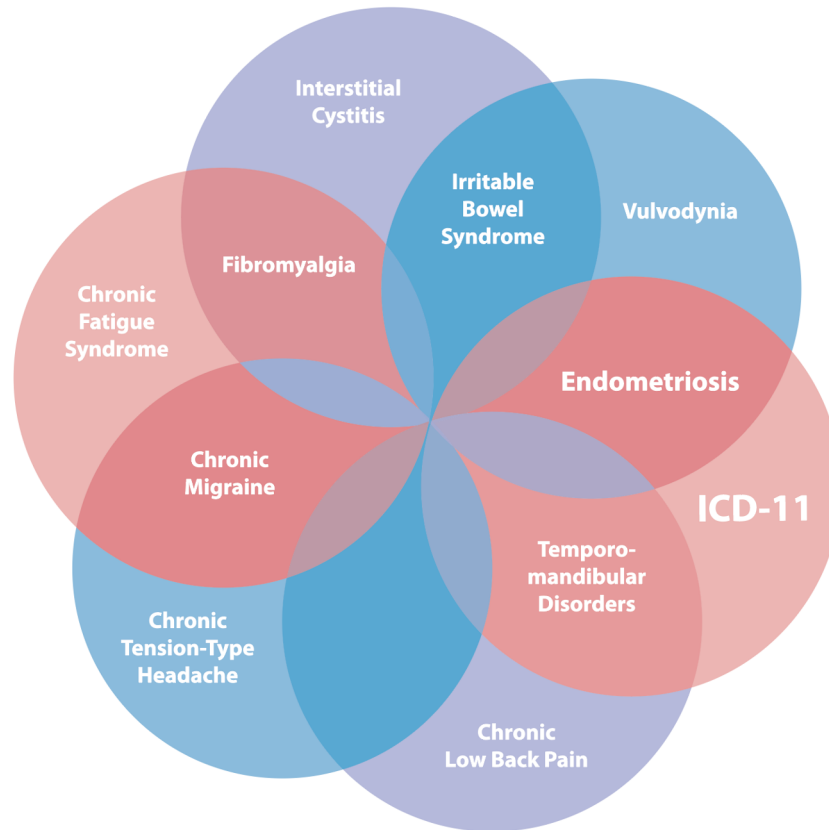
- ▼ **GB04 Male infertility**
 - GB04.0 Azoospermia**



Infertility may be caused by:

- Tubal disorders such as blocked fallopian tubes, which are in turn caused by complications of unsafe abortion, postpartum sepsis or abdominal/pelvic surgery
- Uterine disorders which could be inflammatory in nature as Endometriosis or benign in nature as fibroids
- Ovary disorders, such as polycystic ovarian syndrome and other follicular disorders; disorders of the endocrine system causing imbalances of reproductive hormones.

Associated Illness



Associated Illnesses

GA34.02 Vulvodynia

DD91.0 Irritable bowel syndrome

GC00.3 Interstitial cystitis

8E49 Postviral fatigue syndrome

Inclusions: Chronic fatigue syndrome

MG30.01 Chronic widespread pain

Inclusions: Fibromyalgia syndrome

8A80.2 Chronic migraine

8A81 Tension-type headache

MG30.02 Chronic primary musculoskeletal pain

Chronic primary low back pain

Pelvic floor dysfunction is a common condition with Endometriosis

GA34.0Y Pelvic floor dysfunction

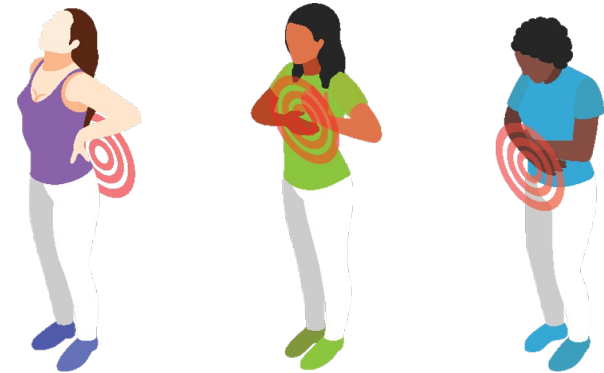
Pelvic floor tension myalgia

GC40.4Z Pelvic floor muscle disruption

XA2J71 Muscles of the pelvis and perineum
XA2E07 Bulbospongiosus muscle
XA5FZ1 Cremaster muscle
XA8HG2 Dartos muscle
XA2LG6 Deep transverse perinei muscle
XA3YC6 Iliococcygeus muscle
XA73H8 Ischiocavernosus muscle
XA9T66 Levator ani-coccygeus muscle
XA3HP4 Pubococcygeus muscle
XA7MM8 Puborectalis muscle
XA4RK4 Pubovaginalis muscle
XA3ML6 Sphincter ani muscle
XA8FT0 Sphincter urethrae muscle
XA56U7 Superficial transverse perinei muscle

GC40 Pelvic organ prolapse

GC40.0 Prolapse of anterior vaginal wall
GC40.1 Prolapse of posterior vaginal wall
GC40.2 Prolapse of the vaginal apex
GC40.3 Uterovaginal prolapse
GC40.4 Pelvic floor muscle disruption
GC40.5 Urinary incontinence associated with pelvic organ prolapse
GC40.6 Functional bladder disorders associated with pelvic organ prolapse



DD92.2 Pelvic floor dyssynergia

Functional defaecation disorders are characterised by paradoxical contraction or inadequate relaxation of the pelvic floor muscles during attempted defaecation (dyssynergic defaecation) or inadequate propulsive forces during attempted defaecation (inadequate defaecatory propulsion). The patients must satisfy diagnostic criteria for functional constipation.=



▼ 07 Sleep-wake disorders

▼ Insomnia disorders

7A00 Chronic insomnia

7A01 Short-term insomnia

7A0Z Insomnia disorders, unspecified

▼ Hypersomnolence disorders

▶ 7A20 Narcolepsy

7A21 Idiopathic hypersomnia

7A22 Kleine-Levin syndrome

7A23 Hypersomnia due to a medical condition

7A24 Hypersomnia due to a medication or substance

7A25 Hypersomnia associated with a mental disorder

7A26 Insufficient sleep syndrome

7A2Y Other specified hypersomnolence disorders

7A2Z Hypersomnolence disorders, unspecified

▶ Sleep-related breathing disorders

▼ Circadian rhythm sleep-wake disorders

7A60 Delayed sleep-wake phase disorder

7A61 Advanced sleep-wake phase disorder

7A62 Irregular sleep-wake rhythm disorder

7A63 Non-24 hour sleep-wake rhythm disorder

7A64 Circadian rhythm sleep-wake disorder, shift work type

7A65 Circadian rhythm sleep-wake disorder, jet lag type

7A23 Hypersomnia due to a medical condition

Parent

[Hypersomnolence disorders](#)

Show all ancestors 

Description

Hypersomnia due to a medical condition is characterised by excessive nocturnal sleep, daytime sleepiness, or excessive napping of at least several months duration that is attributable to a coexisting medical or neurological disorder (e.g. head trauma, Parkinson disease, certain genetic conditions, metabolic, neurologic or endocrine disorders) and is sufficiently severe to require an independent focus of clinical attention. Hypersomnia due to a medical condition is only diagnosed if the hypersomnia is a direct physiological consequence of the medical condition. Residual sleepiness in patients with adequately-treated obstructive sleep apnoea is classified here under the assumption that it is due to central nervous system damage from recurrent hypoxemia. Note: A definitive diagnosis requires use of polysomnography and multiple sleep latency test (MSLT) to rule out other hypersomnolence disorders or other sleep disorders (e.g. obstructive sleep apnea) which might better explain the sleepiness.



Functional Assessment

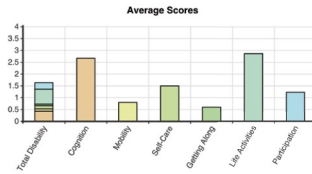


Global Functional Disability Assessment

Client Name: Genetic Client
 Date of birth (age): 8 February 2001 (21)
 Assessment: World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0 - Self (WHODAS-self)
 Date administered: 27 November 2021
 Assessor: Dr David Hegarty
 Time taken: 1 minutes 49 seconds

Results	Score 0 to 100	Percentile	Average Score 0 to 6	Descriptor
Overall Disability	40	90.38	1.72	Moderate
Cognition	67	98.14	2.67	Severe
Mobility	20	82.66	0.8	Mild
Self-Care	38	90.38	1.5	Moderate
Getting Along	15	78.42	0.6	Mild
Life Activities	72	98.14	2.88	Severe
Participation	31	88.35	1.25	Mild

Interpretive Text
 None available



▼ V Supplementary section for functioning assessment

▼ WHODAS 2.0 36-item version

▶ Cognition [WHODAS]

▼ Mobility [WHODAS]

VD10 Maintaining a standing position [WHODAS]

VD11 Changing body position - standing [WHODAS]

VD12 Moving around within the home [WHODAS]

VD13 Moving around outside the home and other buildings [WHODAS]

VD14 Walking [WHODAS]

▶ Self-care [WHODAS]

▶ Getting along [WHODAS]

▶ Life activities [WHODAS]

▼ Participation and impact of health problems [WHODAS]

VD50 Recreation and leisure [WHODAS]

VD51 Problems by barriers [WHODAS]

VD52 Human rights [WHODAS]

VD53 Time spent on health condition [WHODAS]

VD54 Emotional effect of health condition [WHODAS]

VD55 Health drain on financial resources [WHODAS]

VD56 Health problems causing family problems [WHODAS]

VD57 Problems in relaxation or pleasure [WHODAS]

World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule 2.0
 36-item version, self-administered

Patient Name: _____ Age: _____ Sex: Male Female Date: _____

This questionnaire asks about difficulties due to health-related health conditions. Health conditions include diseases or illnesses, other health problems that may be short or long lasting, injuries, mental or emotional problems, and problems with alcohol or drugs. Think back over the past 30 days and answer these questions thinking about how much difficulty you had during the following activities. For each question, please circle one grid response.

Name of each engaged task or activity	In the last 30 days, how much difficulty did you have in:					Observer Use Only	
	1	2	3	4	5	None	Severe
Understanding and communicating							
D1.1 Concentrating on doing something for long periods?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D1.2 Remembering to do important things?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D1.3 Analysing and finding solutions to problems in day-to-day life?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D1.4 Learning a new task, for example, learning how to get to a new place?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do	30	5
D1.5 Remembering and understanding what people say?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D1.6 Starting and maintaining a conversation?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
Getting around							
D2.1 Standing for long periods, such as 30 minutes?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D2.2 Standing up from sitting down?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D2.3 Moving around inside your home?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do	25	5
D2.4 Getting out of your home?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D2.5 Walking a long distance, such as a kilometer (or equivalent)?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
Self-care							
D3.1 Washing your whole body?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D3.2 Getting dressed?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D3.3 Eating?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do	20	5
D3.4 Staying by yourself for a few days?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
Getting along with people							
D4.1 Dealing with people you do not know?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D4.2 Maintaining a friendship?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D4.3 Getting along with people who are close to you?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do	25	5
D4.4 Making new friends?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		
D4.5 Social activities?	None	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extremely or cannot do		

Severity Level

NYHA Functional Classification: Class I-IV

XS3A NYHA Class I - No limitation of physical activity

XS6B NYHA Class II - Slight limitation of physical activity

XS9T NYHA Class III - Marked limitation of physical activity

XS9F NYHA Class IV - Unable to carry on any physical activity without

Level of functioning

0 - None (no problem)

1 - Mild

2 - Moderate

3 - Severe

4 - Extreme or cannot do

1 - Cognition – understanding & communicating

2 - Mobility – moving & getting around

3 - Self-care – hygiene, dressing, eating & staying alone

4 - Getting along – interacting with other people

5 - Life activities – domestic tasks, leisure, work & school

6 - Participation – joining in community activities

Mobility

VD10 Maintaining a standing position

VD11 Changing body position - standing

VD12 Moving around within the home

VD13 Moving around outside the home

VD14 Walking

Life activities

VD40 Taking care of household responsibilities

VD41 Doing most important household tasks

VD42 Doing housework

VD43 Remunerative employment

VD43.0 Difficulties in daily work or school

VD43.1 Doing most important work or school task

VD43.2 Getting all needed work or school work done

VD43.3 Getting remunerative work or school work done quickly

Participation and impact of health problems

VD50 Recreation and leisure

VD51 Problems by barriers

VD52 Human rights

VD53 Time spent on health condition

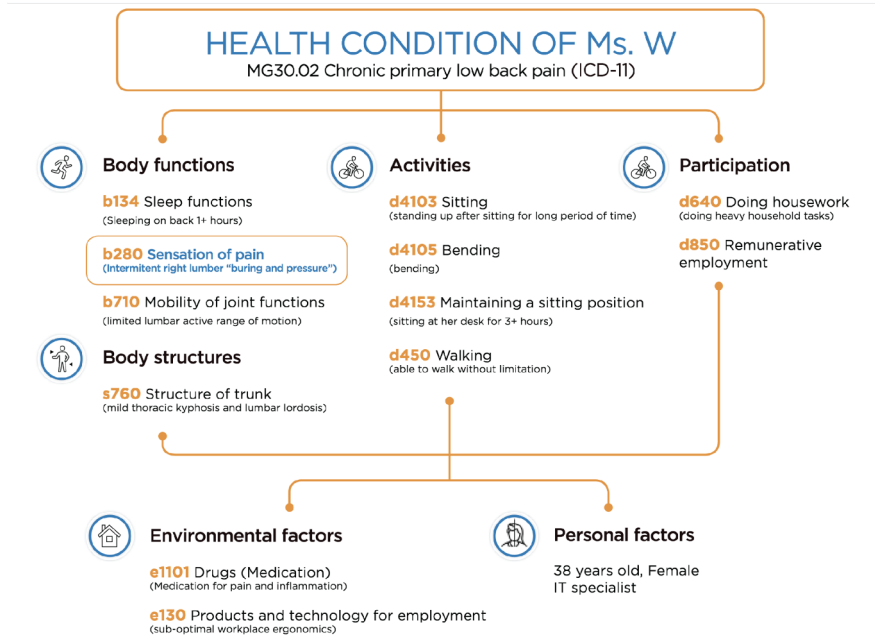
VD54 Emotional effect of health condition

VD55 Health drain on financial resources

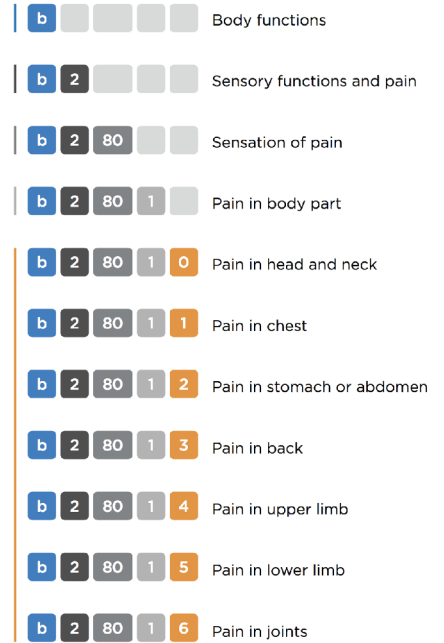
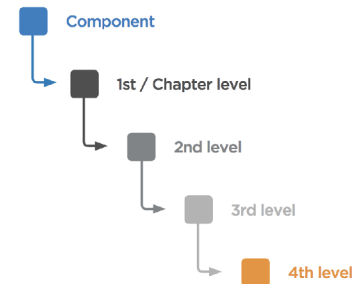
VD56 Health problems causing family problems

VD57 Problems in relaxation or pleasure

The ICF includes **c o d e s** for pain!



Each dimension is organized in chapters, which comprise of categories at increasing levels of detail.



The ICF is based on a biopsychosocial model comprising of several interacting components:





Severity Codes

CHAPTER 16

Acquired abnormalities of uterus, except cervix

• GA16.0 Endometrial glandular hyperplasia

A condition of the uterus, caused by chronic, excess oestrogen stimulation due to obesity, anovulation, or oestrogen therapy. This condition is characterised by excessive proliferation of the endometrial gland cells and a greater gland-to-stroma ratio of endometrial cells. This condition may also present with abnormal uterine bleeding, particularly among postmenopausal women and premenopausal women of increasing age. Confirmation is by sampling endometrial tissue through biopsy or dilation and curettage.

• GA16.1 Malposition of uterus

A condition of the uterus, caused by weakened pelvic ligaments, enlargement of the uterus, scarred pelvic tissue from pregnancy, tumour, menopause, endometriosis, inflammation, or salpingitis. This condition is characterised by a deviation in the position of the uterus from normal.

• GA16.2 Intrauterine synechiae

Intrauterine adhesions caused by pelvic inflammatory disease, uterine surgery, or complications related to spontaneous, incomplete or induced abortion. May be asymptomatic or associated with amenorrhea or light menstrual bleeding and subfertility.

Acquired abnormalities of fallopian tube

• GA17.3 Haematosalpinx

A condition of the Fallopian tube, caused by tubal pregnancy, endometriosis, tubal carcinoma, or cryptomenorrhoea. This condition is characterised by bleeding and the presence of blood clots inside the Fallopian tubes, and pelvic pain or uterine bleeding. Confirmation is by imaging.

Symptoms, signs or clinical findings of the immune system

MA01 Enlarged lymph nodes

MA01.0 Localised lymph node enlargement

MA01.1 Generalised lymph node enlargement

CHAPTER 18: Pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium

JA05 Complications following abortion, ectopic or molar pregnancy

JA05.0 Endometriosis following pregnancy or abortion

CHAPTER 21

GA10.B Endometriosis in cutaneous scar

Clinical history and imaging findings are necessary for the diagnosis of abdominal wall endometriosis. Its management is challenging, and requires close collaboration between gynaecologists and visceral surgeons specially in complex procedures. Endometrial cells, both stroma and epithelium, are mechanically transferred to the abdominal fascia or subcutaneous tissue around sites of incision following procedures such as cesarean sections, hysterectomies, myomectomies appendectomies, tubal ligations and episiotomies.

MG30.4 Umbilicus

XA3KX0 Abdominal wall

- XA4SN6 Anterior abdominal wall

- XA0NH8 Iliac region

- XA1DN2 Lateral lumbar region

- XA1LM1 Periumbilical region

- XA3MT8 Umbilicus

- XA0LF4 Suprapubic area

- XA8ZL8 Epigastrium

- XA3TD4 Hypochondrium

- XA00B4 Inguinal canal

Associated with (use additional code, if desired.)

• PK80.30 Gastrointestinal, abdominal, or abdominal wall procedure associated with injury or harm, open approach

• PK80.32 Gastrointestinal, abdominal, or abdominal wall procedure associated with injury or harm, endoscopic approach



Endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

- ▼ Metabolic disorders
 - ▶ Inborn errors of metabolism
 - ▼ Disorders of metabolite absorption or transport
 - ▶ 5C60 Disorders of amino acid absorption or transport
 - ▶ 5C61 Disorders of carbohydrate absorption or transport
 - ▶ 5C62 Disorders of lipid absorption or transport
 - ▶ 5C63 Disorders of vitamin or non-protein cofactor absorption or transport
 - ▼ 5C64 Disorders of mineral absorption or transport
 - ▶ 5C64.0 Disorders of copper metabolism
 - ▼ 5C64.1 Disorders of iron metabolism
 - ▶ 5C64.10 Iron overload diseases
 - 5C64.1Y Other specified disorders of iron metabolism
 - 5C64.1Z Disorders of iron metabolism, unspecified
 - ▶ 5C64.2 Disorders of zinc metabolism
 - ▶ 5C64.3 Disorders of phosphorus metabolism or phosphatases
 - ▼ 5C64.4 Disorders of magnesium metabolism
 - 5C64.40 Hypermagnesaemia
 - ▶ 5C64.41 Hypomagnesaemia
 - ▶ KB61 Transitory neonatal disorders of calcium or magnesium metabolism
 - 5C64.4Z Disorders of magnesium metabolism, unspecified
 - ▶ 5C64.5 Disorders of calcium metabolism
 - ▶ 5C64.6 Disorders of sodium metabolism
 - 5C64.7 Disorders of chloride metabolism



Foundation URI : <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/1499531377>

5C64.41 Hypomagnesaemia

Parent

[5C64.4 Disorders of magnesium metabolism](#)

Show all ancestors

Description

This is an electrolyte disturbance in which there is an abnormally low level of magnesium in the blood. Normal magnesium levels in humans fall between 1.5 - 2.5 mg/dL. Usually a serum level less than 0.7 mmol/L is used as reference for hypomagnesaemia (not hypomagnesia which refers to low magnesium content in food/supplement sources).

Coded Elsewhere

- Neonatal hypomagnesaemia (KB61.0)

Postcoordination

Add detail to [Hypomagnesaemia](#)

Associated with (use additional code, if desired .)

Search



▼ Agents primarily affecting water and nutrition-balance and metabolism

- ▶ Drugs affecting uric acid metabolism and other antigout preparations
- ▶ Mineral salts and supplements, not elsewhere classified
- ▶ Electrolytic, caloric and water-balance agents
- ▶ Diuretics
- ▶ Mineralocorticoids
- ▶ Vitamins and antioxidants
- ▶ Enzymes and digestants
- ▶ Agents in bile and liver therapy
- ▶ Antiobesity preparations
- ▶ Drugs used to treat enzyme deficiencies and disorders of aminoacid, glycolipid and glycoprotein metabolism

Adrenal Glands Issues



▼ Disorders of the adrenal glands or adrenal hormone system

- ▶ 5A70 Cushing syndrome
- ▶ 5A71 Adrenogenital disorders
- ▶ 5A72 Hyperaldosteronism
- 5A73 Hypoaldosteronism
- ▼ 5A74 Adrenocortical insufficiency
 - ▼ 5A74.0 Acquired adrenocortical insufficiency
 - 5A61.1 Adrenocorticotrophic hormone deficiency
 - ▶ 5A74.1 Adrenal crisis
 - KA83.4 Neonatal haemorrhage originating in adrenal gland
 - 5A74.Y Other specified adrenocortical insufficiency
 - 5A74.Z Adrenocortical insufficiency, unspecified
 - 5A75 Adrenomedullary hyperfunction
 - ▶ 5A76 Certain specified disorders of adrenal gland
 - 5A61.2 Gonadotropin deficiency
 - 5A61.3 Growth hormone deficiency
 - ▶ 5A61.4 Thyroid stimulating hormone deficiency
 - 5A61.6 Oxytocin deficiency
 - 5A7Z Disorders of the adrenal glands or adrenal hormone

▼ Disorders of ovarian function

- 5A80.0 Clinical hyperandrogenism
- 5A80.1 Polycystic ovary syndrome
- 5A80.2 Polycystic ovary
- 5A80.3 Anovulation
- 5A80.4 Oligo-ovulation
- 5A80.5 Diminished ovarian reserve
- ▶ 5A80.6 Premature ovarian failure

Foundation URI : <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/1920929898>

5A74.0 Acquired adrenocortical insufficiency

Parent

[5A74 Adrenocortical insufficiency](#)

Show all ancestors

Description

This is a acquired condition in which the adrenal glands do not produce adequate amounts of steroid hormones, primarily cortisol; but may also include impaired production of aldosterone (a mineralocorticoid), which regulates sodium conservation, potassium secretion, and water retention.

Exclusions

- Amyloidosis (5D00)

Coded Elsewhere

- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone deficiency (5A61.1)
- Tuberculous Addison disease (1B12.3)

Postcoordination

Add detail to [Acquired adrenocortical insufficiency](#)

Associated with (use additional code, if desired .)

Search



Endocrine issues

- ▼ Endocrine diseases
 - ▶ Disorders of the thyroid gland or thyroid hormones system
 - ▶ Diabetes mellitus
 - ▶ Other disorders of glucose regulation or pancreatic internal secretion
 - ▶ Disorders of the parathyroids or parathyroid hormone system
 - ▶ Disorders of the pituitary hormone system
 - ▶ Disorders of the adrenal glands or adrenal hormone system
 - ▼ Disorders of the gonadal hormone system
 - ▼ **5A80 Ovarian dysfunction**
 - 5A80.0** Clinical hyperandrogenism
 - 5A80.1** Polycystic ovary syndrome
 - 5A80.2** Polycystic ovary
 - 5A80.3** Anovulation
 - 5A80.4** Oligo-ovulation
 - 5A80.5** Diminished ovarian reserve
-
- ▼ Endocrine diseases
 - ▶ Disorders of the thyroid gland or thyroid hormones system
 - ▶ Diabetes mellitus
 - ▼ Other disorders of glucose regulation or pancreatic internal secretion
 - ▶ **5A40** Intermediate hyperglycaemia
 - ▶ **5A41 Hypoglycaemia without associated diabetes**
 - ▶ **5A42** Increased secretion of glucagon
 - ▶ **5A43** Abnormal secretion of gastrin
 - ▶ **5A44** Insulin-resistance syndromes
 - ▶ **5A45** Persistent hyperinsulinaemic hypoglycaemia of infancy
-
- ▼ **05 Endocrine, nutritional or metabolic diseases**
 - ▶ Endocrine diseases
 - ▶ Nutritional disorders
 - ▶ Metabolic disorders
 - ▼ **Postprocedural endocrine or metabolic disorders**
 - ▶ **5D40** Postprocedural hypothyroidism
 - ▶ **5D41** Postprocedural hypoinsulinaemia
 - ▶ **5D42** Postprocedural hypoparathyroidism
 - ▶ **5D43** Postprocedural hypopituitarism
 - ▶ **5D44** Postprocedural ovarian failure
 - ▶ **5D45** Postprocedural testicular hypofunction
 - ▶ **5D46** Postprocedural adrenocortical hypofunction



- ▼ Nutritional disorders

- ▼ Undernutrition

- ▶ **5B50** Underweight in infants, children or adolescents
 - ▶ **5B51** Wasting in infants, children or adolescents
 - ▶ **5B52** Acute malnutrition in infants, children or adolescents
 - ▶ **5B53** Stunting in infants, children or adolescents
 - ▶ **5B54** Underweight in adults
 - ▶ **5B55** Vitamin A deficiency
 - ▶ **5B56** Vitamin C deficiency
 - ▶ **5B57** Vitamin D deficiency
 - ▶ **5B58** Vitamin E deficiency
 - ▶ **5B59** Vitamin K deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5A** Vitamin B1 deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5B** Vitamin B2 deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5C** Vitamin B3 deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5D** Vitamin B6 deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5E** Folate deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5F** Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5G** Biotin deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5H** Pantothenic acid deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5J** Choline deficiency
 - ▶ **5B5K** Mineral deficiencies
 - ▶ Sequelae of malnutrition or certain specified nutritional deficiencies
 - ▶ **5B70** Essential fatty acid deficiency
 - ▶ **5B71** Protein deficiency



- ▼ Overweight, obesity or specific nutrient excesses

- ▼ Overweight or obesity

- ▶ **5B80** Overweight or localised adiposity
 - ▶ **5B80.0** Overweight
 - ▶ **5B80.1** Localised adiposity
 - ▶ **5B81** Obesity
 - ▶ **5B81.0** Obesity due to energy imbalance
 - ▶ **5B81.1** Drug-induced obesity
 - ▶ **7A42.0** Obesity hypoventilation syndrome
 - ▶ **LD29** Syndromes with obesity as a major feature
 - ▶ **5B81.Y** Other specified obesity
 - ▶ **5B81.Z** Obesity, unspecified

- ▼ Certain specified nutrient excesses

- ▼ **5B90** Vitamin excesses
 - ▶ **5B90.0** Hypervitaminosis A
 - ▶ **5B90.1** Hypercarotenaemia
 - ▶ **5B90.2** Hypervitaminosis D
 - ▶ **5B90.3** Megavitamin-B6 syndrome
 - ▶ **5B90.Y** Other specified vitamin excess
 - ▶ **5B90.Z** Unspecified vitamin excesses
 - ▼ **5B91** Mineral excesses
 - ▶ **5B91.0** Hypercalcaemia
 - ▶ **5B91.1** Zinc excess
 - ▶ **5B91.2** Sodium chloride excess
 - ▶ **5B91.3** Fluorine excess
 - ▶ **5B91.4** Aluminium excess
 - ▶ **5B91.5** Manganese excess
 - ▶ **5C76** Hyperkalaemia
 - ▶ **5C64.10** Iron overload diseases

- ▼ Anaemias or other erythrocyte disorders
 - ▼ Nutritional or metabolic anaemias
 - ▼ **3A00** Iron deficiency anaemia
 - ▶ **3A00.0** Acquired iron deficiency anaemia due to blood loss
 - 3A00.1** Acquired iron deficiency anaemia due to low intake
 - 3A00.2** Acquired iron deficiency anaemia due to decreased absorption
 - 3A00.3** Acquired iron deficiency anaemia due to increased requirement
 - 3A00.Y** Other specified iron deficiency anaemia
 - 3A00.Z** Iron deficiency anaemia, unspecified
 - ▶ **3A01** Megaloblastic anaemia due to vitamin B12 deficiency
 - ▶ **3A02** Folate deficiency anaemia
 - ▼ **3A03** Other nutritional or metabolic anaemias
 - 3A03.0** Hereditary orotic aciduria
 - 3A03.1** Protein deficiency anaemia
 - 3A03.2** Scorbutic anaemia
 - 3A03.3** Copper deficiency anaemia
 - ▶ **3A03.4** Acquired other vitamin B deficiency anaemia
 - 3A03.5** Acquired vitamin A deficiency anaemia
 - 3A03.6** Acquired vitamin E deficiency anaemia
 - ▶ **5C55.1** Disorders of pyrimidine metabolism
 - 5C55.01** Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
 - 3A03.Y** Other and unspecified nutritional or metabolic anaemia
 - 3A03.5** Acquired vitamin A deficiency anaemia



Foundation URI : <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/1577750667>

3A00 Iron deficiency anaemia

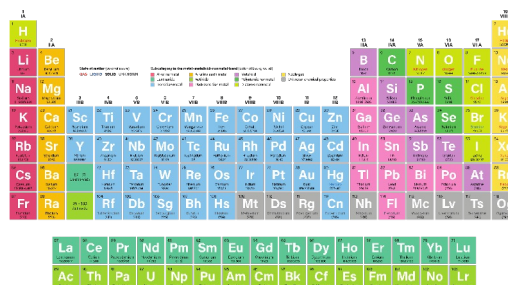
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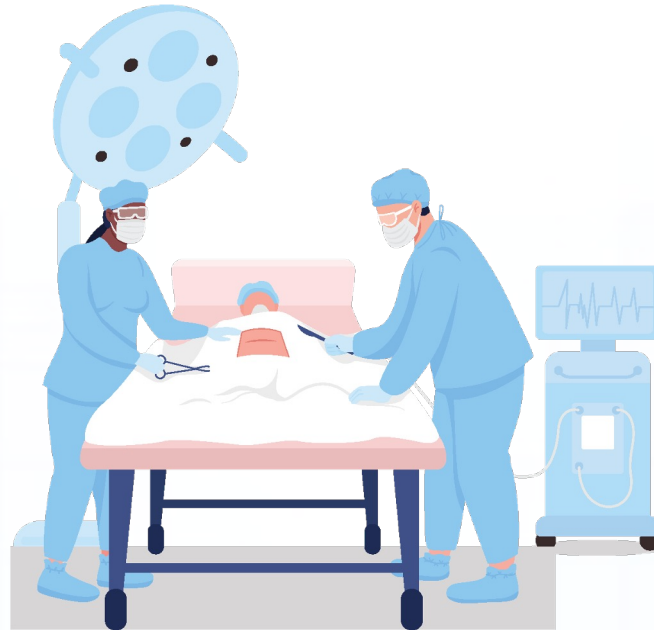
[Nutritional or metabolic anaemias](#)

Show all ancestors

Description

A disease caused by chronic or acute bleeding, excessive menstrual bleeding, inadequate intake, substances (in diet or drugs) interfering with iron absorption, malabsorption syndromes, inflammation, infection or blood donation. This disease is characterised by decreased levels of iron present in the body. This disease may present with fatigue, pallor or dizziness. Confirmation is by identification of decreased levels of iron in a blood sample.

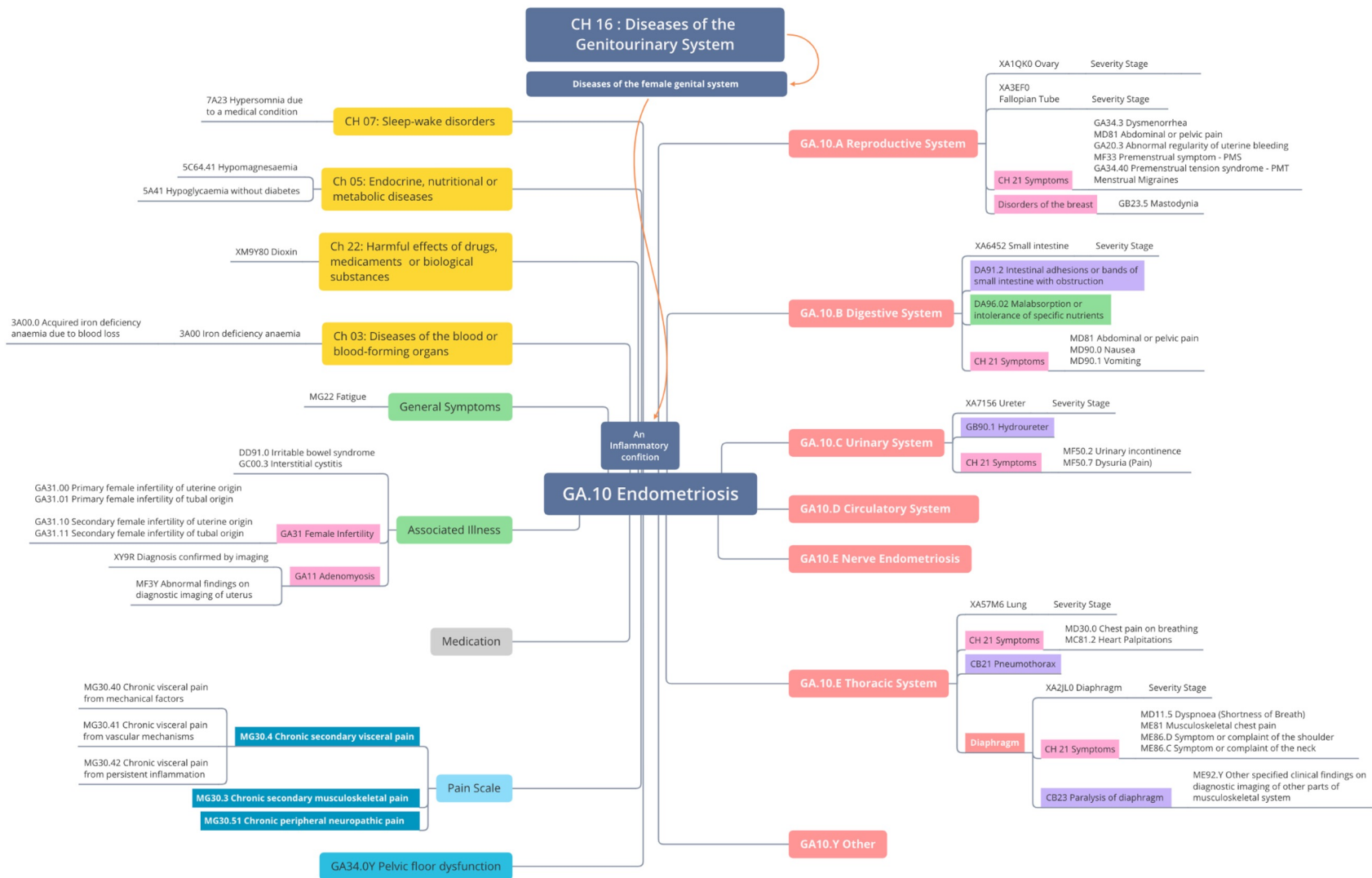


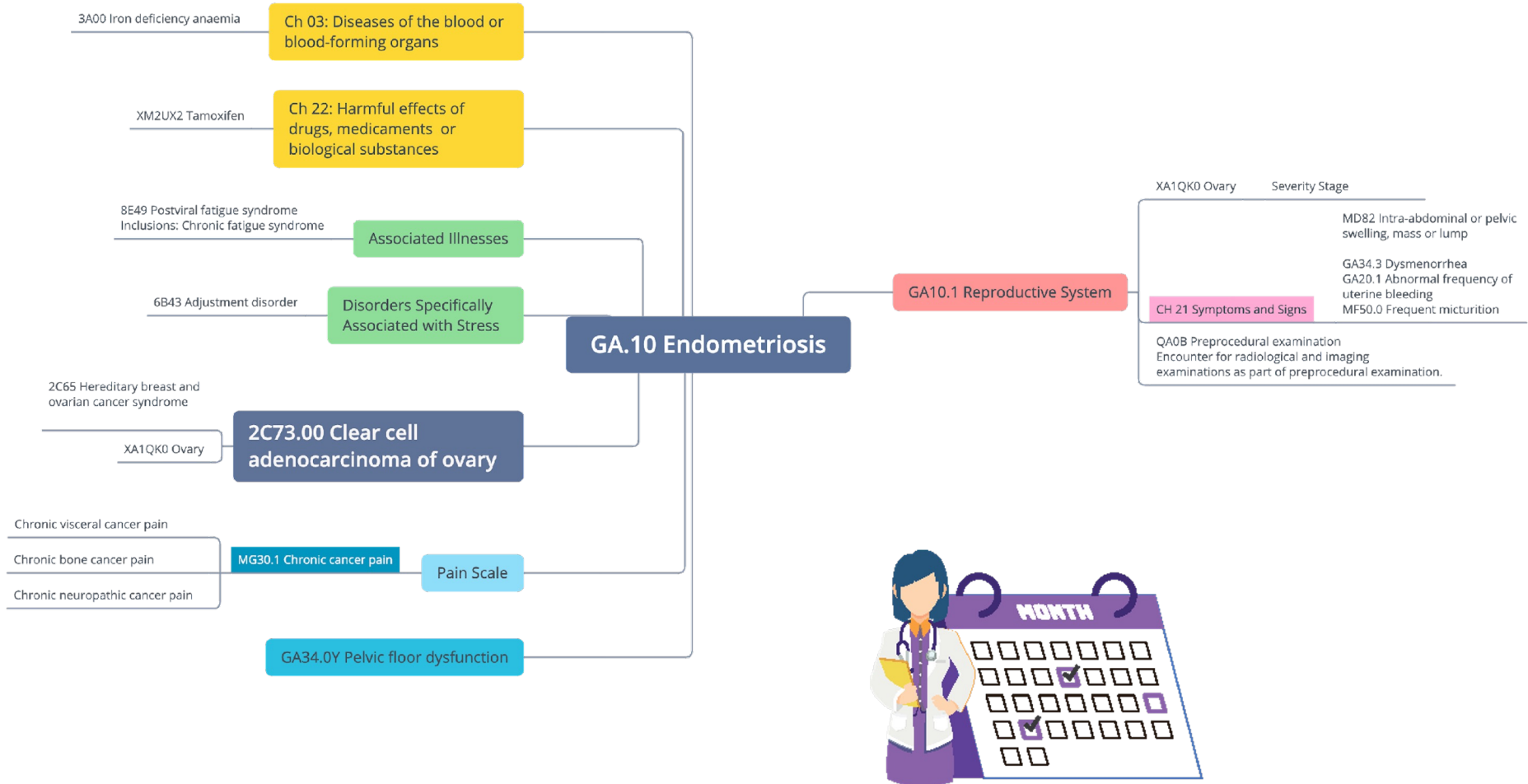


Surgery Codes

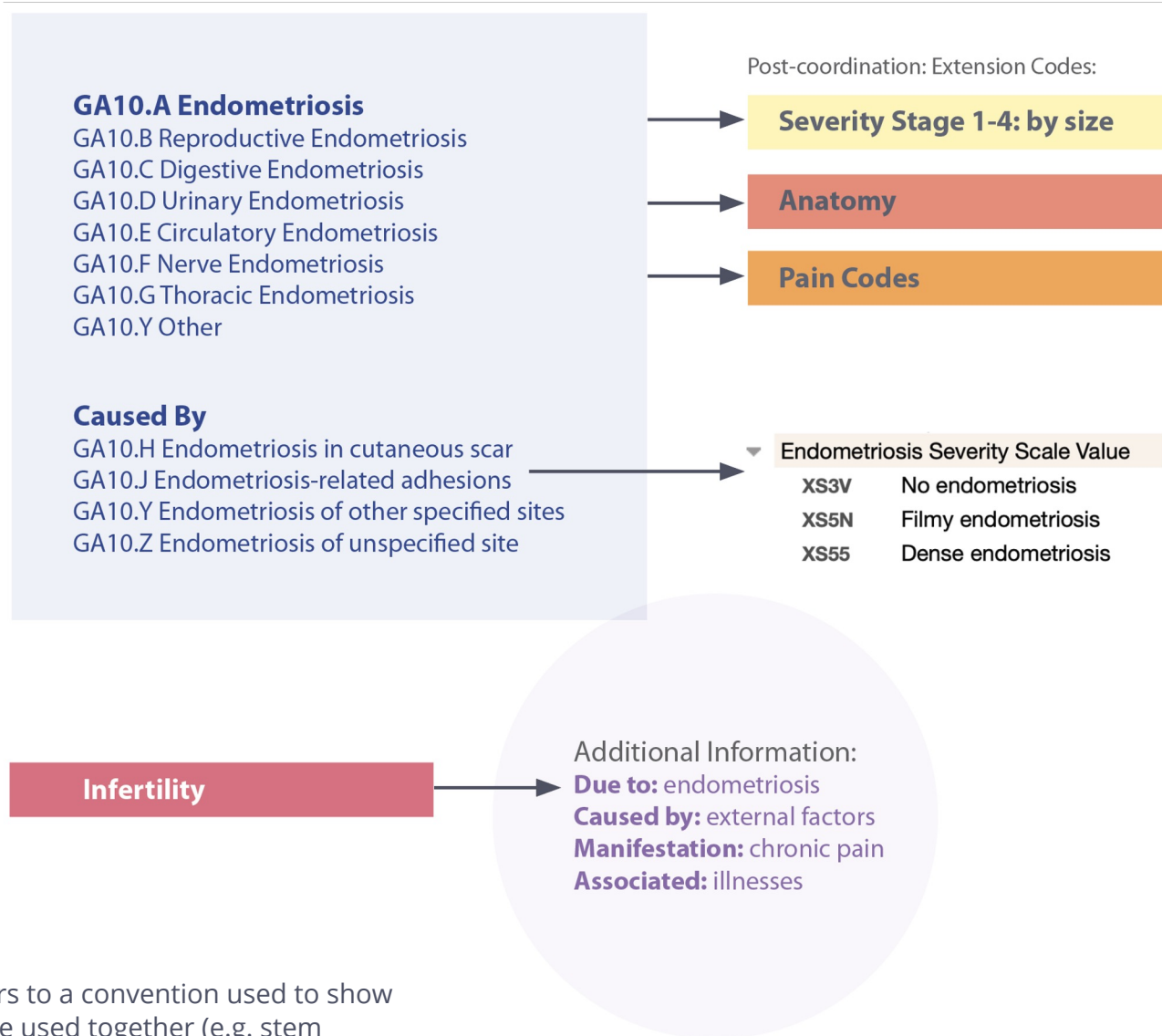
ICD-11 and Endometriosis

Patient Coding Experience





Cluster Coding



Cluster coding refers to a convention used to show more than one code used together (e.g. stem code/stem code & extension codes to describe a documented clinical concept).

Stem code: Organ System

GA10.G Thoracic endometriosis

Parent

GA10 Endometriosis

Show all ancestors ▾

Description

Thoracic endometriosis lesions can affect the diaphragm, pleura, lung and bronchi. There may be a greater affinity for the right hemi thorax, and the parenchyma is more commonly affected in the lower lobes. Macroscopically, the endometriotic implants appear as brown-yellow and sometimes red nodules surrounded by neovascularization. Symptoms include: dyspnea, shortness of breath, rapid heartbeat, coughing up blood and a variety of pain patterns to include scapula, chest, ipsilateral neck and shoulder, upper abdominal and epigastric. Thoracic endometriosis may present with catamenial pneumothorax (recurrent pneumothorax occurring within 72 hours of menstruation), haemoptysis in case of bronchial location, haemothorax, pericardial effusions. A diagnosis of thoracic endometriosis is simple when both endometrial stroma and gland are present. In cases of endometriosis with stroma only, a further classification of "aggregated pattern", in which immunohistochemistry is ER-, PR- and CD10-positive might be necessary for diagnosis.

Exclusions

- Endometriosis of the heart (GA10.E)

Postcoordination ?

Add detail to Thoracic endometriosis

Relational (use additional code, if desired .)

XK7F	Superficial
XK16	Deep

Specific anatomy (use additional code, if desired .)

Search ?

Has manifestation (use additional code, if desired .)

MG30.40	Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors
MG30.42	Chronic visceral pain from persistent inflammation

Associated with (use additional code, if desired .)

BB25	Pericardial effusion
CB21	Pneumothorax
CB21.0	Spontaneous tension pneumothorax
CB21.1	Other spontaneous pneumothorax
CB21.Y	Other specified pneumothorax
CB21.Z	Pneumothorax, unspecified
CB26	Haemothorax
CB27	Pleural effusion
DD50.0	Diaphragmatic hernia

Extension code: Anatomy

ICD-11 Coding Tool

Mortality and Morbidity Statistics (MMS)
2022-02

Endometriosis Pulmonary ✕

Guessing the word being typed...

Word list

Couldn't find additional matching words

Destination Entities

- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Right lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Left lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Artery of lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [**Pulmonary** trunk]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Lobe of lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Lung parenchyma]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [**Pulmonary** vasculature]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [**Pulmonary** vein]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [**Pulmonary** capillaries]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [**Pulmonary** artery]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Hilum of left lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Hilum of right lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Right **pulmonary** vein]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Left **pulmonary** vein]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Inferior **pulmonary** vein]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Superior **pulmonary** vein]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Upper lobe of lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Middle lobe of lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Lower lobe of lung]
- GA10.G&XA...Thoracic **endometriosis** [Connective and other soft tissues of lung]



Rare Endometriosis

Haemoperitoneum due to uterine artery erosion

Hemoperitoneum can be due to bleeding endometriotic implants or spontaneous rupture of vessels covering the uterine wall in a pregnancy complicated by endometriosis. Abdominal and pelvic ultrasound can confirm fluid in the abdominal cavity with areas of mixed echogenicity on both sides of the uterus.

Diaphragm Holes

Some serious and life-threatening conditions associated with diaphragmatic endometriosis are the results of the expansion of the fenestrations or holes in the diaphragm due to necrosis of endometriosis lesions. These conditions are as follows: Catamenial pneumothorax causing the lungs to collapse during menses. It occurs alone or with different manifestations of thoracic endometriosis syndrome, including hemopneumothorax and catamenial hemoptysis. Hemopneumothorax is known as presence of blood and air in the chest cavity, as well as intrathoracic endometriosis nodules.

Intramedullary

Most cases of IEM present a mass with hematoma. Thus, the differential diagnosis includes underlying neoplasm or vascular lesion. Patients who present with occupancy of the nidus in the spinal canal might suffer from spinal cord- or cauda equina-related deficits. IEM demonstrates the importance of maintaining a broad differential diagnosis when evaluating spinal cord injuries and the necessity of a comprehensive history for each patient. Young female patients with acute or menstruation-related neurological symptoms should raise suspicion for IEM. Most IEM reported cases are associated with an actively bleeding mass. However, a mass intraspinal lesion without evident hematoma must also include EM as a differential diagnosis. Moreover, timely intervention and appropriate management in patients with neurological symptoms can control the disease and improve neurological function.

Pleural effusion

Common causes of bloody pleural effusion include trauma, iatrogenesis, and malignancy. Thoracic endometriosis syndrome is characterized by the presence of functioning endometrial tissue in pleural, lung parenchyma, and airway.

Endometriosis of the Eyelid

Ocular surface changes, including squamous metaplasia, may be observed in the conjunctiva of patients with endometriosis. Symptoms include bleeding of the eye. Evaluation of the ocular surface by impression cytology in patients with endometriosis.



Endometrial carcinoma

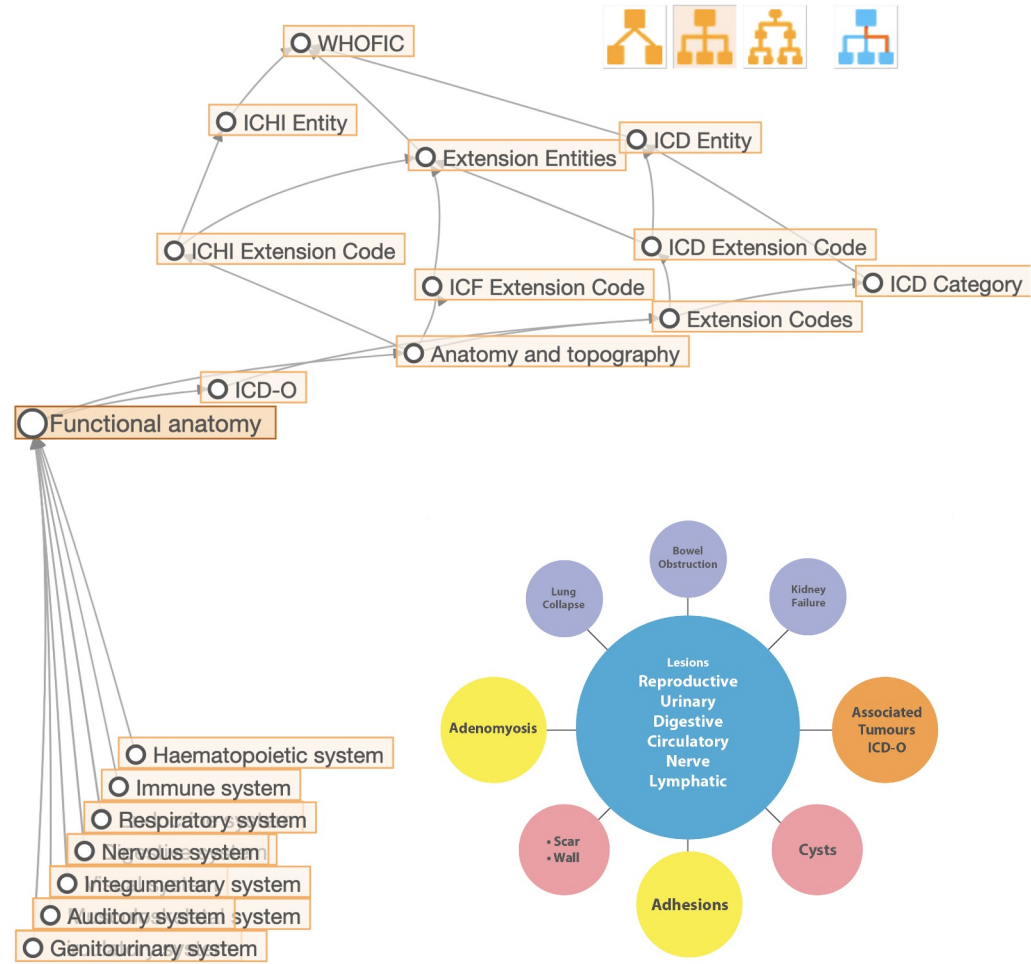
Sciatic nerve endometriosis presents with cyclical sciatica and is often difficult to diagnose as it mimics many other causes of sciatica. Histological proven endometrial carcinoma arising in a pre-existing is managed by surgery with the aim of better symptom control and long-term prognosis.



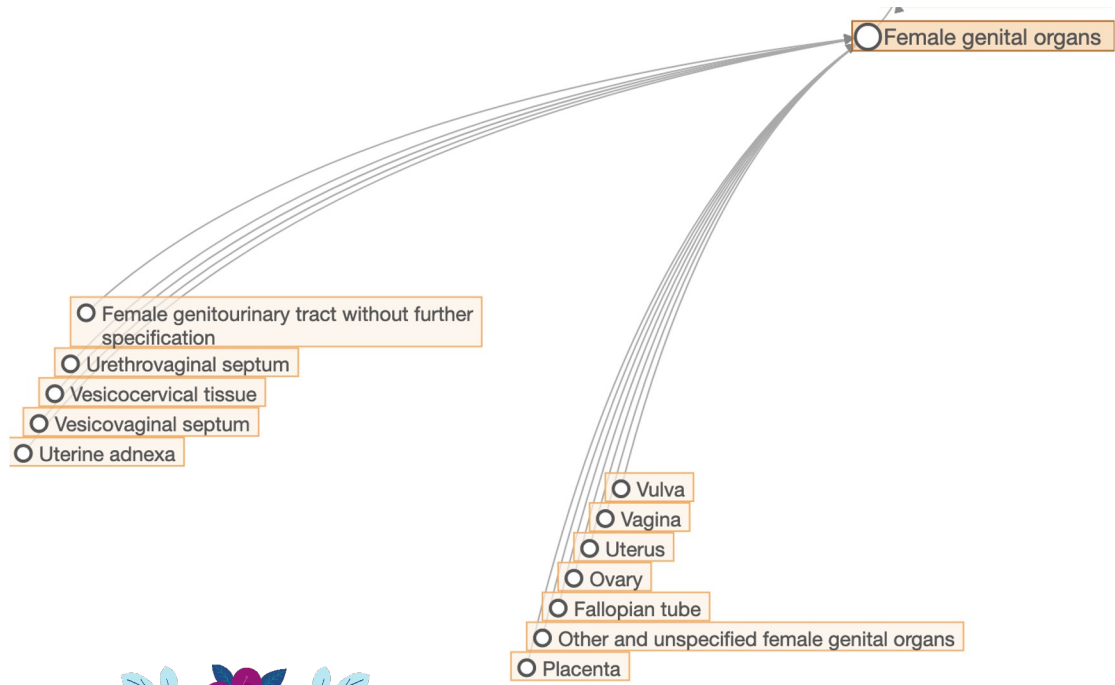
Extension Codes

▼ WHO-FIC Foundation

- ▼ ICD Entity
 - ▶ ICD Category
 - ▶ ICD Extension Code
- ▶ ICF Entity
- ▶ ICHI Entity
- ▼ Extension Entities
 - ▼ ICD Extension Code
 - ▼ Extension Codes
 - ▶ Severity Scale Value
 - ▶ Temporality
 - ▶ Aetiology
 - ▶ Topology Scale Value
 - ▶ Anatomy and topography
 - ▶ Histopathology
 - ▶ Dimensions of injury
 - ▶ Dimensions of external causes
 - ▶ Consciousness
 - ▶ Substances
 - ▶ Diagnosis code descriptors
 - ▶ Capacity or context
 - ▶ ICD-O
 - ▶ Health Devices, Equipment and Supplies
 - ▶ Extension codes of particular relevance to skin diseases
 - ▶ ICF Extension Code
 - ▶ ICHI Extension Code

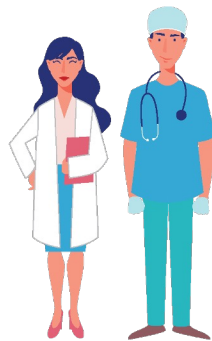


- ▼ XA2GU7 Female genital organs
 - ▶ XA78U5 Vulva
 - ▶ XA1LK7 Vagina
 - ▼ XA99N3 Uterus
 - XA3V49 Fundus of uterus
 - ▼ XA5229 Corpus uteri
 - ▼ XA8QA8 Endometrium
 - XA9DM0 Endometrial gland
 - XA3FR4 Endometrial stroma
 - XA2LU5 Myometrium
 - ▶ XA9HG1 Parametrium
 - XA3QZ2 Uterine cavity
 - XA8XR0 Amnion
 - XA7F09 Isthmus uteri
 - XA3V49 Fundus of uterus
 - XA7F09 Isthmus uteri
 - ▶ XA5WW1 Cervix uteri
 - XA0KR7 Connective and other soft tissues of uterus
 - ▼ XA1QK0 Ovary
 - XA6FA5 Cortex of ovary
 - XA44X6 Medulla of ovary
 - ▼ XA7E69 Uterine adnexa
 - XA3EF0 Fallopian tube
 - ▼ XA0EJ9 Broad ligament of the uterus
 - XA6VF6 Mesovarium
 - XA9TX2 Parovarian region
 - XA6CV1 Mesosalpinx
 - XA3AN2 Mesometrium
 - XA23X3 Round ligament of uterus
 - ▼ XA9HG1 Parametrium
 - XA4T57 Uterine ligament
 - XA2NB2 Uterosacral ligament
 - ▶ XA1QK0 Ovary
 - ▶ XA90F8 Placenta
 - ▶ XA1MQ5 Embryological structures



Anatomy and Topology

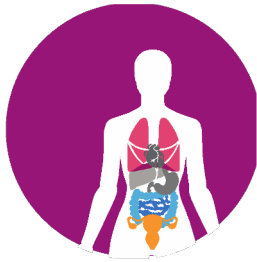
- ▼ Digestive system
 - ▶ XA8182 Mouth
 - ▶ XA5T23 Salivary gland apparatus
 - ▶ XA93V5 Pharynx
 - ▶ XA0828 Oesophagus
 - ▼ XA9607 Gastrointestinal tract
 - XA7SR6 Cardioesophageal junction
 - ▶ XA7MC7 Stomach
 - ▼ XA6452 Small intestine
 - XA9780 Duodenum
 - XA8UM1 Jejunum
 - XA0QT6 Ileum
 - ▼ XA1B13 Large intestine
 - XA6J68 Caecum
 - ▼ XA03U9 Colon
 - XA8PW4 Appendix
 - XA3AL5 Ascending colon
 - XA95L3 Hepatic flexure of colon
 - XA49U1 Transverse colon
 - XA1PY9 Splenic flexure of colon
 - XA2G13 Descending colon
 - XA8YJ9 Sigmoid colon
 - XA33J5 Rectosigmoid junction
 - XA7177 Descending colon and splenic flexure of colon
 - XA25P9 Ascending colon and right flexure of colon
 - XA4KU2 Rectum
 - XA0D34 Anus
 - ▶ XA39S6 Anal Canal
 - XA8QB7 Cloacogenic zone
 - XA28R6 Upper gastrointestinal tract, not elsewhere classified
 - ▼ XA0W19 Hepatobiliary system
 - ▼ XA5DY0 Liver
 - XA5766 Left lobe of liver
 - XA2KG6 Right lobe of liver
 - ▼ XA0KT3 Biliary tract
 - ▶ XA4415 Hepatic bile ducts
 - XA0077 Cystic duct
 - XA8KL9 Gallbladder
 - XA6R80 Common bile duct
 - XA6WA8 Sphincter of Oddi
 - XA7QA8 Ampulla of Vater
 - ▶ XA9HM5 Extrahepatic bile duct
 - ▶ XA3QC5 Pancreas
 - ▼ XA0KZ0 Peritoneum
 - XA6S21 Retroperitoneum
 - XA43V8 Mesentery
 - XA6DF7 Omentum
 - XA46W1 Mesoappendix
 - XA4QM7 Mesocolon
 - XA5PF4 Pelvic peritoneum



- ▼ Anatomy and topography
 - ▼ Functional anatomy
 - ▶ Haematopoietic system
 - ▶ Immune system
 - ▶ Endocrine system
 - ▶ Nervous system
 - ▶ Visual system
 - ▶ Auditory system
 - ▶ Circulatory system
 - ▶ Respiratory system
 - ▶ Digestive system
 - ▶ Integumentary system
 - ▶ Musculoskeletal system
 - ▼ Genitourinary system
 - ▼ Urinary system
 - ▶ Kidney
 - Ureter
 - ▶ Urinary bladder
 - ▶ Urethra
 - ▶ Urinary tract, not elsewhere classified
 - ▼ Reproductive system
 - ▶ Male genital organs
 - ▼ Female genital organs
 - ▶ Vulva
 - ▶ Vagina
 - ▶ Uterus
 - ▶ Ovary
 - Fallopian tube
 - ▶ Other and unspecified female genital organs
 - ▶ Placenta
 - Female genitourinary tract without further specification
 - Urethrovaginal septum
 - Vesicocervical tissue
 - Vesicovaginal septum
 - ▶ Uterine adnexa
 - ▶ Embryological structures

- ▼ Topology Scale Value
 - ▼ Relational
 - Anterior
 - Posterior
 - Medial
 - Lateral
 - Superior
 - Inferior
 - Ventral
 - Dorsal
 - Proximal
 - Distal
 - Ipsilateral
 - Contralateral
 - External
 - Internal
 - Superficial
 - Deep
 - ▼ Distribution
 - Complete distribution
 - Consolidated distribution
 - Diffuse distribution
 - Disseminated distribution
 - Focal distribution
 - Generalised distribution
 - Incomplete distribution
 - Intertriginous distribution
 - Linear distribution
 - Localised distribution
 - Segmental distribution
 - Systematised distribution
 - ▼ Laterality
 - Bilateral
 - Left
 - Right
 - Unilateral, unspecified
 - ▶ Regional

- ▼ Anatomy and topography
 - ▼ Functional anatomy
 - ▼ Haematopoietic system
 - ▶ XA8EC5 Blood
 - ▶ XA9XK1 Bone marrow
 - ▶ XA5869 Haematopoietic stem cells
 - ▼ Immune system
 - ▼ Lymphoid organs
 - ▶ XA8373 Thymus
 - ▶ XA7FU9 Spleen
 - ▶ XA1EM4 Lingual tonsil
 - ▶ XA8US7 Waldeyer ring
 - ▶ XA3V90 Palatine tonsil
 - ▼ XA33X2 Lymph nodes
 - ▶ XA9U65 Lymph nodes of head, face and neck
 - ▶ XA9WH0 Intrathoracic lymph nodes
 - ▶ XA05C1 Intra-abdominal lymph nodes
 - ▼ XA5HU6 Pelvic lymph nodes
 - ▶ XA50T5 Iliac lymph node
 - ▶ XA4J45 Suprainguinal lymph node
 - ▶ XA24Q3 Sacral lymph node
 - ▶ XA32C4 Presymphysial lymph node
 - ▶ XA5VA3 Inferior epigastric lymph node
 - ▶ XA9TN5 Female genital lymph node
 - ▼ XA7TQ3 Lymph nodes of upper extremity
 - ▶ XA90B2 Axillary lymph node
 - ▶ XA3H20 Cubital lymph node
 - ▶ XA0MR2 Infraclavicular lymph node
 - ▼ XA86X1 Lymph nodes of lower extremity
 - ▶ XA7N26 Inguinal lymph node
 - ▶ XA4W98 Popliteal lymph node
 - ▶ XA2PP2 Tibial lymph node
 - ▶ XA4T07 Lymph nodes of multiple regions
 - ▶ XA0GJ0 Mononuclear phagocyte system



- ▼ Partonomic view
 - ▶ Walls in the Body
 - ▶ Body Tissues
 - ▶ Body Cavities

 - ▼ Partonomic view
 - ▼ Walls in the Body
 - ▶ XA4UM2 Alveolar wall
 - ▶ XA5UL3 Cell wall
 - ▶ XA3JR1 Intestinal Wall
 - ▶ XA37C7 Oral floor
 - ▶ XA9KX3 Parietal wall
 - ▶ XA5CW9 Pelvic floor
 - ▶ XA29C1 Pelvic wall
 - ▶ XA60B5 Rectovaginal septum
 - ▶ XA37K5 Rectovesical septum
 - ▶ XA1DP8 Uterine wall
 - ▶ XA57Q2 Vaginal wall
 - ▶ XA3KX0 Abdominal wall
 - ▶ XA0R03 Bladder wall
 - ▶ XA81Z5 Cardiac septum
 - ▶ XA55T2 Chest wall
 - ▶ XA8D47 Nasal septum
 - ▶ XA9XW3 Orbital roof
 - ▶ XA7MW9 Orbital floor
 - ▶ Body Tissues
 - ▼ Body Cavities
 - ▶ XA1ZV6 Cranial cavity
 - ▶ XA9QA7 Dorsal body cavity
 - ▶ XA1GB6 Perineural space
 - ▶ XA2N82 Ventral body cavity
 - ▶ XA8YW7 Vertebral cavity
 - ▼ XA1XJ5 Thoracic cavity
 - ▶ XA3LX5 Pleural cavity
 - ▶ XA2RT1 Precordium
 - ▶ XA48H9 Pericardial cavity



Severity codes

DC51.2 Haemoperitoneum

Blood retention in peritoneal cavity.

XT5 Acute

XT8W Chronic

NB97.0 Retroperitoneal haemorrhage or haematoma

Traumatic retroperitoneal haemorrhage or haematoma

GB56 Obstructive or reflux nephropathy

GB56.0 Hydronephrosis with ureteropelvic junction obstruction

A condition caused by any obstruction in or stenosis of the ureteropelvic junction. This condition is characterised by distension of the pelvis and calyces of the kidney with a partial or complete obstructed flow of urine. This condition may present with flank pain, haematuria, pyuria, or hyperpyrexia.

GB56.1 Hydronephrosis with ureteral obstruction

Intrinsic stenosis or stricture or extrinsic obstruction of the ureter, except at the ureteropelvic junction or at the ureteral orifice, causing distension of the pelvis and calyces of the kidney with urine.

GB56.2 Hydronephrosis with ureteral orifice obstruction

Dilatation of the renal pelvis and calyces associated with (and presumably due to) obstruction of the ureter at the insertion into the bladder and hence ascending back pressure.

GB56.3 Hydronephrosis due to bladder obstruction

A condition caused by an obstruction in the urinary bladder. It is characterised by distention of the pelvis and calyces of one or both kidneys, and lack of free flow of urine from the kidney, and can lead to progressive atrophy of the kidney if untreated. The condition may also present with pain in the flank, haematuria, pyuria, or hyperpyrexia

GB56.4 Other or unspecified hydronephrosis

GB56.5 Hydronephrosis and reflux nephropathy with vesicoureteral or vesico-uretero-renal reflux

GB61 Chronic kidney disease

GFR <60 or presence of kidney damage that is present for more than 3 months.

Evidence of kidney damage can include structural abnormalities (imaging or histology), albuminuria above normal limits, urinary sediment abnormalities or electrolyte disturbances due to tubular disorders.

GB90.1 Hydroureter

A condition caused by obstruction, stricture, or stenosis of the ureter, which may be due to prostatic hypertrophy, carcinoma, retroperitoneal or pelvic neoplasms, calculi, or a congenital anomaly. This condition is characterised by distention of the ureter with urine.

DA91 Obstruction of small intestine

Hindrance of the passage of luminal contents in the small intestine. Obstruction of the small intestine can be partial or complete, and caused by intrinsic or extrinsic factors. Simple obstruction is associated with diminished or stopped flow of luminal contents. Strangulating obstruction is associated with impaired blood flow to the small intestine in addition to obstructed flow of luminal contents.

DA91.0 Intussusception of small intestine

DA91.1 Volvulus of small intestine

DA91.2 Intestinal adhesions or bands of small intestine with obstruction

Small bowel obstruction resulting from intraabdominal adhesion due to laparotomy, trauma, and intraabdominal inflammation such as endometriosis

DB30 Obstruction of large intestine

DB30.2 Adhesions of large intestine with obstruction

Large bowel obstruction resulting from intraabdominal adhesion due to laparotomy, trauma, and intraabdominal inflammation such as endometriosis.

Pleural, diaphragm or mediastinal disorders

CB21 Pneumothorax

Pneumothorax is an abnormal collection of air or gas in the pleural space that separates the lung from the chest wall, and that may interfere with normal breathing.

- **CB21.1 Secondary spontaneous pneumothorax** is more serious than primary spontaneous pneumothorax because it occurs in patients whose underlying lung disease decreases their pulmonary reserve.

CB23 Disorders of diaphragm

This category includes the abnormalities of diaphragmatic position or motion (paralysis, relaxation, and acquired deformity) and the inflammation of the diaphragm, but neoplasms of the diaphragm, congenital malformation of diaphragm, and diaphragmatic hernias are included in other categories.

CB26 Haemothorax

Hemothorax is the presence of blood with or without air in the pleural space. The most common cause is chest trauma. Hemothorax should be considered to be present when the haematocrit of the pleural fluid is more than half that of the peripheral blood. A number of bleeding sites may be responsible for the hemothorax, including pulmonary laceration, intercostal vessel laceration, and rupture of pleural adhesions.

CB27 Pleural effusion

Presence of fluid in the pleural cavity resulting from excessive transudation or exudation from the pleural surfaces.

Pericarditis

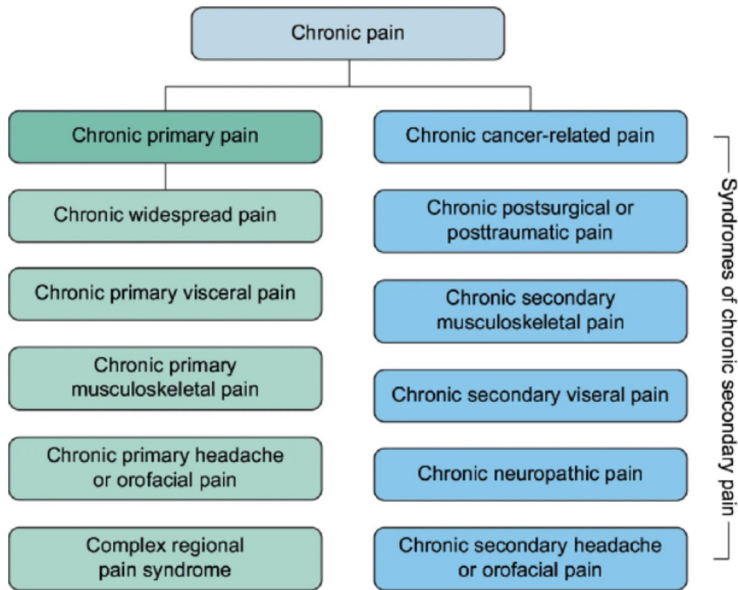
BB24 Haemopericardium

Haemopericardium generally refers to blood in the pericardial sac of the heart. It is clinically similar to a pericardial effusion, and, depending on the volume and rapidity with which it develops, may cause cardiac tamponade.

BB25 Pericardial effusion

Pericardial effusion is an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pericardial sac.

Pain Classification



▼ Pain

▼ MG30 Chronic pain

- ▶ MG30.0 Chronic primary pain
- ▶ MG30.1 Chronic cancer related pain
- ▶ MG30.2 Chronic postsurgical or post traumatic pain
- ▶ MG30.3 Chronic secondary musculoskeletal pain
- ▼ MG30.4 Chronic secondary visceral pain
 - MG30.40 Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors
 - MG30.41 Chronic visceral pain from vascular mechanisms
 - MG30.42 Chronic visceral pain from persistent inflammation

MG30.40 Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors

Parent

[MG30.4 Chronic secondary visceral pain](#)

Show all ancestors ▾

Description

Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors is chronic pain deriving from a) the obstruction of hollow viscera as a consequence of internal migrating obstacles (e.g., stones) or stenosis, with dilation above the obstacle/stenosis or b) from the traction of ligaments and vessels of internal organs or the external compression of internal organs.

Inclusions

- Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors in the head or neck region
- Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors in the thoracic region
- Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors in the abdominal region
- Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors in the pelvic region

Postcoordination ?

Add detail to **Chronic visceral pain from mechanical factors**

Has causing condition *(code also)*

Search ?

Associated with *(use additional code, if desired .)*

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| XS7G | Psychosocial factors present |
| XS8B | No psychosocial factors present |

Has severity *(use additional code, if desired .)*

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| XS5B | No pain |
| XS5D | Mild pain |
| XS9Q | Moderate pain |
| XS2E | Severe pain |

Has alternative severity1 *(use additional code, if desired .)*

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| XS1J | No distress |
| XS3R | Mild distress |
| XS7C | Moderate distress |
| XS7N | Severe distress |

Has alternative severity2 *(use additional code, if desired .)*

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| XS71 | No pain-related interference |
| XS5R | Mild pain-related interference |
| XS2L | Moderate pain-related interference |
| XS2U | Severe pain-related interference |

Temporal pattern and onset *(use additional code, if desired .)*

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| XT5G | Intermittent |
| XT6Z | Persistent |
| XT5T | Persistent with overlaid attacks |

Mechanism Pain

MG30.2 Chronic postsurgical or post traumatic pain

Parent

MG30 Chronic pain

Show all ancestors

Description

Chronic postsurgical or post traumatic pain is pain developing or increasing in intensity after a surgical procedure or a tissue injury (involving any trauma including burns) and persisting beyond the healing process, i.e. at least 3 months after surgery or tissue trauma. The pain is either localized to the surgical field or area of injury, projected to the innervation territory of a nerve situated in this area, or referred to a dermatome (after surgery/injury to deep somatic or visceral tissues). Other causes of pain including infection, malignancy etc. need to be excluded as well as pain continuing from a pre-existing pain problem.

Coded Elsewhere

- Complex regional pain syndrome (MG30.04)

Coding Note

The postsurgical or posttraumatic aetiology of the pain should be highly probable; if it is vague, consider using codes in the section of chronic primary pain.

Postcoordination

Add detail to Chronic postsurgical or post traumatic pain

Has causing condition (code also)

Search

Associated with (use additional code, if desired.)

- X57G Psychosocial factors present
- X58B No psychosocial factors present

Has severity (use additional code, if desired.)

- X55B No pain
- X55D Mild pain
- X59Q Moderate pain
- X52E Severe pain

Has alternative severity1 (use additional code, if desired.)

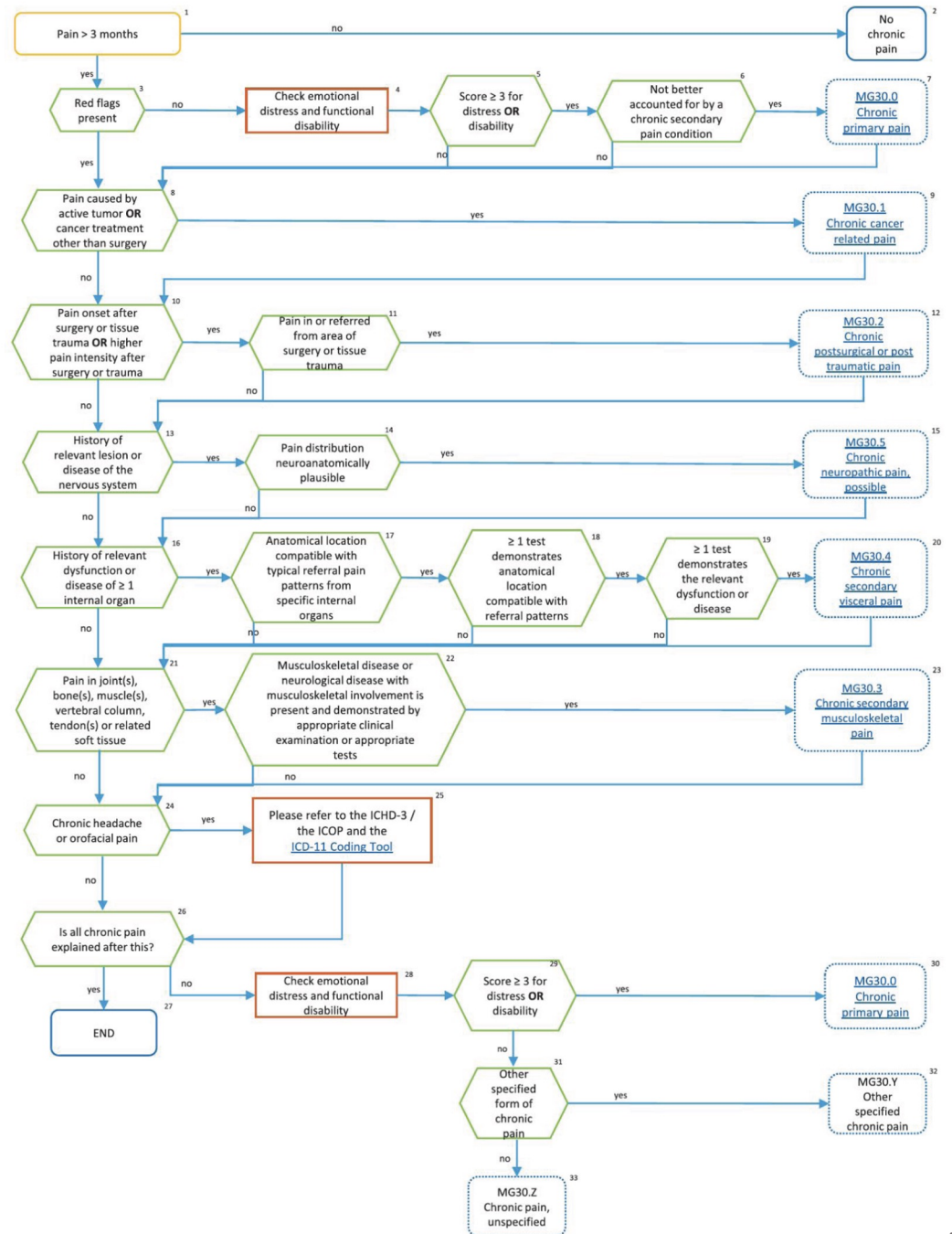
- X51J No distress
- X53R Mild distress
- X57C Moderate distress
- X57N Severe distress

Has alternative severity2 (use additional code, if desired.)

- X571 No pain-related interference
- X55R Mild pain-related interference
- X52L Moderate pain-related interference
- X52U Severe pain-related interference

Temporal pattern and onset (use additional code, if desired.)

- XT5G Intermittent
- XT6Z Persistent
- XT5T Persistent with overlaid attacks



Post-procedure Issues

Postprocedural disorders of genitourinary system

GA34.5 Ovarian remnant syndrome

Chronic pelvic pain in a patient after bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy for severe endometriosis or PID, caused by residual ovarian cortical tissue left in situ after difficult dissection. Symptoms may include lateralizing pelvic pain, often cyclic and associated with genitourinary or gastrointestinal symptoms. Signs may include a tender mass in the lateral region of the pelvis.

GC70 Postoperative adhesions of vagina

A condition caused by or subsequent to any vaginal surgery or intervention. This condition is characterised by fibrous bands of scar tissue between the intravaginal tissues (intravaginal adhesions). This condition may also present with pelvic pain and dyspareunia.

GC71 Prolapse of vaginal vault after hysterectomy

A condition of the vagina, caused by or subsequent to hysterectomy. This condition is characterised by descensus of the vaginal vault that may also lead to weakening of the vaginal walls.

GC72 Postprocedural urethral stricture

Urethral stricture caused by catheterization, transurethral manipulations (e.g. transurethral resections), urethral instillations, or irradiation exposure

GC73 Postprocedural pelvic peritoneal adhesions

A condition caused by or subsequent to any pelvic intervention leading to damage and inflammation of the peritoneum. This condition is characterised by fibrous bands of scar tissue and abnormal connection between pelvic organs or tissues. This condition may also present with pelvic pain or bowel obstruction. Exclusions: Endometriosis

GC74 Malfunction or complication of external stoma of urinary tract

A condition caused by a surgically created opening connecting the urinary tract to the external environment. This condition is characterised by dysfunction or decreased function of the incision.

Associated with

- > Surgical or other medical procedures associated with injury or harm in diagnostic or therapeutic use
- > Surgical or other medical devices, implants or grafts associated with injury or harm in therapeutic use

GC75 Malfunction of the afferent segment of a continent urinary pouch

A condition characterised by the dysfunction or lack of function of a surgically created urine reservoir within the body, specifically along the path by which urine enters the pouch.

GC76 Malfunction of the efferent segment of a continent urinary pouch

A condition characterised by the dysfunction or lack of function of a surgically created urine reservoir within the body, specifically along the path by which urine exits the pouch.

GC77 Postprocedural nonmenstrual uterine bleeding

GC78 Postprocedural acute female pelvic inflammatory disease

GC7B Postinterventional ischemia or infarction of kidney

This refers to a restriction in blood supply to tissues of the kidney due to a health care intervention causing a shortage of oxygen and glucose needed for cellular metabolism resulting in the death of kidney tissue cells.
Postprocedural disorders of digestive system

Postprocedural disorders of digestive system

DE10 Vomiting following gastrointestinal surgery

Postprocedural disorders of respiratory system

CB61 Chronic pulmonary insufficiency following surgery



Iatrogenic endometriosis (IE) is defined by the appearance of endometrial glands and stroma outside the uterus following certain surgical procedures, including hysterectomy, myomectomy, cesarean section, and the endometrial tissue seeding of surgical scars during these operations. Gynecologic surgery includes adenomyosis, uterine leiomyomas, and fibroids. Iatrogenic mechanism of the endometrial cell spread to the peritoneal cavity and abdominal wall raises awareness of the need for careful management of surgical interventions involving the uterus. Cesarean scars such as skin and uterine scars, trocar insertion sites, sigmoid colon, ovaries, bladder, vaginal vault, and parietal peritoneum are the most prevalent locations.

▼ X Extension Codes

▶ Severity Scale Value

▷ Temporality

▼ Aetiology

▼ Causality

XB8M	Congenital
XB7K	Hereditary
XB8D	Iatrogenic
XB5F	Idiopathic
XB1Y	Familial
XB25	Nosocomial
XB4Q	Environmental

MECHANICAL ARTEFACTS

- Displacement of endometrial tissue into lymphovascular channels
- Displaced ovarian granulosa cells

THERMAL ARTEFACTS

- Cervix
- Endometrium
- Fallopian tube
- Ovary and peritoneum

CHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED CHANGES

- Neoadjuvant therapy for ovarian cancer
- Taxane effect on the endometrium

HORMONAL THERAPIES

- Mirena coil
- Progesterone receptor modulators (PRMs)

NON-SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF UTERINE LEIOMYOMAS

- Gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists
- Uterine artery embolisation



International Agency for Research on Cancer
 WHO Health Organization

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WHO Classification of Tumours

- Haematolymphoid Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Endocrine Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Head and Neck Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Urinary and Male Genital Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Paediatric Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Central Nervous System Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Thoracic Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Female Genital Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Soft Tissue and Bone Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Breast Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Digestive Tumours 5th ed. [details](#)
- Skin Tumours 4th ed. [details](#)
- Eye Tumours 4th ed. [details](#)

IAC-IARC-WHO Reporting Systems for Cytopathology

- Lung Cytopathology 1st ed. [details](#)
- Pancreaticobiliary Cytopathology 1st ed. [details](#)



ICD-O

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

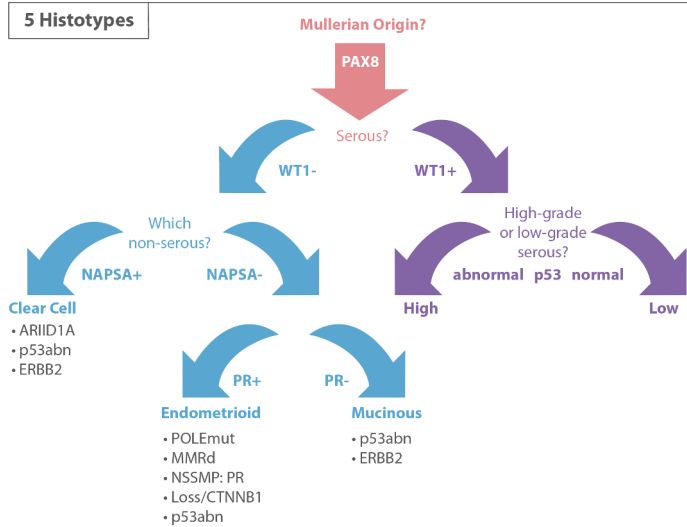
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ICD-O Associated Cancer

The Evolution of Ovarian Carcinoma Subclassification



Most relevant breast cancer driver mutations: TP53 or PIK3CA - AACR

Cancer-associated mutations, including mutations in PIK3CA, are frequently found in deep infiltrating endometriosis (DIE)

Involved in the development of endometriosis/adenomyosis

- Ectopic endometrial glands** : CK7+, CK20-
- Adjacent blood vessels** : CD34+
- Estrogen/progesterone hormone receptors** : ER+, PR+
- Inflammatory cells** : CD3+, CD20+, CD68+, Tryptase+
- Rate of inflammatory cells** : Ki67+
- Oncoproteins** : BCL2+, PTEN+, p53+

PAX8

BCL2: controls the mitochondrial membrane permeability

Clear Cell

- **ARID1A**: During neural development a switch from a stem/progenitor to a postmitotic chromatin remodeling mechanism occurs as neurons exit the cell cycle and become committed to their adult state. The transition from proliferating neural stem/progenitor cells to postmitotic neurons requires a switch in subunit composition of the npBAF and nBAF complexes
- **PIK3CA**
- **PTEN**: A negative regulator of insulin signaling and glucose metabolism in adipose tissue
- **MSI**: A role in the proliferation and maintenance of stem cells in the central nervous system

Endometrioid

- **CTNNB1** Involved in the CDK2/PTPN6/CTNNB1/CEACAM1 pathway of insulin internalization. Promotes neurogenesis by maintaining sympathetic neuroblasts within the cell cycle
- **PIK3CA**
- **PTEN**
- **KRAS** Bone marrow - mRNA splicing & cell cycle
- **ARID1A**
- **MSI**
- **POLE** Bone marrow - mRNA splicing & cell cycle, involved in DNA synthesis during DNA repair POLK, has a role in excision repair (NER) synthesis following UV irradiation
- **TP53**

Most relevant breast cancer driver mutations: TP53 or PIK3CA (AACR)
Cancer-associated mutations, including mutations in PIK3CA, are frequently found in deep infiltrating endometriosis (DIE). PIK3CA : Glyphosate pathway. EDCs hurt various aspects of women's health, particularly fertility, endometriosis, endometrial and breast cancer. A strong association between cases of ovarian germ cell tumours (OGCT) and endometriosis has been proven. The inactivation of ARID1A alone is not sufficient to cause tumour development. In fact, by imitating the estrogen molecule, they can activate the endometrial receptors, stimulating the proliferation and transformation of hormone-sensitive tissues in a tumour sense and making lifestyle increasingly crucial in preventing cancer, especially the endometrium.

Harmful effects of estrogens or progestogens
Diethylstilbestrol
Harmful effects of antiandrogens, antiestrogens, antiandrogens
Tamoxifen

HRT

Neuroendocrine tumors

Mixed Neuroendocrine/Non-neuroendocrine Neoplasm (MIXEN) of the Ovary Arising from Endometriosis

PIK3CA, CTNNB1, TP53, RB1, ARID1A, and P16

- Upon calcium influx, RB1 is dephosphorylated by calcineurin, which leads to release of the repressor complex.
- P16 is a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor that acts on CDK4/6 kinases to prevent phosphorylation of retinoblastoma (Rb) family proteins and promotes G1 cell cycle arrest, leading to senescence. ARF promotes senescence through the p53 tumor suppression pathway.
- Synaptophysin: an integral membrane protein localized to synaptic vesicles
- CD56: a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Tissue enhanced (brain, heart muscle)

Circadian rhythms

ESR1 Estrogen. Tissue enhanced (cervix, endometrium, fallopian tube). Play a role in growth, metabolism, sexual development, gestation. The receptor encoded by this gene plays a key role in breast cancer, endometrial cancer, and osteoporosis.

PGR Progesterone. Tissue enriched (cervix, endometrium, fallopian tube, smooth muscle). Involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues.

TP53 Prognostic marker in endometrial cancer. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2. Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2

PER2 Period circadian regulator 2. Circadian rhythms allow an organism to achieve temporal homeostasis with its environment at the molecular level by regulating gene expression to create a peak of protein expression.

NPSR1 Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathways, circadian activity, focal adhesion, transforming growth factor beta, and cytokine-cytokine interactions. Activates cancer-related pathways and is widely expressed in neuroendocrine tumors.

Endometriosis-associated mesenchymal stem cells support ovarian clear cell carcinoma through iron regulation

CD10 Ovarian clear cell carcinoma (OCCC) is a deadly and treatment-resistant cancer which arises within the unique microenvironment of endometriosis. Endometriosis derived mesenchymal stem cells (enMSCs) characterized by loss of CD10 expression that specifically support OCCC growth. CD10 negative enMSCs exhibited elevated expression of iron export proteins hephaestin and ferroportin and donate iron.

WT1 Metal-binding, Zinc

Mesonephric-like Adenocarcinoma
TTF1 Thyroid transcription factor

GATA3 Transcriptional activator which binds to the enhancer of the T-cell receptor alpha and delta genes. Binds to the consensus sequence 5'-AGATAG-3'. Required for the T-helper 2 (Th2) differentiation process following immune and inflammatory responses.

▼ **2C73** Malignant neoplasms of ovary

▼ **2C73.0** Carcinomas of ovary

2C73.00 Clear cell adenocarcinoma of ovary

2C73.01 Endometrioid adenocarcinoma of ovary

2C73.02 Low grade serous adenocarcinoma of ovary

2C73.03 High grade serous adenocarcinoma of ovary

2C73.04 Mucinous adenocarcinoma of ovary

2C73.0Y Other specified carcinomas of ovary

2C73.0Z Carcinomas of ovary, unspecified

2C73.1 Dysgerminoma of ovary

2C73.2 Granulosa cell malignant tumour of ovary

2C73.3 Malignant teratoma of ovary

2C73.4 Serous cystadenoma, borderline malignancy of ovary

2C73.5 Endodermal sinus tumour, unspecified site, female

2C65 Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome

2C73.Y Other specified malignant neoplasms of the ovary

2C73.Z Malignant neoplasms of ovary, unspecified

▶ **2C74** Malignant neoplasms of fallopian tube

▶ **2C75** Malignant neoplasms of placenta

▶ **2C76** Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri

▶ **2C77** Malignant neoplasms of cervix uteri

2C78 Malignant neoplasms of uterus, part not specified

2C79 Malignant neoplasm involving overlapping sites of female genital organs

2C7Y Other specified malignant neoplasms of female genital organs

2C7Z Malignant neoplasms of female genital organs, unspecified

▶ Malignant neoplasms of male genital organs

▶ Malignant neoplasms of urinary tract

▶ Malignant neoplasms of eye or ocular adnexa

▶ Malignant neoplasms of endocrine glands



Foundation URI : <http://id.who.int/icd/entity/315825558>

2C73.00 Clear cell adenocarcinoma of ovary

Parent

[2C73.0 Carcinomas of ovary](#)

Show all ancestors ▼

Description

A malignant glandular epithelial tumour characterised by the presence of clear and hobnail cells. The tumour is highly associated with ovarian endometriosis, pelvic endometriosis and paraendocrine hypercalcemia.

Postcoordination ?

Add detail to **Clear cell adenocarcinoma of ovary**

Laterality (use additional code, if desired .)

XK9J	Bilateral
XK8G	Left
XK9K	Right
XK70	Unilateral, unspecified

Histopathology (use additional code, if desired .)

XH2Q13	Clear cell adenocarcinofibroma
XH6YS0	Clear cell adenocarcinoma, mesonephroid

Has manifestation (use additional code, if desired .)

MG30.10	Chronic cancer pain
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▼ Histopathology

▶ Acinar cell neoplasms

▼ Adenomas and adenocarcinomas

▶ Adenomas, benign

▶ Adenocarcinomas in situ

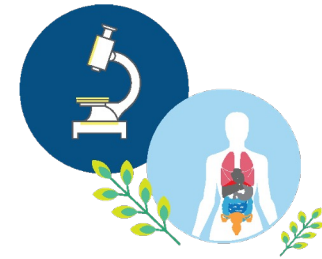
▼ Adenocarcinomas, malignant

XH2QZ6 Acidophil carcinoma
 XH5LA4 Adenocarcinoid tumour
 XH74S1 Adenocarcinoma, NOS
 XH7QZ0 Adenocarcinoma in adenomatous polyp
 XH2ZH8 Adenocarcinoma in adenomatous polyposis coli
 XH9YR3 Adenocarcinoma in multiple adenomatous polyps
 XH7QB1 Adenocarcinoma in tubulovillous adenoma
 XH6DA5 Adenocarcinoma in villous adenoma
 XH5RE1 Adenocarcinoma of anal glands
 XH2ZQ0 Adenocarcinoma with mixed subtypes
 XH0349 Adenocarcinoma, intestinal type
 XH8B45 Solid carcinoma, NOS
 XH8DS0 Neuroendocrine tumour, NOS
 XH8LX8 Neuroendocrine carcinoma, low grade
 XH55D7 Neuroendocrine carcinoma, well-differentiated
 XH9LV8 Neuroendocrine tumor, grade 1
 XH7NM1 Enterochromaffin cell carcinoid
 XH0U20 Neuroendocrine carcinoma, NOS
 XH7F73 Neuroendocrine carcinoma, moderately differentiated
 XH24W2 Lepidic adenocarcinoma
 XH3QM0 Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, Non-mucinous
 XH4302 Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 XH2098 Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma, Mucinous
 XH6LV9 Papillary adenocarcinoma, NOS
 XH95U1 Villoglandular carcinoma
 XH6QG3 Micropapillary carcinoma, NOS
 XH4MW7 Micropapillary adenocarcinoma
 XH7KL6 Pituitary carcinoma, NOS
 XH6L02 Clear cell adenocarcinoma, NOS
 XH5085 Hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell carcinoma (HLRCC) syndrome-associated renal cell carcinoma
 XH1442 MIT Family translocation carcinomas
 XH8EN1 Succinate dehydrogenase deficient renal cell carcinoma
 XH07X3 Alveolar adenocarcinoma
 XH05V6 Renal cell carcinoma, NOS
 XH3Z08 Renal cell carcinoma, unclassified
 XH0RU3 Acquired cystic disease associated renal cell carcinoma
 XH7K79 Tubulocystic renal cell carcinoma
 XH1VB1 Hybrid oncocyctic chromophobe tumour
 XH3Z50 Follicular carcinoma, NOS
 XH9508 Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, ciliated cell variant
 XH0718 Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, secretory variant
 XH4KH2 Adrenal cortical carcinoma
 XH0SD2 Endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS
 XH51K1 Neuroendocrine tumour, grade 2
 XH09B7 Endometrioid cystadenocarcinoma
 XH6KR7 Endometrioid adenofibroma, malignant



▼ Complex mixed and stromal neoplasms, malignant

XH5544 Adenosarcoma
 XH1YV7 Carcinofibroma
 XH42V2 Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma
 XH2RK1 Carcinosarcoma, embryonal
 XH2CV3 Endometrial stromal sarcoma, high grade
 XH1S94 Endometrial stromal sarcoma, low grade
 XH9HQ1 Gastrointestinal stromal tumour
 XH2WE3 Hepatoblastoma
 XH0765 Clear cell sarcoma of kidney
 XH64D5 Malignant chondroid syringoma
 XH9M31 Malignant cystic nephroma
 XH3RF3 Rhabdoid tumor, NOS
 XH0Y65 Mesodermal mixed tumour
 XH7ZJ9 Mullerian mixed tumour
 XH27L5 Pancreatoblastoma
 XH2FY9 Pleuropulmonary blastoma
 XH5VH1 Pulmonary blastoma
 XH1TK5 Endometrial stromal sarcoma, NOS
 XH49Y5 Stromal sarcoma, NOS
 XH0V86 Mixed tumour, malignant, NOS
 XH5QN3 Nephroblastoma, NOS
 XH0H07 Hepatoblastoma, epithelioid
 XH33R5 Hepatoblastoma, mixed epithelial-mesenchymal
 XH2W45 Carcinosarcoma, NOS
 XH7TL5 Adenomyoepithelioma with carcinoma
 XH3B27 Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumour, malignant
 XH43E6 Myoepithelial carcinoma
 XH9N95 Mesenchymoma, malignant
 XH42Q2 Embryonal sarcoma
 XH4VQ1 Gastroblastoma
 XH5CT2 Gastrointestinal autonomic nerve tumour
 XH0712 Gastrointestinal pacemaker cell tumour



XH1S94 Endometrial stromal sarcoma, low grade

Parent

[Complex mixed and stromal neoplasms, malignant](#)

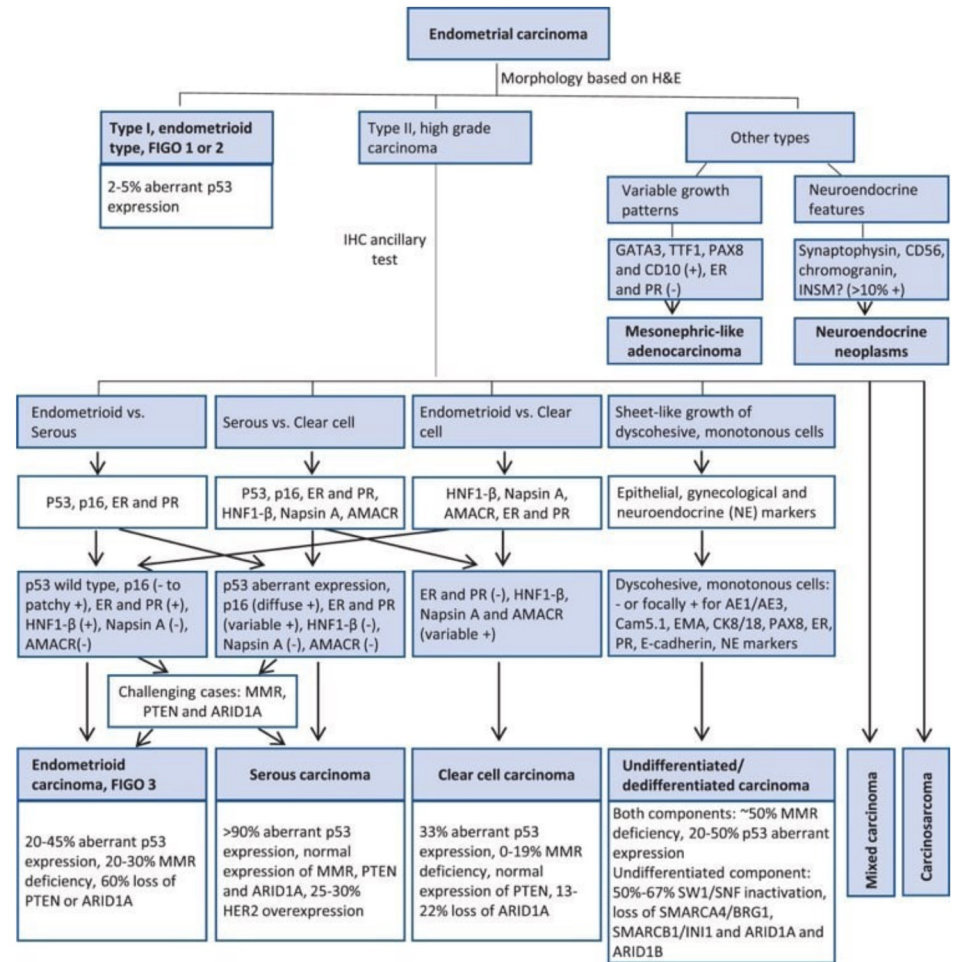
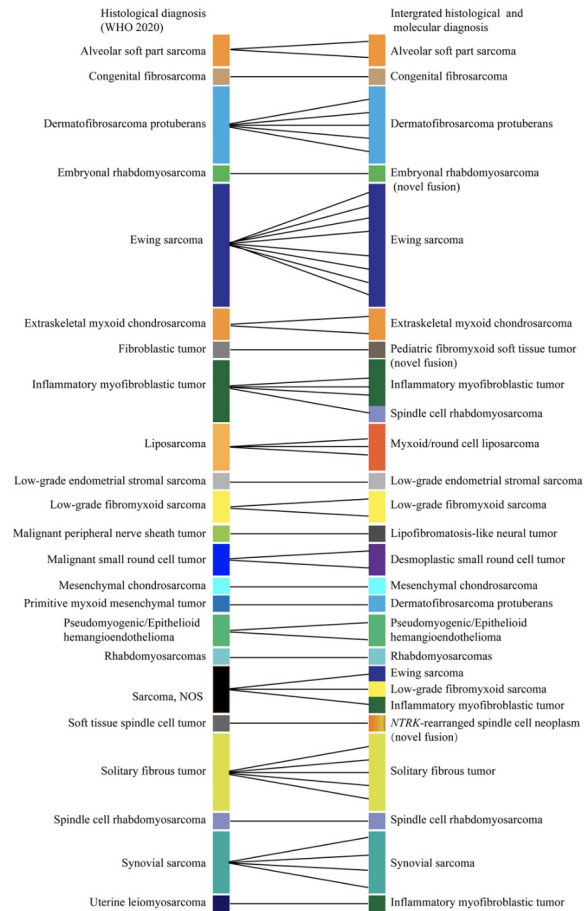
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Inclusions

- Stromal endometriosis
- Endometrial stromatosis
- Endolymphatic stromal myosis
- Endometrioid stromal sarcoma, low grade
- Stromal myosis, NOS



IHC: Endometriosis Associated Cancer

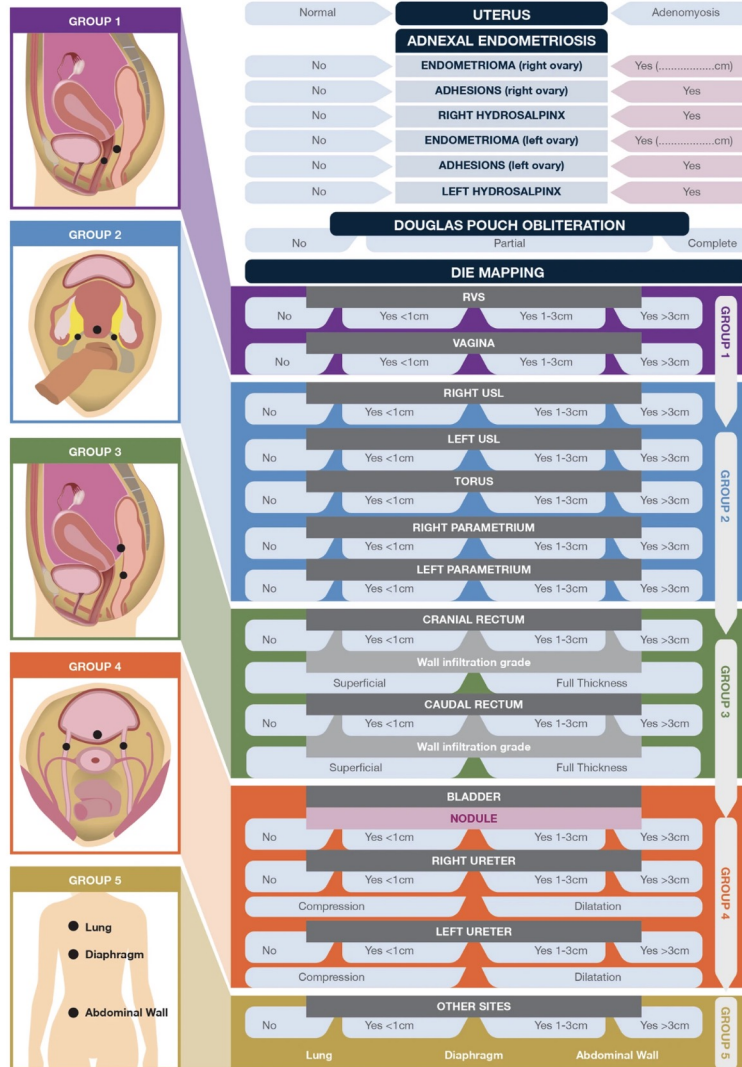




Imaging

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

Clinical Findings on Imaging



XY9R Diagnosis confirmed by imaging

Clinical Findings

MG00 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of breast
 MG01 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of urinary organs
 Exclusions: hypertrophy of kidney (GB90)

MF3Y Other specified symptoms, signs or clinical findings involving the female genital system
 • Abnormal findings on diagnostic imaging of uterus

ME21 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of liver or biliary tract
 ME22 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of digestive tract
 ME2Y Other specified clinical findings in the digestive system
 • Abnormal diagnostic imaging of retroperitoneum

MD41 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of lung
 MC90 Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of heart or coronary circulation
 ME92.Y Other specified clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of other parts of musculoskeletal system
 ME92.Z Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of other parts of musculoskeletal system, unspecified
 MB71.Y Other specified clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of central nervous system
 MB71.Z Clinical findings on diagnostic imaging of central nervous system, unspecified

QA0B Preprocedural examination

Encounter for radiological and imaging examinations as part of preprocedural examination.

PK8Y Diagnostic imaging procedures associated with injury or harm



Thoracic Endometriosis

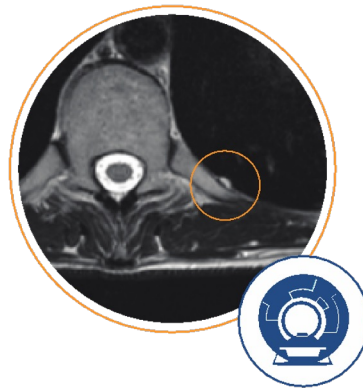
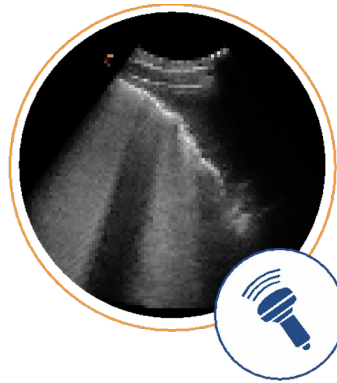
Ultrasound of the thorax can be used to assist with the diagnosis of diaphragm paralysis and pneumothorax.

Lung Ultrasound Score

The **B mode** of ultrasound can show the diaphragm as a thick echogenic line.

The **M mode** can show the movement of the paralyzed diaphragm and can show no motion or a paradoxical movement with quiet breathing, voluntary sniffing, or deep breathing.

MRI may be considered to diagnose the etiology of the diaphragm weakness accurately.



Diaphragm

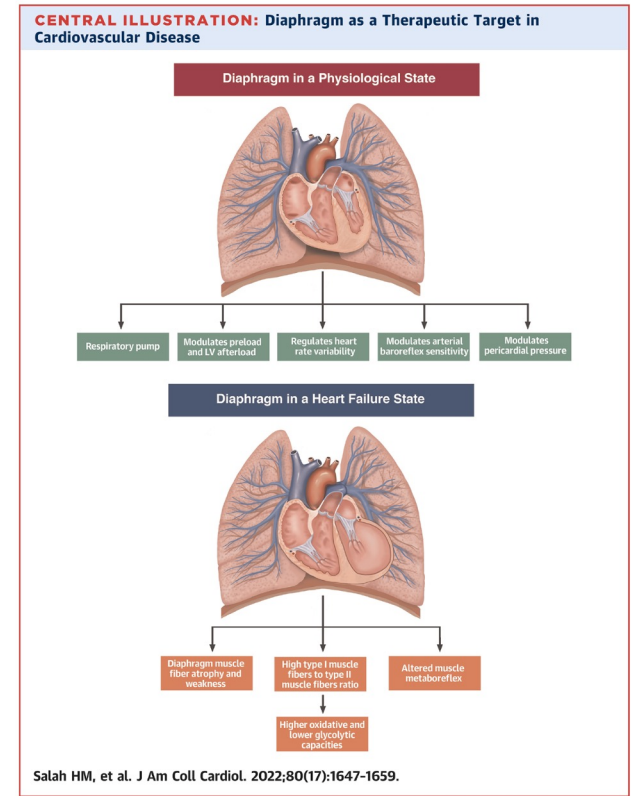
Ultrasonography can assess the characteristics of diaphragmatic movement, such as amplitude, force and velocity of contraction, special patterns of motion, and changes in diaphragmatic thickness during inspiration.

Heart

The number of B-lines correlates with an abnormal echocardiogram; hence the detection of B-lines is an indication for performing echocardiography, irrespective of the possible etiology of B-lines.

- Pneumothorax
- Pleural Effusion
- Atelectasis
- Chest Wall

The dangling diaphragm sign shows visualization of the free edges of the torn diaphragm as comma-shaped structures, which curl inward, toward the center of the abdomen. It is usually associated with a segmental diaphragmatic defect and diaphragm thickening. Fluoroscopy is the primary radiologic means of evaluating diaphragmatic motion, though MRI and ultrasound also are capable of this function.





Harmful effects

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

Harmful effects

Disorders of the adrenal glands or adrenal hormone system

5A71.1 46,XX disorders of sex development induced by androgens of maternal origin

This refers to 46,XX disorders of sex development induced by any natural or synthetic compound, usually a steroid hormone, that stimulates or controls the development and maintenance of male characteristics in vertebrates by binding to androgen receptors, of maternal origin.

LB44.6 Uterovaginal malformation due to diethylstilbestrol syndrome

Fetal diethylstilbestrol syndrome is characterised by a group of symptoms likely to occur in children and grandchildren of a woman who was treated while pregnant with diethylstilbestrol (DES). The drug is a synthetic nonsteroidal oestrogen, used in the US until 1971 and in Europe until 1978 to try and prevent miscarriage, premature delivery, and other pregnancy complications. It has been estimated that 25% of female fetuses exposed to DES in utero during the first trimester have subsequently developed genital tract anomalies including vaginal adenosia, cervical malformations, vaginal septae, uterine cavity anomalies, or fallopian tube anomalies causing subsequent fertility problems.



NE60: Harmful effects of drugs, medicaments or biological substances: Oestrogen poisoning

NE61: Harmful effects of or exposure to noxious substances, chiefly nonmedicinal as to source
XM9Y80 Dioxin

PL00 Drugs medicaments or biological substances associated with injury or harm in therapeutic use, hormones or their synthetic substitutes or antagonists.

PH51 Exposure to or harmful effects of organic solvents
XM5B21 Phthalate
XM3MM6 Bisphenol A-glycidyl methacrylate (BPA)

PH53 Exposure to or harmful effects of pesticides
XM7D46 Pesticide
XM3K66 Insecticide
XM9EL1 DDT

Harmful effects of estrogens or progestogens
XM51S9 Diethylstilbestrol

Harmful effects of antigonadotrophins, antiestrogens, antiandrogens
XM2UX2 Tamoxifen

Drug reaction and poisoning affecting the fetus and newborn
(KA00-KD5Z)

Hypersensitivity reaction to correctly administered drug (4A80-4A8Z)

Unsafe medication practices and errors such as incorrect dosages or infusions, unclear instructions, use of abbreviations and inappropriate or illegible prescriptions are a leading cause of avoidable harm in health care worldwide. Unsafe and poor-quality care leads to \$1.4 trillion to 1.6 trillion worth of lost productivity each year in low- and middle-income countries.

PH40 Exposure to opioids
PH41 Exposure to sedative hypnotic drugs
PH42 Exposure to psychostimulants
PH43 Exposure to hallucinogens
PH45 Exposure to antidepressants
PH46 Exposure to antipsychotics



Traditional Medicine

ICD-11 and Endometriosis

- ▼ 26 Supplementary Chapter Traditional Medicine Conditions - Module I
 - ▼ Traditional medicine disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▼ Organ system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Liver system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Heart system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Spleen system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Lung system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Kidney system disorders ^(TM1)
 - SB2Y** Other specified organ system disorders ^(TM1)
 - SB2Z** Organ system disorders ^(TM1), unspecified
 - ▼ Other body system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Skin and mucosa system disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▼ Female reproductive system disorders ^(TM1) (including childbirth)
 - ▼ Menstruation associated disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Menstruation cycle disorders ^(TM1)
 - SB90** Menorrhagia disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB91** Decreased menstruation disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB92** Prolonged menstruation disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB93** Metrorrhagia disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB94** Amenorrhea disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB95** Menopausal disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB96** Dysmenorrhea disorder ^(TM1)
 - SB9Y** Other specified menstruation associated disorders ^(TM1)
 - SB9Z** Menstruation associated disorders ^(TM1), unspecified
 - ▶ Pregnancy associated disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▶ Puerperium associated disorders ^(TM1)
 - ▼ Other female reproductive system associated disorders ^(TM1)
 - SC20** Leukorrhea disorder ^(TM1)
 - SC21** Vaginal flatus disorder ^(TM1)
 - SC22** Infertility disorder ^(TM1)
 - SC23** Uterine mass disorder ^(TM1)
 - SC24** Breast lump disorder ^(TM1)



Traditional Medicine (TM):
the knowledge, skill, and practices based on different indigenous cultures, used in the maintenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.

Acupuncture, nutrition, herbal remedies, massage therapy, yoga and meditation.





An international classification of diseases for the twenty-first century

Understanding diseases in ways that enable prevention, treatment, and the allocation of resources requires measurement. To be useful, measurement must be reliable, allow valid comparisons to be made between places and over time, and enable coherent summarization of large volumes of data. A classification of diseases and related things is essential for such measurement. Changes in design and structure reflect the arrival of the networked digital era, for which ICD-11 has been prepared. Uses of the ICD are diverse and widespread, extending directly to much of the world and indirectly to all populated places.