



Focus on Pulmonary Fibrosis and Other Chronic Lung Diseases

Facts about Pulmonary Fibrosis and Other Chronic Lung Diseases

Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF), Rheumatoid Arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease and idiopathic interstitial pneumonia are highly associated with advanced age, with the estimated prevalence increasing from 14 per 100,000 per year for the general population to approximately 270 per 100,000 per year for the elderly.¹ Patients usually seek medical attention when they experience persistent cough, nonremitting or progressive dyspnea, or dyspnea on exertion. Exposure history, the presence of arthralgias or other extrapulmonary symptoms or signs, and the presence of gastroesophageal reflux symptoms can provide important clues to the diagnosis and the presence of disease related comorbidities. All medications should be reviewed to identify any drugs that have been associated with pneumotoxicity.

ICD-9-CM:²

- **515** Postinflammatory pulmonary fibrosis (interstitial lung disease)
- **516.34** Respiratory bronchiolitis interstitial lung disease
- **714.81** Rheumatoid lung
- **516.30** Idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, not otherwise specified
- 530.81 Esophageal reflux
Excludes: reflux esophagitis (530.11)

ICD-10-CM:³

- J84.10 Pulmonary fibrosis, unspecified
- J84.89 Other specified interstitial pulmonary diseases
- J84.115 Respiratory bronchiolitis interstitial lung disease
- M05.10 Rheumatoid lung disease with rheumatoid arthritis of unspecified site
- J84.111 Idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, not otherwise specified
- K21.9 Gastroesophageal reflux disease without esophagitis

Chronic Asthma has been shown to put these persons at higher risk for developing COPD.

ICD-9-CM:²

- 493.90 Asthma, unspecified, unspecified
- 493.91 Asthma, unspecified, with status asthmaticus
- 493.92 Asthma, unspecified, with (acute) exacerbation
- **493.20** Chronic obstructive asthma, unspecified
- **493.21** Chronic obstructive asthma, with status asthmaticus
- **493.22** Chronic obstructive asthma, with (acute) exacerbation

Note: **493.2x** excludes: acute bronchitis (466.0) & chronic obstructive bronchitis (**491.20-491.22**)

ICD-10-CM:³

- J45.909 Unspecified asthma, uncomplicated
- J45.998 Other asthma
- J45.902 Unspecified asthma with status asthmaticus
- J45.901 Unspecified asthma with (acute) exacerbation
- J44.9 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified
- J44.0 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute lower respiratory infection
- J44.1 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a preventable and treatable disease state. The clinical diagnosis of COPD is often not made until extensive and irreparable damage has occurred.⁴ Cigarette smoking is the most significant determinant of the development and progression of COPD.

ICD-9-CM:²

- **496** Chronic airway obstruction, not elsewhere classified. Note: This code is not to be used with any code from categories 491, Chronic bronchitis; 492, Emphysema; and 493, Asthma
- 305.1 Tobacco use disorder (smoking)
- V15.82 History of tobacco use (smoked)

ICD-10-CM:³

- J44.9 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified
- F17.200 Nicotine dependence, unspecified, uncomplicated
- Z87.891 Personal history of nicotine dependence

Chronic Bronchitis is an ongoing, serious condition, which occurs when the lining of the bronchial tubes is constantly irritated and inflamed and is defined by a cough with mucus on most days for at least 3 months a year and 2 years in a row (without another apparent cause).⁴ Smoking is the main cause of chronic bronchitis. Viruses or bacteria can easily infect the irritated bronchial tubes. Chronic bronchitis is a serious, long-term medical condition. Early diagnosis and treatment, combined with quitting cigarette smoking and avoiding secondhand cigarette smoke, can help people live better with this condition.

ICD-9-CM:²

- **491.0** Simple chronic bronchitis (smokers' cough)
- **491.9** Unspecified chronic bronchitis
- **491.8** Other chronic bronchitis
- **491.20** Obstructive chronic bronchitis, without exacerbation
- **491.21** Obstructive chronic bronchitis, with (acute) exacerbation
- **491.22** Obstructive chronic bronchitis, with acute bronchitis

Note: Category 491 excludes chronic obstructive asthma (**493.2x**) (See above under COPD for tobacco use disorder)

ICD-10-CM:³

- J41.0 Simple chronic bronchitis
- J42 Unspecified chronic bronchitis
- J41.8 Mixed simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis
- J44.9 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified
- J44.1 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation
- J44.0 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute lower respiratory infection

(See above under COPD for nicotine dependence)

¹ Wells AU, The revised ATS/ERS/JRS/ALAT diagnostic criteria for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) - practical implications. *Respir Res* 14 (Suppl 1) S2, 2013.

² "Classification of Diseases, Functioning, and Disability." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, 09 08 2011. Web. 20 Sep 2013. <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd9cm.htm>>.

³ "Classification of Diseases, Functioning, and Disability." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, 06 19 2013. Web. 20 Sep 2013. <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm>>.

⁴ http://www.goldcopd.org/uploads/users/files/GOLD_Report_2013_Feb20.pdf