

ICD-10-CM

Select List of Codes for Hepatitis B

(Effective October 1, 2019)

Hepatitis B Diagnosis

B18.0	Chronic viral hepatitis B with delta-agent
B18.1	Chronic viral hepatitis B without delta-agent
B19.10	Unspecified viral hepatitis B without hepatic coma
B19.11	Unspecified viral hepatitis B with hepatic coma
B16.0	Acute hepatitis B with delta-agent and with hepatic coma
B16.1	Acute hepatitis B with delta-agent and without hepatic coma
B16.2	Acute hepatitis B without delta-agent and with hepatic coma
B16.9	Acute hepatitis B without delta-agent and without hepatic coma
B17.0	Acute delta-(super) infection of hepatitis B carrier
B17.8	Other specified acute viral hepatitis
B17.9	Acute viral hepatitis, unspecified

Potential Symptoms Related to Hepatitis B

R17	Unspecified jaundice
R11.0	Nausea (without vomiting)
R11.2	Nausea (with vomiting)
G93.3	Postviral fatigue syndrome
R53.1	Weakness
R53.82	Chronic fatigue, unspecified
R53.83	Other fatigue
R10.84	Generalized abdominal pain
R10.9	Unspecified abdominal pain
R10.10	Upper abdominal pain, unspecified
R10.30	Lower abdominal pain, unspecified
R10.11	Right upper quadrant pain
R10.12	Left upper quadrant pain
R10.31	Right lower quadrant pain
R10.32	Left lower quadrant pain
R10.81	Abdominal tenderness

Liver-Related Symptoms/Complications

R94.5	Abnormal results of liver function studies
K74.0	Hepatic fibrosis
K74.60	Unspecified cirrhosis of the liver
K74.69	Other cirrhosis of the liver
K76.6	Portal hypertension
I85.00	Esophageal varices without bleeding
I85.01	Esophageal varices with bleeding
K72.90	Hepatic failure, unspecified without coma
K72.91	Hepatic failure, unspecified with coma
K72.00	Acute and subacute hepatic failure without coma
K72.01	Acute and subacute hepatic failure with coma
R16.0	Hepatomegaly, not elsewhere classified
R16.1	Splenomegaly, not elsewhere classified
R16.2	Hepatomegaly with splenomegaly, not elsewhere classified
C22.1	Intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma
C22.8	Malignant neoplasm of liver, primary, unspecified as to type

Others

Z11.59	Encounter for screening for other viral diseases
Z20.5	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to viral hepatitis
Z20.828	Contact with and (suspected) exposure to other viral communicable diseases
Z23	Encounter for immunization
Z86.19	Personal history of other infectious and parasitic diseases
Z85.05	Personal history of malignant neoplasm of liver
R76.8	Other specified abnormal immunological findings in serum
P00.89	Newborn affected by other maternal conditions
O98.41	Viral hepatitis complicating pregnancy
T37.5X5	Adverse effect of antiviral drugs
T50.995	Adverse effect of other drugs, medicaments and biological substances
Z79.899	Other long term (current) drug therapy
Z91.89	Other specified personal risk factors, not elsewhere classified

ICD-10 Code Lookup: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Publications/ICD10CM/2020/icd10cm_tabular_2020.pdf.

This is a select list of ICD-10 codes that may be used for ordering tests related to screening and diagnosing potential patients with HBV infection. Please consult the latest ICD-10-CM for a full list of ICD-10 codes.

This is for your information only. Each provider must make an individualized decision for each patient's needs.

Gilead does not guarantee the coverage or reimbursement of any item or service through the use of these codes.

Burden of Chronic Hepatitis B in the United States

- ~2 million people are living with chronic HBV infection in the United States (2012)^{1,2}
- About 2 in 3 persons with chronic HBV infection are not aware that they are infected and are at risk of infecting others as well as developing serious liver diseases later in life^{3,4}
- Of persons with chronic HBV infection^{4,5}
 - 15% to 40% develop cirrhosis, liver cancer, or liver failure
 - 15% to 25% may die prematurely due to these complications

Hepatitis B Screening

The following tests are recommended for screening (ACP/CDC, USPSTF)^{5,6}

Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)

Hallmark of infection
(CPT code: 87340)

Antibody to HBsAg (anti-HBs)

Marker of immunity
(CPT code: 86706)

Antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc)

Marker of prior exposure
(CPT code: 86704)

Interpretation and Management Based on Screening Test Results (AASLD, ACP/CDC)^{5,7}

Screening Tests			Interpretation	Management
HBsAg	Anti-HBs	Anti-HBc ^a		
+	-	+	Acute or chronic infection ^b	Additional testing and management needed
-	+ / -	+	Exposure to HBV; Risk for reactivation	Follow up as appropriate^{c,d}
-	+	-	Immunity through vaccination	No further testing required
-	-	-	Uninfected and not immune (at risk for infection)	No further testing required; vaccinate

^aAnti-HBc refers to total anti-HBc.⁵

^bPatient is chronically infected if HBsAg+ for ≥6 months. Patients with acute infection will be positive for anti-HBc IgM.⁴

^cPatients undergoing immunosuppressive therapy or treatment with direct-acting antivirals for HCV coinfection should be monitored for HBV reactivation.⁷

^dPatients with cirrhosis should be screened every 6 months for hepatocellular carcinoma per the AASLD guidance.⁷

Management of Patients With Chronic HBV Infection

- Initial assessment⁸
 - Obtain history and physical evaluation with an emphasis on risk factors for coinfection, alcohol use, and family history of HBV infection and liver cancer
 - Laboratory assessments include liver function tests, markers of HBV replication, and tests for coinfections (HCV, HDV, and HIV)
- Disease education and management⁷
 - Patients should be counseled on transmission prevention, importance of lifelong monitoring, and need for treatment if eligible. Link patients to specialists, if appropriate

“These people are at risk of a slow progression to severe liver disease and death unless they receive timely testing and treatment.”

“There is a new generation of highly effective medicines for treating chronic HBV...”

— World Health Organization^{9,10}

AASLD=American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases; ACP=American College of Physicians; anti-HBc=antibody to hepatitis B core antigen; anti-HBs=antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen; CDC=Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; HBsAg=hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV=hepatitis B virus; HCV=hepatitis C virus; HDV=hepatitis D virus; HIV=human immunodeficiency virus; IgM=immunoglobulin M; USPSTF=US Preventive Services Task Force.

References: 1. Gish RG, et al. *Hepatology*. 2015;62:1339-1341. 2. Kowdley KV, et al. *Hepatology*. 2012;56:422-433. 3. CDC. Hepatitis B Questions and Answers. www.cdc.gov/knowhepatitisb/faqs.htm. Reviewed September 11, 2019. Accessed September 30, 2019. 4. CDC. *MMWR Recomm Rep*. 2008;57:1-20. 5. Abara WE, et al. *Ann Intern Med*. 2017;167:794-804. 6. LeFevre ML; USPSTF. *Ann Intern Med*. 2014;161:58-66. 7. Terrault NA, et al. *Hepatology*. 2018;67:1560-1599. 8. Terrault NA, et al. *Hepatology*. 2016;63:261-283. 9. WHO. Combating Hepatitis B and C to Reach Elimination by 2030. May 2016. <https://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/hep-elimination-by-2030-brief/en/>. Accessed September 30, 2019. 10. WHO. Global Hepatitis Report, 2017. April 2017. <https://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/global-hepatitis-report2017/en/>. Accessed September 30, 2019.



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