



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**Faculty of Health, Natural
Resources and Applied
Sciences**

School of Health Sciences

**Department of Preventative
Health Sciences**

13 Jackson Kaujeua Street
Private Bag 13388
Windhoek
NAMIBIA

T: +264 61 207 2970
F: +264 61 207 9970
E: dphs@nust.na
W: www.nust.na

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT | |
| QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHSM | LEVEL: 6 |
| COURSE: INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE 1A | COURSE CODE: ICD611S |
| DATE: JANUARY 2025 | SESSION: 2 |
| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 |

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY: EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

EXAMINER: MS INDAA PAULUS

MODERATOR: DR LARAI AKU-AKAI

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions on the separate answer sheet.
2. Please write neatly and legibly.
3. Do not use the left side margin of the exam paper. This must be allowed for the examiner.
4. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.
5. Mark all answers clearly with their respective question numbers.
6. Students are allowed to refer to only 3 volumes of ICD-10 CM Pdf file. No other Windows & Internet applications are allowed.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Three volumes of ICD-10 CM Pdf

ATTACHMENTS

1. None

This question paper consists of 5 pages including this front page.

SECTION A: TRUE / FALSE**[20 MARKS]****QUESTION 1****(20)**

1. Evaluate the statements and select whether the statement is true or false. Write the word 'True' or 'False' next to the corresponding number on your ANSWER SHEET. Each question carries 1 (one) mark.
 - 1.1 A sequela is the residual effect (condition produced) after the acute phase of an illness or injury has terminated.
 - 1.2 A combination code are double codes used to classify a diagnosis with an associated complication.
 - 1.3 Codes that describe symptoms and signs, as opposed to diagnoses, are acceptable for reporting purposes when a related definitive diagnosis has not been established by the provider.
 - 1.4 A dash (-) at the end of an Alphabetic Index entry indicates that additional characters are required.
 - 1.5 A "code also" note instructs that two codes may be required to fully describe a condition, but this note does not provide sequencing direction.
 - 1.6 The convention "see" indicates that there is an additional indexed entry where the coder may find pertinent information related to the documented condition.
 - 1.7 An exclude 2 note indicates that it is unacceptable to use both the specific code and the excluded Code together.
 - 1.8 The abbreviation NEC is the equivalent of unspecified.
 - 1.9 A three-character category with no further subdivision is not equivalent to a code.
 - 1.10 Selection of codes for "in remission" from categories F10-F19 are assigned entirely on the basis of provider documentation.
 - 1.11 When the provider documentation refers to use, abuse and dependence of different substances, only one code should be assigned to identify the pattern of use.
 - 1.12 A code from category G89 should be assigned if the definitive diagnosis is known, unless the reason for the encounter is pain management and not management of the underlying condition.
 - 1.13 Routine or expected postoperative pain immediately after surgery should not be coded.
 - 1.14 The exclude 1 note under category G89 indicates that G89 can be assigned with code F45.1 and code F45.2.
 - 1.15 The alphabetic index consists of the following parts: the Index of Diseases and Injury, the Index of External Causes of Injury, the Table of Neoplasms and the Table of Drugs and Chemicals.

- 1.16 A baby boy is born with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease. The baby's condition will be coded to chapter I (one) of the Tabular list.
- 1.17 C93.91 is the correct diagnostic code for Aseptic meningitis in leptospirosis.
- 1.18 The Category block B95-B97 is never to be used for primary coding.
- 1.19 The terms "with" and "due to" are used in the Alphabetic Index and Tabular list to indicate a causal relationship between two or more conditions.
- 1.20 The code B06.02 is the correct code for Meningitis due to Rubella.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

[30 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

(30)

2. Code the following diagnostic terms using ICD- 10CM. Write the appropriate code next to the number of the statement/phrase in the ANSWER BOOK. Each question carries 1 (one) mark.

- 2.1 Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.
- 2.2 Personal history of in-situ neoplasm of cervix uteri.
- 2.3 Bronchopneumonia due to *Hemophilus influenzae*.
- 2.4 Candidiasis of the mouth.
- 2.5 Enteritis due to *Clostridium difficile*.
- 2.6 Multiple myeloma.
- 2.7 Acute blood-loss anemia.
- 2.8 Monocytic leukemia, unspecified in remission.
- 2.9 Dengue haemorrhagic fever.
- 2.10 Plasmodium falciparum malaria.
- 2.11 Dependence on renal dialysis.
- 2.12 Disease, sickle cell Hb-SE, with crisis, with acute chest syndrome.
- 2.13 Hungry Bone Syndrome.
- 2.14 Myxoma of the antrum of the stomach.

- 2.15 Tuberculosis of pleura Tuberculous empyema.
- 2.16 Personal history of Hodgkin lymphoma.
- 2.17 Eosinophilic meningoencephalitis due to *Parastrongylus cantonensis*.
- 2.18 Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition with diabetic necrobiosis lipoidica.
- 2.19 Renal tubular degeneration in diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition.
- 2.20 Neutropenia Unspecified.
- 2.21 Unstable hemoglobin hemolytic disease.
- 2.22 Malignant neoplasm of female genitourinary tract.
- 2.23 Chemotherapy for malignancy of stomach.
- 2.24 Benign neoplasm of lingual tonsil.
- 2.25 Cerebrovascular accident, ischemic.
- 2.26 Compulsive gambling.
- 2.27 Claustrophobia.
- 2.28 Depression with anxiety.
- 2.29 Stroke due to vertebral artery occlusion.
- 2.30 Stenosis of left lacrimal sac.

SECTION C: SEMI- STRUCTURED ANSWER QUESTIONS

[30 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

(30)

- 3. Identify the most suitable codes from ICD-10 CM by using chapter specific guidelines for the following cases.
- 3.1 Female patient admitted with severe Anemia due to right breast malignant Neoplasm. The focus of care is the Anemia. (3)
- 3.2 Meningitis due to *Proteus morganii*. (3)
- 3.3 A 40-year-old woman was admitted with worsening headaches and nausea. She was Investigated and a diagnosis of metastatic Cancer to the brain was made. Her Symptoms were controlled, and she was discharged. The patient is undergoing treatment for primary ovarian Cancer. (3)
- 3.4 Rheumatoid neuritis with localized Amyloidosis. (3)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE 1A (ICD611S)

2nd Opportunity January 2025

- 3.5 A 17-year-old college student was treated for cough, fever, body aches and headache. Diagnosis: Upper respiratory tract infection due to novel influenza A virus. (1)
- 3.6 Secondary glaucoma due to ocular inflammation was discovered in a patient with recurrent acute iridocyclitis in both eyes. The left eye is in a severe condition, while the right eye is at a moderate level. (3)
- 3.7 Acute maxillary sinusitis due to *Hemophilus influenza*. (3)
- 3.8 A patient is admitted to the hospital with acute diastolic heart failure due to hypertension with end stage renal disease (ESRD). (4)
- 3.9 Respiratory failure due to congestive heart failure. (3)
- 3.10 A routine follow up visit for a 25 year old Type I diabetic patient in her 2nd trimester at 15 weeks of pregnancy. She administers insulin once per day. (4)

SECTION D: STRUCTURED ANSWER QUESTIONS

[20 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

(20)

4. Identify the most suitable codes from ICD-10 CM by using chapter specific guidelines for the following scenarios. Sequencing carries 1 (one) mark.
- 4.1 A 60-year-old male has Hypertension with Stage 4 chronic kidney disease. He walked into clinic reporting of blood in urine and severe lower abdominal pain. The urine was positive for heavy blood and abdomen is distended. The Emergency medical services were called. (5)
- 4.2 This 75-year-old female was brought to the ER with severe difficulty in breathing. She was intubated and started on mechanical ventilation and admitted. Diagnosis for this patient: Acute respiratory failure, acute infectious bronchitis with acute exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). (5)
- 4.3 A 79-year-old patient is admitted with dizziness and dysuria. A urine sample is collected on admission and is positive for *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. The blood sample, taken on admission, is also positive for *Klebsiella*. The doctor lists: Urinary tract infection (UTI) due to *Klebsiella*, bacteremia due to *Klebsiella*. (4)
- 4.4 Patient presents for immunotherapy for a malignant, primary neoplasm of the trigone of the bladder. (3)
- 4.5 A patient who is allergic to penicillin is admitted to the hospital for treatment of pneumonia using intravenous antibiotics. (3)

END OF EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER