Western Australian Coding Rule

0719/44 Symphisitis pubis
WA Coding Rule 0813/05 Symphisitis pubis is retired.

In ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS Eleventh Edition (effective 1 July 2019) an ICD-10-AM Index entry has been created for symphysis pubis dysfunction in pregnancy, childbirth or puerperium.

Pelvic girdle pain in pregnancy may involve sacroiliac joint (posterior) and/or pubis symphysis joint (anterior). In Eleventh Edition an Index entry has been created for pelvic girdle pain in pregnancy.

DECISION
WA Coding Rule 0813/05 Symphisitis pubis is retired.
[Effective 1 Jul 2019, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 11th Ed.]
Western Australian Coding Rule

0813/05 Symphysitis pubis

Q. How do we code symphysitis pubis when documented as an indication for induction?

A. Symphysitis pubis is one of the most common causes of pain in pregnancy. It can manifest as pain on one side of the lower back, pain radiating into one or both groin areas, or pain around the pubic bone. It results when the ligaments and joints of the pelvis become relaxed due to the hormones of pregnancy and become inflamed by certain movements (Dahlen n.d.).

Symphysitis pubis is not specifically indexed in ICD-10-AM. Therefore coders are not obliged to assign a code from O99 together with a chapter code to capture the condition. We recommend assigning O26.88 *Other specified pregnancy-related conditions* by following the index pathway:

Pregnancy
- complicated by
  - specified condition NEC O26.88

followed by M25.85 *Other specified joint disorders, pelvic region and thigh*.

Reference:

DECISION

Symphysitis pubis in pregnancy should be coded to O26.88 *Other specified pregnancy-related conditions* with M25.85 *Other specified joint disorders, pelvic region and thigh*.

[Effective 21 Aug 2013, ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS 8th Ed.]