

# d\_icd\_diagnoses

Dimension table for *diagnoses\_icd*; provides a description of ICD-9/ICD-10 billed diagnoses.

## The *d\_icd\_diagnoses* table

This table defines International Classification of Diseases (ICD) Version 9 and 10 codes for **diagnoses**. These codes are assigned at the end of the patient's stay and are used by the hospital to bill for care provided.

### Links to

- *diagnoses\_icd* ON *icd\_code*

## Table columns

Name	Postgres data type
<i>icd_code</i>	VARCHAR(10)
<i>icd_version</i>	INTEGER
<i>long_title</i>	VARCHAR(300)

## Detailed Description

### *icd\_code*, *icd\_version*

*icd\_code* is the International Coding Definitions (ICD) code.

There are two versions for this coding system: version 9 (ICD-9) and version 10 (ICD-10). These can be differentiated using the *icd\_version* column. In general, ICD-10 codes are more detailed, though code mappings (or “cross-walks”) exist which convert ICD-9 codes to ICD-10 codes.

Both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are often presented with a decimal. This decimal is not required for interpretation of an ICD code; i.e. the *icd\_code* of '0010' is equivalent to '001.0'.

ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes have distinct formats: ICD-9 codes are 5 character long strings which are entirely numeric (with the

exception of codes prefixed with “E” or “V” which are used for external causes of injury or supplemental classification). Importantly, ICD-9 codes are retained as strings in the database as the leading 0s in codes are meaningful.

ICD-10 codes are 3-7 characters long and always prefixed by a letter followed by a set of numeric values.

## long\_title

The `long_title` provides the meaning of the ICD code. For example, the ICD-9 code 0010 has `long_title` “Cholera due to vibrio cholerae”.

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