diagnoses_icd

Billed ICD-9/ICD-10 diagnoses for hospitalizations.

diagnoses_icd

During routine hospital care, patients are billed by the *hospital* for diagnoses associated with their hospital stay. This table contains a record of all diagnoses a patient was billed for during their hospital stay using the ICD-9 and ICD-10 ontologies. Diagnoses are billed on hospital discharge, and are determined by trained persons who read signed clinical notes.

Table columns

Name	Postgres data type
subject_id	INTEGER
hadm_id	INTEGER
seq_num	INTEGER
icd_code	CHAR(7)
icd_version	INTEGER

Detailed Description

subject_id

`subject_id` is a unique identifier which specifies an individual patient. Any rows associated with a single `subject_id` pertain to the same individual.

hadm_id

`hadm_id` is an integer identifier which is unique for each patient hospitalization.

seq_num

The priority assigned to the diagnoses. The priority can be interpreted as a ranking of which diagnoses are "important", but many caveats to this broad statement exist. For example, patients who are diagnosed with sepsis must have sepsis as their *2nd* billed condition. The 1st billed condition must be the infectious agent. There's also less importance placed on ranking low priority diagnoses "correctly" (as there may be no correct ordering of the priority of the 5th - 10th diagnosis codes, for example).

`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'.