

Pacific Health Information Network

Strengthening Health Information Systems and Digital Health

INFORMATION DOCUMENT: 9.1 Global developments and introduction of ICD11, resources available, global and regional implementation plans

1. BACKGROUND

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 11th Revision (ICD-11) was adopted in 2019 by the 72nd World Health Assembly (WHA) and came into effect in January of 2022 (<https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/classification-of-diseases>). ICD-11 is now a fully electronic, free platform with over 17,000 diagnostic categories and features new core and supplementary chapters. The code structure of ICD-11 has also changed with the introduction of stem codes and extension codes, which are used to give stem codes more detail. ICD-11 is being rolled out for implementation globally.

2. ACTION TAKEN

ICD 11 was endorsed in 72nd WHA which requested WHO Director-General to allocate sufficient resource for regular updating and maintenance of ICD11, publish official languages, and provide supports to Member States on implementation including building systems and capacity.

A resource platform was established by WHO to provide variable tools and guidance on ICD 11 implementation: ICD11 coding tool, ICD11 browser, mapping tables, morbidity and mortality tools, implementation guidance. Different types of training tools and platform, software integration and translation platforms. Up to now, a total of 7 languages are available with 23 more underway. ICD 11 2023 newly released in Feb 2023.

Member States are also at different implementation stages. Over 80 countries completed their initial orientation, over 60 countries started piloting and planning, 12 countries are ready for national scale up.

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WHO western pacific regional office aim to promote a systematic approach to speed up ICD 11 implementation in the region through cross-sectional collaboration and resource mobilization among partners. We encourage countries to customize global implementation plan into country own's context including but not limited to forming national taskforce, situation analysing, capacity building and technology infrastructure, digitization and link with CRVS system strengthen and development.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is the designated WHO Collaborating Centre for the Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC) in Australia since 1991. In its role as the Australian Collaborating Centre (ACC), the AIHW assists and advises on the development, dissemination, implementation, maintenance, and updates to the WHO-FIC classifications. This includes assisting with the development of the ICD-11 and supporting resources over the last decade. The ACC has also committed to providing technical support to Western Pacific country users of the ICD through supporting coding assessment, providing training, sharing of international experiences, coding quality control, and providing technical support to improving quality of medical death certification. For example, a previously identified priority technical area relates to improving information standards underpinning regionally comparable statistical reporting for the health sector – including improving coding under the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) Tenth Revision (ICD-10) and planning for implementation of ICD-11. It is expected that PICTs would have varying levels of support needs in this space.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Further consideration will need to be given to when and how ICD-11 should be implemented in PICTs. This will need to be done for both morbidity and mortality uses cases and be based on the benefits obtained versus the resource implications required to do so. The PHIN meeting should use this opportunity to discuss the needs of PICTs for ICD-11 implementation and any potential issues identified early so that appropriate support can be provided in coming years.