

Global developments and an introduction to ICD-11

Vicki Bennett

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

and

Duan Mengjuan

Western Pacific Regional Office

World Health Organisation

What's new in ICD-11?

- For the first time, the ICD is fully electronic, currently providing access to 17 000 diagnostic categories, with over 100 000 index terms
- Up to date scientific knowledge
- New core chapters
- New supplementary chapters and sections
- Extension codes
- Multiple uses, which will be provided by a suite of Tabular Lists

Structure of the ICD-11

Coding Tool and Browser

Coding tool → Alphabetical Index

Browser → Tabular List

The image displays two screenshots of the ICD-11 web application. The top screenshot shows the 'ICD-11 Coding Tool' interface for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics (MMS) as of 2023-01. A search bar contains the term 'asthma'. Below the search bar, a 'Word list' and 'Destination Entities' are displayed. The 'Word list' includes 'asthma', 'asthmatic', and 'asthmaticus'. The 'Destination Entities' list includes codes such as CA23, CA23.3, CA23.32, CA0H.4, CA23.1, CA23.30, and CA60.1, each with a corresponding description and a 'Details' link. The bottom screenshot shows the 'ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics' (Version: 01/2023) browser interface. It features a search bar and a navigation menu with 'Browse', 'Coding Tool', and 'Info' options. The main content area displays a hierarchical tabular list of ICD-11 categories, starting with 'ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics' and listing various disease categories from 01 to 18.

Code Structure of ICD-11

- ICD-11 codes are alphanumeric.
 - First character relates to the chapter. It may be a letter or a number. This will be the same for all codes in a chapter.
 - Second character is a letter
 - Hierarchical relations are retained at the 4-character code level.
- ▼ 8B01 Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - 8B01.0 Aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - 8B01.1 Non-aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - 8B01.2 Subarachnoid haemorrhage not known if aneurysmal or non-aneurysmal

Code Structure of ICD-11

Stem codes

- Stem codes are codes in the ICD-11 that may be assigned alone

▼ Diabetes mellitus

5A10 Type 1 diabetes mellitus

5A11 Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Stem code

5A12 Malnutrition-related diabetes mellitus

▶ 5A13 Diabetes mellitus, other specified type

5A14 Diabetes mellitus, type unspecified

Code Structure of ICD-11

Extension codes

- Extension codes are a new concept in the ICD.
- They cannot be assigned alone
- They are supplementary codes designed for use when additional detail is desired with a stem code.
- Extension codes are optional, and their use will be decided by individual countries.
 - ▶ XA2XL4 Humerus
 - ▶ XA3WG1 Radius
 - ▶ XA5007 Ulna

Code Structure of ICD-11

Postcoordination using ICD-11

- Clusters are created either through combining multiple stem codes, or combining a stem code and an extension code or codes.
- A forward slash / is used to combine two stem codes
- An ampersand & is used to combine a stem code with extension codes.

Stem code with extension codes:

Hyperplastic polyps in the sigmoid colon.

Pathology report revealed tubular adenoma with low grade dysplasia.

Cluster: 2E92.4Y&XA8YJ9&XH7SY6

Global and Regional progress on ICD-11 implementation



Duan Mengjuan

Western Pacific Regional Office

World Health Organisation

The Seventy-second World Health Assembly,

2. **REQUESTS the Director-General:**

- (1) to allocate sufficient resources within the Organization for the regular updating and maintenance of ICD-11 and its eventual revision;
- (2) to publish the ICD-11 in the six official languages of the Organization and **put in place the digital tools and support mechanisms** for its maintenance, dissemination and use, including facilitation of linkages with existing clinical terminologies;
- (3) to **provide support upon request to Member States in implementing ICD-11**, including in building systems and capacity, and by providing the ICD-11 translation platform;
- (4) to **provide transitional arrangements from 1 January 2022 for at least five years**, and as long as necessary to enable Member States to compile and report statistics using previous revisions of the International Classification of Diseases;
- (5) to **implement a regular updating process for ICD-11,¹** and to further develop and implement the family of disease- and health-related classifications, with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems as the core classification linked to other related classifications, specialty versions and terminologies;
- (6) to **report on progress** in implementing this resolution **to the Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly in 2023**, the Eightieth World Health Assembly in 2027, and the Eighty-fifth World Health Assembly in 2032, and to include in the 2032 report an assessment of the need for revision of ICD-11.

ICD-11 Digital Tools

Support to MSs in
implementing ICD-11

ICD-11 Digital Tools

Global tools and resource to support implementation

- ICD-11 Coding tool (multilingual)
- ICD-11 Browser (multilingual)
- Mapping tables (ICD-10-ICD-11)
- Morbidity tools
- Mortality tools
- Implementation guidance

Training tools and platform

- ICD-FIT platform: Interface for line coding
- ICD-11 eLearning course

Software integration

- ICD-11 APIs with language specific layer
- Embedded Classification Tool (Coding tool and Browser interface)
- Online and offline deployment options
- Propose platform

Translation Platform

- can be used by registered translators
- 7 languages are available with 23 more underway

Implementing ICD-11: 4 stages approach and its progress

	Global	WPR
Stage 1: Orientation and familiarization: national advocacy and orientation	88	6
Stage 2: Planning and piloting: developing the national implementation plan/roadmap and initiating pilots	64	5
Stage 3: National scale-up: cross-sectional collaboration and enterprise planning	12	1
Stage 4: Routine reporting: improving completeness and timeliness, data quality and promoting use of data		0

Unit: No. of countries

Recommended actions in developing national ICD-11 implementation plan

- Form a national taskforce/committee including all stakeholders
- Situation analysis: ICD implementation status, digitalization of the information system, institutional and HR capacities, policy and regulations, et al
- National wide Capacity building to different audiences on different aspects
- Technology infrastructure and imbedding into current information systems
- Data quality control and monitoring

WHO CCs for the Family of International Classifications in the Region

- AUS-56 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare)
- CHN-125 (China National Health Development Research Center)
- CHN-143 (Peking Union Medical College Hospital)
- JPN-85 (Japan ICD Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- KOR-107 (Korea Health Information Service)

Australian Collaborating Centre

- Since 1991, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare has been designated as the WHO Collaborating Centre for the Family of International Classifications (WHO-FIC) in Australia (known as the ACC).
- Our role as the ACC is primarily to assist and advise the WHO in the development, dissemination, implementation, maintenance and updating of the WHO-FIC classifications, including ICD-11.

Australian Collaborating Centre

The ACC has committed to providing technical support to regional users of the ICD through:

- Support ICD coding assessment to improve use and application of the ICD
- Provide ICD related training for countries
- Share international experiences on ICD-11 implementation and ICD coding quality control
- Provide technical support to improve the quality of medical death certification.

Pacific Health Information Network

Strengthening Health Information Systems and Digital Health

