15 Things Traama Physicians Should

Know About AIS Coding



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Lack Of Detail = Low AIS code= Low ISS

"The key to documenting AIS is to include as much relevant detail as possible!"





Clinical Diagnosis Of Injury Is Generally Not Enough

"In most cases, a clinical diagnosis alone is not sufficient to support an AIS code. In order to be coded in AIS, a diagnosis must be supported by documentation such as imaging studies or an autopsy report."



Preliminary Diagnoses Are Not Codeable In AIS



POSSIBLE SUSPECTED RULE OUT



Mechanism Of Injury Is Not an Injury!

"There are no AIS codes associated with mechanism of injury. Language such as "pedestrian struck by a car" or "burned in a house fire" does not generate an AIS code."



Complications Are Not Injuries

DVT INFECTION EPILEPSY ETC

Not codeable for AIS

Put these in your complications section



Sequelae Are Not Generally Injuries

Conditions caused by or following an injury are generally not codable in AIS

HOWEVER

 However, there are a few exceptions to this principle: asphyxia, blood loss, air embolism, hemo/pneumothorax, brain edema/swelling and compartment syndrome. Note that in order to be coded in AIS, these conditions must meet the definition and rules listed in the Abbreviated Injury Scale Dictionary.



Iatrogenic Injuries Are Not Counted In AIS

AIS only counts injuries sustained in the traumatic event



Death Is Not An Injury

Mortality doesn't yield an ISS of 75



You Cannot Assume An Injury Occurred Just Because An Outcome is Present

"It is critical to substantiate and document the actual injuries that led to these outcomes."



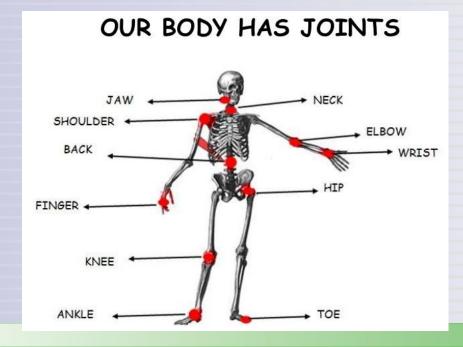


Injuries Not In AIS Dictionary Cannot Be Coded In AIS



Joints Do Not Fracture

"In the AIS system, joints may sprain or dislocate, but they do not fracture!"





Flail Chest Requires Fractures In Three Or More Adjacent Ribs





Loss Of Consciousness Must Be Documented

"Documentation must include convincing evidence of head injury & diagnosis of LOC by a physician or physician extender."



When Charting Brain Hematoma/Hemorrhage Include Perilesional Edema

"When documenting the size of a brain hematoma or brain hemorrhage, include any perilesional edema in the measurement."





Diffuse Axonal Injury Must Meet Specific Requirements

- Immediate and prolonged coma (> 6 hours)
- Radiographic proof of shearing lesions
- No other reason for loss of consciousness
- Physician must diagnose it



BETTER DOCUMENTATION = BETTER DATA



