

AROC PAEDIATRIC IMPAIRMENT CODING GUIDELINES

The aim of these guidelines is to assist in correctly classifying a paediatric rehabilitation episode according to impairment groups. There are 2 over-riding rules that need to be considered when using these guidelines:

1. The episode should be classified according to the **primary** reason for the **current** episode of rehabilitation care
2. Rehabilitation program names related to funding are not necessarily the same as the impairment group names

Please note that the examples of aetiologic diagnoses that underpin each impairment, which are provided under each impairment group, are not exhaustive.

(1) STROKE

USE this group for cases with the diagnosis of cerebral ischemia due to vascular thrombosis, embolism, or haemorrhage. Ischaemic strokes that then have a haemorrhagic event should be classified as Stroke – Ischaemic.

Do NOT use this group for:

1. cases of brain dysfunction secondary to non-vascular causes such as trauma, inflammation, tumour or degenerative changes.
2. cases of subarachnoid haemorrhage. These should be classified to BRAIN DYSFUNCTION (2)

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
STROKE	1.1 Stroke – haemorrhagic	Intracerebral haemorrhage
		Other and unspecified intracranial haemorrhage
	1.2 Stroke – other (including ischaemic)	Occlusion and stenosis of precerebral arteries, with cerebral infarction
		Occlusion of cerebral arteries, with cerebral Infarction
		Metabolic stroke

(2) BRAIN DYSFUNCTION

Non-traumatic Brain Dysfunction

USE this group for cases with such aetiologies as neoplasm including metastases, encephalitis, inflammation, anoxia, metabolic toxicity, or degenerative processes.

Do NOT use this group for cases with hemorrhagic stroke (other than subarachnoid haemorrhage) - These should be classified to STROKE (1).

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
BRAIN DYSFUNCTION	2.11 Brain Tumour	Neoplasm/tumour of brain or meninges – malignant or benign (includes secondary tumours)
		Neoplasm/tumour of cranial nerves
	2.12 Epilepsy surgery	
	2.13 Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	
	2.14 Other (including Hypoxic Brain Injury)	Hydrocephalus
		Toxic encephalopathy
		Anoxic brain damage (Anoxic/ hypoxic encephalopathy)
		Encephalitis
		Meningitis
	Intracranial abscess	

Traumatic Brain Dysfunction

USE this group for cases with motor and/or cognitive disorder secondary to brain trauma.

Definition: A closed head injury is defined as an injury where the meninges remain intact (includes a linear fracture of the skull)

Definition: Major multiple trauma with brain injury includes cases where there has been a brain injury and trauma requiring complex management due to the involvement of multiple systems or sites, and where specialised rehabilitation is required for each of the impairments. In these cases the brain injury or the trauma may be considered more/less significant but impairments from both require rehabilitation.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
BRAIN DYSFUNCTION	2.21 Traumatic, open injury	Skull fracture with open intracranial wound
		Cerebral laceration and contusion, with open intracranial wound
		Subarachnoid, subdural, extradural, and other unspecified haemorrhage, with open intracranial wound, following injury
		Other and unspecified intracranial haemorrhage, with open intracranial wound, following injury
	2.22 Traumatic, closed injury	Linear skull fracture
		Concussion
		Cerebral laceration and contusion
		Subarachnoid, subdural, extradural and other unspecified haemorrhage following injury
		Other and unspecified intracranial haemorrhage following injury
		2.23 Major multiple trauma with brain injury

(3) NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

USE this group for cases with neurological or neuromuscular dysfunctions of various aetiologies.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS	3.1 Multiple Sclerosis/ADEM	Acute Disseminated Encephalomyelitis (ADEM)
	3.2 Guillain-Barre Syndrome	
	3.3 Movement disorders	Cerebral Palsy
		Extrapyramidal movement disorders
		Other movement disorders
	3.4 Neuromodulation	Intrathecal baclofen (ITB)
		Deep brain stimulation (DBS)
	3.5 Other	Neuropathies
Neuromuscular disorders (such as muscular dystrophy)		

(4) SPINAL CORD DYSFUNCTION

USE this group only if there is a spinal cord/ caudaequina dysfunction.

Do NOT use this group for post spinal surgery, unless the surgery has resulted in dysfunction of the spinal cord/ cauda equina. Exception: use this group, 4.4, for selective dorsal rhizotomy (SDR)

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
SPINAL CORD DYSFUNCTION	4.1 Non traumatic	Tuberculosis/ infective processes involving the vertebral column
		Neoplasm/ tumour of spinal column or spinal meninges, malignant or benign (includes secondary tumours)
		Neoplasm of other parts of nervous system, of unspecified nature
		Transverse myelitis
		Intraspinal or paraspinal abscess
		Dissection of aorta
		Aortic aneurysm, ruptured
		Spontaneous haematoma
		Spinal infarction
		Intervertebral disc disorder with myelopathy
		Spinal stenosis in cervical region (if deficits include weakness)
		Spinal stenosis, other than cervical (if deficit includes weakness)
		Late effects of spinal cord injury
		Pathological fracture with associated spinal cord dysfunction
		An unavoidable/recognised surgical complication resulting in spinal cord dysfunction following surgery for the above conditions
Scoliosis resulting in spinal cord dysfunction		
Cauda equina syndrome		

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
SPINAL CORD DYSFUNCTION	4.2 Traumatic	Fracture of vertebral column with spinal cord injury
		Spinal cord injury without evidence of spinal bone injury
		Spinal cord dysfunction resulting from surgical misadventure
	4.3 Congenital	Myelomeningocele
		Lipomyelomeningocele
		Neural tube defects
	4.4 Post Selective Dorsal Rhizotomy	

(5) AMPUTATION

USE this group for cases in which the major deficit is partial or complete absence of a limb.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
AMPUTATION – NOT resulting from a trauma	5.11 Upper limb	Neoplasm of bones or cartilage and other soft tissue of limb
		5.12 Lower limb
	5.13 Multiple limbs	Diabetes with neurologic manifestations or diabetes with peripheral circulatory disorders
		Hereditary and idiopathic peripheral neuropathy
		Inflammatory and toxic neuropathy
		Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified
		Arterial embolism and thrombosis, extremities
		Acquired deformity or injury affecting limbs
		Aneurysm of extremities
		Amputation stump complication/ revision
		Haemangioma
		Vasculitis (eg scleroderma, SLE)
	Connective tissue disorders	
	Gangrene (eg meningococcaemia)	
Infective processes (eg osteomyelitis)		
Congenital limb deficiency (when prosthesis required)		
Sepsis mediated amputation		
AMPUTATION – as a result of Trauma	5.21 Upper limb	Traumatic amputation (complete) (partial)
	5.22 Lower limb	
	5.23 Multiple limbs	

(6) ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS

USE this group for cases in which the major disorder is post-fracture or orthopaedic surgery.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	
ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS – acute traumatic	6.1 Acute traumatic	Fractures
ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS – planned	6.21 Scoliosis surgery	Congenital, idiopathic and neuromuscular Excludes Spinal bifida or spinal cord dysfunction
	6.22 SEMLS	Single-event multilevel surgery
	6.23 Other planned	Bone lengthening Varus Derotation Osteotomy (VDRO) Hip Salvage surgery Spinal surgery (Excludes spinal cord, caudaequina/major nerve root dysfunction (classify to 4) Craniocervical decompressive surgery for achondroplasia

(7) BURNS

USE for cases in which the purpose of this rehabilitation episode is to address burns to major areas of skin and/or underlying tissue.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
BURNS	7 Burns	

(8) ARTHRITIS

USE this group for cases in which the major disorder is arthritis of all aetiologies.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
ARTHRITIS	8 Arthritis	Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis Juvenile chronic polyarthritis Ankylosing spondylitis

(9) PAIN SYNDROMES

USE this group for cases in which the primary purpose of this rehabilitation episode is pain management.

Do **NOT** use this group if pain management is only one component of the child's rehabilitation program. These should be classified to the group representing the primary impairment.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
PAIN SYNDROMES	9 Pain syndromes	

(10) CONVERSION DISORDER

USE this group when there is a loss of function without known aetiology

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
CONVERSION DISORDER	10 Loss of function without known aetiology	

(11) RECONDITIONING/ RESTORATIVE

USE for cases with generalised deconditioning not attributable to any of the other Impairment Groups.

AROC Impairment Group	AROC Impairment Group Code	Aetiologic Diagnosis
RECONDITIONING/ RESTORATIVE	11.1 Reconditioning post-acute stay	Reconditioning post-acute stay for: medical illness surgery oncology treatment
	11.2 Other	