<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign/Symptom</th>
<th>ICD 10 Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific Developmental Disorder of Motor Function</td>
<td>F82</td>
<td>Clinical Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A disorder characterized by an impairment in the development of an individual's motor coordination skills; this impairment in motor development is not due to a medical condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Marked impairments in the development of motor coordination such that the impairment interferes with activities of daily living. (from DSM-IV, 1994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Applicable To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Clumsy child syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Developmental coordination disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Developmental dyspraxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Description Synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Clumsiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Clumsiness - motor delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Clumsiness, motor delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Developmental delay, gross motor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Fine motor developmental delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Gross motor development delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Gross motor developmental delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Motor delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Neuromuscular disorder, clumsiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Disorders of Psychological Development</td>
<td>F89</td>
<td>Clinical Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- A disorder diagnosed in childhood that is marked by either physical or mental impairment or both, which in turn affects the child from achieving age related developmental milestones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- As encompassed in federal legislation for educational assistance to handicapped children, includes disabilities originating before age 18 that constitute substantial barriers to normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
functioning. Use a more specific term if possible.

- Developmental disabilities are birth defects that cause lifelong problems with how a body part or system works. They include
  - nervous system disabilities affecting how the brain, spinal cord and nervous system function. They cause mental retardation, including down syndrome and fragile x syndrome. They also cause learning and behavioral disorders, such as autism
  - sensory-related disabilities, which can cause vision, hearing and sight problems
  - metabolic disorders such as phenylketonuria, which affect how your body processes the materials it needs to function
  - degenerative disorders such as rett syndrome, which might only become apparent when children are older and can cause physical and mental problems

Most developmental disabilities have no cure, but you can often treat the symptoms. Physical, speech and occupational therapy might help. Special education classes and psychological counseling can also help. nih: national institute of child health and human development

- Disorders in which there is a delay in development based on that expected for a given age level or stage of development. These impairments or disabilities originate before age 18, may be expected to continue indefinitely, and constitute a substantial impairment. Biological and nonbiological
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commonly used ICD-10 codes for Occupational Therapy</th>
<th>Addendum ICDOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flacid Hemiplegia unspecified Side</td>
<td>Clinical Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G81.0</td>
<td>- Paralysis of one side of the body resulting from disease or injury to the brain or spinal cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Paralysis of one side of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Severe or complete loss of motor function on one side of the body. This condition is usually caused by brain diseases that are localized to the cerebral hemisphere opposite to the side of weakness. Less frequently, brain stem lesions; cervical spinal cord diseases; peripheral nervous system diseases; and other conditions may manifest as hemiplegia. The term hemiparesis (see paresis) refers to mild to moderate weakness involving one side of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Severe or complete loss of motor function on one side of the body; this condition is usually caused by brain diseases that are localized to the cerebral hemisphere opposite to the side of weakness; less frequently, brain stem lesions; cervical spinal cord diseases, peripheral nervous system diseases, and other conditions may manifest as hemiplegia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified visual Disturbance</td>
<td>Clinical Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H53.9</td>
<td>- A diminished ability to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description Synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Disorder of vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Distortion of visual image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Metamorphopsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Vision disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Visual distortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Visual disturbance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Central Auditory Processing Disorder

**ICD-10 Code:** H93.25  
**Clinical Information:** A disorder characterized by impairment of the auditory processing, resulting in deficiencies in the recognition and interpretation of sounds by the brain. Causes include brain maturation delays and brain traumas or tumors.

**Applicable To:**  
- Congenital auditory imperception
- Word deafness

**Description Synonyms:**  
- Acquired auditory processing disorder
- Auditory processing disorder
- Bilat acquired auditory processing disorder
- Bilateral acquired auditory processing disorder
- Both sides acquired auditory processing disorder
- Left acquired auditory processing disorder
- Right acquired auditory processing disorder

### Specific Derangement of Joint

**Right:** 24.841  
**Left:** M24.842

**Description Synonyms:**  
- Developmental dislocation of bilat hands
- Developmental dislocation of bilateral hands
- Developmental dislocation of hand

### Stiffness of Wrist

**ICD-10 Code:** M25.639

**Description Synonyms:**  
- Stiffness of wrist
- Wrist stiff

### Stiffness of Hand

**ICD-10 Code:** M25.649

**Description Synonyms:**  
- Hand joint stiff
- Stiffness hand joint
- Stiffness of hand
- Stiffness of hand joint
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Therapy Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Torticollis</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Clinical Information**  | - A symptom, not a disease, of a twisted neck. In most instances, the head is tipped toward one side and the chin rotated toward the other. The involuntary muscle contractions in the neck region of patients with torticollis can be due to congenital defects, trauma, inflammation, tumors, and neurological or other factors.  
- Contracted state of the cervical muscles, producing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head. |
| **Description Synonyms**  | - Neck stiffness  
- Sandifer syndrome  
- Stiff neck  
- Stiffness of neck |
| **Generalized Weakness**  | **M62.81** |
| **Clinical Information**  | - A disorder characterized by a reduction in the strength of muscles in multiple anatomic sites.  
- A reduction in the strength of muscles in multiple anatomic sites. |
| **Description Synonyms**  | - Muscle weakness |
| **Immaturity of Newborn less than 28 weeks** | **P07.20** |
| **Applicable To**         | - Gestational age less than 28 completed weeks NOS |
| **ICD-10-CM Coding Rules** | - P07.20 is only applicable to newborns of age 0 years.  
- P07.20 should only be used on the newborn record - not on the maternal record |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description Synonyms</th>
<th>ICD-10-CM Coding Rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Congenital Hypertonia           | P94.1  | - Hypertonicity in infancy                                                           | • P94.1 is only applicable to newborns of age 0 years.  
• P94.1 should only be used on the newborn record - not on the maternal record. |
| Congenital Hypotonia            | P94.2  | - Floppy baby syndrome, unspecified                                                  | • P94.2 is only applicable to newborns of age 0 years.  
• P94.2 should only be used on the newborn record - not on the maternal record. |
| Disorder of muscle tone unspecified | P94.9 | - Benign congenital hypotonia  
- Hypotonia, benign congenital  
- Neonatal hypotonia                                                                 | • P94.9 is only applicable to newborns of age 0 years.  
• P94.9 should only be used on the newborn record - not on the maternal record. |
| Disturbance of Skin Sensation   | R20.8  |                                                                                                                                               | ICD-10-CM R20.8 is grouped within Diagnostic Related Group(s) (MS-DRG v30.0):  
• 091 Other disorders of nervous system with mcc  
• 092 Other disorders of nervous system with cc  
• 093 Other disorders of nervous system without cc/mcc |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commonly used ICD-10 codes for Occupational Therapy</th>
<th>Addendum ICDOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of coordination</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description Synonyms</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| R27.8 | • Dysgraphia  
• Dysmetria  
• Dyspraxia  
• Neuromuscular disorder, dysmetria  
• Neuromuscular disorder, dyspraxia  
• Stumbling due to lack of coordination  |
| **Facial Weakness** | **Clinical Information**  |
| R29.810 | • A disorder characterized by a reduction in the strength of the facial muscles.  
• A reduction in the strength of the facial muscles.  |
| | **Applicable To**  |
| | • Facial droop  |
| | **Description Synonyms**  |
| | • Weakness of face muscles  |
| **Unspec. lack of expected normal physiological development of childhood** | **Applicable To**  |
| R62.50 | • Infantilism NOS  |
| | **Description Synonyms**  |
| | • Developmental delay  
• Developmental delay, mild-moderate  
• Developmental delay, severe  
• Growth retardation  
• Lack of expected normal physiological development  
• Mild to moderate developmental delay  
• Physiological development failure  
• Severe developmental delay  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commonly used ICD-10 codes for Occupational Therapy</th>
<th>Addendum ICDOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feeding Difficulties</strong></td>
<td>R63.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applicable To</strong></td>
<td>- Feeding problem (elderly) (infant) NOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Synonyms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Developmental delay in feeding</td>
<td>- Developmental delay, feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Elderly feeding problem</td>
<td>- Feeding delay, developmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Feeding problem in elderly</td>
<td>- Feeding problem in infant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Infant feeding problem</td>
<td>- Overconsumption of milk in childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Overconsumption of milk, child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unspecified general sensations and perceptions</strong></td>
<td>R44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICD-10-CM R44.9 is grouped within Diagnostic Related Group (MS-DRG v30.0):</strong></td>
<td><strong>- 951 Other factors influencing health status</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>