ICD-10-CM Alphabetic Index

Alphabetic Index of Diseases and Injuries

The Alphabetic Index of the ICD-10-CM is an alphabetical list of terms and their associated codes. It consists of four sections:

- Index of Diseases and Injuries
- Index to External Causes
- Neoplasm Table
- Table of Drugs and Chemicals

The Alphabetic Index has entries for main terms, subterms, and more specific subterms. The format is indented for ease of reference.

**Main terms** identify disease conditions or injuries. They are printed in bold type and begin with a capital letter.

**Subterms** indicate site, type, or etiology for conditions or injuries. They are indented one standard indentation to the right under the main term. They are printed in regular type and begin with a lowercase letter.

**More specific subterms** are indented farther to the right from the preceding subterm, and listed in alphabetic order.

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**Example**

Code found in the Alphabetic Index for a diagnosis of acute gastritis with bleeding:

Gastritis (simple) K29.70     Main Term
    acute (erosive) K29.00    Subterm
    with bleeding K29.01     More specific Subterm
Alphabetization Rules

To locate main terms and subterms efficiently, letter-by-letter alphabetization is used. The system of alphabetization ignores the following:

- Single spaces between words
- Single hyphens within words
- The final ‘s’ in the possessive forms of words

Example

Beer drinker’s heart (disease) I42.6 (ignores space between words)
Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome Q87.3 (ignores hyphen)
Bloodgood’s Disease – see Mastopathy, cystic (ignores possessive form)

Numerical Entries

Subterm entries for numerical characters and words indicating numbers appear first under the appropriate term or subterm. These are listed in alphabetic order when spelled out or in numerical order when Roman numerals or numbers are used.

Example

Deficiency
- 5 alpha reductase E29.1
- 11 hydroxylase E25.0
Connecting Words

The words ‘with’, ‘in’, ‘due to’, ‘associated with’ are used to express the relationship between the main term and a subterm indicating an associated condition or etiology. Subterms preceded by ‘with’ or ‘without’ are not listed alphabetically but appear below the main term or subterm entries. Subterms beginning with other connecting words appear in alphabetical order.

Example

Bronchitis (diffuse) (fibrinous) (hypostatic) J40
with
influenza, flu, grippe NEC