Pregnancy Test
When performing a pregnancy test, the outcome of the test is used to select the appropriate ICD-10 code when entering the order.

The Pregnancy Test Order Details tab contains the ICD-10 diagnosis result codes. These diagnosis codes do not need to be added to the Problem list. This is consistent with the process prior to ICD-10.

Supervision of Normal Pregnancy
In ICD-9, there were only two codes used for the supervision of normal pregnancy:
- V22.0 supervision of normal first pregnancy
- V22.1 supervision of normal other pregnancy

In ICD-10, these categories are further subdivided based on trimester as follows:
- Z34.01 supervision of normal first pregnancy, first trimester
- Z34.02 supervision of normal first pregnancy, second trimester
- Z34.03 supervision of normal first pregnancy, third trimester
- Z34.81 supervision of normal other pregnancy, first trimester
- Z34.82 supervision of normal other pregnancy, second trimester
- Z34.83 supervision of normal other pregnancy, third trimester

When billing prenatal visits associated with a normal pregnancy, the provider needs to search for and select the appropriate diagnosis code from the list.
Encounter for Supervision of High-Risk Pregnancy and/or Complication in Pregnancy

As with ICD-9, any encounter for supervision of a high-risk pregnancy and/or a complication in pregnancy should be assigned primary codes that are specific to pregnancy. The condition/complication is often coded as a secondary code.

The major change with ICD-10 is the specification of the trimester along with the gestational weeks. It is important to be as specific and complete as possible when assigning the diagnosis codes.

As an example, if a patient has Type 1 diabetes and is 27 weeks pregnant, the correct ICD-10 code assignment is as follows:

- O24.012 Diabetes, Type 1, in pregnancy, second trimester
- E10.9 Diabetes, Type 1, without complications
- Z3A.27 Gestation of Pregnancy 27 weeks

Add each as a separate problem in Centricity: