## Facts about Pulmonary Fibrosis and Other Chronic Lung Diseases

### Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF), Rheumatoid Arthritis-associated interstitial lung disease and idiopathic interstitial pneumonia are highly associated with advanced age, with the estimated prevalence increasing from 14 per 100,000 per year for the general population to approximately 270 per 100,000 per year for the elderly.1 Patients usually seek medical attention when they experience persistent cough, nonremitting or progressive dyspnea, or dyspnea on exertion. Exposure history, the presence of arthralgias or other extrapulmonary symptoms or signs, and the presence of gastroesophageal reflux symptoms can provide important clues to the diagnosis and the presence of disease related comorbidities. All medications should be reviewed to identify any drugs that have been associated with pneumotoxicity.

**ICD-9-CM:**
- 515 Postinflammatory pulmonary fibrosis (interstitial lung disease)
- 516.34 Respiratory bronchiolitis interstitial lung disease
- 714.81 Rheumatoid lung
- 516.30 Idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, not otherwise specified
- 530.81 Esophageal reflux

**ICD-10-CM:**
- J84.10 Pulmonary fibrosis, unspecified
- J84.89 Other specified interstitial pulmonary diseases
- J84.115 Respiratory bronchiolitis interstitial lung disease
- M05.10 Rheumatoid lung disease with rheumatoid arthritis of unspecified site
- J84.111 Idiopathic interstitial pneumonia, not otherwise specified
- K21.9 Gastroesophageal reflux disease without esophagitis

### Chronic Asthma

Chronic Asthma has been shown to put these persons at higher risk for developing COPD.

**ICD-9-CM:**
- 493.90 Asthma, unspecified, unspecified
- 493.91 Asthma, unspecified, with status asthmaticus
- 493.92 Asthma, unspecified, with (acute) exacerbation
- 493.20 Chronic obstructive asthma, unspecified
- 493.21 Chronic obstructive asthma, with status asthmaticus
- 493.22 Chronic obstructive asthma, with (acute) exacerbation

**ICD-10-CM:**
- J45.909 Unspecified asthma, uncomplicated
- J45.998 Other asthma
- J45.902 Unspecified asthma with status asthmaticus
- J45.901 Unspecified asthma with (acute) exacerbation
- J44.9 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified
- J44.0 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute lower respiratory infection
- J44.1 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with (acute) exacerbation

### Chronic Bronchitis

Chronic Bronchitis is an ongoing, serious condition, which occurs when the lining of the bronchial tubes is constantly irritated and inflamed and is defined by a cough with mucus on most days for at least 3 months a year and 2 years in a row (without another apparent cause).4 Smoking is the main cause of chronic bronchitis. Viruses or bacteria can easily infect the irritated bronchial tubes. Chronic bronchitis is a serious, long-term medical condition. Early diagnosis and treatment, combined with quitting cigarette smoking and avoiding secondhand cigarette smoke, can help people live better with this condition.

**ICD-9-CM:**
- 491.20 Obstructive chronic bronchitis, without exacerbation
- 491.21 Obstructive chronic bronchitis, with (acute) exacerbation
- 491.22 Obstructive chronic bronchitis, with acute bronchitis

**ICD-10-CM:**
- J41.0 Simple chronic bronchitis
- J41.8 Other chronic bronchitis
- J41.20 Obstructive chronic bronchitis, without exacerbation
- J41.21 Obstructive chronic bronchitis, with (acute) exacerbation
- J41.22 Obstructive chronic bronchitis, with acute bronchitis

### Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a preventable and treatable disease state. The clinical diagnosis of COPD is often not made until extensive and irreparable damage has occurred.4 Cigarette smoking is the most significant determinant of the development and progression of COPD.

**ICD-9-CM:**
- 496 Chronic airway obstruction, not elsewhere classified

**ICD-10-CM:**
- J44.9 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified

### References


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