



1. A 58-year-old patient presents for routine follow-up. He reports no new symptoms and denies chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. His blood pressure today is 148/92, and he states he has been out of his medication for two weeks. The provider documents essential hypertension and renews his prescription.
 - a. I11.0
 - b. I10
 - c. I12.9
 - d. I15.8

2. A 7-year-old child is brought in with sore throat, fever, and difficulty swallowing. Tonsils are erythematous with white exudate, and the rapid strep test is positive. The provider documents acute streptococcal pharyngitis.
 - a. J02.9
 - b. J03.00
 - c. J02.0
 - d. B95.5

3. A 45-year-old patient presents for diabetes management. He reports stable blood sugars and denies complications.
 - a. E10.9
 - b. E11.9
 - c. E11.65
 - d. E13.9

4. A toddler is evaluated for left ear pain and irritability. Examination reveals a bulging tympanic membrane on the verge of rupturing. The provider documents acute mucoid otitis media.
 - a. H66.001
 - b. H66.90
 - c. H65.192
 - d. H65.90

5. A 32-year-old patient presents with short episodes of wheezing and chest tightness triggered by seasonal allergies. He denies nighttime symptoms and has no history of asthma exacerbations requiring hospitalization. The provider documents mild intermittent asthma.
- J45.21
 - J45.22
 - J45.40
 - J45.20
6. A patient presents with complaints of nausea and several episodes of vomiting over the past 24 hours. She denies abdominal pain or diarrhea. The provider suspects the flu, still waiting on results from the flu test.
- R11.0
 - R11.2
 - R11.10
 - R11.11
7. A 29-year-old woman presents with dysuria and urinary frequency. She denies flank pain or fever. Urinalysis shows positive leukocytes and traces of blood. The provider documents acute cystitis.
- N30.01
 - N39.0
 - N30.00
 - R31.9
8. A patient arrives after falling on an outstretched hand. X-ray confirms a closed fracture of the distal radius on the right side. The provider documents closed fracture of distal radius, right, initial encounter. The provider places the patient in a stent and sends to ortho for treatment.
- S52.501A
 - S52.501D
 - S52.501S
 - S52.502A

9. A 54-year-old patient presents with fatigue and pallor. Lab results show low hemoglobin and ferritin. The provider documents iron deficiency anemia due to heavy menstrual periods.
- D50.0
 - D51.0
 - D64.9
 - D50.9
10. A patient reports persistent worry, restlessness, and difficulty concentrating. Symptoms have lasted several months. The provider documents generalized anxiety disorder.
- F41.0
 - F41.1
 - F41.9
 - F32.9
11. A 40-year-old patient presents for weight management. BMI is 42. The provider documents morbid obesity due to excess calories.
- E66.09
 - E66.01, Z68.42
 - E66.01, Z68.41
 - E66.8
12. A child presents with cough, wheezing, and fever. Testing confirms RSV. The provider documents acute bronchitis due to RSV.
- J20.6
 - J21.0
 - J20.5
 - B97.4
13. A patient presents with recurrent throbbing headaches that are unilateral. She denies aura or visual disturbances and indicates that medication does not relieve the headache. The provider documents migraine without aura.
- G43.109
 - G43.909
 - G43.009
 - G43.001

14. A patient presents with redness, warmth, and swelling of the right lower leg. The provider documents cellulitis of right lower leg.
- a. L03.119
 - b. L03.115
 - c. L03.116
 - d. L03.90
15. A patient arrives with sudden severe abdominal pain radiating to the back. Labs show elevated lipase. The provider documents acute pancreatitis, unspecified.
- a. K85.00
 - b. K85.10
 - c. K85.90
 - d. K86.1
16. A patient presents with burning during urination and urinary frequency. No specific site is identified. The provider documents urinary tract infection, site unspecified. The provider orders cultures and the lab returns with a positive result for staphylococcus group B.
- a. N30.00
 - b. N39.0, B95.8
 - c. N39.0
 - d. R82.90
17. A patient reports persistent sadness, low energy, and loss of interest in activities. No prior episodes are documented. The provider diagnoses depression, unspecified.
- a. F32.0
 - b. F32.1
 - c. F32.9
 - d. F33.9

18. A patient presents with congestion, cough, and sore throat. Symptoms began three days ago. The provider documents acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified.
- a. J06.0
 - b. J06.9
 - c. J00
 - d. J02.9
19. A patient reports heartburn after meals but denies difficulty swallowing or signs of esophagitis. The provider documents gastroesophageal reflux disease without esophagitis.
- a. K21.0
 - b. K21.9
 - c. K22.2
 - d. K20.9
20. A patient presents with sneezing, itchy eyes, and nasal congestion during springtime. The provider documents allergic rhinitis due to pollen.
- a. J30.2
 - b. J30.1
 - c. J30.5
 - d. J31.0

1. A 58-year-old patient presents for routine follow-up. He reports no new symptoms and denies chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, or headaches. His blood pressure today is 148/92, and he states he has been out of his medication for two weeks. The provider documents essential hypertension and renews his prescription.
 - a. I11.0
 - b. I10
 - c. I12.9
 - d. I15.8

Rationale: The documented condition is essential (primary) hypertension. There is no mention of hypertensive heart or kidney involvement, so combination codes do not apply.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Hypertension → essential (primary).

2. A 7-year-old child is brought in with sore throat, fever, and difficulty swallowing. Tonsils are erythematous with white exudate, and the rapid strep test is positive. The provider documents acute streptococcal pharyngitis.
 - a. J02.9
 - b. J03.00
 - c. J02.0
 - d. B95.5

Rationale: The documented condition is streptococcal pharyngitis. J02.0 is assigned when strep is confirmed. Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Pharyngitis → streptococcal.

3. A 45-year-old patient presents for diabetes management. He reports stable blood sugars and denies complications.
 - a. E10.9
 - b. E11.9
 - c. E11.65
 - d. E13.9

Rationale: The scenario documents uncomplicated Type 2 diabetes. E11.9 is correct because no manifestations or complications are present.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Diabetes → type 2 → without complications.

4. A toddler is evaluated for left ear pain and irritability. Examination reveals a bulging tympanic membrane on the verge of rupturing. The provider documents acute mucoid otitis media.
- a. H66.001
 - b. H66.90
 - c. H65.192
 - d. H65.90

Rationale: The documented condition is acute otitis media, but the ear is not specified. H66.90 is the correct code for acute otitis media, unspecified ear.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Otitis → media → acute → mucoid → see Otitis → media → nonsuppurative → acute or subacute.

5. A 32-year-old patient presents with short episodes of wheezing and chest tightness triggered by seasonal allergies. He denies nighttime symptoms and has no history of asthma exacerbations requiring hospitalization. The provider documents mild intermittent asthma.
- a. J45.21
 - b. J45.22
 - c. J45.40
 - d. J45.20

Rationale: The documented condition is mild intermittent asthma. J45.21 is correct because wheezing and chest tightness are indicators of an exacerbation.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Asthma → intermittent (mild) → with → exacerbation (acute).

6. A patient presents with complaints of nausea and several episodes of vomiting over the past 24 hours. She denies abdominal pain or diarrhea. The provider suspects the flu, still waiting on results from the flu test.
- a. R11.0
 - b. R11.2
 - c. R11.10
 - d. R11.11

Rationale: The documented condition is nausea with vomiting. R11.2 is the correct code because both symptoms are present and there is no definitive diagnosis of the flu.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Nausea → with vomiting.

7. A 29-year-old woman presents with dysuria and urinary frequency. She denies flank pain or fever. Urinalysis shows positive leukocytes and traces of blood. The provider documents acute cystitis.
- a. N30.01
 - b. N39.0
 - c. N30.00
 - d. R31.9

Rationale: The documented condition is acute cystitis. N30.01 is correct because hematuria is present, supported by the traces of blood found in the urinalysis.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Cystitis → acute → with hematuria.

8. A patient arrives after falling on an outstretched hand. X-ray confirms a closed fracture of the distal radius on the right side. The provider documents closed fracture of distal radius, right, initial encounter. The provider places the patient in a stent and sends to ortho for treatment.
- a. S52.501A
 - b. S52.501D
 - c. S52.501S
 - d. S52.502A

Rationale: The documented condition is a closed fracture of the distal radius, right side, initial encounter. The “A” extension indicates active treatment, which is an initial encounter.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Fracture → radius → distal → right.

9. A 54-year-old patient presents with fatigue and pallor. Lab results show low hemoglobin and ferritin. The provider documents iron deficiency anemia due to heavy menstrual periods.
- a. D50.0
 - b. D51.0
 - c. D64.9
 - d. D50.9

Rationale: The documented condition is iron deficiency anemia, due to heavy menstrual periods. D50.0 is correct.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Anemia → iron deficiency → secondary to blood loss (chronic).

10. A patient reports persistent worry, restlessness, and difficulty concentrating. Symptoms have lasted several months. The provider documents generalized anxiety disorder.
- a. F41.0
 - b. F41.1
 - c. F41.9
 - d. F32.9

Rationale: The documented condition is generalized anxiety disorder. F41.1 is the correct code.
Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Anxiety → generalized.

11. A 40-year-old patient presents for weight management. BMI is 42. The provider documents morbid obesity due to excess calories.
- a. E66.09
 - b. E66.01, Z68.42
 - c. E66.01, Z68.41
 - d. E66.8

Rationale: The documented condition is morbid obesity due to excess calories. E66.01 is correct because the cause is specified as excess calories.
Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Obesity → morbid → due to excess calories; Body → mass index → 40.0-44.9

12. A child presents with cough, wheezing, and fever. Testing confirms RSV. The provider documents acute bronchitis due to RSV.
- a. J20.6
 - b. J21.0
 - c. J20.5
 - d. B97.4

Rationale: The documented condition is acute bronchitis caused by RSV. J20.6 is correct because it specifies RSV as the infectious agent.
Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Bronchitis → acute → due to → virus → respiratory syncytial (RSV).

13. A patient presents with recurrent throbbing headaches that are unilateral. She denies aura or visual disturbances and indicates that medication does not relieve the headache. The provider documents migraine without aura.
- a. G43.109
 - b. G43.909
 - c. G43.009
 - d. G43.001

Rationale: The documented condition is migraine without aura. G43.009 is correct because it specifies without aura and without status migrainosus.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Migraine → without aura → not intractable → without status migrainosus.

14. A patient presents with redness, warmth, and swelling of the right lower leg. The provider documents cellulitis of right lower leg.
- a. L03.119
 - b. L03.115
 - c. L03.116
 - d. L03.90

Rationale: The documented condition is cellulitis of the right lower leg. L03.115 is correct because it specifies lower leg and right side.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Cellulitis → leg → see Cellulitis → lower limb.

15. A patient arrives with sudden severe abdominal pain radiating to the back. Labs show elevated lipase. The provider documents acute pancreatitis, unspecified.
- a. K85.00
 - b. K85.10
 - c. K85.90
 - d. K86.1

Rationale: The documented condition is acute pancreatitis, unspecified. K85.90 is correct because no cause (alcohol, gallstones, etc.) is documented.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Pancreatitis → acute.

16. A patient presents with burning during urination and urinary frequency. No specific site is identified. The provider documents urinary tract infection, site unspecified. The provider orders cultures and the lab returns with a positive result for staphylococcus group B.
- a. N30.00
 - b. N39.0, B95.8
 - c. N39.0
 - d. R82.90

Rationale: The documented condition is UTI, site not specified. N39.0 is correct because the provider does not identify cystitis, urethritis, or pyelonephritis.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index:

- Infection → urinary (tract)
- Staphylococcus → as cause of diseases caused elsewhere.

17. A patient reports persistent sadness, low energy, and loss of interest in activities. No prior episodes are documented. The provider diagnoses depression, unspecified.
- a. F32.0
 - b. F32.9
 - c. F32.A
 - d. F33.9

Rationale: The documented condition is depression, unspecified. F32.A is correct because severity is not documented.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Depression.

18. A patient presents with congestion, cough, and sore throat. Symptoms began three days ago. The provider documents acute upper respiratory infection, unspecified.
- a. J06.0
 - b. J06.9
 - c. J00
 - d. J02.9

Rationale: The documented condition is acute URI, unspecified. J06.9 is correct because no specific site (nasopharyngitis, pharyngitis, etc.) is identified.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Infection → respiratory (tract) → upper (acute).

19. A patient reports heartburn after meals but denies difficulty swallowing or signs of esophagitis. The provider documents gastroesophageal reflux disease without esophagitis.
- a. K21.0
 - b. K21.9
 - c. K22.2
 - d. K20.9

Rationale: The documented condition is GERD without esophagitis. K21.9 is correct because esophagitis is specifically ruled out.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Reflux → gastroesophageal.

20. A patient presents with sneezing, itchy eyes, and nasal congestion during springtime. The provider documents allergic rhinitis due to pollen.
- a. J30.2
 - b. J30.1
 - c. J30.5
 - d. J31.0

Rationale: The documented condition is allergic rhinitis due to pollen. J30.1 is correct because pollen is the identified allergen.

Use this path within the Alphabetic Index: Rhinitis → allergic → due to → pollen.