MAJOR NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDER (MND): REVERSIBLE FORM

Provider's guide to diagnose and code Reversible MND

**Important change**

DSM-5 (2013) manual has renamed the term of dementia to MND; which expands the diagnostic criteria to include:

- Memory impairment
- Social cognitive dysfunction
- Complex attention derangement

MND goes beyond dementia to include dysfunction in the following forms:

- **Aphasia** – Inability to comprehend and express language
- **Apraxia** – Inability to execute purposeful movements
- **Agnosia** – Inability to recognize or process sensory information
- **Executive function** – Inability to connect past experience with present action

**Mild cognitive impairment**

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is classified as between normal cognition and MND and is often an early form of MND. Patients may exhibit:

- Intact activities of daily living
- Preserved cognitive function
- Objective memory dysfunction may be noted by family or friends such as:
  - Inability to remember age, education or historical background

Patients who express signs of aphasia, apraxia, agnosia, and executive function disturbances are no longer classified as MCI, but diagnosed as MND

**Reversible MNDs**

Reversible MNDs typically resolve once the insulting disease or noxious substance is removed. Examples of reversible causes include:

- Hypoxia
- Depression
- Normal pressure hydrocephalus
  - Symptoms include urinary incontinence and gait defects
- Medication/toxin
  - Alcohol
  - Prescriptive or illicit drugs
  - Newly added medications, such as benzodiazepines, opiates, tri-cyclic antidepressants, anti-convulsants, fluoroquinolone antibiotics, H-2 receptor antagonists, and corticosteroids
Reversible MNDs (continued)

-急性相关疾病
  - 感染
  - 贫血
  - 脱水
  - 器官衰竭

- 代谢失调
  - 酸中毒
  - 甲状腺疾病
  - 肝脏（氨）
  - 肾脏（尿毒症）

ICD-10-CM代码支持更精确的诊断

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<th>ICD-10-CM Code</th>
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<td>F10.27</td>
<td>酒精依赖症与酒精诱导持续性痴呆症</td>
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<td>药物使用，未指定与药物诱导持续性痴呆症</td>
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<td>其他精神活性物质滥用与精神活性物质引起的持续性痴呆症</td>
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**评价**

在客观检查之外，重要的是要记录行为障碍，例如:

- 睡眠障碍
- 激动
- 幻觉
- 攻击
- 游荡

它很重要:

- 包括支持MND诊断的发现
- 保证治疗计划和随访包括
- 确保面对面会面由认证提供者签署并注明日期
- 包括特定ICD-10代码并附有书面描述

**检查**

需要进行客观检查，包括神经认知测试结果，例如:

- Mini-Mental状态检测：http://ncemi.org/shared/etools_c/etools_c.pl

**参考文献**

CDC. (October, 2013). Dementia/Alzheimer’s disease http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/basics/mental-illness/dementia.htm

