

Bipolar Disorder Coding And Diagnostic Criteria

Bipolar I Disorder	Diagnosis of Bipolar I disorder requires at least one manic or mixed episode, but there may be episodes of hypomania or major depression	
296.0x	Single Manic Episode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Presence of only one manic episode and no past major depressive episodes. ■ Diagnostic criteria 1.
296.40	Most Recent Episode Hypomanic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Currently or most recently in a hypomanic episode ■ Diagnostic criteria 1 & 2.
296.4x	Most Recent Episode Manic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Currently or most recently in a manic episode. ■ There has previously been at least one major depressive episode, manic episode or mixed episode. ■ Diagnostic criteria 1.
296.5x	Most Recent Episode Depressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Currently or most recently in a major depressive episode ■ There has previously been at least one manic episode or mixed episode ■ Diagnostic criteria 1.
296.6x	Most Recent Episode Mixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Currently or most recently in a mixed episode. ■ There has previously been at least one major depressive episode, manic episode or mixed episode. ■ Diagnostic Criteria 1.
296.7x	Most Recent Episode Unspecified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Criteria, except for duration, are currently or most recently met for a manic, a hypomanic, a mixed, or a major depressive disorder. ■ There has previously been at least one manic episode or mixed episode ■ Diagnostic criteria 1, 2 and 3.

DSM-IV-TR Diagnostic Criteria:

1. The mood episodes are not better accounted for by Schizoaffective Disorder and are not superimposed on Schizophrenia, Schizophreniform Disorder, Delusional Disorder, or Psychotic Disorder Not Otherwise Specified.
2. The mood symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning.
3. The mood symptoms are not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (a drug of abuse, a medication, or other treatment) or a general medical condition.

Bipolar Disorder Coding And Diagnostic Criteria - continued

Bipolar II Disorder	The diagnosis of this bipolar disorder requires neither a manic or a mixed episode, but does require at least one episode of hypomania in addition to an episode of major depression	
296.89	Bipolar II Disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Presence or history of one or more major depressive episode. ■ Presence or history of at least one hypomanic episode. ■ There has never been a manic episode or a mixed episode ■ Diagnostic criteria 1 & 2.
Cyclothymic Disorder	Diagnosis of this bipolar disorder requires a history of numerous hypomanic episodes intermingled with numerous episodes of depression that do not meet criteria for major depressive episodes.	
301.13	Cyclothymic Disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A 2 year history of numerous of hypomanic and depressive symptoms that do not meet criteria for a major depressive episode and the patient has not been without symptoms for more than 2 months. ■ No major depressive disorder, manic or mixed episode has been present during the first 2 years of the disturbance ■ Diagnostic criteria 1, 2 and 3.
Bipolar Disorder Not Otherwise Specified	The Bipolar Disorder Not Otherwise Specified category includes disorders with bipolar features that do not meet criteria for any specific bipolar disorder.	
296.80	Bipolar Disorder NOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vary rapid alteration between manic and depressive symptoms that meet symptom threshold criteria but not minimal duration criteria. ■ Recurrent hypomanic episodes without intercurrent depressive symptoms. ■ A manic or mixed episode superimposed on delusional disorder, residual schizophrenia or psychotic disorder NOS. ■ Hypomanic episodes along with chronic depressive symptoms, that are too infrequent to qualify for a diagnosis of cyclothymic disorder. ■ Situations where bipolar disorder is present but the clinician is unable to determine whether it is primary or secondary to a general medical condition or substance abuse.

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3. The mood symptoms are not due to the direct physiological effects of a substance (a drug of abuse, a medication, or other treatment) or a general medical condition.