



2010 HCS-D Skill Assessment Questions

These questions represent the variety of subjects and thought-processes that are involved in the HCS-D exam. All of the questions on the certification and re-certification exams are multiple choice, but we include several other options here to truly make you think about what is being asked.

We strongly recommend AT LEAST two years of coding experience to take this exam. If you cannot answer most of these questions correctly, you are not coding to the level of the HCS-D. If you want to test at a more-beginner level, try our ICD-9 Basics exam!

Please refer to our Events page and other areas for more training opportunities!

1. V codes are **not** to be used when there is a complication, unless the code book gives the instruction to do so.

- a. True
- b. False

2. Diagnoses on the OASIS are listed in the order to best reflect the seriousness of the patient's condition and to justify the disciplines and services provided, not according to the severity ratings.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Code the following scenario: A severely anemic patient is seen by a home health nurse for blood transfusions. The patient's discharge diagnosis from the hospital was anemia of chronic disease due to inoperable carcinoma of the head of the pancreas.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a		
M1022b		
M1022c		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

4. Code the following scenario: A patient has a documented diagnosis of chronic asthmatic bronchitis with acute exacerbation. This is the primary focus of care. The patient also has documented benign hypertension and long-term aspirin use.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a		
M1022b		
M1022c		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

5. Code the following scenario: A patient was admitted for aftercare following a pathologic vertebral fracture that was caused by metastatic carcinoma of the bone. The patient had ovarian cancer five years ago. The course of treatment was resection and chemotherapy, which were successful in eradicating the ovarian tumor. There have been no symptoms nor need for treatment since.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a		
M1022b		
M1022c		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

6. Code pneumonia due to MRSA.

7. Patient has an infected surgical wound and is getting IV antibiotics.

8. Certain diagnoses are the result of an underlying condition and should never be reported as primary. Known as manifestations, these diagnoses are listed as the first secondary diagnosis, when the focus of care. An example of manifestation coding is:

- a. 139.0; 737.43
- b. 487.8; 323.41
- c. 716.17; 905.6
- d. 866.00; 958.5

9. Code the following scenario: A patient is admitted with chronic kidney failure with pain and swelling at the peritoneal catheter exit site. The culture of the site reveals a staphylococcus aureus infection which is being treated at home with a 6-week course of IV antibiotics. Nursing is also performing wound care.

- a. 996.68; 041.11; 585.9; V58.81; V58.62
- b. V58.81; 585.9; 041.12; 998.59; V58.83; V58.62
- c. V58.83; 585.9; 041.11; 998.59; V58.81; V58.62
- d. 996.68; V58.31; 041.12; 585.9; V58.62

10. The correct diagnosis codes for a diabetic patient, Type 1, uncontrolled with polyneuropathy due to the diabetes, are:

- a. 250.03; 354.0
- b. 357.2; 250.63
- c. 250.61; 354.0
- d. 250.63; 357.2

11. Code the following scenario: Patient is referred to home care after a CABG due to CAD. Nursing will perform wound care, med monitoring and draw PT/INR once a week.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a		
M1022b		
M1022c		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

12. Which of the following statements about E codes is **true**?

- a. E codes may be used as primary or secondary diagnoses.
- b. E codes require a severity rating.
- c. E codes explain how, where and why an injury or poisoning occurred.
- d. E codes are required for trauma wounds.

13. Code the following scenario: Patient is in home care status post hospitalization due to skin graft for 3rd-degree burn to right thigh. Patient needs wound care.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a		
M1022b		
M1022c		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

Answers

1. V codes are **not** to be used when there is a complication, unless the code book gives the instruction to do so.

a. **True**

b. False

2. Diagnoses on the OASIS are listed in the order to best reflect the seriousness of the patient's condition and to justify the disciplines and services provided, not according to the severity ratings.

a. **True**

b. False

3. A severely anemic patient is seen by a home health nurse for blood transfusions. The patient's discharge diagnosis from the hospital was anemia of chronic disease due to inoperable carcinoma of the head of the pancreas.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a 285.22		
M1022b 157.0		
M1022c V58.81		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

4. Code the following scenario: A patient has a documented diagnosis of chronic asthmatic bronchitis with acute exacerbation. This is the primary focus of care. The patient also has documented benign hypertension and long-term aspirin use.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a 493.22		
M1022b 401.1		
M1022c V58.66		
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

5. Code the following scenario: A patient is admitted for aftercare following a pathologic vertebral fracture that was caused by metastatic carcinoma of the bone. The patient had ovarian cancer five years ago. The course of treatment was resection and chemotherapy, which were successful in eradicating the ovarian tumor. There have been no symptoms nor need for treatment since.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a V54.27	733.13	
M1022b 198.5		
M1022c V10.43	183.0	
M1022d		
M1022e		
M1022f		

6. Code pneumonia due to MRSA.
482.42

7. Patient has an infected surgical wound and is getting IV antibiotics.
998.59, V58.81

8. Certain diagnoses are the result of an underlying condition and should never be reported as primary. Known as manifestations, these diagnoses are listed as the first secondary diagnosis, when the focus of care. An example of manifestation coding is:

a. 139.0; 737.43

b. 487.8; 323.41

c. 716.17; 905.6

d. 866.00; 958.5

9. Code the following scenario: A patient is admitted with chronic renal failure with pain and swelling at the peritoneal catheter exit site. The culture of the site reveals a staphylococcus aureus infection which is being treated at home with a 6 week course of IV antibiotics. Nursing is also performing wound care.

a. 996.68; 041.11; 585.9; V58.81; V58.62

b. V58.81; 585.9; 041.12; 998.59; V58.83; V58.62

c. V58.83; 585.9; 041.11; 998.59; V58.81; V58.62

d. 996.68; V58.31; 041.12; 585.9; V58.62

10. The correct diagnosis codes for a diabetic patient, Type 1, uncontrolled with polyneuropathy due to the diabetes, are:

a. 250.03; 354.0

b. 357.2; 250.63

c. 250.61; 354.0

d. 250.63; 357.2

11. Patient is referred to home care after a CABG due to CAD. Nursing will perform wound care, med monitoring and draw PT/INR once a week.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a V58.73		
M1022b 414.00		
M1022c V58.83		
M1022d V58.61		
M1022e V45.81		
M1022f V58.31		

12. Which of the following statements about E codes is **true**?

- a. E codes may be used as primary or secondary diagnoses.
- b. E codes require a severity rating.
- c. E codes explain how, where and why an injury or poisoning occurred.**
- d. E codes are required for trauma wounds.

13. Patient is in home care status post hospitalization due to skin graft for 3rd-degree burn to right thigh. Patient needs wound care.

Primary and Secondary Diagnosis	M1024 Case-Mix Diagnoses	
	3	4
M1020a V58.43	945.36	
M1022b 945.36		
M1022c 948.00		
M1022d V58.31		
M1022e		
M1022f		