



WHO-FIC NETWORK
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Activities of the WHO-FIC Asia-Pacific Network

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Poster Number
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1. WHO-FIC CC in Thailand 2. WHO-FIC CC in Thailand 3. WHO-FIC CC in Korea 4. WHO-FIC CC in Korea 5. WHO-FIC CC in Japan 6. WHO-FIC CC in Japan 7. WHO-FIC CC in Japan

Abstract The WHO-FIC Asia-Pacific Network (APN) was formed in 2006 with the objective of promoting ICD implementation in the Asia-Pacific region. There have been seven network meetings so far, with the most recent one, the 7th WHO-FIC Asia-Pacific Network meeting, held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, in June 2015. The poster reports on the network's most recent meeting in Cambodia, progress of the APN ICD-10 simplified version development and APN role on ICD-10 implementation in Cambodia and the revised APN strategic workplan.

About Asia-Pacific Network

Established in Tunis, Tunisia, in 2006, to promote ICD implementation in the Asia-Pacific, WHO-FIC Asia-Pacific Network (APN) has organized seven conferences and three working meetings so far.

	Year	Venue	Participant
1st	Oct. 2006	Tunis (Tunisia)	9 countries
2nd	Sep. 2007	Kyoto (Japan)	13 countries
3rd	Nov. 2008	Delhi (India)	10 countries
4th	Sep. 2009	Hamamatsu (Japan)	9 countries
5th	Dec. 2010	Tokyo (Japan)	6 countries
6th	June 2013	Bangkok (Thailand)	10 countries
7th	June 2014	Siem Reap (Cambodia)	9 countries

The 7th WHO-FIC APN meeting

On June 29-30, 2015, the 7th Meeting of the Asia Pacific Network (APN) of the WHO Family of International Classifications was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

The 7th Meeting was organized with the support of the Cambodian Ministry of Health and was attended by 28 people from nine countries (Australia, Cambodia, India, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam [via Skype]).

In this round of Meeting, we mainly discussed about the ICD-10 APN Simplified Version (beta 2) which APN has designed for developing nations in the Asia-Pacific region to support their implementation of ICD.



Picture 1: The meeting participants to the 7th WHO-FIC Asia-Pacific Network

APN ICD-10 Simplified Version beta-2

The purposes of APN ICD-10 Simplified version are to:

1. Restructure the ICD index and simplify the ICD-10 coding processes for easier use in ICD-10 coding.
2. Modify the index term for easier search by the computer software.
3. Provide a simplified version of ICD-10 to be used in the primary care unit and developing countries.

The target countries for the APN ICD-10 Simplified version are: Myanmar, Lao, Cambodia, Vietnam, Mongolia, The Philippines, Indonesia, Bhutan, Timor Leste, Nepal, Papua New Guinea etc.

In the APN ICD-10 simplified version the index was restructured as the following table.

Diagnosis Term	General	Congenital Perinatal	Neonatal	Pregnancy	Childbirth	Postpartum
Haemorrhoids in pregnancy	na	na	na	O22.4	O87.2	O87.2
Hemorrhoids	I84.9	na	na	O22.4	O87.2	O87.2
Hemorrhoids, external	I84.2	na	na	O22.4	O87.2	O87.2
Hemorrhoids, internal	I84.2	na	na	O22.4	O87.2	O87.2
Hemorrhoids; complicating pregnancy	na	na	na	O22.4	O87.2	O87.2

In this newly restructured index each diagnosis term is shown in a table row which show all ICD-10 codes for each patient type (general = a patient who is not a pregnant or childbirth or postpartum woman and also is not a neonatal or perinatal child). This reduce confusion for any new or untrained user of the index.

The restructured index of the APN ICD-10 Simplified version will enable the coder to select ICD-10 code within 4 steps i.e.

1. Identify the type of statement to be coded and refer to the appropriate section of the APN ICD-10 Simplified version. (If the statement is a disease or injury or other condition classifiable to Chapters I-XIX or XXI, consult Section I. If the statement is the external cause of an injury or other event classifiable to Chapter XX, consult Section II.)
2. Locate the diagnosis term.
3. Select the ICD-10 code according to the patient context.
4. Assign the code.

Example: To find an ICD-10 code for a 25 years old pregnancy woman with diagnosis "Pharyngitis".

Diagnosis Term	General	Congenital Perinatal	Neonatal	Pregnancy	Childbirth	Postpartum
Pharyngitis			P39.8	O99.5		
Philippine hemorrhagic fever	A91	P37.8	A91	O98.5	O98.5	O98.5
Phimosi	N47	N47	N47	na	na	na

The Translation platform

The Korean Collaborating Center has been developing semi-auto translation platform based on XML (Extensible Markup Language) technology for the translation of ICD-11 English version to Korean and further East Asian Languages. Following the decision to implement ICD-10 APN simplified version to Cambodia, the translation to the target language, Khmer, was assigned to Korean CC.

The XML schema which was developed for ICD-11 was used. 1,040 list of the diseases were encoded by a Korean nurse to XML instances keeping the schema. 3,203 English terms were extracted from the instances.

The corresponding Khmer terms to each English term were initially collected from Google translation and Glosbe translation followed by manual validation by a professor of a Cambodian Nursing School. The term selection was finalized by a Korean nurse with a Cambodian student majoring Korean language in Korea. An XML Stylesheet for English to Khmer transformation was developed to present syntactic information such as words order. The final validation for Khmer disease list including medical terms and expressions is underwent by two Cambodian doctors.

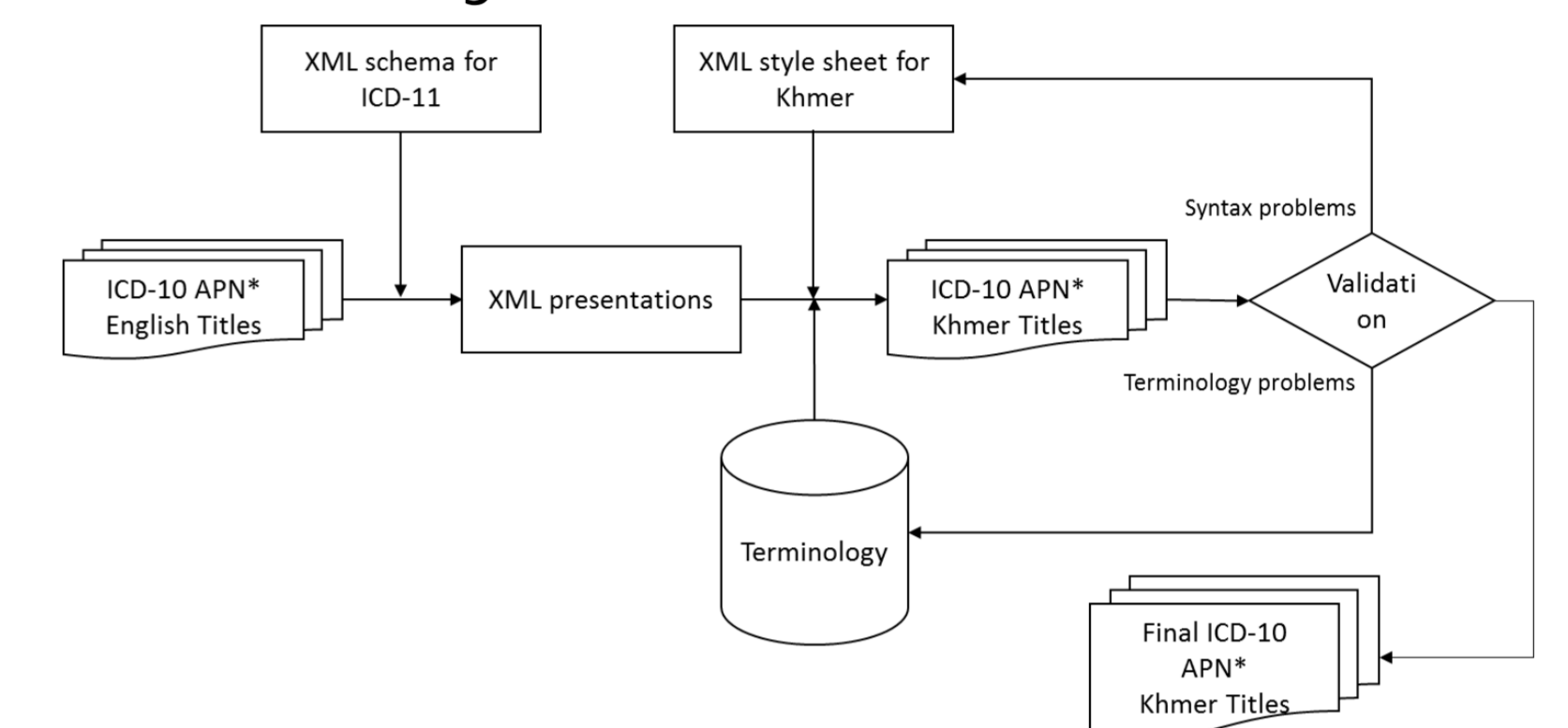


Figure 1. The overall process of translating ICD-10 APN simplified version to Khmer

ICD-10 APN*: ICD-10 APN simplified version

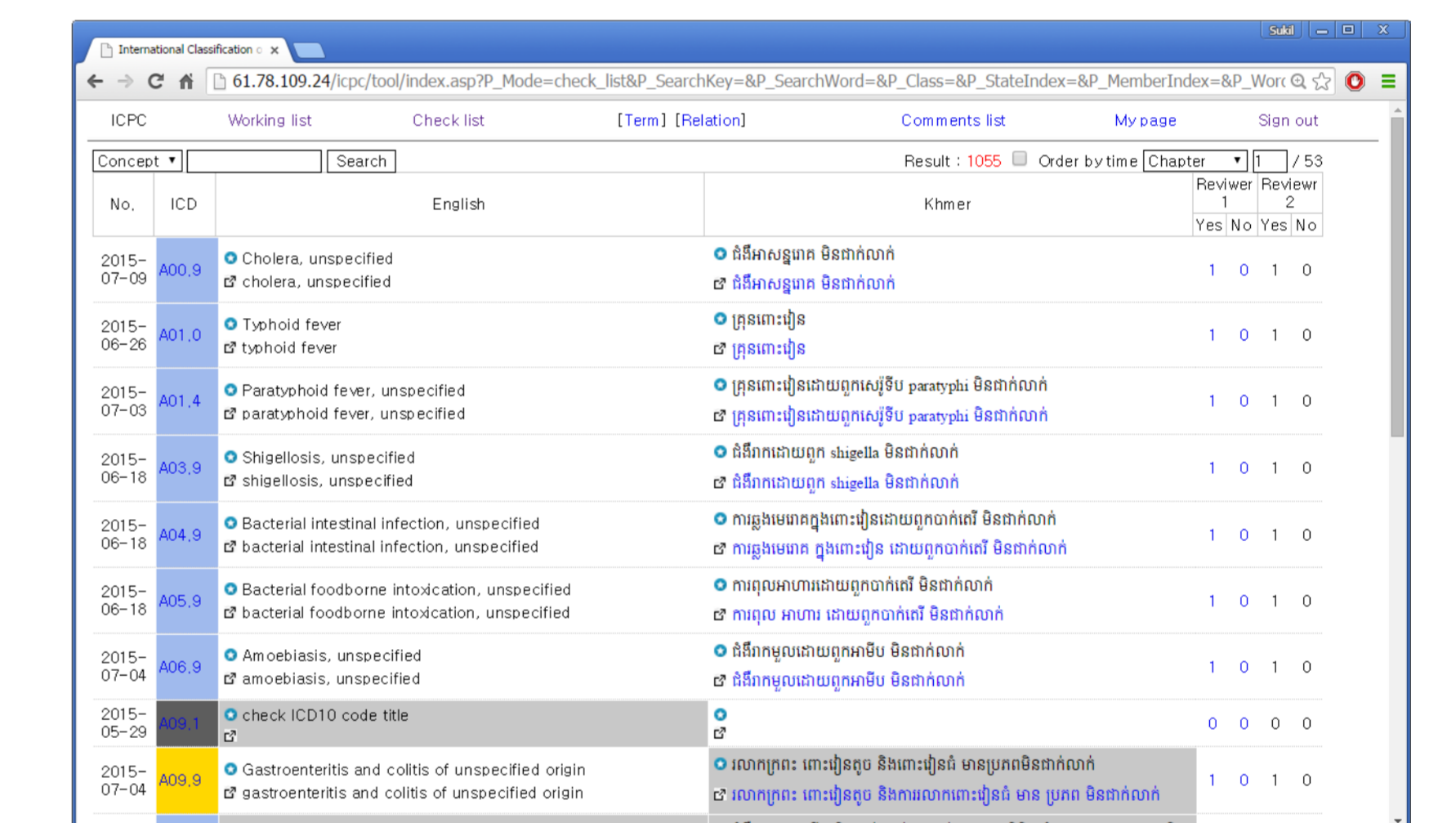


Figure 2. A screen showing both ICD-10 APN simplified version in English (left) and translated Khmer version (right). The opinions of the two Cambodian reviewers are shown on the left side, which were resolved later.

Training of the simplified version

The following curriculum for training the coders of the Simplified Version was proposed at the Cambodia meeting. It is based on the core curriculum for mortality and morbidity coding developed by the WHO-FIC Education and Implementation Committee.

1. Medical terminology: analysis of medical terminologies into prefixes, roots, and suffixes
2. Anatomy and pathology: could be covered in the lecture of medical terminology
3. ICD-10: background, component, structure, and the basic coding instructions
4. Simplified Version: purpose, restructured index and coding instructions
5. Others: confidentiality and privacy principles, healthcare data contents and structure, uses and users of the coded data, quality check for the coded data, etc.

The hours required for training were estimated around 25 hours, which will be varied by trainees' educational background, eagerness to learn and the necessity of interpretation. It could be adjusted after implementation of training.

While there was potentially a risk of different levels of support among coders for implementation of the Simplified Version to impact the quality of coded data, such a risk may be mitigated by a data quality audit system such as the one introduced in Thailand.