ICD-10-CM Web Application Help Guide
(Multi-Year Edition)

Updated: September 2019
Searching the ICD-10-CM on the Web! Easy as Google but All About the ICD-10-CM!

Includes: Index to Diseases and Injuries, External Causes of Injuries Index, Table of Drugs and Chemicals, and Table of Neoplasms

1. ICD-10-CM on the Web contains data for several fiscal years.
   - Select the fiscal year you want to search

2. Type some text in the Search box! Terms or parts of Terms
   - Searches while you type!
   - Hint: Press [Enter] if you’d like the search saved to your field history.

3. See your Results - by Volume and # of hits!
   - Hint: Click the [Volume Title] to jump there!

4. Or Browse in hits context

5. Click a [Code] to display its entry in Tabular List of Diseases. (See the next page)
Clicking a [Code] in the search results (see previous page) opens the Tabular List of Diseases with that code highlighted in yellow.

Hover over an icon beside a Tabular entry to see the instructions specific to that code, section, or chapter.

Tip: To see an explanation of an instruction, hover over its icon in the Legend.
Displaying codes directly in Tabular List of Diseases

Find codes directly in the Tabular List of Diseases without first searching the Indexes and Tables.

1. Type the code in the Find code in Tabular … box.
2. Click the View button – or press Enter.
3. The Tabular window will open to display the code.
Searching Tips

Text is searched simultaneously in:
- Index to Diseases and Injuries
- External Causes of Injuries Index
- Table of Drugs and Chemicals
- Table of Neoplasms

The search looks for text, not words. So partial matches work.

- Search results show the main term and all sub-terms where the search text is found.
- The search text does not have to be in the main term.

- If the search text is found in a main term (Whooping cough in this example) the main term and all its sub-terms are displayed.
- The search text does not have to be in any of the sub-terms.
More Searching Tips

If you don’t remember the exact spelling of a term, type what you know.

For example, to find *Dacryoadenitis* just type ‘dacry’

If you were really looking for *Dacryocystitis*, you will find that, too.

**Hint: Save Searches as Favorites/Bookmarks**

You can save searches as Favorites (Internet Explorer) or Bookmarks (most other browsers).

1. Perform a search
2. Type Control-D
3. Give the bookmark / favorite a name if you wish.
4. Save

Avoid searching for common words that return too many results.

Instead, make the search as specific as possible.
Navigation and History

Back and Forward

Your browser’s Back and Forward buttons will work:

- Click the Back button to perform a previous search again.
- Once you have clicked Back, click Forward for the same purpose.

Using Form History to recall previous searches

You can also use your browser’s Form History feature to recall previous searches.

1. Ensure you have your browser set to allow form field history. **Note: different browsers have different ways of enabling form field history.** Please consult your browser’s settings or documentation.
2. When performing a term search, you must hit the Enter key to store the search text in form history.
3. Searching directly for a Tabular code works whether you press the ‘View’ button or Enter key.
4. Once there is History you can:
   - Click twice in the ‘Search…’ or ‘Find Code…’ field to see the whole history.
   - Put the cursor in the field and start typing. The field will autocomplete from the history.
Print Search Results

You can print search results directly from your browser.

1. Perform a search
2. Type Control-P
3. Optional – Choose a printer destination or other options
4. Press Print