

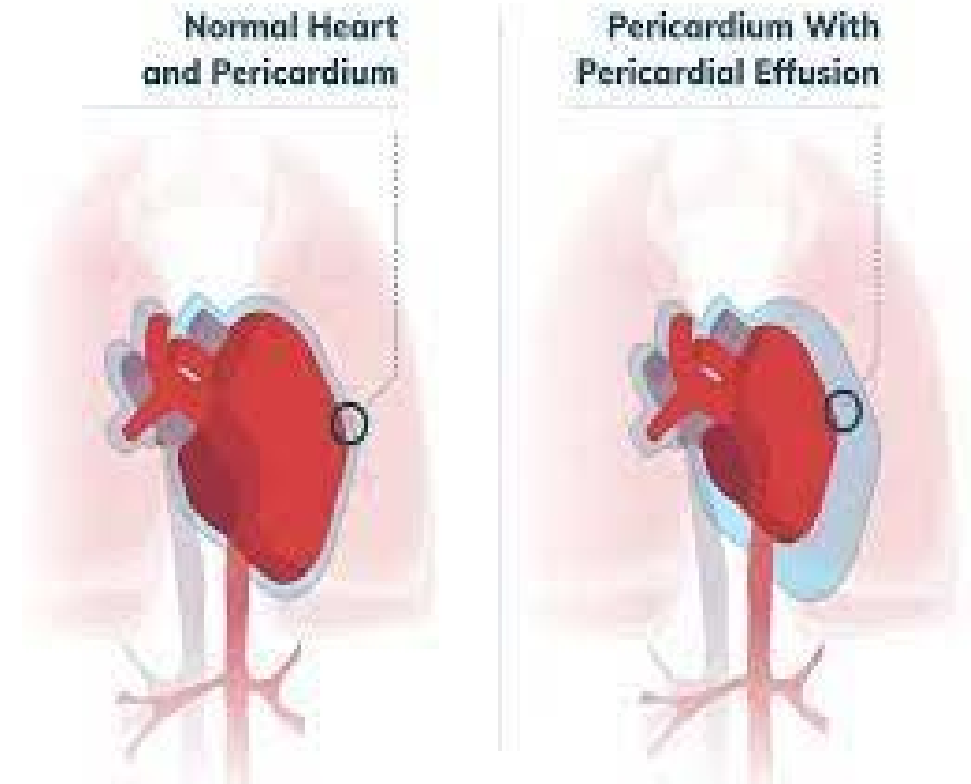
Malignant Pericardial Effusion



- Subrato Deb, MD
 - Chief, Section of Thoracic Surgery
 - Baptist/BMDA Cancer Center
 - Jacksonville, Florida
- Howard Rodenberg MD MPH CCDS
 - Physician Advisor, Clinical Documentation
 - Baptist Health
 - Jacksonville, Florida

Pericardial Effusion and Malignancy

- Pericardial effusion in malignancy has many causes
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Infections
- Primary or metastatic tumor involvement
 - Malignant Pericardial Effusion (MPE)



MPE: Importance

- 25% of patients with cardiac metastatic disease develop MPE
- Source cancer often lung, breast, melanoma, leukemia, lymphoma
- Crucial marker for prognosis
 - Median survival 2-5 months after diagnosis



Why a Code for MPE?

- Currently dx falls under I31.1, “pericardial effusion (non-inflammatory)”
 - Code I31.1 is nonspecific and encompasses multiple causes of pericardial effusion, each with different prognosis and care
- MPE has unique pathology and pathophysiology
- Separate code allows rapid identification of crucial prognostic marker
 - Aid in Advanced Care Planning
- Allows tracking, monitoring, and reporting for cancer registries

Thank You!

