

Molina Healthcare

Coding Education

Purpura NOS (Senile Purpura)



It is important to document the diagnosis and treatment plan for any patient with senile purpura

Senile purpura are common in patients over 65*

- AKA solar, actinic, or Bateman purpura
- Appear on sun-damaged skin forearms, dorsal hands
- Due to ruptured blood vessels
- Usually occur after unrecognized minor trauma
- Last 1-3 weeks, without usual color stages of normal bruise
- Not due to ASA/anticoag/steroids alone

**UTD Approach to the patient with macular skin lesions, Goldstein et al., Literature review current through: Apr 2013*

Documentation Examples:

Initial Diagnosis

- **Assessment:** Pt with painless ecchymoses on forearms, denies abnormal bleeding other areas.

➤ **ICD-10 Code:** D69.2 Other non-thrombocytopenic purpura

Plan: Senile purpura, reassured, educated importance of sun protection and trauma avoidance.

Established Diagnosis

- **Assessment:** Senile purpura continue to come and go, asymptomatic.

➤ **ICD-10 Code:** D69.2 Other non-thrombocytopenic purpura

Plan: Continue use of sunblock.

Have Questions?

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