## Classification Systems Used in Korea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956–1960</td>
<td>SNDO</td>
<td>SNDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968–1978</td>
<td>KCD–1(ICD–8A)</td>
<td>ICD–8A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979–1994</td>
<td>KCD–2(ICD–9)</td>
<td>ICPM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated by 2002
Morbidity Coding Education in Korea

- Education programs for health record/information management
  - 4 year program: 16
  - 2 year program: about 50
- Lecture for classification: 2 or 3 semesters (100–150 hrs)
  - History of KCD-4 and ICD-10
  - How to code morbidity by using KCD-4 or ICD-10
  - How to code procedures using ICD-9 CM
  - Understanding the contents of medical record and coding the diagnoses and procedures in the record
- Clinical practicum for 5–6 weeks for practice of coding, tumor registry, statistics, etc.
- “Classification of diseases and procedures” is included in the core curriculum required by the government for eligibility of national certificate exam for health record/information professional
National Certificate System for Health Record/Information Professionals in Korea

- National certificate exam since 1985
  - Implementing annually
  - Eligibility: the graduates of the 2 year or 4 year program of health record/information management
  - About 1000 candidates apply the exam every year and the average passing rate is around 50%
  - National certificates given to the successful candidates by the minister of Health and Welfare

- No separate education program for coding and no separate job title “coder”

- By law, classification of diseases and procedures is defined as the job of certified medical record/information professionals