Correction Number CP-1887

Log Summary: Correct eyelid and supraorbital anatomy codes.

Name of Standard
PS3.3

Rationale for Correction:

The incorrect code Mayo code for right skin of upper eyelid is used.

The incorrect NYU MMCCG codes for eyelashes were also used for upper eyelids.

Neither the NYU MMCCG nor Mayo schemes actually assign codes to the skin between the upper eyelid proper and eyebrow.

SNOMED has retired "suporobital" on the basis that it is equal to "eyebrow" (2019 JAN INT release).

The hierarchical anatomy scheme (http://anatomymapper.com/terms/), and the corresponding ICD-11 extensions, do distinguish supraorbital from eyebrow, with the latter a child of the former, and also distinguish upper eyelid.

However, per https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/834932-overview#a2, "the upper eyelid extends superiorly to the eyebrow, which separates it from the forehead", so there seems to be no need for distinct concept. I.e., the upper eyelid spans the superior palpebral sulcus and extends to the edge of the orbit where the eyebrow nominally begins.

Also, do we need to add: superior palpebral sulcus (FMA:59209), inferior palpebral sulcus (FMA:59210)

[Ed.Note: The removal of Skin of supraorbital area may also be addressed by CP1808 in relation to SNOMED subset maintenance.]

Correction Wording:
Amend DICOM PS3.16 as follows (changes to existing text are bold and underlined for additions and struckthrough for removals):

CID 4029 Dermatology Anatomic Sites

Table CID 4029. Dermatology Anatomic Sites

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</table>

Note

1. It is desirable to use more general standard coding schemes such as SNOMED CT whenever possible, to support interoperability across specialist domains, yet the numeric codes from the NYU and Mayo systems are well known to dermatologists. Multiple codes may be encoded in the image by using the equivalent code mechanisms. See ?????. Standard Coding Scheme Designators (NYUMCCG and MAYOASRG) are defined.

2. SNOMED CT and FMA "skin of" or "mucosa of" specific concepts are used here when available, rather than the more generic underlying organ or part concepts; this sacrifices commonality with the anatomic regions used for more general applications, but is appropriate for dermatologic applications. E.g., (T-02508, SRT, "Skin of anus") is used instead of (T-59900, SRT, "Anal structure").

3. The DICOM convention is to use "structure of" concepts rather than "entire" concepts when both are defined, and that convention is followed here. E.g., (T-02136, SRT, "Skin structure of lateral canthus") is used in preference to (T-0213D, SRT "Entire skin of lateral canthus").

4. The illustrations of the NYU anatomy identify two separately numbered structures associated with the female urethral orifice; it is not clear what separate structure is identified (perhaps Skene's Glands (71648, FMA, "Lesser vestibular glands") , but in the absence of further information, it is assumed that NYUMCCG:504 refers to the urethral orifice and NYUMCCG:517 is ignored (i.e., not included in this Context Group).

5. The illustrations of the NYU anatomy use female genitalia to show the genitocural fold, but it is believed that the intent is to identify the region irrespective of sex, so (T-0104, SRT, "Groin skin crease") is used rather than (T-02512, SRT, "Skin of crurovulvar fold").

6. There is some uncertainty regarding the distinction between the antitragus and the intertragal incisure and whether the latter is represented at all in the NYU and Mayo drawings. The more recent mapping decision of Kenneweg et al has been adopted here, even though the text meaning differs from that for the NYU and Mayo schemes.
7. There is some uncertainty regarding the distinction between the skin of the forehead and the frontal region of the scalp; (T-02104, SRT, “Skin of forehead”) is used rather than (R-FB4E1, SRT, “Skin of frontal region of scalp”), even though the later would be more consistent with the other scalp regions (parietal, temporal and occipital).

8. Laterality is pre-coordinated in most of the NYU and Mayo codes, but by convention is factored out and encoded separately in DICOM. The appropriate modifiers are listed in ??? . The left and right modifiers correspond to the NYU/Mayo columns labelled "L" and "R" in this context group table. An entry in the "M" column of this table means that the NYU or Mayo code is for a midline or unpaired structure or refers to the median part of a structure that spans from left to right.

9. **No distinction is made between the eyebrow and the supraorbital area, which SNOMED CT now considers equivalent.**