

AGING IS A MEDICAL TARGET IN ICD-11 WITH 2 CODES

The screenshot displays the ICD-11 Coding Tool interface. At the top, a search bar contains the word "Ageing". Below the search bar, two results are listed: "XT9T Ageing-related" and "MG2A Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity". The "MG2A" result is expanded, showing its ancestors, inclusions, and exclusions. A "Destination Entities" panel on the right lists 14 matching terms for the MG2A code, such as "ageing", "Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity", "advanced age", "frail aged", "old age exhaustion", "age related frailty", "frailty of old age", "old age debility", "old age cachexia", "old age atrophy", "old age (deprecated)", "atrophic changes of old age", "general debility of old age", and "old age without mention of psychosis".

ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics (Version : 02/2022)

Search Ageing [Advanced Search]

XT9T Ageing-related

MG2A Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity

ICD-11 Coding Tool Mortality and Morbidity Statistics (MMS) 2022-02

Ageing

MG2A Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity

All ancestors up to top

- 21 Symptoms, signs or clinical findings, not elsewhere classified
- General symptoms, signs or clinical findings
 - General symptoms
 - MG2A Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity

Inclusions

- senescence without mention of psychosis

Exclusions

- Senile dementia (6D80-6D8Z)

<https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http://id.who.int/icd/entity/835503193>

XT9T Ageing-related

All ancestors up to top

- X Extension Codes
 - Aetiology
 - Causality
 - XT9T Ageing-related

Hide ancestors

Description

Ageing-related means "caused by biological processes which persistently lead to the loss of organism's adaptation and progress in older ages"

<https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http://id.who.int/icd/entity/459275392>

Destination Entities

MG2A Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity

Matching Terms

- ageing *
- Ageing associated decline in intrinsic capacity
- advanced age
- frail aged
- old age exhaustion
- age related frailty
- frailty of old age
- old age debility
- old age cachexia
- old age atrophy
- old age (deprecated)
- atrophic changes of old age
- general debility of old age
- old age without mention of psychosis

Hide

Inclusions

- senescence without mention of psychosis

Exclusions

- Senile dementia (6D80-6D8Z)

https://icd.who.int/ct11/icd11_mms/en/release

Iliia Stambler, Aleksey Alekseev, Yuri Matveyev, Daria Khaltourina. **Advanced pathological aging should be represented in the ICD.** *The Lancet Healthy Longevity*, 3(1), E11, 2022. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-7568\(21\)00305-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-7568(21)00305-6)

An update on the recognition of aging as a treatable medical condition in the ICD:

In the current International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) system, for the code MG2A, the original main designation "Old age" is now fully replaced with the new one: "Aging-associated decline in intrinsic capacity" in the "General Symptoms" category (the change is now also seen in the main ICD website)!

<https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http://id.who.int/icd/entity/835503193>

The new designation is even better for designing measurable interventions into aging than the previous ill-defined "Old age".

Moreover, there are about 14 "matching terms" for this MG2A Code, including "frailty of old age", "old age atrophy", "old age exhaustion", "old age debility" and also "ageing" itself! All these terms allow the direct targeting of aging as a medical condition or as a set of general medical symptoms!

https://icd.who.int/ct11/icd11_mms/en/release (search "ageing")

Moreover, there is a second code in the ICD-11, the XT9T extension code “Ageing-related” in the “Causality” or “Aetiology” category which also permits targeting aging as a medical indication, namely as an underlying cause or risk factor of diseases.

<https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http://id.who.int/icd/entity/459275392>

Thus, with both codes, Aging can be now directly targeted by biomedical interventions in accordance with the present International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11).

The contribution of longevity research advocates, [of ILA in particular](#), to this inclusion of aging into the ICD-11 as a treatable medical condition has been crucial.

Now the task is in the hands of medical researchers and practitioners to leverage those ICD codes to design and test interventions directly into aging, including the development of evaluation criteria for the efficacy and safety of such interventions, for the benefit of older persons, prevention of aging-related diseases and extension of healthy longevity!

See our brief article, explaining the principal topics about the inclusion of Aging in the ICD-11:

Ilia Stambler, Aleksey Alekseev, Yuri Matveyev, Daria Khaltourina. **Advanced pathological ageing should be represented in the ICD.** *The Lancet Healthy Longevity*, 3(1), E11, 2022. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-7568\(21\)00305-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-7568(21)00305-6)

Also recently, additional articles on the subject were published in *The Lancet Healthy Longevity*:

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanhl/article/PIIS2666-7568\(22\)00154-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanhl/article/PIIS2666-7568(22)00154-4/fulltext)

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanhl/article/PIIS2666-7568\(22\)00102-7/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanhl/article/PIIS2666-7568(22)00102-7/fulltext)