

MCS at ICD-10 in different countries, MCS recognition, MCS Science

Validated Definition of MCS used by most scientists

<http://www.mcsrr.org/1999Defn.pdf>

Countries with an ICD-10 Code for MCS

GERMANY

Germany has an ICD-10 for MCS as physical disease. Our ICD 10 is T78.4

This is an official letter:

http://www.csn-deutschland.de/DIMDI_MCS_2008_de-en.pdf

Doctor Information about the different Environmental Diseases and their Classification at ICD-10 (German)

<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/aerzteinfo.pdf>

AUSTRIA

Austria has the same ICD 10 like Germany T78.4

<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/en/the-department-of-health-of-the-austrian-government-recognizes-mcs-%E2%80%93-multiple-chemical-sensitivity-as-a-physical-disease/>

This is the official letter:

http://www.csn-deutschland.de/icd-10_austria.pdf

LUXEMBOURG

Letter of the Ministry of Health about MCS entry at ICD-10

http://www.csn-deutschland.de/ministere_de_la_sante.pdf

JAPAN

Japan has a different ICD 10 for MCS: T65.9

<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/en/mcs-%E2%80%93-multiple-chemical-sensitivity-recognized-as-physical-disease-at-icd-10-in-japan/>

<http://www2.medis.or.jp/stdcd/byomei/update/DFF/data/281/ver281a-b.pdf>

MEDIS-DC is a legally incorporated foundation by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI).

MEDIS-DC homepage in Japanese

<http://www.medis.or.jp/>

MEDIS-DC publishes additional lists to the Japanese ICD-10 several times a year and the latest one is Ver.2.83 issued on March 1, 2010.

MCS was listed in Ver.2.81 on October 1, 2009 in the following lists in Japanese which are the official documents in Japan for the Japanese ICD-10.

List of Added Names of Diseases in ICD-10 Japanese Standard Disease Code Master Ver.2.81

<http://www2.medis.or.jp/stdcd/byomei/update/DFP/data/281/ver281a-b.pdf>

MCS is listed in middle row of page 4. See also attached Ver2.81 Page 4 for MCS.

ICD10 Code: T65.9

Toxic effect of other and unspecified substances/Toxic effect of unspecified substance

http://www.dis.h.u-tokyo.ac.jp/scripts/search/ICD10_searchw.asp?searchstring=T65.9

MCS and Disability

USA

HUD - MCS Disorder and Environmental Illness as Handicaps (1992)

<http://fairhousing.com/include/media/pdf/mcsd.pdf>

Division of Disability and Health Policy, University of New Mexico Center for Development and Disability

Tips for First Responders, a 14-page, color-coded, laminated 4.5 x 5.5-inch field guide offers information on how to assist persons with a wide range of disabilities. These tip sheets provide information about many types of disabilities you can use during emergencies as well as routine encounters. Over 80,000 copies of the tips have been ordered by first responders across the country.

Tips for First Responders include how to assist: - People with multiple chemical sensitivities

<http://cdd.unm.edu/dhpd/tipsEnglish.asp>

<http://cdd.unm.edu/products/tips3rdedition.pdf>

U.S. Department of Education

Multiple Chemical Sensitivity Policy and Resources (2001)

"MCS Is Now Recognized as a Disability. Both the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) have recognized MCS as a disabling condition. People with MCS have won several Workers Compensation cases. A recent human rights lawsuit in Pennsylvania established the right of an affected person to safe living space in subsidized housing. Both the Maryland State Legislature and New Jersey State Department of Health have commissioned studies of MCS. The NJ study provides an excellent overview of medical and legal issues related to MCS."

<http://www.naturalworldhealing.com/mcs-usgovt-policy.htm>

Job Accommodation Network

(A service of the US Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy)

Employees with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity and Environmental Illness

<http://askjan.org/media/downloads/MCSEIA&CSeries.pdf>

Social Security

DI 24515.064 Evaluation Of Specific Issues — Environmental Illness (1996)

"In claims alleging disability due to environmental illness, it is often difficult to identify abnormal signs and laboratory findings which can be associated with the alleged symptoms. Therefore, in evaluating claims based on environmental illness, all of the claimant's symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings must be considered to determine if there is a medically determinable impairment and the impact of any impairment on the claimant's ability to work. This evaluation should be made on an individual case-by-case basis to determine if the impairment prevents substantial gainful activity."

<https://secure.ssa.gov/apps10/poms.nsf/lnx/0424515064!opendocument>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers For Disease Control and Prevention

Indoor Environmental Quality Policy (2010)

“Fragrance is not appropriate for a professional work environment, and the use of some products with fragrance may be detrimental to the health of workers with chemical sensitivities, allergies, asthma, and chronic headaches/migraines.” (Page 9)

<http://www.thecanaryreport.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/CDC-2009-Indoor-Environmental-Quality-internal-policy542.pdf>

American Lung Association, American Medical Association, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Indoor Air Pollution: An Introduction for Health Professionals (1994)

“The current consensus is that in cases of claimed or suspected MCS, complaints should not be dismissed as psychogenic, and a thorough workup is essential. Primary care givers should determine that the individual does not have an underlying physiological problem and should consider the value of consultation with allergists and other specialists.” (Page 20)

http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pdfs/indoor_air_pollution.pdf

US Governors support People with MCS

Since 13 years many of the American Governors support a MCS Awareness Month. Each year in May they sign a proclamation and ask to recognize and to help people with Chemical Sensitivity in their state.

Example

<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/2011/02/18/politiker-unterstutzen-umweltkranke-die-auf-chemikalien-reagieren/>

CANADA

Canadian Human Rights Commission Policy on Environmental Sensitivities (MCS) (2007)

„This medical condition is a disability and those living with environmental sensitivities are entitled to the protection of the Canadian Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The Canadian Human Rights Commission will receive any inquiry and process any complaint from any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against because of an environmental sensitivity. Like others with a disability, those with environmental sensitivities are required by law to be accommodated.“

http://www.chrc-ccdp.ca/legislation_policies/policy_environ_politique-en.asp?lang_update=1

Accommodation – Employees with Fragrance Sensitivity

JAN - The Job Accommodation Network (JAN) is a service of the Office of Disability Employment Policy of the U.S. Department of Labor.

<http://askjan.org/media/downloads/FragranceA&Cseries.pdf>

AUSTRALIA

South Australian Government MCS access guidelines

The South Australian Government's Department for Transport Energy and Infrastructure has completed guidelines for disability access to government buildings that include Multiple Chemical Sensitivity.

The guide "provides a checklist of the likelihood of low level atmosphere contaminants within the building environment, with the objective of minimizing exposure levels to persons with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity".

http://www.sacfs.asn.au/download/SA%20Gov%20Access%20Assesment%20%20guide%20version%20SBF%20final%20DTEI%202007_30_11.pdf

Germany

Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (ICD-10, T78.4) can be accepted as disability on an individual case-by-case basis in a case by case study. (Register number 26.18).

MCS at Hospitals

SA HEALTH 2010. MCS Guidelines for South Australian Hospitals

<http://sacfs.asn.au/download/MCSHospitalGuidelines-peh-sahealth-1005.pdf>

Hamburg Hospital offers rooms for patients with MCS and Environmental Illness

Germany has one hospital with two special rooms prepared for MCS patients. Also surgeries can be possible.
<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/en/hamburg-hospital-offers-rooms-for-patients-with-mcs-and-environmental-illness/>

An official letter from the hospital:

http://csn-deutschland.de/Umweltzimmer_im_Krankenhaus.pdf

RESEARCH ON MCS – MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY

Scientific Studies / A. Steinemann

List of scientific studies about MCS

<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/en/research-on-multiple-chemical-sensitivity-mcs/> (English)

<http://www.csn-deutschland.de/blog/2009/05/27/wissenschaftlicher-stand-der-forschung-ueber-multiple-chemical-sensitivity-mcs/> (german)

Mechanism of MCS

General and Applied Toxicology, 3rd Edition, published in 2010 a [chapter on MCS done by Researcher Martin Pall](#), PhD entitled “Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: Toxicological Questions and Mechanisms.”

Bibliography of Scientific Studies about MCS/ A. Donnay

- [MCS Bibliografie, bis 1999 \(nach Autor sortiert\)](#)
- [MCS Bibliografie, bis 1999 \(chronologisch nach Erscheinen\)](#)
- [MCS: Wissenschaftlicher Sachstand](#)
- [MCS: Forschung & Definition, bis 1999 \(37 Artikel\)](#)
- [MCS: Forschung & Definition, 1999 - 2007 \(32 Artikel\)](#)
- [MCS: Physische Ursachen, 1999 - 2007 \(93 Artikel\)](#)
- [MCS: Physische Ursachen, bis 1999 \(311 Literaturstellen\)](#)
- [MCS: Psychische Ursachen, 1999 - 2007 \(62 Artikel\)](#)
- [MCS: Psychische Ursachen, bis 1999 \(137 Literaturstellen\)](#)
- [MCS Studien: gemischte Ursachen, bis 1999 \(96 Artikel\)](#)
- [MCS Studien: gemischte Ursachen, 1999 - 2007 \(45 Artikel\)](#)

Karolinska Institut, Ana Vikström, TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH PROBLEMS AND PROCEDURES IN PRIMARY CARE, Stockholm 2011

http://publications.ki.se/jspui/bitstream/10616/40654/2/Thesis_Anna_Vikstr%C3%B6m%20.pdf

SNOMED CT was also used for the creation of a vocabulary to improve communication among multidisciplinary clinicians, and an evaluation of the coverage of multidisciplinary health factors in SNOMED CT for multiple chemical sensitivity was performed and showed that SNOMED CT had a reasonable coverage (1).

Sweden is one of 15 members of IHTSDO. The international SNOMED CT has recently been translated to Swedish by the Swedish National Board of Health and

Welfare but is not in common use. The National Board of Health and Welfare now considers SNOMED CT to be a national interdisciplinary terminology for use as a resource together with traditional classifications (2). ICD-10 is used in Sweden but is not considered entirely suitable for PC (51).

Literature:

1. Sampalli T, Shepherd M, Duffy J, Fox R. An evaluation of SNOMED CT in the domain of complex chronic conditions. Int J Integr Care. 2010;10:e038.

2. Nationellt fackspråk.[Progress report] [report online]. Stockholm: Socialstyrelsen; 2010. [Cited 20110824]. Available from: <http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2010/2010-6-26>