Chapter 4: Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (E00–E90)

- E00–E07 Disorders of thyroid gland
- E08–E14 Diabetes mellitus
- E15–E16 Other disorders of glucose regulation and pancreatic internal secretion
- E20–E35 Disorders of other endocrine glands
- E36 Intraoperative complications of endocrine system
- E40–E46 Malnutrition
- E50–E64 Other nutritional deficiencies
- E65–E68 Overweight, obesity and other hyperalimentation
- E70–E88 Metabolic disorders
- E89 Postprocedural endocrine and metabolic complications and disorders, not elsewhere classified
4. Chapter 4: Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases (E00-E89)
   a. Diabetes mellitus
      The diabetes mellitus codes are combination codes that include the
      type of DM, the body system affected, and the complications affecting
      that body system. As many codes within a particular category as are
      necessary to describe all of the complications of the disease may be
      used. They should be sequenced based on the reason for a particular
      encounter. Assign as many codes from categories E08 – E13 as
      needed to identify all of the associated conditions that the patient has.
      
      1) Type of diabetes
         The age of a patient is not the sole determining factor, though
         most type 1 diabetics develop the condition before reaching
         puberty. For this reason type 1 diabetes mellitus is also
         referred to as juvenile diabetes.
      2) Type of diabetes mellitus not documented
         If the type of diabetes mellitus is not documented in the
         medical record the default is E11.-, Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
      3) Diabetes mellitus and the use of insulin
         If the documentation in a medical record does not indicate the
         type of diabetes but does indicate that the patient uses insulin,
         code E11. Type 2 diabetes mellitus, should be assigned for type
         2 patients who routinely use insulin, code Z79.4. Long-term
         (current) use of insulin, should also be assigned to indicate that
         the patient uses insulin. Code Z79.4 should not be assigned if
         insulin is given temporarily to bring a type 2 patient’s blood
         sugar under control during an encounter.

4) Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy and gestational diabetes
   See Section I.C.15. Gestational (pregnancy induced) diabetes

5) Complications due to insulin pump malfunction
   (a) Underdose of insulin due insulin pump failure
      An underdose of insulin due to an insulin pump failure
      should be assigned to a code from subcategory T85.6,-
      Mechanical complication of other specified internal and
      external prosthetic devices, implants and grafts, that
      specifies the type of pump malfunction, as the principal
      or first listed code, followed by code T38.3x6-.
      Underdosing of insulin and oral hypoglycemic
      [antidiabetic] drugs. Additional codes for the type of
      diabetes mellitus and any associated complications due
      to the underdosing should also be assigned.
   (b) Overdose of insulin due to insulin pump failure
      The principal or first listed code for an encounter due to
      an insulin pump malfunction resulting in an overdose of
      insulin, should also be T85.6-. Mechanical
      complication of other specified internal and external
      prosthetic devices, implants and grafts, followed by
      code T38.3x1-. Poisoning by insulin and oral
      hypoglycemic [antidiabetic] drugs, accidental
      (unintentional).
Chapter 4. Coding Guidelines

6) Secondary Diabetes Mellitus
   Codes under category E08, Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition, and E09, Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus, identify complications/manifestations associated with secondary diabetes mellitus. Secondary diabetes is always caused by another condition or event (e.g., cystic fibrosis, malignant neoplasm of pancreas, pancreatectomy, adverse effect of drug, or poisoning).

6.(a) Secondary diabetes mellitus and the use of insulin
   ◦ For patients who routinely use insulin, code Z79.4, Long-term (current) use of insulin, should also be assigned.
   ◦ Code Z79.4 should not be assigned if insulin is given temporarily to bring a patient’s blood sugar under control during an encounter.
6.(b) Assigning and sequencing secondary diabetes codes and its causes
   ◦ The sequencing of the secondary diabetes codes in relationship to codes for the cause of the diabetes is based on the tabular instructions for categories E08 and E09. For example,
     • for category E08, Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition, code first the underlying condition;
     • for category E09, Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus, code first the drug or chemical (T36–T65).

   (i) Secondary diabetes mellitus due to pancreatectomy
   ◦ For postpancreatectomy diabetes mellitus (lack of insulin due to the surgical removal of all or part of the pancreas), assign code E89.1, Postsurgical hypoinsulinemia. Assign a code from category E08 and code Z79.4, Other acquired absence of organ, as additional codes.

   (ii) Secondary diabetes due to drugs
   ◦ Secondary diabetes may be caused by an adverse effect of correctly administered medications, poisoning or late effect of poisoning.
   ◦ See section I.C.19.e for coding of adverse effects and poisoning, and section I.C.20 for external cause code reporting.
Diabetes mellitus Categories

- Secondary Diabetes
  - E08, Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition
  - E09, Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus
- E10, Type 1 diabetes mellitus
- E11, Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- E13, Other specified diabetes mellitus
- O24, Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
- P70.1/2 Neonatal Diabetes Codes

Diabetes Mellitus

- Use additional code to identify insulin usage (Z79.4)
  - Not E10, Type 1 DM
- Fourth characters
  - refer to underlying conditions with specified complications.
- Fifth characters
  - define the specific manifestation (for example, ketoacidosis, nephropathy, neuropathy, peripheral angiopathy).
- Sixth characters
  - define further the manifestations.
Review Index

- What is different?
- Default assigns to Type 2
- No out of control
- No instruction to use additional code for manifestation
- What is “Other Specified” Diabetes?

E08.2 Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition with renal complications

- E08.21 Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition with diabetic nephropathy
- E08.22 Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition with diabetic chronic kidney disease
- E08.29 Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition with other diabetic kidney complication
E09  Drug/chemical induced diabetes

- Use additional code to identify any insulin use (Z79.4)
- Code first (T36–T65) to identify drug or chemical

- E09.0 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus
- E09.1 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with hyperosmolarity
- E09.2 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis
- E09.3 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with kidney complications
- E09.4 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with ophthalmic complications
- E09.5 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with circulatory complications
- E09.6 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with specified complications
- E09.8 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with unspecified complications
- E09.9 Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus without complications
E66 Obesity

- E66.0 Obesity due to excess calories
- E66.01 Morbid obesity due to excess calories
- E66.09 Other obesity due to excess calories
- E66.1 Drug-induced obesity
- E66.2 Morbid (severe) obesity with alveolar hypoventilation
- E66.3 Overweight
- E66.8 Other obesity
- E66.9 Obesity, unspecified

Scenario 4: Adult onset Diabetes with ulcer of right heel and great toe

- A 54 year-old male with adult onset diabetes presents with open gangrenous ulcers of heel and great toe of right foot. Upon physical examination, great toe and heel are found to be severely necrotic requiring surgical repair.
- PMH: Diabetes with associated nephropathy
- Medications: Lantus (Insulin) x 2 years
- Final diagnosis
  - Adult onset diabetes with right heel ulcer of right heel with muscle necrosis, ulcer of right great toe with bone necrosis
- Procedures performed
  - Complete amputation of great toe
  - Flap graft involving fascia and subcutaneous tissue
- Keywords
  - Diagnosis: Diabetes mellitus, type 2
  - Procedure: Pressure ulcer of foot procedures
A 40 year-old woman with known lupus presents complaining of urinary frequency, excessive thirst, and extreme weight loss. Blood glucose levels were found to be 130 ms/dL. Patient does not have a past history of diabetes therefore; it is more likely due to long-term steroid use taken to treat Lupus. The plan is to treat diabetes with diet and adjust meds.

Final diagnosis
- Steroid-induced diabetes
1. Sequencing – What is listed first?
2. What else needs to be coded?
3. Do we have enough information?

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T380x5A</td>
<td>Adverse effect of glucocorticoids and synthetic analogues, initial encounter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E099</td>
<td>Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus without complications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coding Exercises

- Diabetic cataract
- Diabetic coma
  - Type of diabetes
  - Type of coma
- Morbid Obesity, BMI 40
- Dehydration
  - Distinction between dehydration and hypovolemia
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hypoinsulinemia following total pancreatectomy
Chapter 4 Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases E00-E90

February 2011

Cypress College -- ICD 10 CM Webinar Series
Summary

- February Follow up
- 2011 ICD 10–CM/PCS Training Series Schedule
  - Schedule for 2011
  - Archive link --
    https://sas.elluminate.com/site/external/recording
    /playback/link/table/meeting?uid=M.7D8A3C61A
    3401FDFBDD03CAD0C86B
  - CE Tracking Form
  - ICD 10 Recertification for AHIMA Credentials
- Next Webinar
  - March 10, 2011 @ 1:30 pm to 2:30 pm
  - Chapter 5 Mental & Behavioral Disorders (F01–F99)
Happy Valentine’s Day!