ICD-10-CM

Diabetes Mellitus
Hypertension
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ICD 10 CM
Diabetes Mellitus
DM Definition

• Diabetes mellitus, commonly referred to as diabetes, is a group of metabolic diseases in which there are high blood sugar levels over a prolonged period.

• Symptoms of high blood sugar include frequent urination, increased thirst, and increased hunger.

• Acute complications include diabetic ketoacidosis and non-ketotic hyperosmolar coma.

• Serious long-term complications include cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic kidney failure, foot ulcers, and damage to the eyes. If left untreated, diabetes can cause many complications.
Diabetes Mellitus codes in ICD-10-CM that include:

- Type of diabetes mellitus.
- Body system affected.
- The complications affecting that body system.

The five categories in ICD-10 CM for Diabetes Mellitus are:

- E08 Diabetes mellitus due to an underlying condition
- E09 Drug or Chemical induced diabetes mellitus
- E10 Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus
- E11 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
- E13 Other specified Diabetes Mellitus
Diabetes Mellitus

These codes are combination codes that include the type of diabetes mellitus, 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 the particular encounter. Assign as many codes from categories E08-E13 as needed to identify all of the associated conditions that the patient has.

What do I do if the type is not documented?

If the type of diabetes mellitus is not documented in the medical record the default is E11 = Type 2 diabetes mellitus
Diabetes mellitus with insulin use

• 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.

• 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.
Diabetes Mellitus Type 1 – E10

INCLUDES: brittle diabetes (mellitus), diabetes (mellitus) due to autoimmune process, diabetes (mellitus) due to immune mediated pancreatic islet beta-cell destruction idiopathic, diabetes (mellitus) juvenile onset, diabetes (mellitus) ketosis-prone.

EXCLUDES: diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (E08-), drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus (E09-), gestational diabetes (O24.4-), hyperglycemia NOS (R73.9), neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.2), post-pancreatectomy diabetes mellitus (E13.-), post-procedural diabetes mellitus (E13.-), secondary diabetes mellitus NEC (E13.-), type 2 diabetes mellitus (E11.-).
Sample Diabetes Mellitus Coding

**E10.5 – Type 1 diabetes mellitus with circulatory complications**
- E10.51 – Type 1 diabetes mellitus with diabetic peripheral angiopathy without gangrene.
- E10.52 – Type 1 diabetes mellitus with diabetic peripheral angiopathy with gangrene.
- E10.59 – Type 1 diabetes mellitus with other circulatory complications.

**E11.2 – Type 2 diabetes mellitus with kidney complications**
- E11.2 – Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic nephropathy
- E11.22 – Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic chronic kidney disease
  Use additional code to identify stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.1-N18.6)
- E11.29 – Type 2 diabetes mellitus with other diabetic kidney complication
  Type 2 diabetes mellitus with renal tubular degeneration
A 45-year-old diabetic patient returns to his physician’s office for a 3 month follow-up visit. The patient has no complaints. After an expanded problem-focused history and physical examination, the physician documents in the medical record, “diabetes well controlled with Lantus, diet, and exercise. Patient will continue with same medication dosage, monitor glucose levels with home monitoring system, and return in 3 months for recheck.”

E11.9 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus without Complications
Z79.4 Long term use of insulin
Diabetes Mellitus in Pregnant Patient

- Codes for pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, which are located in Chapter 15 of ICD-10-CM, are always sequenced first on the medical record.
- These codes have been expanded in ICD-10-CM. The fourth character subcategory codes identify the type of diabetes as pre-existing, Type 1, or Type 2, unspecified, or gestational.

**EXAMPLE**

A 25-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus Type 1 in her second trimester at 18 weeks visited her family physician for her routine follow-up visit. The patient’s blood sugar was well controlled and the patient indicated she was doing well with her diet and exercise regimen. The physician scheduled the patient for follow-up for one month.

O24.012 Pre-existing diabetes mellitus, type 1, in pregnancy, second trimester
Z3A.18 18 weeks gestation
Hyperlipidemia

- Codes under categories E08, Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition and E09, Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus.
  - Secondary diabetes is always caused by another condition or event
  - Identify complications/manifestations associated with secondary diabetes mellitus

- Cholesterol is fat that the body properly, but too much bad cholesterol can increase risk for heart disease.

- Serum cholesterol includes:
  - VLDL
  - LDL
  - HDL

\[\text{HDL + VLDL + LDL} = \text{Total Cholesterol}\]
Hyperlipidemia

- Familial hypercholesterolemia (E78.0, E78.4)
- Combined hyperlipidemia (E78.1)
- Mixed hyperlipidemia (E78.2)
ICD 10 CM
Hypertension
HTN Definition

- **Hypertension** chronic medical condition in which the **blood pressure** in the **arteries** is elevated. Blood pressure is expressed by two measurements, the **systolic** and **diastolic** pressures, which are the maximum and minimum pressures, respectively, in the arterial system.

- The systolic pressure occurs when the left ventricle is most contracted; the diastolic pressure occurs when the left ventricle is most relaxed prior to the next contraction.

- Normal blood pressure at rest is within the range of 100–140 mmHg systolic and 60–90 mmHg diastolic.

- Hypertension is present if the blood pressure is persistently at or above 140/90 **millimeters mercury** (mmHg) for most adults; different criteria apply to children.
Hypertension

Hypertension Diseases (I10-I15)

• Use additional code to identify:
  • Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z77.22)
  • History of tobacco use (Z87.891)
  • Occupational exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Z57.31)
Hypertension

Hypertension, Controlled

• This diagnostic statement usually refers to an existing state of hypertension under control by therapy. Assign the appropriate code from categories I10-I15, Hypertensive diseases.

Hypertension, Uncontrolled

• Uncontrolled hypertension may refer to untreated hypertension or hypertension not responding to current therapeutic regimen. In either case, assign the appropriate code from categories I10 – I15, Hypertensive diseases.
Hypertension

I10 Essential (primary) hypertension includes:

- High blood pressure
- Hypertension (arterial) (benign) (essential) (malignant) (primary) (systemic)

Hypertension, transient

Assign code R03.0, Elevated blood pressure reading without diagnosis of hypertension, unless patient has an established diagnosis of hypertension.
Hypertension

Hypertension with Heart Disease

Heart conditions classified to I50.- or I51.4-I51.9, are assigned to a code from category I11, Hypertensive heart disease, when a causal relationship is stated (due to hypertension) or implied (hypertensive).

Use an additional code from category I50, Heart failure, to identify the type of hear failure in those patients with heart failure.
Hypertension

Hypertension with Chronic Kidney Disease

Assign codes from category I12, Hypertensive chronic kidney disease, when both hypertension and a condition classifiable to category N18, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), are present.

Unlike hypertension with heart disease, ICD-10-CM presumes a cause-and-effect relationship and classifies chronic kidney disease with hypertension as hypertensive chronic kidney disease.

The appropriate code from category N18 should be used as a secondary code with a code from category I12 to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease.
Hypertension

Hypertension Heart with Chronic Kidney Disease

• Assign codes from category I13, Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease, when both hypertensive kidney disease and hypertensive heart disease are stated as the diagnosis.

• If heart failure is present, assign an additional code from category I50 to identify the type of heart failure.

• The appropriate code from category N18, Chronic kidney disease, should be used as a secondary code with a code from I13 to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease.

I11.1 Hypertensive heart disease with heart failure
Hypertensive heart failure.
Use additional code to identify type of heart failure (I50,-)

I11.9 Hypertensive heart disease with out heart failure
Hypertensive heart disease NOS
Hypertension Example

A patient visits his family physician for his three-month follow-up visit. He is being treated for hypertensive heart disease with benign hypertension.

I11.9 Hypertensive heart disease without heart failure.
Hypertension

I12.0 Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 5 chronic kidney disease or end stage renal disease. Use additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.5, N18.6).

I12.9 Hypertensive chronic kidney disease with stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease.

Hypertensive chronic kidney disease NOS
Hypertensive renal disease NOS

Use additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.1-N18.4, N18.9)
Hypertension

I13.0 Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease with heart failure and stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease.

Use additional code to identify type of heart failure (I50.-)

Use additional code to identify stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.1-N18.4, N18.9)
Hypertension

I13.1 Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease without heart failure

I13.10 Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease without heart failure, stage 1 through stage 4 chronic kidney disease, or unspecified chronic kidney disease.

Hypertensive heart disease and hypertensive chronic kidney disease NOS

Use additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.1-N18.4, N18.9)
Hypertension

I13.11 Hypertensive heart and chronic kidney disease without heart failure, with stage 5 chronic kidney disease, or end-stage renal disease.

Hypertensive heart disease and hypertensive chronic kidney disease NOS

Use additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.5, N18.6)
Chronic Kidney Disease

- N18.1 Chronic kidney disease, stage 1
- N18.2 Chronic kidney disease, stage 2 (mild)
- N18.3 Chronic kidney disease, stage 3 (moderate)
- N18.4 Chronic kidney disease, stage 4 (severe)
- N18.5 Chronic kidney disease, stage 5
  - Excludes 1: chronic kidney disease, stage 5 requiring chronic dialysis (N18.6)
- N18.6 End-stage renal disease
  - Chronic kidney disease requiring chronic dialysis
  - Use additional code to identify dialysis status (Z99.2)
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