ICD-10-CM: Diabetes Mellitus

What is diabetes?

A disease in which the body does not control the amount of glucose (type of sugar) in the blood and the kidneys make a large amount of urine. This disease occurs when the body does not produce enough insulin or does not use it the way it should. NIH - National Cancer Institute

Diabetes is mainly found in Chapter 4: Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases, of ICD-10-CM:

- Exception is when complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O24-)
- Additional codes from E08-E13 are assigned to identify any insulin use.

In ICD-10-CM there are five updated Diabetes Mellitus categories to reflect the current clinical classification and manifestations:

- 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
- E12 Other specified diabetes mellitus

- Not: lower use controlled and uncontrolled. The new system classifies all complications as part of the code.
- Poorly controlled diabetes mellitus by type with hyperglycemia.

Type 1 Diabetes, E10 (O24.2 in Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperum)

- The body does not produce insulin.
- Some people may refer to this type as insulin-dependent diabetes, juvenile diabetes, or childhood-onset diabetes.
- People usually develop Type 1 diabetes before their 40th year of age, often in early adulthood or teenage years.
- Approximately 5% of all diabetes cases are Type 1.
- Patients with Type 1 diabetes will need to take insulin injections for the rest of their life.

Type 2 Diabetes, E11 (O24.1 in Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperum)

- The body does not produce enough insulin for proper function, or the cells in the body do not react to insulin (insulin resistance).
- Approximately 95% of all cases of diabetes worldwide are of this type.
- Some people may be able to control their Type 2 diabetes symptoms by losing weight, following a healthy diet, doing plenty of exercise, and monitoring their blood glucose levels.
- However, Type 2 diabetes is typically a progressive disease that becomes more severe over time, and the patient will probably end up having to take insulin, usually in tablet form.


- This type affects females during pregnancy. Some women have very high levels of glucose in their blood, and their bodies are unable to produce enough insulin to transport all of the glucose into their cells, resulting in progressively rising levels of glucose.
- Diagnosis of gestational diabetes is made during pregnancy.
- The majority of gestational diabetes patients can control their diabetes with exercise and diet.
- Between 10% to 20% of them will need to take some kind of blood-glucose-controlling medications.
- The baby may be bigger than he/she should be.

ICD-10-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting FY 2015

- C, L, 4, 6. Secondary diabetes mellitus codes

- Codes under categories E08, Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition, E09, Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus, and E13, Other specified diabetes mellitus, specify complication/manifestations associated with secondary diabetes mellitus. Secondary diabetes is always caused by another condition or event e.g. cystic fibrosis, malignant neoplasm of pancreas, pancreatitis, adverse effect of drug, or poisoning.

- Diabetes mellitus (DM) codes in ICD-10-CM are combination codes that include:
  - The type of DM, the body system affected, and the complication that body system is part of the code description.
  - Subordinate levels first specify the type of complication followed by the specific diabetes mellitus with kidney complications, ophthalmic complications, neurological complications, and cutaneous complications.
  - The subclassification level then describes the particular manifestation.

Example:

E10 Type 1 diabetes mellitus

E10.2 Type 1 diabetes mellitus with kidney complications

E10.22 Type 1 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease

Coders should know:

- Use as many codes as are needed to describe all associated complications that the patient has from a particular condition.
- Because of this code structure, there is no instructional note found under diabetes mellitus codes in ICD-10-CM requiring an additional code to identify manifestation since it is already part of the code description.
- There are specific diabetes codes that do require additional codes in order to identify the manifestation further, such as diabetes with foot ulcer to identify the site of the ulcer, or diabetes with chronic kidney disease to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease.
- For example, the code E10.22.2 (Type 1 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease) requires the use of an additional code to identify the stage of chronic kidney disease (N18.1-N18.6).

Physicians should document whether the diabetes is:

- 1, Type 1
- 2, Type 2
- 3, Drug- or chemical-induced
- Due to an underlying condition
- The specific underlying condition
- Specific drugs or blood-glucose-controlling medications
- The use of any insulin

Coding practice - Code Diagnostic codes only

Schemata: This insulin dependent type 2 diabetic patient has a severe chronic diabetic foot ulcer of the left middle foot, with exposed fat layer, with diabetic peripheral angiopathy. He also has diabetic stage 2 chronic kidney disease, diabetic gastroparesis. If he is being evaluated for possible surgical intervention of his foot ulcer.

- What should be coded in this example?
  - 1. Chronic diabetic foot ulcer of the left midfoot, with exposed fat layer
  - 2. Diabetic peripheral angiopathy
  - 3. Diabetic stage 2 chronic kidney disease
  - 4. Diabetic gastroparesis
  - 5. Long term insulin use

1. Chronic diabetic foot ulcer of the left midfoot, with exposed fat layer E11.621

- E11.621 Type 2 diabetic foot ulcer of the left midfoot
  - Code additional code to identify any insulin

2. Diabetic peripheral angiopathy E11.51

- Use additional code to identify any insulin

3. Diabetic stage 2 chronic kidney disease E11.22

- E11.22 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with chronic kidney disease
  - Code additional code to identify any insulin

4. Diabetic gastroparesis E11.43

- Use additional code to identify any insulin

5. Long term insulin use Z79.4

Long term injection drug therapy

Final diagnostic codes:

1. Chronic diabetic foot ulcer of the left midfoot, with exposed fat layer E11.621

2. Diabetic peripheral angiopathy E11.51

3. Diabetic stage 2 chronic kidney disease E11.22

4. Diabetic gastroparesis E11.43

5. Long term insulin use Z79.4

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