ICD10-CM Medical Diagnosis Codes for Fluoroquinolones Effective October 1, 2025

T36.AX – Poisoning by, adverse effect of and underdosing of fluoroquinolone antibiotics
T36.AX1 – Poisoning by fluoroquinolone antibiotics, accidental (unintentional)
T36.AX2 – Poisoning by fluoroquinolone antibiotics, intentional self-harm
T36.AX3 – Poisoning by fluoroquinolone antibiotics, assault
T36.AX4 – Poisoning by fluoroquinolone antibiotics, undetermined
T36.AX5 – Adverse effect of fluoroquinolone antibiotics
T36.AX6 – Underdosing of fluoroquinolone antibiotics

A – Initial encounter D – Subsequent encounter S – Sequela (long-term effects)

FDA Safety Announcement, December 20, 2018:
Fluoroquinolone antibiotics can increase the occurrence of rare but serious events of ruptures or tears in the main artery of the body, called the aorta. https://web.archive.org/web/20251214152417/https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-warns-about-increased-risk-ruptures-or-tears-aorta-blood-vessel-fluoroquinolone-antibiotics

FDA Safety Announcement, July 10, 2018:
FDA reinforces safety information about serious low blood sugar levels and mental health side effects with fluoroquinolone antibiotics; requires label changes. https://web.archive.org/web/20251214152856/https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-reinforces-safety-information-about-serious-low-blood-sugar-levels-and-mental-health-side

FDA Drug Safety Communication, July 26, 2016:
FDA updates warnings for oral and injectable fluoroquinolone antibiotics due to disabling side effects.
https://web.archive.org/web/20251214114028/https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communication-fda-updates-warnings-oral-and-injectable-fluoroquinolone-antibiotics

FDA Drug Safety Communication, May 12, 2016:
FDA advises restricting fluoroquinolone antibiotic use for certain uncomplicated infections; warns about disabling side effects that can occur together. https://web.archive.org/web/20251214113849/https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communication-fda-advises-restricting-fluoroquinolone-antibiotic-use-certain

FDA Safety Announcement August 2013:
FDA requires label changes to warn of risk for possibly permanent nerve damage from antibacterial fluoroquinolone drugs taken by mouth or by injection. Peripheral neuropathy is a nerve disorder occurring in the arms or legs. Symptoms include pain, burning, tingling, numbness, weakness, or a change in sensation to light touch, pain or temperature, or the sense of body position. It can occur at any time during treatment with fluoroquinolones and can last for months to years after the drug is stopped or be permanent. https://wayback.archive-it.org/7993/20170112031629/http:/www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/ucm365050.htm

FDA Boxed Warning (black box) added February 2011:
Fluoroquinolones have neuromuscular blocking activity and may exacerbate muscle weakness in persons with myasthenia gravis. Postmarketing serious adverse events, including deaths and requirement for ventilatory support, have been associated with fluoroquinolone use in persons with myasthenia gravis. Avoid fluoroquinolones in patients with known history of myasthenia gravis.
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/appletter/2011/019537s075%2C019847s047%2C019857s054%2C020780s033%2C021473s028ltr.pdf

FDA Boxed Warning (black box) added in 2008:
Fluoroquinolones are associated with an increased risk of tendinitis and tendon rupture; this risk is further increased in older patients usually over 60 years of age, in patients taking corticosteroid drugs, and in patients with kidney, heart or lung transplants.

Updated August 2026 & provided by Fluoroquinolone Toxicity Study, a non-profit foundation: https://fq100.org/