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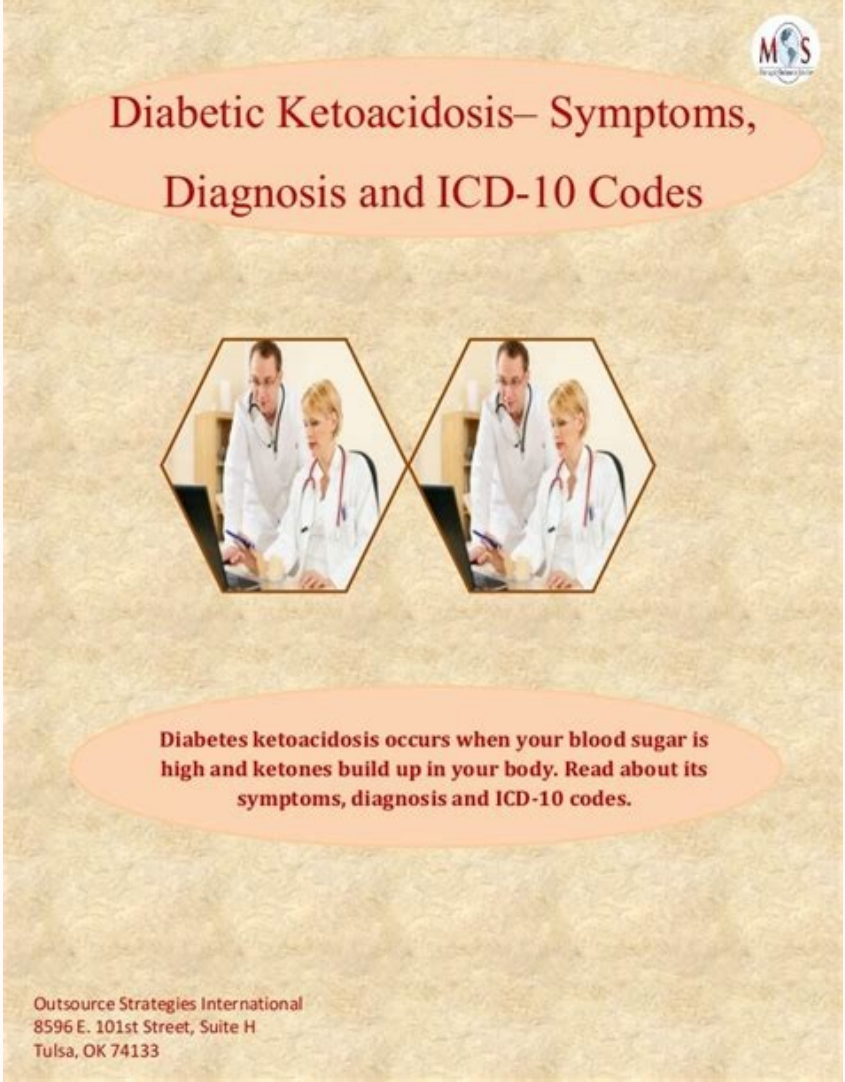
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Alcoholic ketoacidosis icd 10

Alcoholic ketoacidosis icd 10 code. Alcohol dependence ketoacidosis icd 10.



Alcoholic ketoacidosis icd 10 . Icd 10 data code for alcoholic ketoacidosis. Icd 10 code for alcohol abuse ketoacidosis. Alcohol abuse ketoacidosis icd 10. Alcoholic ketoacidosis icd 10 cm.



2022 icd 10 code for alcoholic ketoacidosis. 2023 icd 10 code for alcoholic ketoacidosis.

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Billable/Specific Code F10.129 is a billable/specific ICD-10-CM code that can be used to indicate a diagnosis for reimbursement purposes. The 2023 edition of ICD-10-CM F10.129 became effective on October 1, 2022. This is the American ICD-10-CM version of F10.129 - other international versions of ICD-10 F10.129 may differ. The following code(s) above F10.129 contain annotation back-referencesAnnotation Back-ReferencesIn this context, annotation back-references refer to codes that contain:Applicable To annotations, orCode Also annotations, orCode First annotations, orExcludes1 annotations, orExcludes2 annotations, orIncludes annotations, orNote annotations, orUse Additional annotations that may be applicable to F10.129: F01-F09 2023 ICD-10-CM Range F01-F99Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental disordersIncludesdisorders of psychological developmentType 2 Excludessymptoms, signs and abnormal clinical laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99) Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental disordersF10 ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code F102016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Use Additionalcode for blood alcohol level, if applicable (Y90.-) Alcohol related disordersF10.1 ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code F10.12016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Type 1 Excludesalcohol dependence (F10.2-)alcohol use, unspecified (F10.9-) Alcohol abuse Approximate Synonyms Alcoholic ketoacidosis Chronic pancreatitis due to acute alcohol intoxication Ketoacidosis due to acute alcohol intoxication Pancreatitis chronic, due to alcohol intoxication ICD-10-CM F10.129 is grouped within Diagnostic Related Group(s) (MS-DRG v40.0): 894 Alcohol, drug abuse or dependence, left ama 895 Alcohol, drug abuse or dependence with rehabilitation therapy 896 Alcohol, drug abuse or dependence without rehabilitation therapy with mcc 897 Alcohol, drug abuse or dependence without rehabilitation therapy without mcc Convert F10.129 to ICD-9-CM Code History 2016 (effective 10/1/2015): New code (first year of non-draft ICD-10-CM) 2017 (effective 10/1/2016): No change 2018 (effective 10/1/2017): No change 2019 (effective 10/1/2018): No change 2020 (effective 10/1/2019): No change 2021 (effective 10/1/2020): No change 2022 (effective 10/1/2021): No change 2023 (effective 10/1/2022): No change Code annotations containing back-references to F10.129: Type 2 Excludes: T51.0, T51.0, T51.0 ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code T51.0 ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code T51.0 Diagnosis Index entries containing back-references to F10.129: ICD-10-CM Codes Adjacent To F10.129 F07.89 Other personality and behavioral disorders due to known physiological condition F07.9 Unspecified personality and behavioral disorder due to known physiological condition F09 Unspecified mental disorder due to known physiological condition F10 Alcohol related disorders F10.1 Alcohol abuse F10.10 uncomplicated F10.11 in remission F10.12 Alcohol abuse with intoxication F10.120 uncomplicated F10.121 delirium F10.129 unspecified F10.13 Alcohol abuse, with withdrawal F10.130 Alcohol abuse with withdrawal, uncomplicated F10.131 Alcohol abuse with withdrawal delirium F10.132 Alcohol abuse with withdrawal with perceptual disturbance F10.139 Alcohol abuse with withdrawal, unspecified F10.14 with alcohol-induced mood disorder F10.15 Alcohol abuse with alcohol-induced psychotic disorder F10.150 with delusions F10.151 with hallucinations F10.159 unspecified Reimbursement claims with a date of service on or after October 1, 2015 require the use of ICD-10-CM codes. Exclusion of other disorders Diagnosis requires a high index of suspicion; similar symptoms in a patient with alcohol use disorder Alcohol Use Disorder and Rehabilitation Alcohol use disorder involves a pattern of alcohol use that typically includes craving and manifestations of tolerance and/or withdrawal along with adverse psychosocial consequences. Alcoholism... read more may result from acute pancreatitis Acute Pancreatitis Acute pancreatitis is acute inflammation of the pancreas (and, sometimes, adjacent tissues). The most common triggers are gallstones and alcohol intake. The severity of acute pancreatitis is... read more , methanol or ethylene glycol poisoning (see table Symptoms and Treatment of Specific Poisons Symptoms and Treatment of Specific Poisons), or diabetic ketoacidosis Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA) Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is an acute metabolic complication of diabetes characterized by hyperglycemia, hyperketonemia, and metabolic acidosis. Hyperglycemia causes an osmotic diuresis with...

Diabetic Ketoacidosis ICD-10 CODE: E88.1
DEFINITION Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a life-threatening complication of diabetes mellitus resulting from severe insulin deficiency and manifested by severe dehydration, hyperglycemia, ketonemia, ketonuria, and metabolic acidosis.
PHYSICAL FINDINGS & CLINICAL PRESENTATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of dehydration (tachycardia, hypertension, dry mucous membranes, sunken eyeballs, poor skin turgor)• Clouding of mental status• Tachypnea with air hunger (Kussmaul's respiration)• Fruity breath odour (caused by acetone)• Lipemia retinalis in some patients• Possible evidence of precipitating factors (infected wound, pneumonia)• Abdominal tenderness in some patients.
ETIOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metabolic decompensation in diabetes usually precipitated by an infectious process (up to 40% of cases)• Poor compliance with insulin therapy and severe medical illness (e.g., CVA, MI) are other common causes.• Cocaine abuse has been reported as a risk factor for DKA in adult and teenage patients, particularly in patients with multiple admissions.
DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hyperosmolar nonketotic state• Alcoholic ketoacidosis• Uremic acidosis• Metabolic acidosis caused by methyl alcohol or ethylene glycol• Salicylate poisoning
WORKUP <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laboratory evaluation to confirm diagnosis and evaluate precipitating factors• EKG to evaluate electrolyte abnormalities and rule out myocardial ischemia or infarction as a contributing factor
LABORATORY TESTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Glucose level reveals severe hyperglycemia (serum glucose generally >14 mmol/L); urine/serum ketones positive• Arterial blood gases reveal acidosis: arterial pH usually <7.30 with Pco₂ <40 mm Hg.• Serum electrolytes

read more (DKA). Often, blood alcohol levels are no longer elevated when patients present with alcoholic ketoacidosis. In patients suspected of having alcoholic ketoacidosis, serum electrolytes (including magnesium), blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and creatinine, glucose, ketones, amylase, lipase, and plasma osmolality should be measured. Urine should be tested for ketones. Patients who appear significantly ill and those with positive ketones should have arterial blood gas and serum lactate measurement. Typical laboratory findings include 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 - Converted to Parent Code Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code E87.2 should not be used for reimbursement purposes as there are multiple codes below it that contain a greater level of detail. ICD-10-CM E87.2 is a new 2023 ICD-10-CM code that became effective on October 1, 2022. This is the American ICD-10-CM version of E87.2 - other international versions of ICD-10 E87.2 may differ. Type 1 ExcludesType 1 Excludes HelpA type 1 excludes note is a pure excludes.

SIGN & SYMPTOMS

- Euphoria
- Impairment of balance & muscle coordination
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Hypoglycemia
- Ketoacidosis
- Respiratory Depression
- Pale, bluish, cold and clammy skin due to insufficient oxygen
- Coma

It means "not coded here".



A type 1 excludes note indicates that the code excluded should never be used at the same time as E87.2. A type 1 excludes note is for used for when two conditions cannot occur together, such as a congenital form versus an acquired form of the same condition.diabetic acidosis - see categories ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code E082016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Firsththe underlying condition, such as:congenital rubella (P35.0)Cushing's syndrome (E24.-)cystic fibrosis (E84.-)malignant neoplasm (C00-C96)malnutrition (E40-E46)pancreatitis and other diseases of the pancreas (K85-K86.-)Type 1 Excludesdrug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus (E09.-)gestational diabetes (O24.4-)neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.2)postpancreatectomy diabetes mellitus (E13.-)postprocedural diabetes mellitus (E13.-)secondary diabetes mellitus NEC (E13.-)type 1 diabetes mellitus (E10.-)type 2 diabetes mellitus (E11.-)Use Additionalcode to identify control using:insulin (Z79.4)oral antidiabetic drugs (Z79.84)oral hypoglycemic drugs (Z79.84)E08-ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code E102016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Includesbrittle diabetes (mellitus)diabetes (mellitus) due to autoimmune processdiabetes (mellitus) due to immune mediated pancreatic islet beta-cell destructionidiopathic diabetes (mellitus)juvenile onset diabetes (mellitus)ketosis-prone diabetes (mellitus)Type 1 Excludesdiabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (E08.-)drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus (E09.-)gestational diabetes (O24.4-)neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.2)postpancreatectomy diabetes mellitus (E13.-)postprocedural diabetes mellitus (E13.-)secondary diabetes mellitus NEC (E13.-)type 2 diabetes mellitus (E11.-)E10, ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code E112016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Includesdiabetes (mellitus) due to insulin secretory defectdiabetes NOSinsulin resistant diabetes (mellitus)Type 1 Excludesdiabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (E08.-)drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus (E09.-)gestational diabetes (O24.4-)neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.2)postpancreatectomy diabetes mellitus (E13.-)postprocedural diabetes mellitus (E13.-)secondary diabetes mellitus NEC (E13.-)type 1 diabetes mellitus (E10.-)Use Additionalcode to identify control using:insulin (Z79.4)oral antidiabetic drugs (Z79.84)oral hypoglycemic drugs (Z79.84)E11, ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code E132016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Includesdiabetes mellitus due to genetic defects of beta-cell functiondiabetes mellitus due to genetic defects in insulin actionpostpancreatectomy diabetes mellituspostprocedural diabetes mellitussecondary diabetes mellitus NECType 1 Excludesdiabetes (mellitus) due to autoimmune process (E10.-)diabetes (mellitus) due to immune mediated pancreatic islet beta-cell destruction (E10.-)diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition (E08.-)drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus (E09.-)gestational diabetes (O24.4-)neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.2)type 1 diabetes mellitus (E10.-)Use Additionalcode to identify control using:insulin (Z79.4)oral antidiabetic drugs (Z79.84)oral hypoglycemic drugs (Z79.84)E13 with ketoacidosis The following code(s) above E87.2 contain annotation back-referencesAnnotation Back-ReferencesIn this context, annotation back-references refer to codes that contain:Applicable To annotations, orCode Also annotations, orCode First annotations, orExcludes1 annotations, orExcludes2 annotations, orIncludes annotations, orNote annotations, orUse Additional annotations that may be applicable to E87.2: E00-E89 2023 ICD-10-CM Range E00-E89Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseasesNoteAll neoplasms, whether functionally active or not, are classified in Chapter 2. Appropriate codes in this chapter (i.e. E05.8, E07.0, E16-E31, E34.-) may be used as additional codes to indicate either functional activity by neoplasms and ectopic endocrine tissue or hyperfunction and hypofunction of endocrine glands associated with neoplasms and other conditions classified elsewhere.Type 1 Excludetransitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to newborn (P70-P74) Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseasesE70-E88 2023 ICD-10-CM Range E70-E88Metabolic disordersType 1 Excludesandrogen insensitivity syndrome (E34.5-)congenital adrenal hyperplasia (E25.0)hemolytic anemias attributable to enzyme disorders (D55.-)Marfan's syndrome (Q87.4)5-alpha-reductase deficiency (E29.1)Type 2 ExcludesEhlers-Danlos syndromes (Q79.6-) Metabolic disordersE87 ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code E872016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Non-Billable/Non-Specific Code Type 1 Excludesdiabetes insipidus (E23.2)electrolyte imbalance associated with hyperemesis gravidarum (O21.1)electrolyte imbalance following ectopic or molar pregnancy (O08.5)familial periodic paralysis (G72.3) Other disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance Approximate Synonyms Alcoholic ketoacidosis Diabetes, type 2 with ketoacidosis Ketoacidosis due to acute alcohol intoxication Ketoacidosis in type 2 diabetes mellitus Ketoacidosis in type ii diabetes mellitus Lactic acidosis Metabolic acidosis Metabolic acidosis, increased anion gap (Iag) Respiratory acidosis Clinical Information A condition in which the blood is too acidic. It may be caused by severe illness or sepsis (bacteria in the bloodstream). A disorder characterized by abnormally high acidity (high hydrogen-ion concentration) of the blood and other body tissues. A pathologic condition of acid accumulation or depletion of base in the body. The two main types are respiratory acidosis and metabolic acidosis, due to metabolic acid build up. A state due to excess retention of carbon dioxide in the body. Acid base imbalance resulting from an accumulation of carbon dioxide secondary to hypoventilation. Acidosis caused by accumulation of lactic acid more rapidly than it can be metabolized. It may occur spontaneously or in association with diseases such as diabetes mellitus, leukemia, or liver failure. Acidosis caused by accumulation of lactic acid more rapidly than it can be metabolized; may occur spontaneously or in association with diseases such as diabetes mellitus, leukemia, or liver failure. An abnormal increase in the acidity of the body's fluids An abnormally high acidity (excess hydrogen-ion concentration) of the blood and other body tissues. An abnormally high acidity of the blood and other body tissues. Acidosis can be either respiratory or metabolic. Excess retention of carbon dioxide in the body resulting from ventilatory impairment. Increased acidity in the blood secondary to acid base imbalance. Causes include diabetes, kidney failure and shock. Metabolic acidosis characterized by the accumulation of lactate in the body. It is caused by tissue hypoxia. Pathologic condition resulting from accumulation of acid or depletion of the alkaline reserve (bicarbonate) content of the blood and body tissues, and characterized by an increase in hydrogen ion concentration (decrease in pH). Respiratory retention of carbon dioxide. It may be chronic or acute. Code History 2016 (effective 10/1/2015): New code (first year of non-draft ICD-10-CM) 2017 (effective 10/1/2016): No change 2018 (effective 10/1/2017): No change 2019 (effective 10/1/2018): No change 2020 (effective 10/1/2019): No change 2021 (effective 10/1/2020): No change 2022 (effective 10/1/2021): No change 2023 (effective 10/1/2022): Deleted code 2023 (effective 10/1/2022): New code ICD-10-CM Codes Adjacent To E87.2 E85.82 Wild-type transthyretin-related (ATTR) amyloidosis E85.89 Other amyloidosis E85.9 Amyloidosis, unspecified E86.0 Dehydration E86.1 Hypovolemia E86.9 Volume depletion, unspecified E87 Other disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance E87.0 Hyperosmolality and hypernatremia E87.1 Hypo-osmolality and hyponatremia E87.2 Acidosis E87.20 unspecified E87.21 Acute metabolic acidosis E87.22 Chronic metabolic acidosis E87.29 Other acidosis E87.3 Alkalosis E87.4 Mixed disorder of acid-base balance E87.5 Hyperkalemia E87.6 Hypokalemia E87.7 Fluid overload E87.70 unspecified Reimbursement claims with a date of service on or after October 1, 2015 require the use of ICD-10-CM codes.