CODING TIP – ICD-10 CODING FOR DIABETES IN PREGNANCY

When coding from ICD-10, a primary diagnosis code must be assigned from Chapter 15, Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium (O00-O9A) to describe their condition. For diabetes, the diagnosis category that will be selected is O24, Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. A secondary diagnosis should be assigned to further describe the diabetes condition (E08-E13) along with the weeks of gestation at the time of care (Z3A.33).

Diabetes Mellitus - Diabetes Specificity
- Pre-existing
- Gestational
- Other
- Unspecified

Diabetes Type
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Other
- Unspecified

Time of Care - Condition
- Pregnancy
- Childbirth
- Puerperium

Timing during Pregnancy
- 1st Trimester (less than 14 weeks 0 days)
- 2nd Trimester (14 weeks 0 days to less than 28 weeks 0 days)
- 3rd Trimester (28 weeks 0 days until delivery)
- Unspecified

For example: A 36 year old G2P1 at 33 weeks gestation (3rd trimester) was seen in the office today with a type II pregestational diabetes. It is being controlled by diet and insulin as needed based on glucose checks.   The patient has no other complications of diabetes. ICD-10 Diagnosis:
- Pre-existing type II diabetes in pregnancy, antepartum = O24.113
- Week of gestation in the pregnancy (Z3A. codes) = Z3A.33
- Additional codes for any other complications related to diabetes/manifestations (E11.0 - E11.9 codes). In this case: E11.9 (type II diabetes with no other complications)
- Additional code for long term insulin use = Z79.4

Final Codes to submit:
- O24.113
- E11.9

- Z79.4
- Z3A.33

In the medical record, you must clearly document the specific type of diabetes (Pre-gestational, controlled by diet and/or insulin), the condition at the time of diagnosis (G2P1) and the gestational age (33 weeks gestation).