

Diabetes

TYPE 1

AGE
UNDER 30

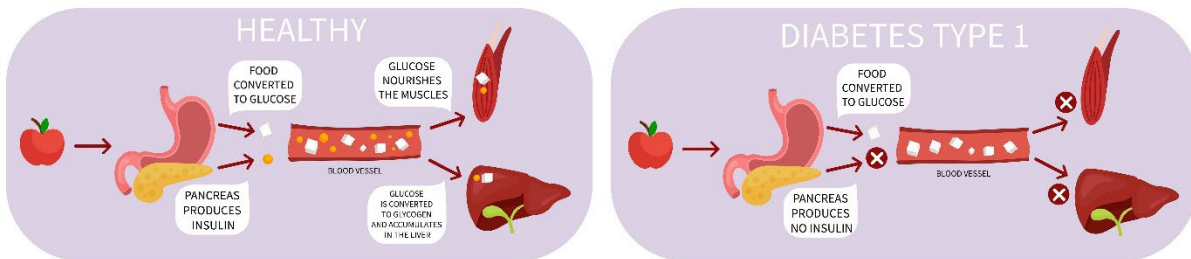
Reasons

PAST VIRAL INFECTION GENETIC PREDISPOSITION



Symptoms

- EXCESSIVE THIRST
- FREQUENT URINATION
- WEIGHT LOSS
- BLURRED VISION
- FATIGUE



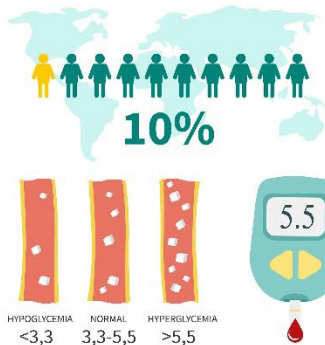
Type 1 diabetes, classified under **ICD-10-CM code E10.-**, is a condition where the beta cells of the pancreas are unable to produce insulin. Often referred to as juvenile diabetes due to its frequent onset during childhood, type 1 diabetes can develop at any age. Individuals with this condition require insulin therapy to survive, as insulin is essential for moving glucose from the bloodstream into cells to provide energy.

With the 2025 ICD-10-CM update, **a new category, E10.A-**, was introduced to capture presymptomatic or early-stage type 1 diabetes mellitus. This stage includes specific codes to reflect the documented status of the patient:

- **E10.A1:** Presence of multiple confirmed islet autoantibodies with normoglycemia
- **E10.A2:** Presence of dysglycemia
- **E10.A0:** Unknown status

These additions enhance the precision of coding for early detection and management of type 1 diabetes.

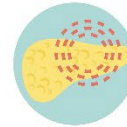
Diabetes TYPE 2



Reasons



MEDICINE



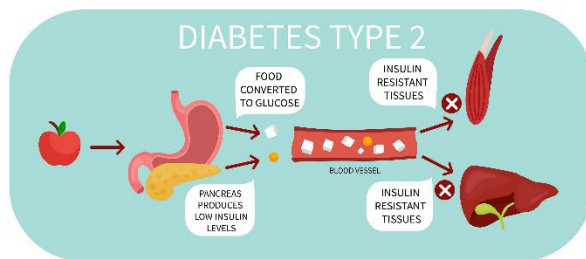
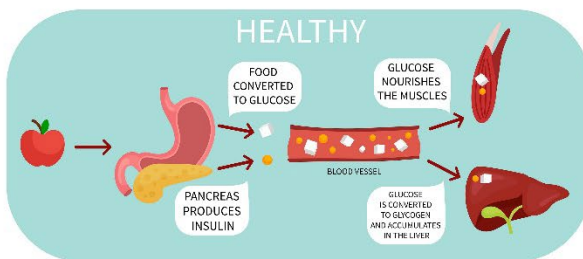
PANCREATIC DISEASES



STRESS



OVERWEIGHT



Type 2 diabetes, the most common form of diabetes, is classified under **ICD-10-CM code E11.-**. Unlike Type 1 diabetes, the pancreas in individuals with Type 2 diabetes still functions and produces insulin; however, there are often deficiencies in the amount of insulin produced. This is frequently accompanied by a reduction in the ability of insulin-sensitive tissues to respond properly to insulin, a condition known as “insulin resistance.” These combined factors lead to elevated blood glucose levels, requiring ongoing management to prevent complications.

Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA), often called **diabetes 1.5**, is a slowly progressing autoimmune condition that damages the pancreas over time, eventually leading to insulin dependence. Sharing traits with both type 1 and type 2 diabetes, LADA is classified under **ICD-10-CM category E13.-** (Other specified diabetes mellitus). It’s frequently misdiagnosed as type 2 diabetes due to its age of onset, though many LADA patients are active and not overweight. Initially managed like type 2 diabetes, LADA ultimately requires insulin therapy as pancreatic function declines.

Secondary diabetes occurs because of another condition or the use of certain drugs or chemicals. Conditions like Cushing’s disease, pancreatitis, cystic fibrosis, and some neoplasms can lead to secondary diabetes, classified under **category E08.-**. Medications such as glucocorticoids, antipsychotics, and antiretrovirals may also induce diabetes after long-term use at high doses, especially in predisposed individuals. Drug- or chemical-induced diabetes is **categorized under E09.-**.