

ICD-10: GI reference guide

Commonly used codes and important updates as of October 2016

Description	ICD-10 code ¹
Abnormal weight loss	R63.4
Acute pancreatitis, unspecified	K85.9
Chronic pancreatitis	K86.1
Cyst of pancreas	K86.2
Diarrhea, unspecified	R19.7
Drug-induced constipation	K59.03
Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency	K86.81
Familial hypercholesterolemia	E78.01
Generalized abdominal pain	R10.84
Malabsorption due to intolerance, not otherwise specified	K90.49
Other specified diseases of pancreas	K86.8
Prediabetes	R73.03
Unspecified abdominal pain	R10.9
Unspecified intestinal malabsorption	K90.9

ICD-10 code starting October 2016^{2,3}

Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency

K86.81

SIMPLIFIES

coding for exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in your practice^{2,4,5}

VALIDATES

exocrine pancreatic insufficiency as a distinct medical condition²

Identifying exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI)

ICD-10 code for EPI—K86.81

With the ICD-10 coding system, EPI has been issued a unique diagnostic code for the first time, validating EPI as a distinct medical condition.²

EPI is largely a clinical diagnosis⁶

Tests can help confirm a diagnosis of EPI.^{6,7}

Patients with EPI may present with one or more symptoms, which can be similar to those of other GI conditions^{6,8-16}

	Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI)	Irritable bowel syndrome-diarrhea	Celiac disease	Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth	Crohn's disease	Ulcerative colitis
Diarrhea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abdominal pain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bloating	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Flatulence	✓	✓		✓		
Steatorrhea*	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Weight loss	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

This chart is for discussion purposes only. This list is not a complete list of symptoms and is not intended to be used to diagnose, treat, or care for any particular patient.

*Steatorrhea: >7 grams of fecal fat while consuming 100 grams of dietary fat.⁶

EPI may be present in patients with these associated diseases and conditions^{9,17,18}:

- Cystic fibrosis
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatectomy
- Obstruction of the biliary or pancreatic duct
- Chronic pancreatitis
- Diabetes (type I and type II)c
- Gastric surgery



EPI | K86.81

Learn more about EPI
IdentifyEPI.com/HCP

References: 1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. ICD-10-CM tabular list of diseases and injuries. 2017 codes tables and index. <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/2017-ICD-10-CM-and-GEMs.html>. Accessed August 20, 2016. 2. National Center for Health Statistics. Diagnosis agenda. In: Proceedings from the ICD-10 Coordination and Maintenance Committee Meeting; March 18-19, 2015. 3. US Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, and Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER). Guidance for industry: exocrine pancreatic insufficiency drug product – submitting NDAs. <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/drugs/guidancecomplianceregulatoryinformation/guidances/ucm071651.pdf>. Published April 2006. Accessed August 2, 2016. 4. National Center for Health Statistics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. International Classification of Diseases, (ICD-10-CM/PCS) transition – background. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm_pcs_background.htm. Accessed May 17, 2016. 5. Spector N, Reid M. Achieving the benefits promised by administrative simplification, ICD-10, and EHRs. American Medical Association. December 2013. 6. Fieker A, Philpott J, Armand M. Enzyme replacement therapy for pancreatic insufficiency: present and future. *Clin Exp Gastroenterol*. 2011;4:55-73. 7. Leeds JS, Oppong K, Sanders DS. The role of fecal elastase-1 in detecting exocrine pancreatic disease. *Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2011;8(7):405-415. 8. Ferrone M, Raimondo M, Scolapio JS. Pancreatic enzyme pharmacotherapy. *Pharmacotherapy*. 2007;27(6):910-920. 9. Dominguez-Muñoz JE. Pancreatic enzyme therapy for pancreatic exocrine insufficiency. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*. 2007;9(2):116-122. 10. Borowitz D, Durie PR, Clarke LL, et al. Gastrointestinal outcomes and confounders in cystic fibrosis. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2005;41(3):273-285. 11. Celiac Support Association. Signs & symptoms of celiac disease. http://www.csaceliacs.org/symptoms_of_celiac_disease.jsp. Accessed March 27, 2015. 12. Binder HJ. Disorders of absorption. In: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, et al, eds. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*. 18th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2012:2460-2476. 13. Owyang C. Irritable bowel syndrome. In: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, et al, eds. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*. 18th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2012:2496-2501. 14. The Merck Manual. Bacterial overgrowth syndrome. <http://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/gastrointestinal-disorders/malabsorption-syndromes/bacterial-overgrowth-syndrome.html>. Accessed June 1, 2015. 15. Friedman S, Blumberg RS. Inflammatory bowel disease. In: Longo DL, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, et al, eds. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*. 18th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2012:2477-2495. 16. Lichtenstein G. Inflammatory bowel disease. In: Goldman L, Schafer AL, eds. *Goldman's Cecil Medicine*. 24th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders Elsevier; 2012:913-920. 17. Keller J, Layer P. Human pancreatic exocrine response to nutrients in health and disease. *Gut*. 2005;54(suppl VI):vi1-vi28. 18. Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus. Report of the Expert Committee on the Diagnosis and Classification of Diabetes Mellitus. *Diabetes Care*. 2003;26(suppl 1):S5-S20.