

ICD-10-CM Documentation and Coding Best Practices Hyperparathyroidism

Overview

Greater than normal secretion of parathyroid hormone (PTH). There is too much calcium in the blood and not enough in the bones.

There are 2 types of hyperparathyroidism

- **Primary** – One or more of the parathyroid glands enlarges, causing overproduction of the hormone. This results in high levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcemia), which can cause a variety of health problems.

Causes

- Noncancerous growth (adenoma)
 - Enlargement (hyperplasia) of two or more parathyroid glands accounts for most other cases
 - Cancerous (malignant) tumor is a rare cause of primary hyperparathyroidism
- **Secondary** – All four parathyroid glands are enlarged. This occurs as a result of another disease that initially causes low levels of calcium in the body and over time. Increased parathyroid hormone levels occur.

Causes

- Severe calcium deficiency
- Severe vitamin D deficiency
- Chronic kidney failure

Symptoms

- Fatigue
- Kidney stones
- Excessive urination
- Fragile bones that easily fracture (osteoporosis)
- Muscle weakness
- Palpitations
- Bone and Joint pain
- Difficulty concentrating
- Memory problems
- Nausea, vomiting or loss of appetite

ICD-10-CM Documentation and Coding Best Practices Hypoparathyroidism

Overview

Deficiency in parathyroid hormone (PTH) secretion by the parathyroid glands or the decreased action of PTH in the periphery. The major function of PTH is to regulate the level of calcium in your body. It also controls the level of phosphorus and has a role in the production of the active form of vitamin D. All of these activities are required to maintain calcium balance. Having too little PTH causes low levels of calcium and high levels of phosphorus in the body.

Complications

- Osteoporosis
- Subchondral fractures
- Kidney stones
- Muscle atrophy
- Cardiovascular disease
- Depression

Treatment

- In primary disease, treatment to decrease calcium levels
- In renal failure, dialysis
- In secondary disease, treatment to correct underlying cause of parathyroid hypertrophy
- Increased oral fluids intake
- Activity, as tolerated

Causes

- Autoimmune genetic disorder
- Injury to or removal of the parathyroid glands
- Ischemia or infarction of the parathyroid glands during surgery
- Low magnesium levels
- Cancer radiation treatments

Symptoms

- Muscle aches or cramps
- Tingling or burning (paresthesia) in your fingertips, toes, and lips
- Muscle spasms, especially around the mouth
- Patchy hair loss
- Dry skin
- Painful menstruation
- Anxiety or depression
- Fatigue or weakness
- Brittle nails

Complications

- Heart arrhythmias, fainting, heart failure
- Tetany
- Loss of consciousness with convulsions
- Impaired kidney function
- Paresthesia

Treatment

- Oral calcium carbonate tablets
- Vitamin D

ICD-10-CM Codes

E20.0	Idiopathic hypoparathyroidism
E20.1	Pseudohypoparathyroidism
E20.8	Other hypoparathyroidism
E20.9	Hypoparathyroidism, unspecified
E21.3	Hyperparathyroidism, unspecified
E21.0	Primary hyperparathyroidism
E21.1	Secondary hyperparathyroidism, not elsewhere classified
N25.81	Secondary hyperparathyroidism of renal origin
E21.2	Other hyperparathyroidism