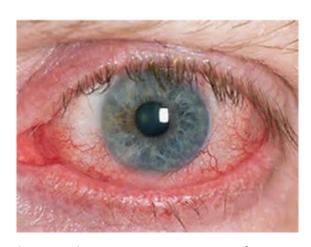
Molina Healthcare Coding Education Diabetes Mellitus with Ocular Manifestations



Diabetes is the most common cause of noncongenital vision loss in the United States. There are many ocular complications associated with diabetes including: cataracts, retinopathy, and macular edema.

Cataracts are common and have many etiologies. It is important to document and begin treatment for diabetes mellitus upon diagnosing a diabetic related cataract.

The American Diabetic Association recommends all diabetics undergo an annual comprehensive eye exam by an ophthalmologist or optometrist, including a dilated retinal examination.

Documentation Examples:

Initial Diagnosis

Assessment: 52 year old male with diabetic macular edema, uncontrolled. New worsening of vision, A1C 12.8.

- ICD-10 Code: E11.311 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with unspecified diabetic retinopathy with macular edema

 And
- ICD-10 Code: E11.65 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with hyperglycemia

Plan: Recommend significantly tighter glycemic control, STAT evaluation by ophthalmologist

Established Diagnosis

Assessment: 62 year old male with diabetic proliferative retinopathy and cataract. No macular edema, but noncompliant with recommendations, slight decrease in vision.

ICD-10 Code: E11.3599 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with proliferative diabetic retinopathy without macular edema, unspecified eye

And

And ICD-10 Code: E11.36 Type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic cataract

Plan: Recommend close follow up with diabetic educator and ophthalmologist/optometrist.

Have Questions?

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