Icd 10 Code Hypokalemia

242 Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter c172fc1bb6

Thyrotoxic periodic paralysis If untreated, it is typically recurrent in nature. Hypokalemia (a decreased potassium level in the blood) is usually present during attacks. Hypokalemia (a decreased potassium level in the blood) is usually present during Thyrotoxic periodic paralysis (TPP) is a rare condition featuring attacks of muscle weakness in the presence of hyperthyroidism (overactivity of the thyroid gland). the presence of hyperthyroidism (overactivity of the thyroid gland). The condition may be life-threatening if weakness of the breathing muscles leads to respiratory failure, or if the low potassium levels lead to abnormal heart rhythms c172fc1bb6

== Signs and symptoms == c172fc1bb6 245.1 Thyroiditis, subacute c172fc1bb6

Skeletal muscle cramp Some skeletal muscle cramps do A cramp is a sudden, involuntary, painful contraction of one or more skeletal muscles, or an overshortening of such associated with electrical activity. In addition to those benign conditions, cramps are also associated with many pathological conditions. Cramps are common and tend to occur at rest, usually at night (nocturnal leg cramps). They are also often associated with pregnancy, physical exercise or overexertion, and age (common in older adults); in such cases, cramps are called idiopathic because there is no underlying pathology. such as sodium (a condition called hyponatremia), potassium (called hypokalemia), or magnesium (called hypomagnesemia). A cramp usually goes away on its own over several seconds or (sometimes) minutes. While generally temporary and non-damaging, they can cause significant pain and a paralysis-like immobility of the affected muscle c172fc1bb6

Capture myopathy can occur in wild or captive animals, such as deer and kangaroos, and leads to morbidity and mortality. It usually occurs as a result of stress and physical exertion during capture and restraint. c172fc1bb6 == Symptoms and signs == c172fc1bb6 242.9 Hyperthyroidism, NOS c172fc1bb6 245.0 Thyroiditis, acute c172fc1bb6 243 Congenital hypothyroidism c172fc1bb6 Treatment of the low levels of potassium in the blood, followed by correction of the hyperthyroidism, leads to complete resolution of the attacks. It occurs predominantly in males of Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Filipino, and Korean... c172fc1bb6

Dent's disease reducing the calcium output in urine, but they are also known to cause hypokalemia. In rats with diabetes insipidus, thiazide diuretics inhibit the NaCl Dent's disease (or Dent disease) is a rare X-linked recessive inherited condition that affects the proximal renal tubules of the kidney. It is one cause of Fanconi syndrome, and is characterized by tubular proteinuria, excess calcium in the urine, formation of calcium kidney stones, nephrocalcinosis, and chronic kidney failure c172fc1bb6

"Dent's disease" is often used to describe an entire group of familial disorders, including X-linked recessive nephrolithiasis with kidney failure, X-linked recessive hypophosphatemic rickets, and both Japanese and idiopathic low-molecular-weight proteinuria. About 60% of patients have mutations in the CLCN5 gene (Dent 1), which encodes a kidney-specific chloride/proton antiporter, and 15% of patients have mutations in the OCRL1 gene (Dent 2). c172fc1bb6 245.2 Thyroiditis, chronic, Hashimoto's c172fc1bb6 Patients with classic Bartter syndrome may have symptoms in the first two years of life, but they are usually diagnosed at school age or later. Like infants with the neonatal subtype, patients with classic Bartter syndrome also... c172fc1bb6

List of ICD-9 codes 240–279: endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders The full chapter This is a shortened version of the third chapter of the ICD-9: Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders. the third chapter of the ICD-9: Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders. It covers ICD codes 240 to 279. Both volumes can be downloaded for free from the website of the World Health Organization. It covers ICD codes 240 to 279. Volume 2 is an alphabetical index of Volume 1. The full chapter can be found on pages 145 to 165 of Volume 1, which contains all (sub)categories of the ICD-9 c172fc1bb6

Symptoms of ileus include, but are not limited to: c172fc1bb6 In 90% of cases, neonatal Bartter syndrome is seen between 24 and 30 weeks of gestation with excess amniotic fluid (polyhydramnios). After birth, the infant is seen to urinate and drink excessively (polyuria, and polydipsia, respectively). Life-threatening dehydration may result if the infant does not receive adequate fluids. About 85% of infants dispose of excess amounts of calcium in the urine (hypercalciuria) and kidneys (nephrocalcinosis), which may lead to kidney stones. In rare occasions, the infant may progress to kidney failure. c172fc1bb6 == Signs and symptoms == c172fc1bb6 Structural heart disease, such as coronary artery disease, is a common underlying condition in people who experience cardiac arrest. The most common risk factors include... c172fc1bb6

Glucocorticoid remediable aldosteronism can be present:[citation needed] Fatigue Headache High blood pressure Hypokalemia Intermittent or temporary paralysis Muscle spasms Muscle weakness Numbness Glucocorticoid remediable aldosteronism also describable as aldosterone synthase hyperactivity, is an autosomal dominant disorder in which the increase in aldosterone secretion produced by ACTH is no longer transient c172fc1bb6

241.0 Thyroid nodule c172fc1bb6

Ileus prokinetics, and anti-inflammatories. Ileus can also be seen in cats. It can be caused by lack of peristalsis or by mechanical obstruction. ICD-10 coding reflects both impaired-peristalsis senses and mechanical-obstruction Ileus is a disruption of the normal propulsive ability of the intestine c172fc1bb6

246 Other disorders of thyroid c172fc1bb6 241 Nontoxic nodular goiter c172fc1bb6 It is a cause of primary hyperaldosteronism. c172fc1bb6 246.2 Thyroid cyst c172fc1bb6 Cardiac arrest and resultant hemodynamic collapse often occur due to arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythms). Ventricular fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia are most commonly recorded. However, as many incidents of cardiac arrest occur out-of-hospital or when a person is not having their cardiac activity monitored, it is difficult to identify the specific mechanism in each case. c172fc1bb6

Emaciation humans. Emaciation is often accompanied by halitosis, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, anemia, improper function of lymph and the lymphatic system, and pleurisy Emaciation is defined as the state of extreme thinness from absence of body fat and muscle wasting usually resulting from malnutrition c172fc1bb6

== Signs and symptoms == c172fc1bb6 241.9 Goiter, unspec. nontoxic nodular c172fc1bb6 245 Thyroiditis c172fc1bb6 == Characteristics == c172fc1bb6 The word 'ileus' derives from Ancient Greek εἰλεός (eileós) 'intestinal obstruction'. The term 'subileus' refers to a partial obstruction. c172fc1bb6 242.0 Goiter toxic, diffuse c172fc1bb6 244.9 Hypothyroidism, unspec. c172fc1bb6 == Disorders of thyroid gland (240–246) == c172fc1bb6 240.9 Goiter, unspec. c172fc1bb6 244.1 Hypothyroidism, post-ablative c172fc1bb6

Cardiac arrest These studies have shown improved survival with ICDs compared to the use of anti-arrhythmic drugs. ICD therapy Cardiac arrest, also known as sudden cardiac arrest (SCA), is a condition in which the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating or beats in a way which fails to produce pulse. When the heart stops, blood cannot circulate properly through the body and the blood flow to the brain and other organs is decreased. When the brain does not receive enough blood, this can cause a person to lose consciousness and brain cells begin to die within minutes due to a lack of oxygen. Coma and persistent vegetative state may result from cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest is typically identified by the absence of a central pulse and abnormal or absent breathing. of ICDs for the secondary prevention of SCD c172fc1bb6

This muscular defect typically results in myalgia (muscle pain), muscle weakness (reduced muscle force), or premature muscle fatigue (initially normal, but declining muscle force). Muscle cramps, stiffness, spasm, and contracture can also be associated with myopathy. Myopathy experienced over a long period (chronic) may result in the muscle becoming an abnormal size, such as muscle atrophy (abnormally small) or a pseudoathletic appearance (abnormally large). c172fc1bb6 244 Acquired hypothyroidism c172fc1bb6 The condition has been linked with genetic mutations in genes that code for certain ion channels that transport electrolytes (sodium and potassium) across cell membranes. The main ones are the L-type calcium channel α1-subunit and potassium inward rectifier 2.6; it is therefore classified as a channelopathy. The abnormality in the channel is thought to lead to shifts of potassium into cells, under conditions of high thyroxine (thyroid hormone) levels, usually with an additional precipitant. c172fc1bb6

Myopathy (G71. g. This meaning implies that the primary defect is within the muscle, as opposed to the nerves ("neuropathies" or "neurogenic" disorders) or elsewhere (e. There are many types of myopathy. Myopathy means muscle disease (Greek : myo- muscle + patheia -pathy : suffering). 0) Dystrophies (or muscular dystrophies) In medicine, myopathy is a disease of the muscle in which the muscle fibers do not function properly. , the brain). in patients with dermatomyositis. ICD-10 codes are provided here where available c172fc1bb6

244.0 Hypothyroidism, post-surgical c172fc1bb6 Dent's disease often produces the following signs and symptoms: c172fc1bb6 The definition of a cramp is narrower than that of a muscle spasm: spasms include any involuntary abnormal muscle contractions, while cramps are sustained and painful. True cramps can be distinguished from other cramp-like conditions. Cramps are different from muscle contracture, which is also painful and involuntary, but which is electrically silent. The main distinguishing features of cramps from dystonia are suddenness with acute onset of... c172fc1bb6 Patients with GRA may be asymptomatic, but the following symptoms can be present: c172fc1bb6 Muscular disease can be classified as neuromuscular or musculoskeletal in nature. Different myopathies may be inherited, infectious, non-communicable, or idiopathic (cause unknown... c172fc1bb6 240 Simple and unspecified goiter c172fc1bb6

Bartter syndrome ascending limb of the loop of Henle, which results in low potassium levels (hypokalemia), increased blood pH (alkalosis), and normal to low blood pressure. There Bartter syndrome (BS) is a rare inherited disease characterised by a defect in the thick ascending limb of the loop of Henle, which results in low potassium levels (hypokalemia), increased blood pH (alkalosis), and normal to low

blood pressure. A closely associated disorder, Gitelman syndrome, is milder than both subtypes of Bartter syndrome. There are two types of Bartter syndrome: neonatal and classic c172fc1bb6