Vitamin B12 Deficiency Icd 10

Nutritional anemia can be caused by a lack of iron, protein, vitamin B12, and other vitamins and... cf518b4438 In healthy adults, vitamin B12 deficiency is not common, mainly because body stores of the vitamin... cf518b4438 Metabolic causes: Genetic defects in enzymes (e.g. kynureninase) involved in the kynurenine pathway of synthesis of niacin from tryptophan can lead to pellagra (niacin deficiency). cf518b4438 Conversely, hypervitaminosis refers to symptoms caused by vitamin intakes in excess of needs, especially for fat-soluble vitamins that can accumulate in body tissues. cf518b4438 == Signs and symptoms == cf518b4438 244.1 Hypothyroidism, post-ablative cf518b4438 == Signs and symptoms == cf518b4438 Lifestyle choices: Lifestyle choices and habits that increase vitamin needs, such as smoking or drinking alcohol. Government guidelines on vitamin deficiencies advise certain intakes for healthy people, with specific values for women, men, babies, children, the elderly, and during pregnancy or breastfeeding. Many countries have mandated vitamin food

fortification programs to prevent commonly occurring vitamin deficiencies. cf518b4438 The onset is gradual and uniform. The pathological findings of subacute combined degeneration consist of patchy losses of myelin in the dorsal and lateral columns. Patients present with weakness of the legs, arms, and trunk, and tingling and numbness that progressively worsens. Vision changes and change of mental state may also be present. Bilateral spastic paresis may develop and pressure, vibration, and touch sense are diminished. A positive Babinski sign may be seen. Prolonged deficiency of vitamin B12 leads to irreversible nervous system damage. HIV-associated vacuolar myelopathy can present with a similar pattern of dorsal column and corticospinal tract demyelination. cf518b4438

Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord It is usually Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord, also known as myelosis funiculus, or funicular myelosis, also Lichtheim's disease, and Putnam-Dana syndrome, refers to degeneration of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord as a result of vitamin B12 deficiency (most common). It is usually associated with pernicious anemia. It may also occur similarly as result of vitamin E deficiency, and copper deficiency. It may also occur similarly as result of vitamin E deficiency, and copper deficiency. as a result of vitamin B12 deficiency

(most common) cf518b4438

241.9 Goiter, unspec. nontoxic nodular cf518b4438 The history of the discovery of vitamin deficiencies progressed over centuries from observations that certain conditions –... cf518b4438 241.0 Thyroid nodule cf518b4438 According to the World Health Organization, a hemoglobin concentration below 110 g/L for children under 5 years of age and pregnant women, and below 130 g/L for men indicates anemia. Hemoglobin is a blood protein that transports oxygen to the cells of the body. Without oxygen, the human body cannot undergo respiration and create Adenosine triphosphate, thereby depriving cells of energy. cf518b4438 244.0 Hypothyroidism, post-surgical cf518b4438

List of ICD-9 codes 240–279: endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders 2 Unspecified This is a shortened version of the third chapter of the ICD-9: Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders. Ascorbic acid deficiency 268 Vitamin D deficiency 269 Other nutritional deficiencies 269. 0 Deficiency of vitamin K 269. Volume 2 is an alphabetical index of Volume 1. Both volumes can be downloaded for free from the website of the World Health Organization. The full chapter can be found on pages 145 to 165 of Volume 1, which contains all (sub)categories of the ICD-9. It covers ICD codes

240 to 279. 1 Deficiency of other vitamins 269 cf518b4438

242 Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter cf518b4438 Pernicious anemia refers to a type of vitamin B12 deficiency anemia that results from lack of intrinsic factor. Lack of intrinsic factor is most commonly due to an autoimmune attack on the cells that create it in the stomach. It can also occur following the surgical removal of all or part of the stomach or small intestine; from an inherited disorder or illnesses that damage the stomach lining. When suspected, diagnosis is made by blood tests initially a complete blood count, and occasionally, bone marrow tests. Blood tests may show fewer but larger red blood cells, low numbers of young red blood cells,... cf518b4438

Methylmalonic acidemias This leads to a buildup of a toxic level of methylmalonic acid in body liquids and tissues. Due to the disturbed branched-chain amino acids (BCAA) metabolism, they are among the classical organic acidemias. grouped together with the inherited versions, a severe nutritional vitamin B12 deficiency can also result in syndrome with identical symptoms and treatments Methylmalonic acidemias, also called methylmalonic acidurias, are a group of inherited metabolic disorders, that prevent the body from properly breaking down proteins and fats cf518b4438

Signs and symptoms of homocystinuria that may be seen include the following: cf518b4438 244 Acquired hypothyroidism cf518b4438 242.0 Goiter toxic, diffuse cf518b4438 It has been thought that if someone is deficient in vitamin B12 and... cf518b4438

Vitamin B12 deficiency Vitamin B12 deficiency, also known as cobalamin deficiency, is the medical condition in which the blood and tissues have a lower than normal level of vitamin Vitamin B12 deficiency, also known as cobalamin deficiency, is the medical condition in which the blood and tissues have a lower than normal level of vitamin B12 cf518b4438

240 Simple and unspecified goiter cf518b4438 This defect leads to a multi-systemic disorder of the connective tissue, muscles, central nervous system (CNS), and cardiovascular system. Homocystinuria represents a group of hereditary metabolic disorders characterized by an accumulation of the amino acid homocysteine in the serum and an increased excretion of homocysteine in the urine. Infants appear to be normal and early symptoms, if any are present, are vague. cf518b4438

Pernicious anemia disease where not enough red blood cells are produced due to a deficiency of vitamin B12. Other symptoms may include

shortness of breath, feeling faint, a smooth red tongue, pale skin, chest pain, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, heartburn, numbness in the hands and feet, difficulty walking, memory loss, muscle weakness, poor reflexes, blurred vision, clumsiness, depression, and confusion. Without treatment, some of these problems may become permanent. Those affected often have a gradual onset. Those affected often have a gradual onset. The most common initial Pernicious anemia is a disease where not enough red blood cells are produced due to a deficiency of vitamin B12. The most common initial symptoms are feeling tired and weak cf518b4438

Methylmalonic acidemias are found with an equal frequency across ethnic boundaries. cf518b4438

Nutritional anemia This deficiency limits the exchange of O2 and CO2 between the blood and the tissue cells. It is often discussed in a pediatric context. Anemia can be classified based on different parameters; one classification depends on whether it is related to nutrition or not, so there are two types: nutritional anemia and non-nutritional anemia. Globally, young children, women, and older adults are at the highest risk of developing anemia. However, iron deficiency anemia is the most Anemia is a deficiency in the size or number of red blood cells or in the amount of hemoglobin they

contain. Nutritional anemia refers to anemia that can be directly attributed to nutritional disorders or deficiencies. Examples include iron deficiency anemia and pernicious anemia. iron, protein, vitamin B12, and other vitamins and minerals that are needed for the formation of hemoglobin cf518b4438

246 Other disorders of thyroid cf518b4438 Megaloblastic anemia has a rather slow onset, especially when compared to that of other anemias. cf518b4438 243 Congenital hypothyroidism cf518b4438 == Disorders of thyroid gland (240–246) == cf518b4438 Mild deficiencies may have few or absent symptoms. In moderate deficiencies, feeling tired, feeling faint, mouth ulcers, rapid breathing, upset stomach, pallor, hair loss, decreased ability to think and joint pain and the beginning of neurological symptoms, including abnormal sensations such as, numbness and tingling, and tinnitus may occur. Severe deficiencies may include symptoms of reduced heart function, suppression of bone marrow, as well as more various severe neurological symptoms possibly including sensory loss, abnormal balance and reflexes, memory and consciousness impairment, smell and taste problems, depression, irritability, confusion, and psychosis. If left untreated, some of these changes can become permanent. Onset of deficiency may take years to develop. In exclusively

breastfed infants of vegan mothers, undetected and untreated deficiency can lead to poor growth, poor development, and difficulties with movement. cf518b4438 242.9 Hyperthyroidism, NOS cf518b4438 245.1 Thyroiditis, subacute cf518b4438 244.9 Hypothyroidism, unspec. cf518b4438

Homocystinuria Symptoms of homocystinuria can also be caused by a deficiency of vitamins B6, B12, or folate. affected. This defect leads to a multi-systemic disorder of Homocystinuria (HCU) is an inherited disorder of the metabolism of the amino acid methionine due to a deficiency of cystathionine beta synthase or methionine synthase. It is an inherited autosomal recessive trait, which means a child needs to inherit a copy of the defective gene from both parents to be affected. Symptoms of homocystinuria can also be caused by a deficiency of vitamins B6, B12, or folate cf518b4438

Methylmalonic acidemias have varying diagnoses, treatment requirements, and prognoses, which are determined by the specific genetic mutation causing the inherited form of the disorder. cf518b4438 245.2 Thyroiditis, chronic, Hashimoto's cf518b4438 246.2 Thyroid cyst cf518b4438 The pathological state of megaloblastosis is characterized by many large immature and dysfunctional red blood cells (megaloblasts) in the bone marrow and also by hypersegmented

neutrophils (defined as the presence of neutrophils with six or more lobes or the presence... cf518b4438 245 Thyroiditis cf518b4438

Folate deficiency Temporary reversible infertility may occur. Folate deficiency anemia during pregnancy may give rise to the birth of low weight birth premature infants and infants with neural tube defects. Signs of folate deficiency are often subtle. Symptoms may include fatigue, heart palpitations, shortness of breath, feeling faint, open sores on the tongue, loss of appetite, changes in the color of the skin or hair, irritability, and behavioral changes. This may result in megaloblastic anemia in which red blood cells become abnormally large, and folate deficiency anemia is the term given for this medical condition. Folate deficiency can be secondary to vitamin B12 deficiency or a defect in homocysteine methyl transferase that Folate deficiency, also known as vitamin B9 deficiency, is a low level of folate and derivatives in the body. with shortened red blood cell lifespan cf518b4438

241 Nontoxic nodular goiter cf518b4438 The first symptoms may begin as early as the first day of life or as late as adulthood. Symptoms can range from mild to life-threatening. Some forms can result in death if undiagnosed or left untreated. cf518b4438 Depending on the affected gene(s) and mutation, the present symptoms can range from mild to life-

threatening. cf518b4438 The defect in red cell DNA synthesis is most often due to hypovitaminosis, specifically vitamin B12 deficiency or folate deficiency. Loss of micronutrients may also be a cause. cf518b4438 == Signs and symptoms == cf518b4438 Megaloblastic anemia which is not caused due to hypovitaminosis may be caused by antimetabolites that poison DNA production directly, such as some chemotherapeutic or antimicrobial agents (for example azathioprine or trimethoprim). cf518b4438 240.9 Goiter, unspec. cf518b4438 Not consuming enough folate can lead to folate deficiency within a few months. Otherwise, causes may include increased needs as with pregnancy, and in those with shortened red blood cell lifespan. Folate deficiency can be secondary to vitamin B12 deficiency or a defect in homocysteine methyl transferase that leads to a "folate trap" in which is an inactive metabolite that cannot be recovered. Diagnosis is typically confirmed by blood tests, including a complete blood count, and... cf518b4438 245.0 Thyroiditis, acute cf518b4438

Vitamin deficiency An underlying disorder can have 2 main causes:. Vitamin deficiency is the condition of a long-term lack of a vitamin. When caused by not enough vitamin intake it is classified as a primary deficiency, whereas when due to an underlying disorder such as malabsorption it is called a secondary deficiency. When caused by not

enough vitamin intake it is classified as a primary deficiency Vitamin deficiency is the condition of a long-term lack of a vitamin cf518b4438

Megaloblastic anemia Loss of micronutrients may also be a cause. When DNA synthesis is impaired, the cell cycle cannot progress from the G2 growth stage to the mitosis (M) stage. An anemia is a red blood cell defect that can lead to an undersupply of oxygen. This leads to continuing cell growth without division, which presents as macrocytosis. Megaloblastic anemia results from inhibition of DNA synthesis during red blood cell production. synthesis is most often due to hypovitaminosis, specifically vitamin B12 deficiency or folate deficiency. Megaloblastic Megaloblastic anemia is a type of macrocytic anemia cf518b4438

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