Hyperlipidemia

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In an effort to aid Health Information Management Coding and Medical Billing Professionals with ICD-10, the following training tip is provided with an educational intent.

Hyperlipidemia (hyperlipemia) involves abnormally elevated levels of any or all lipids and/or lipoproteins in the blood. Hyperlipidemias may basically be classified as either familial (also called primary) caused by specific genetic abnormalities, or acquired (also called secondary) when resulting from another underlying disorder that leads to alterations in plasma lipid and lipoprotein metabolism. Also, hyperlipidemia may be idiopathic, that is, without known cause.

Hyperlipidemias are also classified according to which types of lipids are elevated, that is hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia or both in combined hyperlipidemia. Elevated levels of Lipoprotein may also be classified as a form of hyperlipidemia.

Familial hyperlipidemias are classified according to the Fredrickson classification which is based on the pattern of lipoproteins on electrophoresis. It was later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The ICD-10-CM codes are as follows:

E78.0 Pure Hypercholesterolemia (Group A) Includes: Fredickson's hyperlipoproteinemia, type IIa; hyperbetalipoproteinemia; low-density-lipoprotein-type [LDL] hyperlipoproteinemia

E78.1 Pure Hyperglyceridemia (Group B) Includes: pure hyperglyceridemia; elevated fasting triglycerides; endogenous hyperglyceridemia; Fredickson's hyperlipoproteinemia, type IV; hyperprebetalipoproteinemia; very-low-density-lipoprotein-type [VLDL] hyperlipoproteinemia

E78.2 Mixed Hyperlipidemia (Group C) Includes: broad- or floating-betalipoproteinemia; combined hyperlipidemia NOS; elevated cholesterol with elevated triglycerides NEC; Fredrickson's hyperlipoproteinemia, type IIb or III; hyperbetalipoproteinemia with prebetalipoproteinemia; hypercholesteremia with endogenous hyperglyceridemia; tubo-eruptive xanthoma; xanthoma tuberosum

E78.3 Hyperchylomicronemia (Group D) Includes: hyperchylomicronemia; mixed hyperglyceridemia; chylomicron retention disease; Fredrickson's hyperlipoproteinemia, type I and V

E78.4 Other Hyperlipidemia Includes: Familial combined hyperlipidemia

E78.5 Hyperlipidemia, unspecified

References: American Health Association; Up to Date: Mayo Clinic
Coding Clinic is the official resource and authority for ICD-10 coding rules and conventions.