

Learn About All Different Types Of Anemia

ICD10

Anemia is a medical condition that occurs when there is a deficiency of red blood cells (RBCs) or hemoglobin in the blood. RBCs are responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body, and hemoglobin is a protein found in RBCs that helps transport oxygen. Anemia can cause various symptoms, including fatigue, weakness, shortness of breath, and pale skin. Healthcare professionals categorize and code diseases and medical conditions using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) system.

The most recent version of ICD is ICD-10, which includes specific [anemia icd10](#) codes for different types of anemia. There are many different types of anemia, each with its own underlying causes and characteristics. These types of anemia can be classified and coded using the ICD-10 system. In this article, we will discuss the different types of anemia and their corresponding ICD-10 codes.

Iron Deficiency Anemia (D50.0)

Iron deficiency anemia is the most common type of anemia and occurs when the body does not have enough iron to produce hemoglobin. Iron is an essential component of hemoglobin, and without it, the body cannot produce enough RBCs. The **anemia icd10** code for iron deficiency anemia is D50.0.

Symptoms of iron deficiency anemia can include fatigue, weakness, pale skin, and shortness of breath. Treatment for iron deficiency anemia typically involves iron supplements and dietary changes to increase iron intake.

Vitamin B12 Deficiency Anemia (D50.1)

Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia occurs when the body does not have enough vitamin B12 to produce healthy RBCs. Vitamin B12 is necessary for the proper formation of RBCs and the maintenance of a healthy nervous system. Deficiency can be caused by inadequate dietary intake or poor absorption due to certain medical conditions.

Fatigue, feebleness, a sensation of pins and needles or lack of feeling in the hands and feet, and mobility issues are potential signs of anemia caused by vitamin B12 deficiency. The usual remedy for vitamin B12 deficiency anemia involves administering vitamin B12 supplements or injections.

Folic Acid Deficiency Anemia (D52)

Folic acid deficiency anemia occurs when the body does not have enough folic acid to produce healthy RBCs. Folic acid is necessary for the proper formation of RBCs, and deficiency can be caused by inadequate dietary intake or poor absorption due to certain medical conditions.

Symptoms of folic acid deficiency anemia can include fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath. Treatment for folic acid deficiency anemia typically involves folic acid supplements and dietary changes to increase folic acid intake.

Sickle Cell Anemia (D57.0)

Sickle cell anemia is a type of hemolytic anemia caused by a genetic mutation that produces abnormal hemoglobin. D57.0 is the **anemia icd10** code for sickle cell anemia. Hemoglobin is responsible for carrying oxygen in the blood, and abnormal hemoglobin can cause RBCs to become stiff and sickle-shaped, making it difficult for them to pass through small blood vessels.

Sickle cell anemia can cause tiredness, discomfort, and difficulty breathing. Treating sickle cell anemia may require medicines to control pain and prevent complications, blood transfusions, or bone marrow transplantation.

Hemolytic Anemia (D55-D59)

Hemolytic anemia is a type of anemia that occurs when the body destroys RBCs faster than it can produce them and The **anemia icd10** codes for hemolytic anemia are D55-D59. This can be caused by various factors, including inherited genetic disorders, autoimmune disorders, infections, and certain medications.

Hemolytic anemia can cause exhaustion, feebleness, light-colored skin, yellowing of the skin and eyes, and urine that is dark in color. The treatment for hemolytic anemia is based on the root cause and may include immune system suppression medication, blood transfusions, or spleen removal surgery.