

Public Health Notice

U.S. Army Public Health Command (Provisional)

April 2010

Documenting Adverse Events from Dietary Supplements: Using an E947.0 Code

If a provider concludes that a dietary supplement *may have been associated with, or even possibly the cause of*, the primary (adverse) diagnosis, the provider should use the appropriate external causes of injury (E) code in the E947.0 Extender Code series. This E947.0 code should be linked with the primary diagnosis.

For example: A person with acute liver failure is noted to be taking a recently recalled weight loss supplement. The provider believes the supplement might have contributed to the clinical syndrome. This encounter would be coded as:

570 Acute and subacute necrosis of the liver
E947.0_4 Adverse event due to dietary supplement – weight loss product

The use of an E947.0 extender codes does not require clear causality; clinical suspicion alone warrants its use. A high index of suspicion will be necessary to generate trends of both dietary supplement use and related adverse events.

FY-10 ICD-9 Extender Codes Adverse Events to Dietary Supplements

EXTENDER CODE	DIETETICS CAUSING ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THERAPEUTIC USE:
E947.0_0	NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED [General]
E947.0_1	CAFFEINE/STIMULANTS
E947.0_2	STEROIDS/PROHORMONES
E947.0_3	PROTEIN/CREATINE/AMINO ACIDS/NITRIC OXIDE/L-ARGININE
E947.0_4	WEIGHT LOSS PRODUCTS
E947.0_5	MULTIPLE SUPPLEMENTS
E947.0_6	HERBAL PRODUCTS
E947.0_7	MULTIVITAMIN/MINERAL PRODUCTS
E947.0_8	FATTY ACIDS (OMEGA 3, ALPHA LIPOIC ACID, CLA, ETC)

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