

ESPE Code	<b>Diagnosis of water- and electrolyte-imbalance according to the European society of Pediatric Endocrinology (ESPE)</b>	OMIM	ICD-10
<b>13A</b>	<b>DISORDERS CHARACTERISED BY POLYDIPSIA AND POLYURIA</b>		
<b>13A.1</b>	<b>Central diabetes insipidus</b> (vasopressin deficiency) [primary] [secondary 6C]		E23.2
13A.1a	Genetic causes		
13A.1a.1	Mutations in the AVP-NPII gene	#125700	
13A.1a.1a	– Familial autosomal-dominant neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus		
13A.1a.1b	– Autosomal-recessive neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus		
13A.1a.2	Wolfram syndrome/DIDMOAD3 [primary 14B.38] [other secondary 11A.3h.4]	#222300	
13A.1b	Congenital intracranial anatomic defects		
13A.1b.1	Septo-optic dysplasia [primary 6E.1a] [other secondary 14B.30]	#182230	
13a.1b.2	Midline craniofacial defects		
13a.1b.3	Holoprosencephalic syndromes	236100%	
13a.1b.4	Agenesis of the pituitary		
13A.1c	Acquired causes ( <i>for detailed classification use codes in 6E and 6F</i> )		
13A.1c.1	Neoplasms		
13A.1c.2	Inflammatory/infiltrative		
13A.1c.3	Infectious		
13A.1c.4	Traumatic injury		
13A.1c.9	Idiopathic		
13A.1d	Adipsic diabetes insipidus		
<b>13A.2</b>	<b>Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus</b>		N25.1
13A.2a	Genetic		
13A.2a.1	X-linked recessive (AVP-V2 receptor)	#304800	
13A.2a.2	Autosomal recessive (aquaporin-2)	#125800	
13A.2a.3	Autosomal dominant (aquaporin-2)	#125800	
13A.2b	Acquired		
13A.2b.1	Drugs, e.g. lithium, foscarnet, demeclocycline		
13A.2b.2	Metabolic, e.g. hyperglycaemia, hypercalcaemia, hypokalaemia, protein malnutrition		
13A.2b.3	Renal		
<b>13A.3</b>	<b>Primary polydipsia</b>		R63.1
13A.3°	Psychogenic		
13A.3b	Dipsogenic		
13A.3c	Iatrogenic		

<b>13B</b>	<b>DISORDERS CHARACTERISED BY HYPERNATRAEMIA</b>		E87.0
<b>13B.1</b>	<b>Disorders classified elsewhere</b> <i>Central diabetes insipidus (13A.1)</i> <i>Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (13A.2)</i>		
<b>13B.2</b>	<b>Adipsic hypernatraemia</b>		
<b>13B.3</b>	<b>Physical obstacles to drinking</b>		
<b>13B.4</b>	<b>Excessive free water loss (other than diabetes insipidus)</b> e.g. after gastroenteritis with prolonged vomiting and diarrhoea		
<b>13B.5</b>	<b>Excessive sodium intake</b>		
13B.5a	Salt poisoning (child abuse)		
13B.5b	Other causes		
<b>13C</b>	<b>DISORDERS CHARACTERISED BY HYPONATRAEMIA</b>		E87.1
<b>13C.1</b>	<b>Inappropriate AVP secretion (syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone, SIADH)</b>		E22.2
13C.1a	Nephrogenic syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (NSIAD)	#300539	
13C.1b	Tumours		
13C.1c	Drugs		
13C.1d	CNS disorders		
13C.1e	Non-malignant pulmonary disorders		
13C.1f	Post-operative hyponatraemia		
13C.1g	Adrenal insufficiency [primary 8A]		
13C.1h	Hypothyroidism [primary 7A]		
<b>13C.2</b>	<b>Appropriately increased secretion of vasopressin</b>		E87.1
13C.2a	Hypovolaemic hyponatraemia from salt and water depletion		
13C.2a.1	Salt and water depletion		
13C.2a.2	Primary sodium deficiency		
13C.2b	Hypervolemic hyponatraemia		
<b>13C.3</b>	<b>Water intoxication</b>		E87.7
<b>13C.4</b>	<b>Cerebral salt wasting</b>		E87.1