

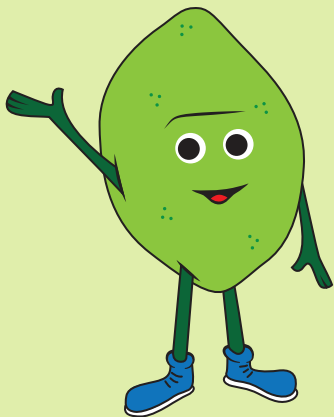
A Simple Guide to Understanding ICD-10 Codes for LGMD

Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (LGMD) is a group of genetic conditions that cause proximal muscle weakness—most often in the hips, thighs, shoulders, and upper arms. Different subtypes of LGMD are caused by mutations in distinct genes.

What Are ICD-10 Codes?

ICD-10 stands for International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, and is a medical label used by doctors, clinics, and insurance companies worldwide to classify diseases, symptoms, injuries, and procedures for consistent documentation, billing, and statistical tracking in healthcare.

- ➔ They help ensure your diagnosis is recorded correctly in your medical chart.
- ➔ Think of them as shortcuts that help your care team communicate clearly.



ICD-10 Codes for LGMD

| LGMD Nomenclature | | | ICD-10 Diagnostic Code |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| Current | Pre-2017 | Classification | |
| LGMD | LGMD1 | Autosomal Dominant LGMD | G71.031 |
| LGMD4 | LGMD1i | Autosomal Dominant LGMD due to Calpain-3 Dysfunction | G71.031 |
| LGMDR1 | LGMD2A | Autosomal Recessive LGMD due to Calpain-3 Dysfunction | G71.032 |
| LGMDR2 | LGMD2B | LGMD due to Dysferlin Dysfunction | G71.033 |
| LGMDR3-6 | LGMD2D / 2E / 2C / 2F | LGMD due to Sarcoglycan Dysfunction, Unspecified | G71.0340 |
| LGMDR3 | LGMD2D | LGMD due to Alpha Sarcoglycan Dysfunction | G71.0341 |
| LGMDR4 | LGMD2E | LGMD due to Beta Sarcoglycan Dysfunction | G71.0342 |
| LGMDR5/6 | LGMD2C / 2F | LGMD due to Other Sarcoglycan Dysfunction | G71.0349 |
| LGMDR12 | LGMD2L | LGMD due to Anoctamin-5 Dysfunction | G71.035 |
| LGMDR9 | LGMD2i | LGMD due to FKRP Dysfunction | G71.036 |
| LGMD | LGMD | Other Autosomal Recessive LGMD | G71.038 |
| LGMD | LGMD | LGMD, Subtype Unspecified | G71.039 |

*** Previously, all LGMD subtypes were classified under one general diagnostic code (G71.09: Other specified muscular dystrophies). Now, your ICD-10 code is assigned based on your specific genetic subtype. If you are unsure about which LGMD subtype you have, consult your care team for clarification and/or genetic testing.*

Why ICD-10 Codes Matter for LGMD

1. Accurate Diagnosis & Documentation

- Each LGMD subtype now has its own ICD-10-CM code (e.g., G71.036 for LGMD2I/R9).
- This ensures your medical record reflects your specific genetic diagnosis, not just a generic “muscular dystrophy” label.

2. Insurance & Reimbursement

- Precise codes help insurance companies approve treatments, therapies, and genetic testing.
- They reduce denials and delays caused by vague or outdated codes.

3. Access to Clinical Trials

- Researchers use ICD-10 codes to identify eligible patients for studies.
- Subtype-specific codes make it easier to match patients with targeted therapies.

4. Public Health & Research

- Accurate coding helps track how many people have each LGMD subtype, where they live, and how their disease progresses.
- This data informs policy, funding, and drug development.

5. Care Coordination

- When your ICD-10 code is correct, it helps specialists, clinics, and hospitals communicate clearly about your condition.
- It supports better care planning and referrals.

What Happens Without the Right Code?

- You may be misclassified as having “unspecified muscular dystrophy” (e.g., G71.039).
- This can lead to missed opportunities for care, research, and support.

If you're living with LGMD, it's worth asking your care team:

- “Which ICD-10 code is in my chart?”
- “Does it match my genetic subtype?”
- “Can we update it to reflect my confirmed diagnosis?”

Remember...

- ✓ Your ICD-10 code is not your identity.
- ✓ It's simply a tool that helps your clinicians give you the best care possible.
- ✓ Request the inclusion of an accurate LGMD diagnostic code in your medical records.



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