

Diagnosis Code Guide

for Prior Authorization and Claims Documentation

The quality of a prior authorization (PA) — even down to word choice — can determine whether a patient's prescription for **neffy** is approved or denied. For patients clinically diagnosed with anaphylaxis who require epinephrine, the primary and secondary diagnosis codes below can help support a more complete PA submission, if one is required. The codes below are common examples and do not represent all possible triggers of anaphylaxis.

PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS CODES

Use the steps below to document medical necessity when prescribing epinephrine.

Note: Some plans may require additional specificity or more than one diagnosis code.

Step 1 Identify Why Epinephrine is Medically Necessary

Choose the **primary Dx code** that reflects the patient's potential for an anaphylactic reaction.

Step 2 Select the Appropriate Code that Aligns with Your Clinical Findings

Z-Codes capture past health issues. T codes classify and provide detailed info on external sources or causes of mortality.

Step 3 Document Your Findings

Record clinical findings in chart notes to support potential prior authorization needs.

Z87.892	Personal history of Anaphylaxis
T78.XX	Anaphylactic reaction due to food: T78.01 Peanuts T78.02 Shellfish T78.03 Any fish other than shellfish T78.04 Fruits & vegetables T78.05 Tree nuts T78.06 Food additive
Z88.7	Serum and vaccine – allergy status to drugs, medicament and biological substances
T88.6	Anaphylactic shock due to adverse effects of correct drug or medicament properly administered: T88.6XXA Initial encounter T88.6XXD Subsequent encounter T88.6XXS Sequela (lasting event)

Not actual size.



INDICATION

neffy is indicated for emergency treatment of type I allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, in adult and pediatric patients who weigh 15 kg or greater.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

It is recommended that patients are prescribed and have immediate access to two **neffy** nasal sprays at all times. In the absence of clinical improvement or if symptoms worsen after initial treatment, administer a second dose of **neffy** in the same nostril with a new nasal spray starting 5 minutes after the first dose.

neffy is for use in the nose only.

Advise patients when to seek emergency medical assistance for close monitoring of the anaphylactic episode and in the event further treatment is required.

Absorption of **neffy** may be affected by underlying structural or anatomical nasal conditions.

Please see additional Important Safety Information for neffy on the next page.

Tip: Avoid including unnecessary details or emotional statements in prior authorization submissions. Pairing the correct ICD-10 codes with clear, clinically focused language helps improve the quality and success of a PA.

SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS CODES

Use when additional context helps support medical necessity due to therapeutic failure.

Note: Some plans may request additional clarification or specificity on secondary diagnosis codes.

Step 1 Identify Why neffy is Medically Necessary

Determine if a condition or behavioral factor limits the patient's use of an epinephrine auto-injector.

Y63.6

Underdosing and non-administration of necessary drug, medicament, or biological substance
(e.g. the patient can't inject and/or will not carry an epinephrine auto-injector - this is a therapeutic failure)

Step 2 Select the Appropriate Secondary Dx Code that Aligns with Your Clinical Findings

For example, underdosing, intentional non-use, or other reasons impacting medication administration.

Z91.128

Patient's intentional underdosing of medication for unspecified reason
(for any reason other than financial hardship - a plan may need additional information to specify whether this is a therapeutic failure)

Z91.120

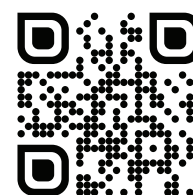
Patient's intentional underdosing of medication due to financial hardship

Step 3 Document Your Findings

Record clinical findings in chart notes and apply the corresponding code(s) to the right.

T88.7

Unspecified adverse effect of drug
(most likely will need to specify - e.g. temperature exposure)



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (Continued)

Administer with caution to patients who have heart disease; epinephrine may aggravate angina pectoris or produce ventricular arrhythmias. Arrhythmias, including fatal ventricular fibrillation, have been reported, particularly in patients with underlying cardiac disease or taking cardiac glycosides, diuretics, or anti-arrhythmics.

The presence of a sulfite in **neffy** should not deter use.

neffy may alter nasal mucosa for up to 2 weeks after administration and increase systemic absorption of nasal products, including **neffy**.

Patients with certain medical conditions or who take certain medications for allergies, depression, thyroid disorders, diabetes, and hypertension, may be at greater risk for adverse reactions.

Epinephrine can temporarily exacerbate the underlying condition or increase symptoms in patients with the following: hyperthyroidism, Parkinson's disease, diabetes, renal impairment. Epinephrine should be administered with caution in patients with these conditions, including elderly patients and pregnant women.

Most common adverse reactions are nasal discomfort, headache, rhinorrhea, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, throat irritation, nasal congestion, paresthesia, sneezing, upper respiratory tract congestion, epistaxis, rhinalgia, nasal dryness, dry throat, fatigue, and feeling jittery.

These are not all of the possible side effects of **neffy**. To report suspected adverse reactions, contact ARS Pharmaceuticals Operations, Inc. at 1-877-MY-NEFFY (877-696-3339) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see the full Prescribing Information for neffy.

Reference: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes. Baltimore, MD: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; 2025. Accessed April 1, 2025. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/coding/icd10>.