

# **ICD-10-Procedure Coding System**

**(ICD-10-PCS)**

# Overview

- **HCFA awarded a contract to 3M HIS to develop a new procedure coding system**
- **The new system is intended to replace ICD-9-CM procedure codes for reporting inpatient procedures**

# Three Year Contract

**1995 - 1996: Complete first draft of ICD-10-PCS**

**1996 - 1997: Develop training program**

**Informal testing**

**Revise the system**

**1997 - 1998: Formal testing by independent contractor**

**Final revision**

# Objectives

- **Improve accuracy and efficiency of coding**
- **Reduce training efforts**
- **Improve communication with physicians**

# Essential Characteristics

- **Completeness**
  - All substantially different procedures have a unique code
- **Expandability**
  - The structure of the system allows incorporation of new procedures as unique codes

# Essential Characteristics

- **Standardized terminology**
  - **The coding system includes definitions of the terminology used. While the meaning of the specific words can vary in common usage, the coding scheme does not include multiple meanings for the same term. Each term is assigned a specific meaning**

# Essential Characteristics

- **Multiaxial**
  - **The system has a multiaxial structure with each code character having the same meaning within the specific procedure section and across procedure sections to the extent possible**

# General Guidelines

- **Diagnostic information is not included in the procedure description**
- **Except to allow for new devices and radiopharmaceuticals, a not elsewhere classified (NEC) option is not allowed**
- **Level of Specificity**  
**All possible procedures are defined**

# General Guidelines Limited NOS Option

**A general body part, approach or root operation can be used when the level of specificity required is not available in the record or cannot otherwise be obtained**

# General Guidelines

## Limited NOS Option

- **Body Part:**
  - **Example: “Liver” is used when the specific liver lobe is not identified**
- **Approach:**
  - **“Open”, “Percutaneous” and “Transorifice” are used when the more specific type of approach is not documented and cannot otherwise be determined**
- **Root Operation:**
  - **“Repair” is used when the documentation of an operation is not sufficient to identify the specific root operation performed and the information cannot otherwise be obtained**

# Based on a Seven Character Alphanumeric Code

- **Digits 0- 9**
- **Letters A-H, J-N, P-Z**

# ICD-10-PCS is Divided Into 16 Sections

- **Medical and Surgical**
- **Obstetrics**
- **Placement**
- **Administration**
- **Measurement & Monitoring**
- **Imaging**
- **Nuclear Medicine**
- **Radiation Oncology**
- **Osteopathic**
- **Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology**
- **Extracorporeal Assistance & Performance**
- **Extracorporeal Therapies**
- **Laboratory**
- **Mental Health**
- **Chiropractic**
- **Miscellaneous**

# **MEDICAL and SURGICAL SECTION**

# **Example of Tabular Listing**

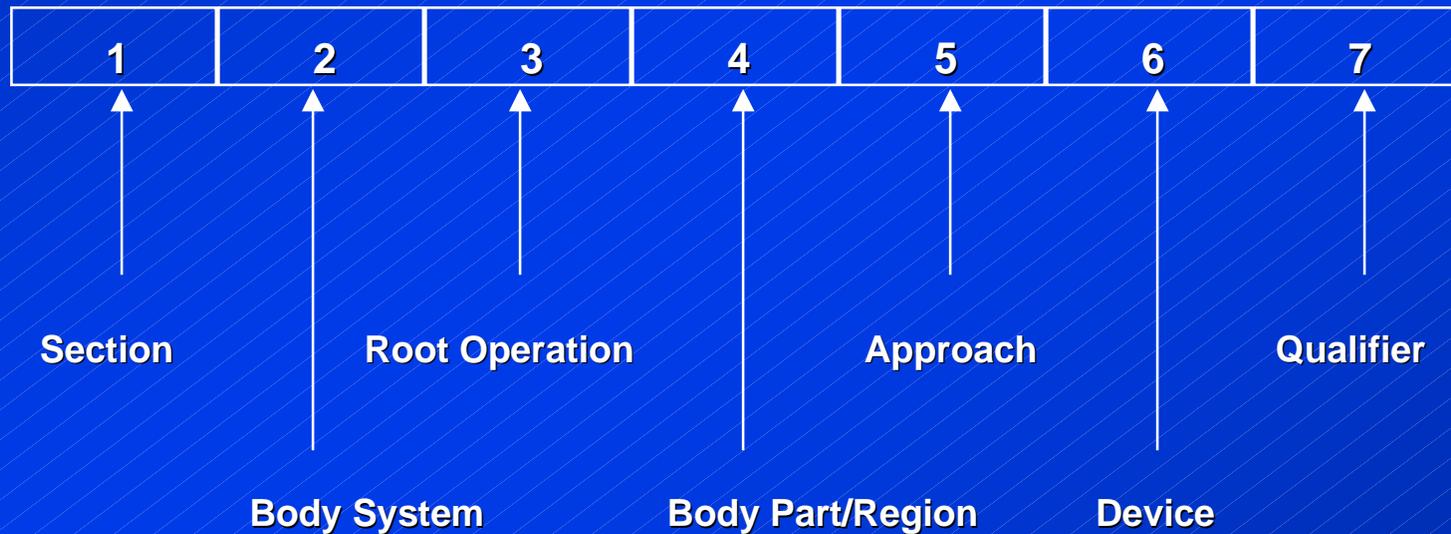
0: Medical and Surgical Section

D Gastrointestinal System

B: EXCISION: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part.

<p>1 Esophagus, upper                  2 Esophagus, middle                  3 Esophagus, lower                  4 Esophagogastric junction                  6 Stomach                  7 Stomach, pylorus                  9 Duodenum                  A Jejunum                  B Ileum                  C Ileocecal valve                  H Cecum                  J Appendix                  K Ascending Colon                  L Transverse Colon                  M Descending Colon                  N Sigmoid Colon                  P Rectum</p>	<p>0 Open                  1 Open Intraluminal                  2 Open Intraluminal Endoscopic                  3 Percutaneous                  4 Percutaneous Endoscopic                  5 Percutaneous Intraluminal                  6 Percutaneous Intraluminal Endoscopic                  7 Transorifice Intraluminal                  8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic</p>	<p>Z None</p>	<p>X Diagnostic                  Z None</p>
<p>Q Anus                  R Anal Sphincter</p>	<p>0 Open                  3 Percutaneous                  4 Percutaneous Endoscopic</p>	<p>Z None</p>	<p>X Diagnostic                  Z None</p>
<p>S Greater Omentum                  T Lesser Omentum                  V Mesentery                  W Peritoneum</p>	<p>0 Open                  3 Percutaneous                  4 Percutaneous Endoscopic                  7 Transorifice Intraluminal                  8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic</p>	<p>Z None</p>	<p>X Diagnostic                  Z None</p>

# Medical and Surgical Procedures Character Assignments



# Medical and Surgical Section Guidelines

- The root operation term used in the description of a procedure is based on the *objective of the procedure*
- If a procedure involves distinct parts, multiple codes are assigned

# Medical and Surgical Section Guidelines

- **Root Operation and Approach**
  - **Characters are consistent through all body systems**
- **Device and Qualifier**
  - **Characters are consistent in individual body systems and to the extent possible across body systems**

# SECTION

# Medical and Surgical Section Section (Character 1)

- **For procedures in the Medical and Surgical Section the first character is always the number “0”**

# **BODY SYSTEM**

# Medical and Surgical Section Body System (Character 2)

- **Uses generally accepted anatomical categories**
- **Some traditional anatomical categories are split into multiple body systems. Cardiovascular consists of 5 different body systems:**

**Heart and Great Vessels**

**Upper Arteries**

**Lower Arteries**

**Upper Veins**

**Lower Veins**

# Medical and Surgical Section Body Systems

Central Nervous  
Peripheral Nervous  
Heart and Great Vessels  
Upper Arteries  
Lower Arteries  
Upper Veins  
Lower Veins  
Lymphatic and Hemic  
Eye  
Ear, Nose, Sinus  
Respiratory  
Mouth and Throat  
Gastrointestinal  
Hepatobiliary and Pancreas  
Endocrine  
Skin and Breast

Subcutaneous Tissue  
Muscles  
Tendons  
Bursae, Ligaments, Fasciae  
Head and Facial Bones  
Upper Bones  
Lower Bones  
Upper Joints  
Lower Joints  
Urinary  
Female Reproductive  
Male Reproductive  
Anatomical Regions  
Upper Extremity  
Lower Extremity

# ROOT OPERATION

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operation (Character 3)

- **Specifies the underlying objective of the procedure**

# Medical and Surgical Section Terminology of ICD-10-PCS

- **In common usage the meaning of specific medical terms can vary**
- **ICD-10-PCS establishes a definition of all possible distinct objectives of procedures**
- **Each distinct objective of a procedure (e.g., cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part) is assigned a single descriptive term (e.g., excision)**
- **The descriptive term selected may not always correspond to all variations of common usage**

# Medical and Surgical Section Terminology of ICD-10-PCS

**The critical issue is the definition and not the term selected as a label for the definition**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations (Character3)

- **The current ICD-9-CM uses many different terms to describe essentially the same procedure**
- **All possible Medical and Surgical procedures comprise only 30 different root operations**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Alteration**

**Bypass**

**Change**

**Control**

**Creation**

**Destruction**

**Detachment**

**Dilation**

**Division**

**Drainage**

**Excision**

**Extirpation**

**Extraction**

**Fragmentation**

**Fusion**

**Insertion**

**Inspection**

**Map**

**Occlusion**

**Reattachment**

**Release**

**Removal**

**Repair**

**Replacement**

**Reposition**

**Resection**

**Restriction**

**Revision**

**Transfer**

**Transplantation**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

- **Operations which take out or off or eliminate all or a portion of a body part**
- **Operations which involve putting in or on, putting back or moving living body parts**
- **Operations which take out or eliminate solid matter, fluids or gases from a body part**
- **Operations which only involve examination of body parts and regions**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

- **Operations which can be performed only on tubular body parts**
- **Operations which always involve devices**
- **Other miscellaneous operations**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Operations which take out or eliminate all or a portion of a body part**

- **Excision**
- **Resection**
- **Extraction**
- **Destruction**
- **Detachment**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Excision

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Involves the act of cutting with either a sharp instrument or other method such as a hot knife or laser</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Partial nephrectomy Wedge ostectomy Pulmonary segmentectomy</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Resection

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Involves the act of cutting with either a sharp instrument or other method such as a hot knife or laser</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Total gastrectomy Pneumonectomy Total nephrectomy</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Extraction

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Taking out or off, by use of force, all or a portion of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>The body part is not completely dissected free but is pulled or stripped by the use of force (e.g.manual, suction, etc.) from its location</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Phrenic nerve avulsion Vein stripping Dermabrasion Tooth extraction</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Destruction

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Eradicating all or a portion of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>The actual physical destruction of all or a portion of a body part by the direct use of energy, force or a destructive agent. There is no tissue taken out</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Fulgurate rectal polyp Crush fallopian tube</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Detachment

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Cutting off all or a portion of an extremity</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Pertains only to extremities. The body part determines the level of the detachment. All of the body part(s) distal to the detachment level are detached</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Shoulder disarticulation Below knee amputation</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Operations which always involve putting in or on,  
putting back or moving living body parts**

- **Transplantation**
- **Reattachment**
- **Reposition**
- **Transfer**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Transplantation

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Putting in all or a portion of a living body part taken from another individual or animal to physically take the place and/or the function of all or a portion of a similar body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>The native body part may or may not be taken out. The transplanted body part may either physically take the place of the native body part or simply take over all or a portion of its function</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Lung transplant Kidney transplant</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Reattachment

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Putting back in or on all or a portion of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Pertains only to body parts that have been severed. May or may not involve the re-establishment of vascular and nervous supplies</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Reattach penis Reattach hand Replant parathyroids Reattach a severed kidney</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Reposition

**Definition** Moving to its normal location or other suitable location all or a portion of a body part

**Explanation** The body part repositioned may be normal, aberrant or compromised but attached and it may or may not be severed during the repositioning

**Examples** Reposition undescended testicle  
Reposition an aberrant kidney

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Transfer

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Moving, without taking out, all or a portion of a body part to another location to take over the function of all or a portion of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>The body part transferred is not severed from the body. Its vascular and nerve supply remain intact. The body part whose function is taken over may or may not be similar</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Nerve transfer Tendon transfer</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Operations which take out or eliminate solid matter, fluids or gases from a body part**

- **Drainage**
- **Extirpation**
- **Fragmentation**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Drainage

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>The fluids or gases may be normal or abnormal</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>I &amp; D of an abscess Thoracentesis</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Extirpation

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Taking out solid matter (which may or may not have been broken up) by cutting with either a sharp instrument or other method of cutting such as hot knife or laser, by blunt dissection, by pulling, by stripping or by suctioning, with the intent not to take out any appreciable amount of the body part. The solid matter may be imbedded in the tissue of the body part or in the lumen of a tubular body part</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Sequestrectomy Cholelithotomy</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Fragmentation

#### Definition

Breaking down solid matter in a body part

#### Explanation

Physically breaking up solid matter which is not normally present in a body part such as stones and foreign bodies. The break up may be accomplished by direct physical force or shock waves applied directly or indirectly through intervening layers. The resulting debris is not taken out but is passed from the body or absorbed by the body. The solid matter may be in the lumen of a tubular body part or in a body cavity

#### Examples

Lithotripsy urinary stones  
Lithotripsy gallstones

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Operations which only involve  
examination of body parts and regions**

- **Inspection**
- **Map**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Inspection

**Definition**      **Visually and/or manually exploring a body part**

**Explanation**    **Looking at a body part directly or with an optical instrument or feeling the body part directly or through intervening body layers**

**Examples**        **Diagnostic arthroscopy  
Exploratory laparotomy**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Map

**Definition**      **Locating the route of passage of electrical impulses and/or locating functional areas in a body part**

**Explanation**    **Confined to the cardiac conduction system and central nervous system**

**Examples**        **Map cardiac conduction pathways  
Locate cortical areas**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Operations that can be performed only on  
tubular body parts**

- **Bypass**
- **Dilation**
- **Occlusion**
- **Restriction**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Bypass

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Rerouting contents around an area of a body part to another distal (downstream) area in the normal route; rerouting the contents to another different but similar route and body part; or to an abnormal route and another dissimilar body part. It includes one or more concurrent anastomoses with or without the use of a device such as autografts, tissue substitutes and synthetic substitutes</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Gastrojejunal bypass Coronary artery bypass</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Dilation

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Stretching by pressure using intraluminal instrumentation</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Dilate the trachea Dilate the anal sphincter</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Occlusion

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Completely closing the orifice or lumen of a tubular body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Can be accomplished intraluminally or extraluminally</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Ligate vas deferens Fallopian tube ligation</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Restriction

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Partially closing the orifice or lumen of a tubular body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Can be accomplished intraluminally or extraluminally</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Fundoplication Cervical cerclage</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

## Operations which always involve devices

- **Insertion**
- **Replacement**
- **Removal**
- **Change**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Insertion

**Definition** Putting in a nonbiological appliance that monitors, assists, performs or prevents a physiological function or prepares a body part but does not physically take the place of a body part

**Examples** Implant a radioactive element  
Insert a diaphragmatic pacemaker

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Replacement

- Definition** Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically takes the place of all or a portion of a body part
- Explanation** The biological material may be living similar or dissimilar tissue from the same individual or non-living similar or dissimilar tissue from the same individual, another individual or animal. The body part replaced may have been previously taken out, previously replaced, or may be taken out concomitant with the replacement
- Examples** Total hip replacement  
Free skin graft  
Pedicle skin graft

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Removal

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Taking out or off a device from a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>May or may not involve invasive intervention</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Remove a drainage tube Remove a pacemaker</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Change

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or a mucous membrane</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Requires no invasive intervention</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Change a drainage tube</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

## Miscellaneous Operations

- **Alteration**
- **Creation**
- **Control**
- **Division**
- **Fusion**
- **Release**
- **Repair**
- **Revision**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Alteration

**Definition**      **Modifying the natural anatomical structure of a body part without affecting the function of the body part**

**Explanation**   **Principal purpose is to improve appearance**

**Examples**        **Face lift**  
                         **Breast augmentation**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Control

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Stopping, or attempting to stop, post procedural bleeding</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Confined to post procedure bleeding and limited to Upper Extremities, Lower Extremities and Anatomical Regions</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Control of post prostatectomy bleeding Control of post pneumonectomy bleeding</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Creation

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Making a new structure that does not physically take the place of a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Confined to sex change operations where new genitalia are made</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Create an artificial vagina in a male Create an artificial penis in a female</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Division

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Separating, without taking out, a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Separating into two or more portions by sharp or blunt dissection</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Bisect an ovary Spinal cordotomy Divide a patent ductus</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Fusion

**Definition**     **Joining together portions of an articular body part rendering the articular body part immobile**

**Explanation**   **Confined to joints**

**Examples**       **Spinal fusion**  
                      **Ankle arthrodesis**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Release

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Freeing a body part</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Eliminating abnormal compression or restraint by sharp or blunt dissection. Some of the restraining tissue may be taken out but none of the body part itself is taken out</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Lyse peritoneal adhesions Free median nerve</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Repair

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its natural anatomic structure</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>An operation of exclusion. Most of the other operations are some type of repair but if the objective of the procedure is one of the other operations then that operation is coded. If none of the other operations are performed to accomplish the repair then the operation “repair” is coded</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Tracheoplasty Suture laceration Herniorrhaphy</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operation Revision

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Correcting a portion of a previously performed procedure</b>
<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Redoing a portion of a previously performed procedure that has failed to function as intended. Revisions exclude the complete redo of the procedure and procedures to correct complications that do not require the redoing of a portion of the original procedure, such as the control of bleeding</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Revise hip replacement Revise gastroenterostomy</b>

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Revision (Cont'd.)

**The original operation on which the revision is being performed is identified in the qualifier character**

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

**Terms which are integral parts of procedure are not root operations**

***Examples:***

**INCISION**

**- A means of opening**

**ANASTOMOSIS**

**- A means of joining**

# Integral Components of the Procedure Are Not Coded Separately

**Guidelines for non-coded integral components will be developed after further experience is gained with the system. Such as:**

- **Routine drainage of the operative site and operative wound is not coded**
- **Unless inspection is the only objective of the procedure, concomitant inspection is not coded**
- **Unless resection or excision is the only objective of the procedure, concomitant resection or excision is not coded**

# BODY PART

# Medical and Surgical Section Body Part (Character 4)

**The specific anatomical part of the body upon  
which the procedure is performed**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Body Parts

### Hepatobiliary System and Pancreas

**Liver**

**Liver, Right Lobe**

**Liver, Left Lobe**

**Liver, Caudate Lobe**

**Gallbladder**

**Hepatic Duct, Right**

**Hepatic Duct, Left**

**Hepatic Duct, Caudate**

**Cystic Duct**

**Common Bile Duct**

**Ampulla of Vater**

**Pancreatic Duct**

**Pancreatic Duct, Accessory**

**Pancreas**

# APPROACH

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach (Character 5)

**The specific method by which a body part is reached or exposed in a procedure**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approaches

## Approaches through the skin or mucous membrane

- **Open**
- **Open intraluminal**
- **Open intraluminal endoscopic**
- **Percutaneous**
- **Percutaneous endoscopic**
- **Percutaneous intraluminal**
- **Percutaneous intraluminal endoscopic**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **OPEN**

**Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose the site of the operation**

***Example:* Abdominal hysterectomy**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **OPEN INTRALUMINAL**

**Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose a tubular body part, and introduction of instrumentation into the lumen to reach the site of the operation**

***Example:* Common bile duct exploration**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **OPEN INTRALUMINAL ENDOSCOPIC**  
Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose a tubular body part, and introduction of instrumentation into the lumen to reach and visualize the site of the operation

*Example:* Open colonoscopy with polypectomy

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **PERCUTANEOUS**

**Entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to reach the site of the operation**

***Example: Needle biopsy of liver***

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC**

**Entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to reach and visualize the site of the operation**

***Example: Arthroscopy***

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **PERCUTANEOUS INTRALUMINAL**

**Entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to reach a tubular body part, and introduction of instrumentation into the lumen to reach the site of the operation**

***Example: Femoral artery embolectomy***

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **PERCUTANEOUS INTRALUMINAL ENDOSCOPIC**  
Entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to reach a tubular body part, and introduction of instrumentation into the lumen to reach and visualize the site of the operation

*Example: Percutaneous gastroscopy*

# Medical and Surgical Section Approaches

## Approaches through an orifice

- **Transorifice intraluminal**
- **Transorifice intraluminal endoscopic**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **TRANSORIFICE INTRALUMINAL**

**Entry of instrumentation through a natural or artificial external orifice into the lumen of the connected tubular body part to reach the site of the operation**

***Example:* Put in endotracheal tube**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **TRANSORIFICE INTRALUMINAL ENDOSCOPIC**  
Entry of instrumentation through a natural or artificial external orifice into the lumen of the connected tubular body part to reach and visualize the site of the operation

*Example:* Sigmoidoscopy

# Medical and Surgical Section Approaches

**There are three special open approaches for cardiovascular procedures**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **OPEN WITH CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS**

**Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose the site of the operation with the use of cardiopulmonary bypass during a portion of the procedure**

- **OPEN WITH INFLOW OCCLUSION**

**Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose the site of the operation with the use of inflow occlusion during a portion of the procedure**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

- **OPEN WITH TEMPORARY SHUNT**

**Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose the site of the operation with the use of a temporary shunt during a portion of the procedure**

# Medical and Surgical Section Approaches

## Operations without an approach

Operations performed directly on the skin or mucous membrane constitute an external site and therefore, the approach is *none*. Procedures performed indirectly by the application of external force through the skin or mucous membrane also constitute an external site and the approach is *none*

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach Definitions

**NONE**

***Examples:* Skin excision**  
**Closed fracture reduction**

# DEVICE

# Medical and Surgical Section Device (Character 6)

- **The term “device” is used to specify only devices that remain after the procedure is completed**
- **Instruments that describe how a procedure is performed are not specified in the device character**
  - **Instruments for visualization are described in the approach character**
- **Materials that are incidental to a procedure such as clips and sutures are not considered devices**

# Medical and Surgical Section Device Definitions

- **Biological or synthetic material that takes the place of all or a portion of a body part (e.g., skin grafts and joint prostheses)**
- **Biological or synthetic material that assists or prevents a physiological function (e.g., IUD)**

# Medical and Surgical Section Device Definitions

- **Therapeutic material that is not absorbed by, eliminated by, or incorporated into a body part (e.g., radioactive implant). Therapeutic materials that are considered devices can always be removed.**
- **Mechanical or electronic appliances used to assist, monitor, take the place of or prevent a physiological function (e.g., diaphragmatic pacemaker, orthopedic pins)**

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Examples of Devices

**Drainage device**

**Radioactive element**

**Autograft**

**Extraluminal device**

**Intraluminal device**

**Synthetic substitute**

**Tissue substitute**

**Device NEC**

**None**

# QUALIFIER

# Medical and Surgical Section Qualifier (Character 7)

- **Provides additional information to particular procedure**
- **It has a unique meaning for individual procedures**

# Medical and Surgical Section Examples of Qualifiers

- **Type of transplant**
- **Second site for a bypass**
- **Original procedure in a revision**
- **Diagnostic biopsies**

# TABULAR LISTING

# Medical and Surgical Section Tabular Listing

**The tabular listing is formatted as a grid with rows and columns**

**Columns: Specifies the last four characters of the procedure**

**Rows: Specifies the allowable combinations of the last four characters**

0: Medical and Surgical Section

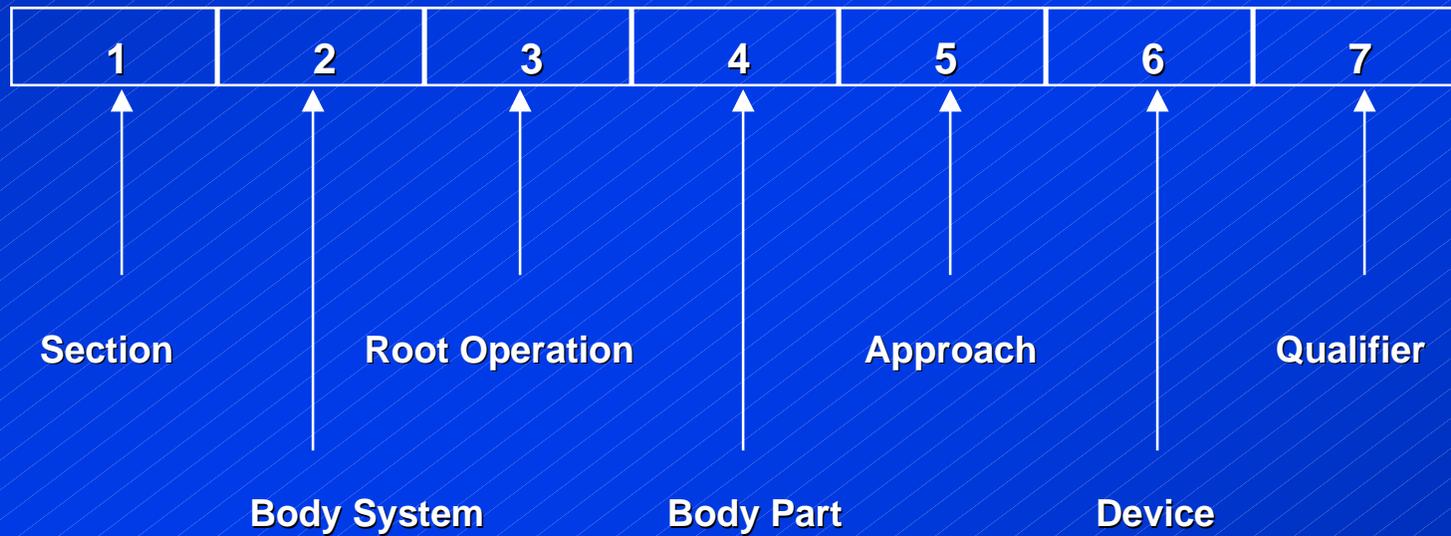
D Gastrointestinal System

B: EXCISION: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part.

<p>1 Esophagus, upper                  2 Esophagus, middle                  3 Esophagus, lower                  4 Esophagogastric junction                  6 Stomach                  7 Stomach, pylorus                  9 Duodenum                  A Jejunum                  B Ileum                  C Ileocecal valve                  H Cecum                  J Appendix                  K Ascending Colon                  L Transverse Colon                  M Descending Colon                  N Sigmoid Colon                  P Rectum</p>	<p>0 Open                  1 Open Intraluminal                  2 Open Intraluminal Endoscopic                  3 Percutaneous                  4 Percutaneous Endoscopic                  5 Percutaneous Intraluminal                  6 Percutaneous Intraluminal Endoscopic                  7 Transorifice Intraluminal                  8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic</p>	<p>Z None</p>	<p>X Diagnostic                  Z None</p>
<p>Q Anus                  R Anal Sphincter</p>	<p>0 Open                  3 Percutaneous                  4 Percutaneous Endoscopic</p>	<p>Z None</p>	<p>X Diagnostic                  Z None</p>
<p>S Greater Omentum                  T Lesser Omentum                  V Mesentery                  W Peritoneum</p>	<p>0 Open                  3 Percutaneous                  4 Percutaneous Endoscopic                  7 Transorifice Intraluminal                  8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic</p>	<p>Z None</p>	<p>X Diagnostic                  Z None</p>

# OBSTETRICS

# Obstetrics



# Obstetrics

- **The obstetrics section includes operations performed on the products of conception only**
- **Operations on the pregnant female are coded in the Surgical section (e.g., episiotomy)**

# Obstetrics Body System (Character 2)

**The only Body System for the Obstetrics  
Section is:**

**Pregnancy**

# Obstetrics Root Operations (Character 3)

- **ABORTION:** Artificially terminating a pregnancy
- **DELIVERY:** Assisting the passage of the products of conception from the genital canal

# Obstetrics Body Parts (Character 4)

- **Products of conception**
- **Products of conception, retained**
- **Products of conception, ectopic**

# Obstetrics

## Body Parts

- **The term “products of conception” is used to refer to all components of a pregnancy including the fetus, embryo, amnion, umbilical cord and placenta**
- **There is no differentiation of the products of conception based on gestational age**

# Obstetrics Device (Character 6)

## **Examples:**

**Laminaria**

**Abortifacient**

**Monitoring Electrode**

**Device NEC**

# Obstetrics Qualifier (Character 7)

- **Type of delivery (e.g., low forceps, high forceps, etc.)**
- **Type of C-section (e.g., classical, low cervical, etc.)**
- **Type of fluid taken out during a drainage (e.g., amniotic fluid, fetal blood, etc.)**

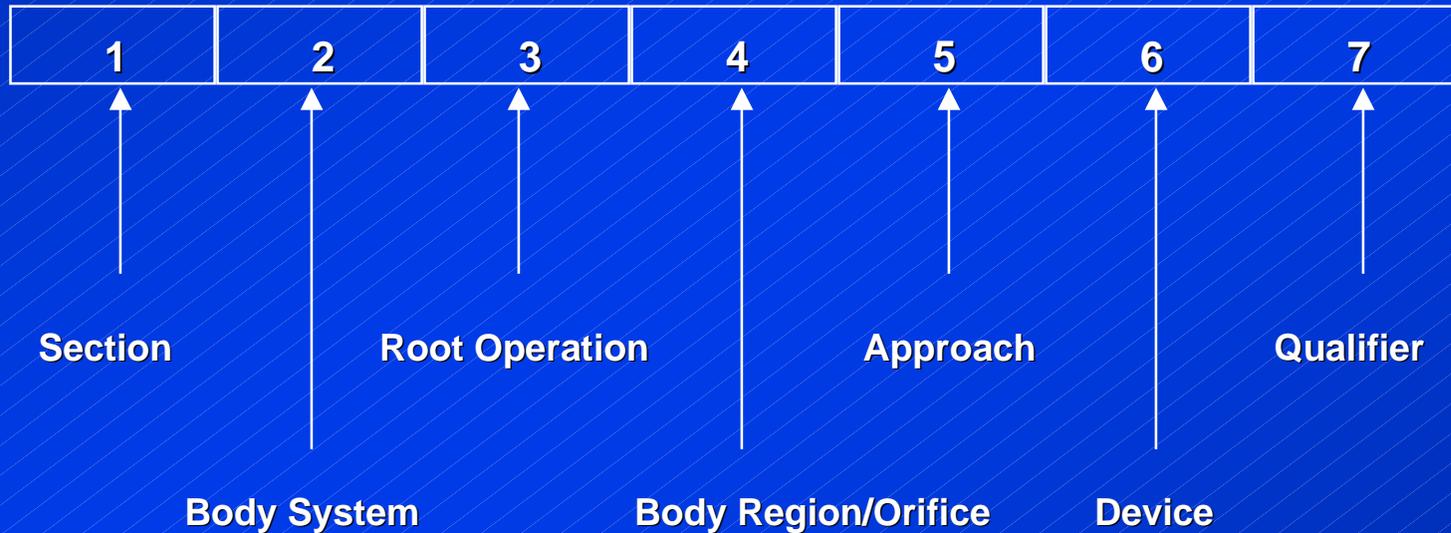
# Obstetrics

1: OBSTETRICS  
 0: PREGNANCY  
 Q: REPAIR: Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its natural anatomical structure

Body Part Character 4	Approach Character 5	Device Character 6	Qualifier Character 7
0 Products of Conception	0 Open 1 Open Intraluminal 2 Open Intraluminal Endoscopic 5 Percutaneous Intraluminal 6 Percutaneous Intraluminal Endoscopic 7 Transorifice Intraluminal 8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic	Y Device NEC Z None	D Nervous System F Cardiovascular System G Lymphatics & Hemic H Eye J Ear, Nose & Sinus K Respiratory System L Mouth & Throat M Gastrointestinal N Hepatobiliary System & Pancreas P Endocrine Q Skin R Musculoskeletal S Urinary T Female Reproductive V Male Reproductive Z None

# PLACEMENT

# Placement



# Placement Body Systems (Character 2)

- **Anatomical Regions**
- **Anatomical Orifices**

# Placement Root Operations (Character 3)

- Compression:** Putting pressure on an external body part
- Dressing:** Putting material on an external body part for protection
- Packing:** Putting material in a body part
- Traction:** Exerting a pulling force on an external body part in a distal direction

# Placement Body Regions/Orifices (Character 4)

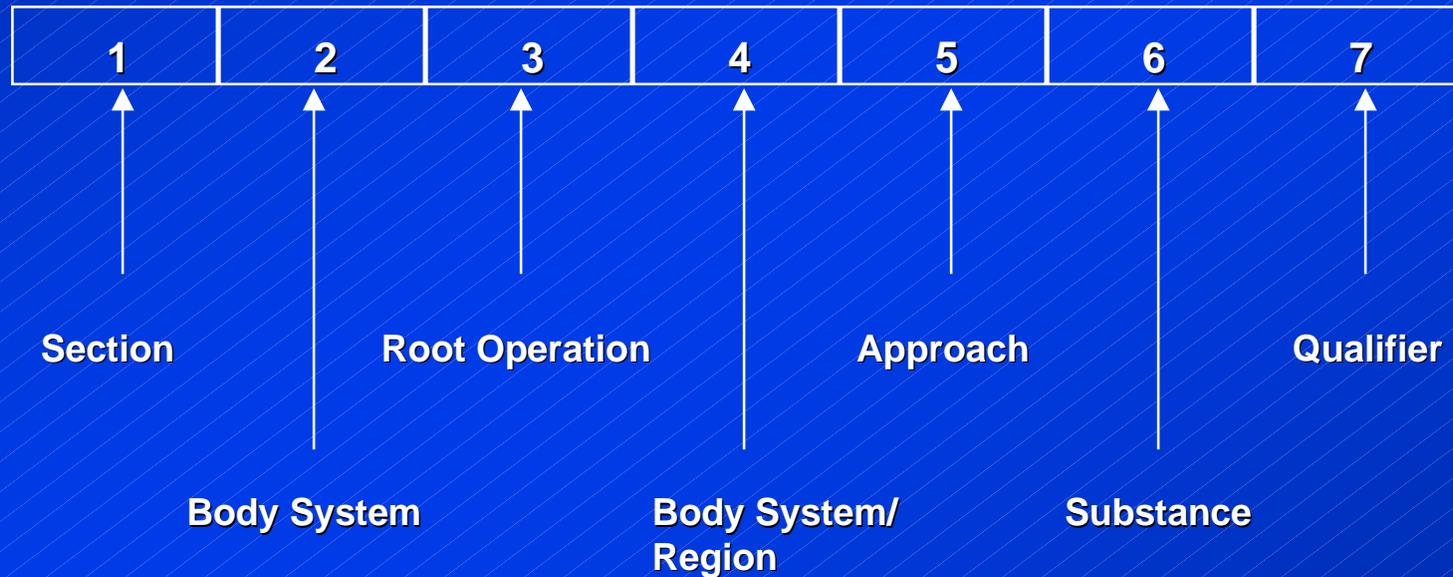
- **External body regions**
- **Natural orifices**

# Placement Device (Character 6)

- **Indicates the material or device used in the placement procedure (e.g., cast, splint, bandage, etc.)**
- **Includes casts for fractures and dislocations**
- **Devices in the placement section are off the shelf and do not require any extensive design, fabrication or fitting**
- **The placement of devices that require extensive design, fabrication or fitting are coded in the rehabilitation section**

# ADMINISTRATION

# Administration



# Administration Body Systems (Character 2)

- **Physiological System and Anatomical Regions**
- **Circulatory**

# Administration Root Operations (Character 3)

## Physiological Systems and Anatomical Regions

**Introduction:** Putting in a therapeutic, diagnostic, nutritional, physiological or prophylactic substance except blood or blood products

**Irrigation:** Putting in or on and retrieving a liquid substance

# Administration Root Operations

## Circulatory System

**Transfusion:**      **Putting in blood or blood products**

# Administration Body Part (Character 4)

- **Specifies the body part where the administration occurs and not necessarily the site where the substance administered has an effect**
- **Body parts include skin and mucous membrane, subcutaneous tissue and muscle which are used to differentiate intradermal, subcutaneous and intramuscular injections**
- **For irrigations, the body part specifies the site of the irrigation**

# Administration Circulatory System Body Parts

**Peripheral artery**

**Central artery**

**Peripheral vein**

**Central vein**

- **Peripheral artery or vein is used when a substance is introduced locally into an artery or vein: Systemic effect**
- **Central artery or vein is used when the site within the artery or vein where the substance is introduced is distant from the point of entry of the instrumentation into the artery or vein: Local effect**

# Administration Approach (Character 5)

- **Approach has the same definitions as the Medical and Surgical Section**
- **The approach for intradermal, subcutaneous and intramuscular introductions (i.e., injections) is percutaneous**
- **If a catheter is used to introduce a substance into an internal site within the circulatory system, then the approach would be percutaneous intraluminal**

# Administration Substance (Character 6)

**Physiological System and Anatomical Regions**

**Substances are specified in broad categories**

# Administration Substance

## Physiological System & Anatomical Regions

**Antineoplastic**

**Thrombolytic**

**Anti-infective**

**Anti-inflammatory**

**Analgesic**

**Serum, Toxoid and Vaccine**

**Sclerosing Agent**

**Nutritional**

**Electrolytic and Water Balance**

**Irrigating**

**Dialysate**

**Local Anesthetic**

**Regional Anesthetic**

**Inhalation Anesthetic**

**Intracirculatory Anesthetic**

**Other Therapeutic**

**Radioactive**

**Contrast**

**Other Diagnostic**

**Sperm**

**Pigment**

**Platelet Inhibitor**

# Administration Substance Circulatory System

**Whole Blood**

**Serum Albumin**

**Frozen Plasma**

**Fresh Plasma**

**Plasma Cryoprecipitate**

**Red Blood Cells**

**Frozen Red Cells**

**White Cells**

**Platelets**

**Globulin**

**Fibrinogen**

**Antihemophilic Factors**

**Factor IX**

**Bone Marrow**

# Administration Qualifier (Character 7)

- **The qualifier is used to indicate whether the introduction is single or continuous**
- **Continuous introductions are used to specify that the introduction of the substance required more than 15 minutes**

# Administration Examples

- **Introduction of contrast for angiography**
  - **Single percutaneous intraluminal introduction of contrast into the heart**
- **Introduction of substance with a catheter at site of clot within an artery**
  - **Single introduction of a thrombolytic substance into a central artery or vein by a percutaneous intraluminal approach**
- **Standard IV**
  - **Continuous introduction of an electrolytic and water balance substance into a peripheral vein by a percutaneous intraluminal approach**

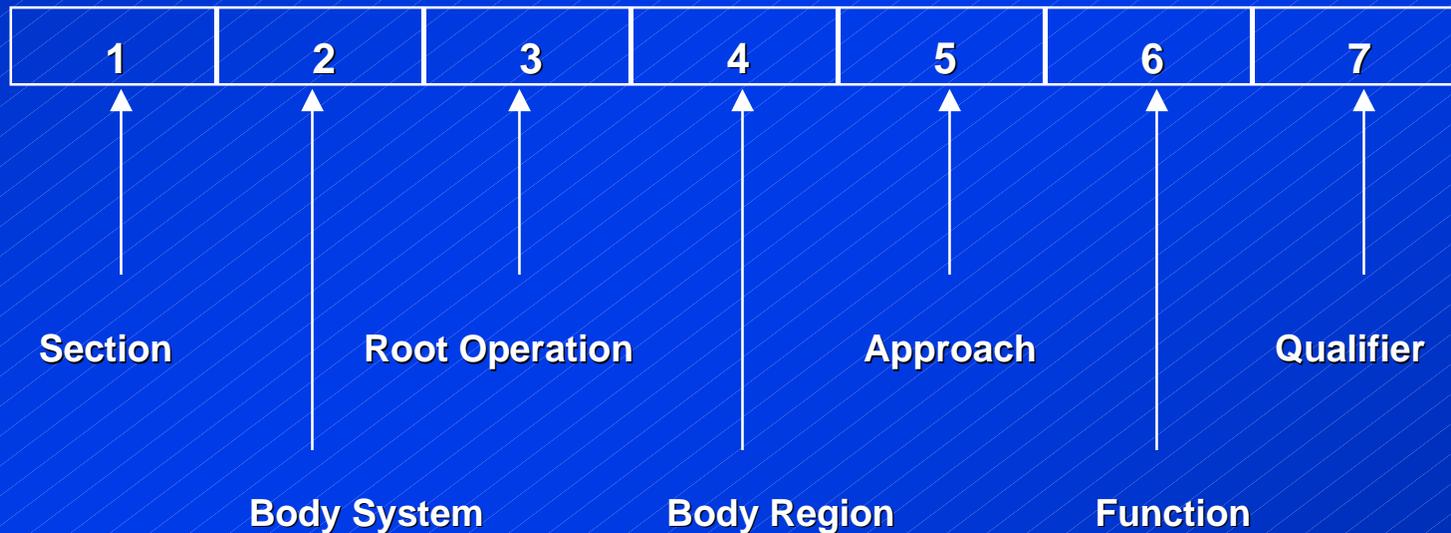
# Administration

## Example of Tabular Listing

3: ADMINISTRATION 0: CIRCULATORY 2: TRANSFUSION: Putting in blood or blood products			
Body Part Character 4	Approach Character 5	Device Character 6	Qualifier Character 7
3 Peripheral Vein 4 Central Vein 5 Peripheral Artery 6 Central Artery	1 Open Intraluminal 5 Percutaneous Intraluminal	H Whole Blood J Serum Albumin K Frozen Plasma L Fresh Plasma M Plasma Cryoprecipitate N Red Blood Cells P Frozen Red Cells Q White Cells R Platelets S Globulin T Fibrinogen V Antihemophilic Factors W Factor IX	0 Autologous 1 Nonautologous

# **MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING**

# Measurement and Monitoring



# Measurement and Monitoring Body Systems (Character 2)

**The only Body System for the Measurement and  
Monitoring Section is:**

**Physiological Systems**

# Measurement and Monitoring Root Operations (Character 3)

- **Measurement:** Determining the level of a physiological or physical function at a point in time
- **Monitoring:** Determining the level of a physiological or physical function repetitively over a period of time

# Measurement and Monitoring Approach (Character 5)

- **Approach has same definitions as the Medical and Surgical Section**

# Measurement and Monitoring Function (Character 6)

- **Physiological or physical functions (e.g., conductivity of a nerve, cardiac electrical activity and respiratory capacity)**

# Measurement and Monitoring Examples

- **EKG**
  - Measurement of cardiac electrical activity
- **Cardiac catheterization for measuring pressures in heart**
  - Measurement of cardiac pressure by a percutaneous intraluminal approach
- **Swan-Ganz**
  - Monitoring of cardiac pressure by a percutaneous intraluminal approach

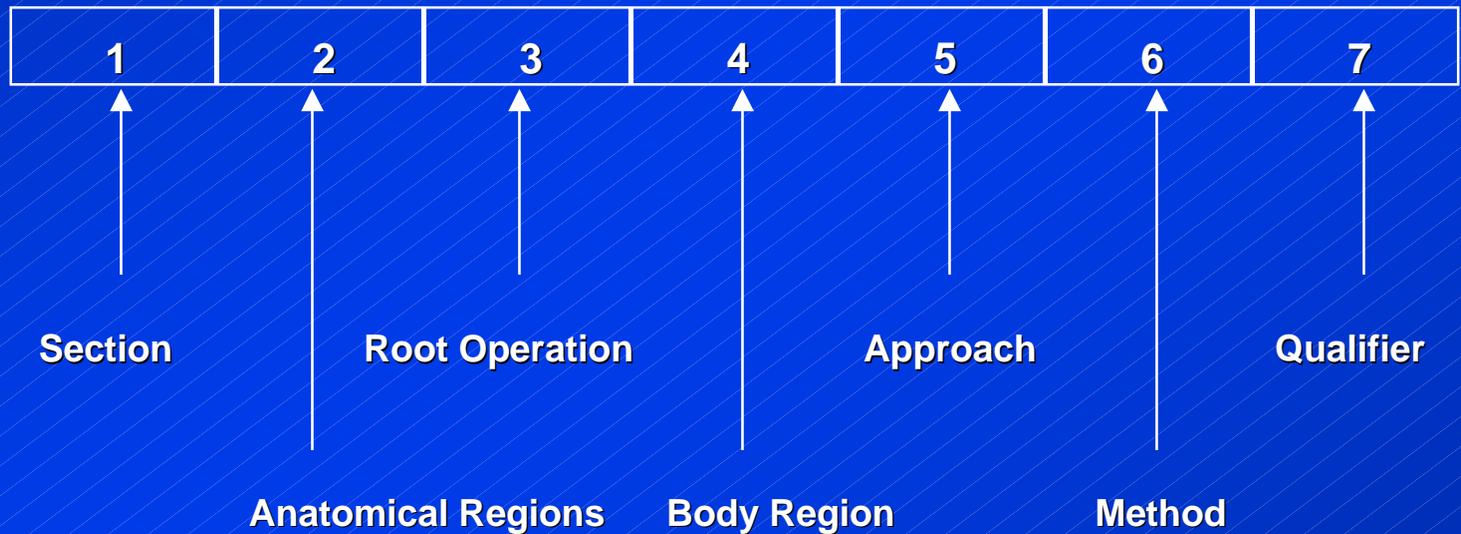
# Measurement and Monitoring

## Example of Tabular Listing

<b>4: MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING</b> <b>X: PHYSIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS</b> <b>1: MONITORING: (continued) Determining the level of a physiological or physical function repetitively over a period of time</b>			
Body System Character 4	Duration Character 5	Function Character 6	Qualifier Character 7
D Urinary	B Transorifice Intraluminal	5 Flow B Pressure	Z None
G Whole Body	B Transorifice Intraluminal Z None	K Temperature	Z None

# OSTEOPATHIC

# Osteopathic



# Osteopathic Body System (Character 2)

**The only Body System for the Osteopathic  
Section is:**

**Anatomical Regions**

# Osteopathic Root Operation (Character 3)

- **Treatment:**

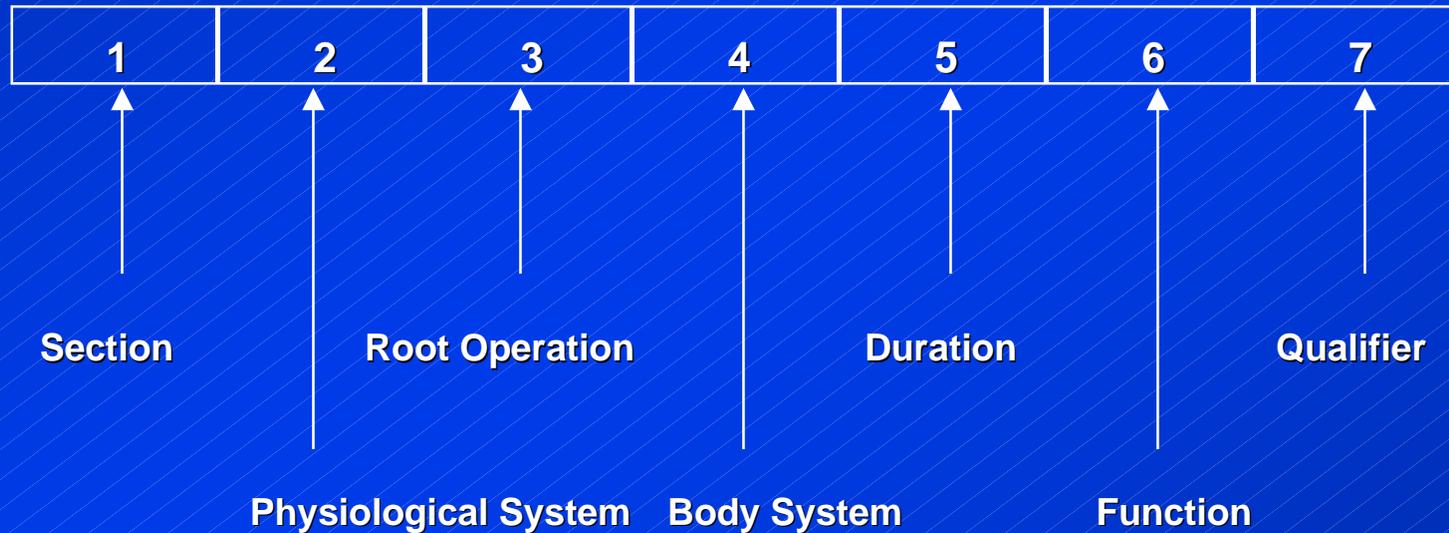
**Manual treatment to eliminate or alleviate somatic dysfunction and related disorders**

# Osteopathic Method (Character 6)

- **Articulatory - Raising**
- **Fascial Release**
- **General Mobilization**
- **High Velocity - Low Amplitude**
- **Indirect**
- **Low Velocity- High Amplitude**
- **Lymphatic Pump**
- **Muscle Energy - Isometric**
- **Muscle Energy - Isotonic**
- **Method NEC**

# EXTRACORPOREAL ASSISTANCE & PERFORMANCE

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance



# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Physiological Systems (Character 2)

**The only Body System for the Extracorporeal  
Assistance and Performance Section is:**

**Physiological Systems**

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Root Operations (Character 3)

- Assistance:** Taking over a portion of a physiological function by extracorporeal means
- Performance:** Completely taking over a physiological function by extracorporeal means
- Restoration:** Returning, or attempting to return, a physiological function to its normal state by extracorporeal means

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Duration (Character 5)

**Single, intermittent or continuous**

**For respiratory ventilation assistance or performance, the range of hours is specified (<24 hours, 24-96 hours or >96 hours)**

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Function (Character 6)

**Physiological function being assisted or performed (e.g., oxygenation, ventilation, etc.)**

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Qualifier (Character 7)

- **Specifies the type of equipment used in the extracorporeal assistance or performance**

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Example of Tabular Listing

**B: EXTRACORPOREAL ASSISTANCE AND PERFORMANCE**

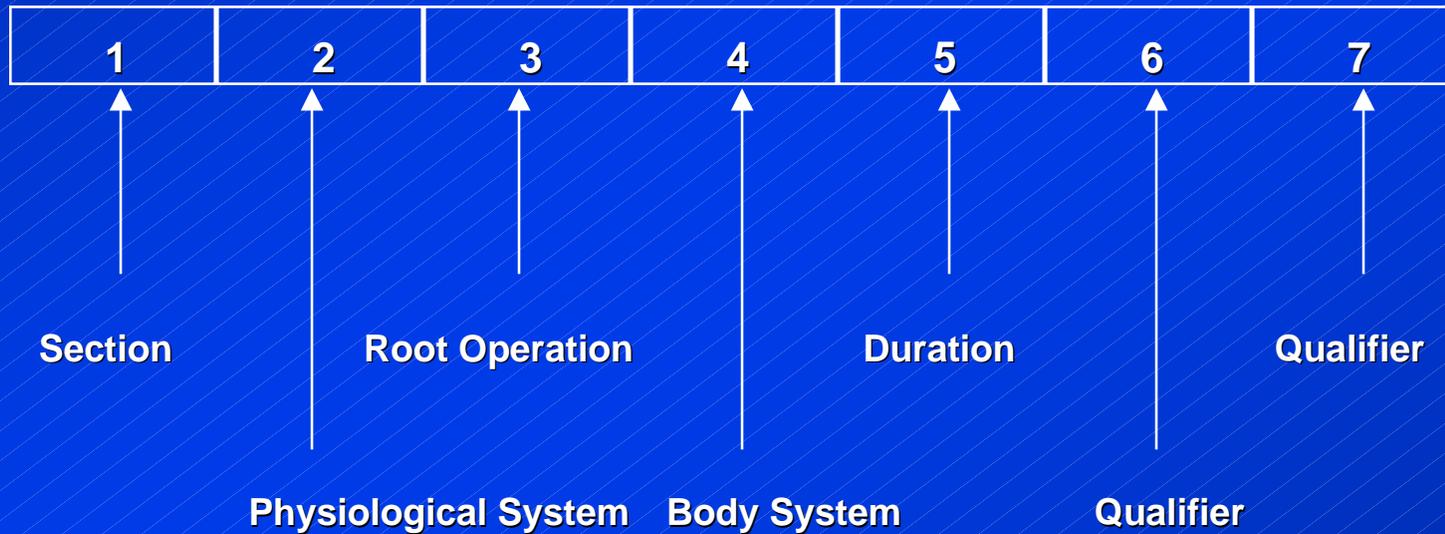
**X: PHYSIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS**

**2: RESTORATION:** Returning, or attempting to return, a physiological function to its original state by extracorporeal means.

<b>Body System Character 4</b>	<b>Duration Character 5</b>	<b>Function Character 6</b>	<b>Qualifier Character 7</b>
<b>2 Cardiac</b>	<b>0 Single</b>	<b>4 Rhythm</b>	<b>Z None</b>

# EXTRACORPOREAL THERAPIES

# Extracorporeal Therapies



# Extracorporeal Therapy Body System (Character 2)

**The only Body System for the Extracorporeal  
Therapy Section is:**

**Physiological Systems**

# Extracorporeal Therapy Root Operations (Character 3)

## **Decompression:**

**Extracorporeal elimination of undissolved gas from body fluids**

## **Hyperthermia:**

**Extracorporeal raising of body temperature**

## **Hypothermia:**

**Extracorporeal lowering of body temperature**

# Extracorporeal Therapy Root Operations (Character 3)

## **Pheresis:**

**Extracorporeal separation of blood products**

## **Phototherapy:**

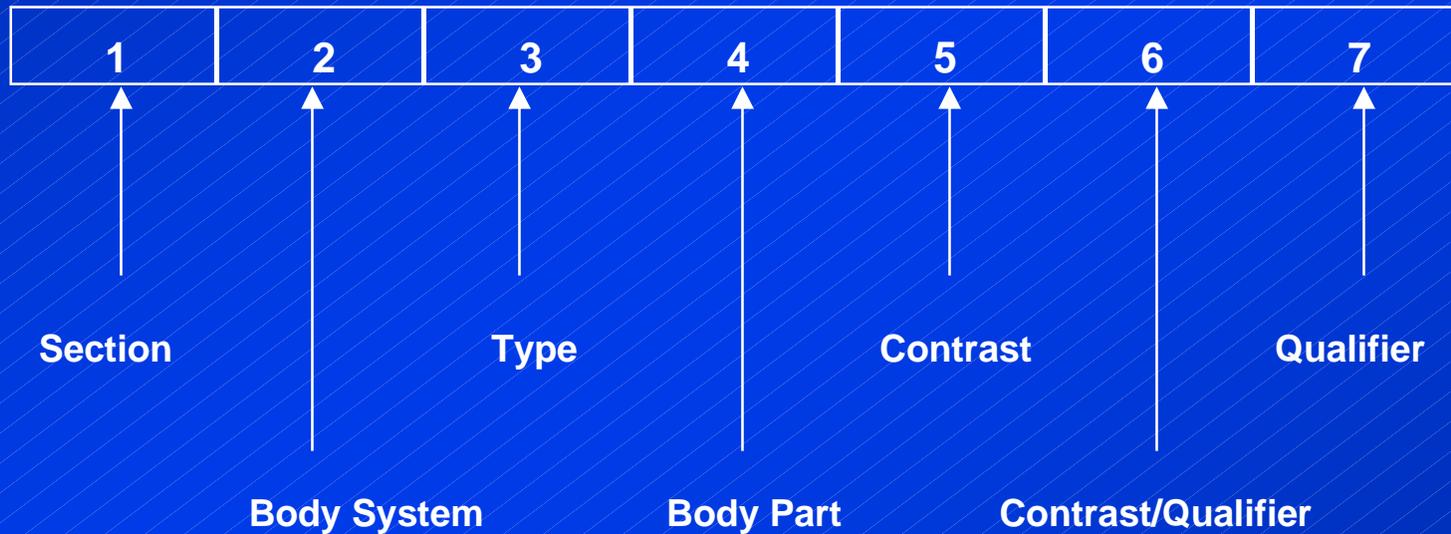
**Extracorporeal treatment by light rays**

## **Ultraviolet Light Therapy:**

**Extracorporeal treatment by ultraviolet light**

# Imaging

# Imaging



# Imaging Procedures

- **Plain Radiography**
- **Fluoroscopy**
- **CT Scan**
- **MRI**
- **Ultrasound**

# Imaging

- **Interventional radiology is included in the medical and surgical section.**
- **Nuclear medicine is a separate section**
- **Therapeutic radiology is in the radiation oncology section**

# Imaging Procedure Definitions

# Imaging Plain Radiography

- **Planar display of an image developed from the capture of external ionizing radiation on photographic or photoconductive plate**

# Imaging Fluoroscopy

- **Single plane or bi-plane real time display of an image developed from the capture of external ionizing radiation on a fluorescent screen. The image may also be stored by either digital or analog means**

# Imaging Computerized Tomography (CT Scan)

- **Computer-reformatted digital display of multiplanar images developed from the capture of multiple exposures of external ionizing radiation**

# Imaging Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

- **Computer-reformatted digital display of multiplanar images developed from the capture of radio frequency signals emitted by nuclei in a body site excited within a magnetic field**

# Imaging Ultrasonography

- **Real time display of images of anatomy or flow information developed from the capture of reflected and attenuated high frequency sound waves**

# Imaging Contrast Material (Character 5)

- **Contrast is differentiated by the concentration of the contrast material (high and low osmolar). When the concentration of the contrast is not relevant (e.g., air) or for MRIs (e.g., gadoteridol), the name of the contrast is specified**

# Imaging Contrast / Qualifier (Character 6)

- **Specifies the route of administration of contrast material:**
  - IV
  - Direct
  - Via stoma
- **Contains a Qualifier specific to the Root Type of procedure:**
  - Ultra sound with doppler
  - Plain radiography
  - Portable

# Imaging Qualifiers (Character 7)

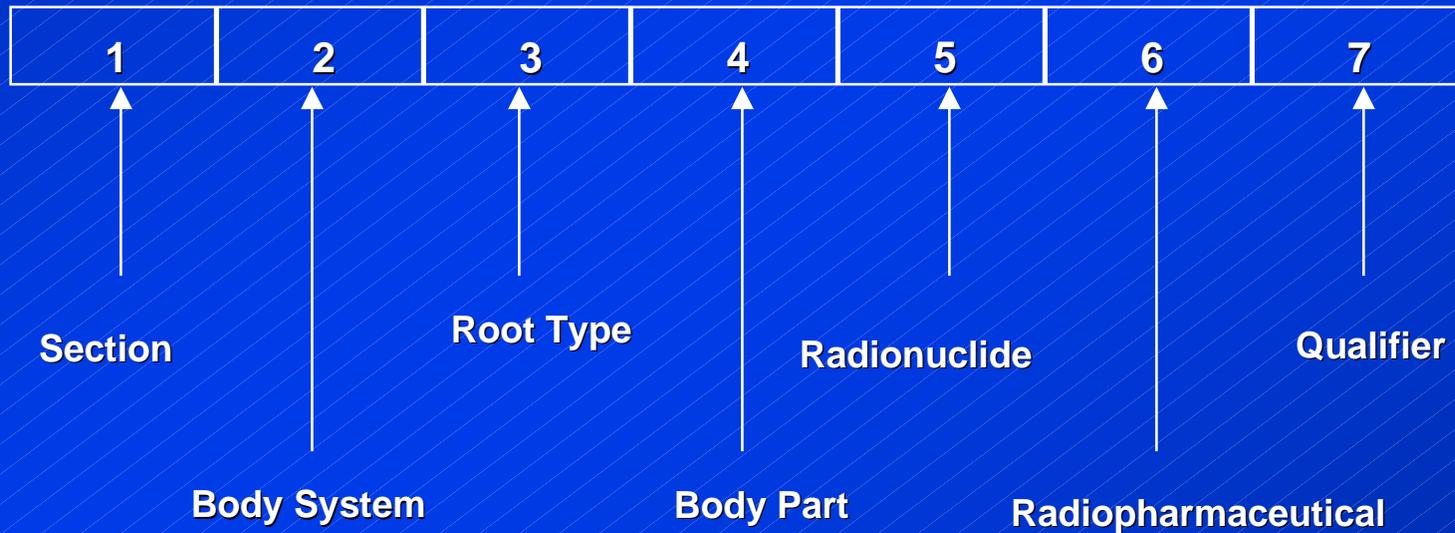
- **AP/PA Views**
- **Abdominal Series**
- **Screening**
- **Diagnostic**
- **Intraoperative**
- **Limited Study**
- **Cine Evaluation**
- **Guidance for Invasive Procedures**
- **Videofluoroscopy**
- **Plain Film Subtraction**
- **3D Reconstructions**
- **Thin Section High Resolution**
- **Endorectal Coil**
- **Transesophageal**
- **Intravascular**
- **Biophysical Profile**

# Imaging Groups of Views

- **Standard Film Series** refers to generally accepted sets of views for different anatomic parts
- **Limited** refers to a subset of standard views when limited diagnostic information is required

# **Nuclear Medicine**

# Nuclear Medicine



# Nuclear Medicine Procedure Type Definitions (Character 3)

# Nuclear Medicine Planar Imaging

- **Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for a single plane display of images developed from the capture of radioactive emissions**

# Nuclear Medicine Tomographic (Tomo) Imaging

- **Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for three dimensional display of images developed from the capture of radioactive emissions**

# Nuclear Medicine Positron Emission Tomographic (PET) Imaging

- **Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for three dimensional display of images developed from the simultaneous capture, 180 degrees apart, of radioactive emissions**

# Nuclear Medicine

## Nonimaging Uptake

- **Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for measurements of organ function, from the detection of radioactive emissions**

# Nuclear Medicine Nonimaging Probe

- **Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for the study of distribution and fate of certain substances by the detection of radioactive emissions; or, alternatively, measurement of absorption of radioactive emissions from an external source**

# Nuclear Medicine Nonimaging Assay

- **Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for the study of body fluids and blood elements, by the detection of radioactive emissions**

# Nuclear Medicine Systemic Therapy

- **Introduction of unsealed radioactive materials into the body for treatment**

# Nuclear Medicine Body Part (Character 4)

- **Indicates the body part or region to the degree of specificity that is usual and appropriate for the section. Regional (e.g., lower extremity veins) and combination body parts (e.g., liver and spleen) are commonly used in this section**

# Nuclear Medicine Radionuclide/Radiopharmaceutical (Character 5 & 6)

- **The 5th and 6th Characters together specify the radiopharmaceutical**
  - **Character 5 is the source of the radiation**
  - **Character 6 is the radiopharmaceutical agent**
- **A “Not Elsewhere Classified” (NEC) option is included for new FDA approved radiopharmaceuticals.**
- **An “Identification Not Required” option is included when the identity of the radiopharmaceutical is not required**

# Nuclear Medicine Qualifier (Character 7)

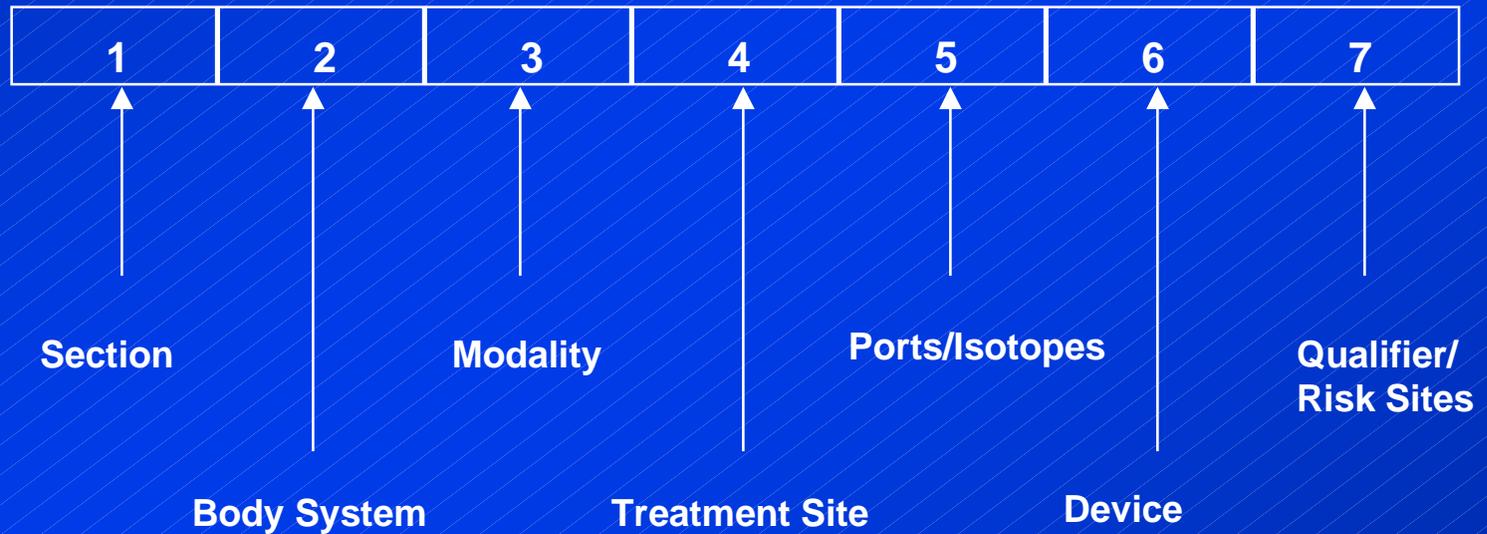
- **Provides further detail about the specific nuclear medicine procedure:**
  - **Qualifiers used with tomography of the heart:**
    - **Rest**
    - **Stress**
    - **Wall Motion**

# **Radiation Oncology**

# Radiation Oncology

**Includes radiation oncology procedures, treatment simulations and medical physics performed as part of radiation oncology**

# Radiation Oncology



# Radiation Oncology Modality (Character 3)

- **The type of radiation used:**
  - **photons**
  - **electrons**
  - **heavy particles**
  - **contact radiation**

# Radiation Oncology Treatment Site (Character 4)

**The body part that is the target of the radiation therapy**

# Radiation Oncology Parts/Isotopes (Character 5)

- **The number of beams used in delivery of external beam radiation**
- **The specific isotopes administered in oncology treatments**

# Radiation Oncology Device (Character 6)

- **Prefabricated or custom designed protective equipment**
- **Specific equipment utilized in radiation oncology**
  - **Gamma knife**
  - **stereotactic device**
  - **implant device**

# Radiation Oncology Qualifier/Risk Sites (Character 7)

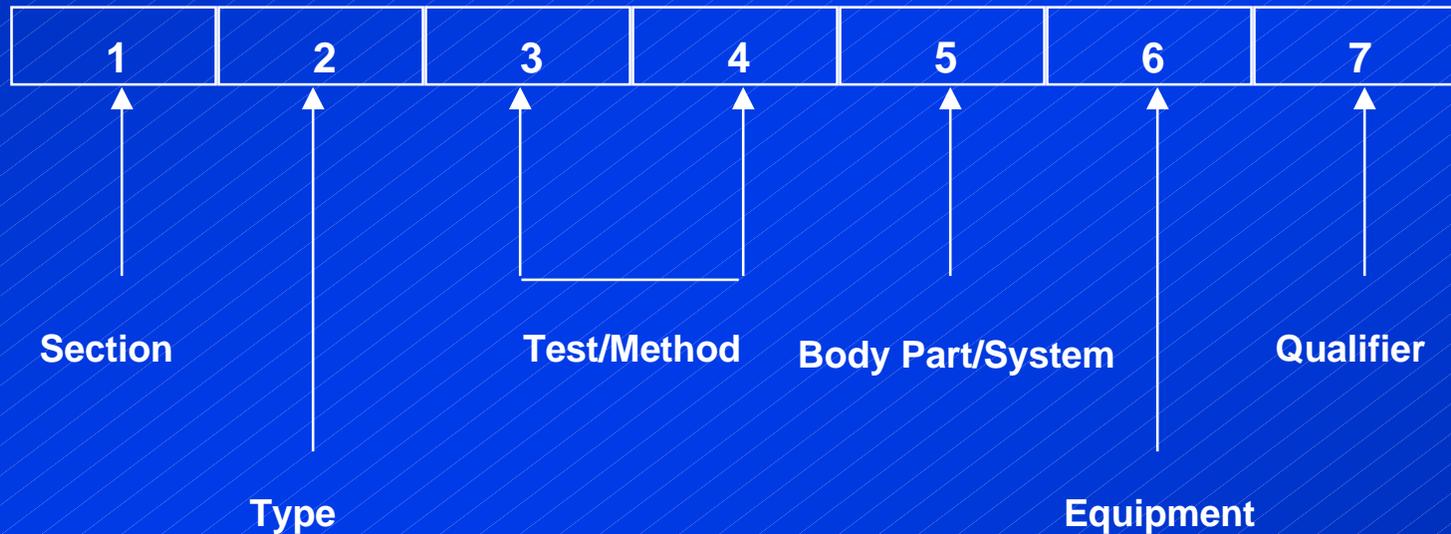
- **For radiation treatment, character 7 specifies the anatomic structures which may be exposed to radiation and must be taken into account during treatment delivery**
- **For medical physics, character 7 identifies the specific activity performed:**
  - **Basic dosimetry**
  - **Irregular field calculation**

# Radiation Oncology

**An “Identification Not Requested” option is included in character 5,6, & 7 if specific detail is not required**

# **Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology**

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology



# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Type (Character 2)

- **Treatment:** Use of specific activities or methods to develop, improve and/or restore the performance of necessary functions, compensate for dysfunction and /or minimize debilitation
- **Assessment:** Includes a determination of the patient's diagnosis when appropriate, need for treatment, planning for treatment, periodic assessment and documentation related to these activities

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Type (Character 2)

- **Fitting(s): Design, fabrication, modification, selection and/or application of splint, orthosis, prosthesis, hearing aids and/or rehabilitation device**
- **Caregiver Training: Educating caregiver with the skills and knowledge used to interact with and assist the patient**

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Test/Method (Characters 3 and 4)

**Specifies the exact test or method employed:**

- **Treatment: therapeutic exercise and teaching bathing techniques**
- **Assessment: dressing or transfer assessment**
- **Fittings: prosthesis of the lower back/lower extremity**
- **Caregiver Training: transfer caregiver training**

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Body Part/System (Character 5)

**Circulatory &/or Respiratory System - Head & Neck**

**Circulatory &/or Respiratory System - Upper  
Back/Upper Extremity**

**Circulatory &/or Respiratory System - Lower  
Back/Lower Extremity**

**Circulatory &/or Respiratory System - Entire Body**

**Musculoskeletal &/or Integumentary System - Head  
& Neck**

**Musculoskeletal &/or Integumentary System - Upper  
Back/Upper Extremity**

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Body Part/System (Character 5)

**Musculoskeletal &/or Integumentary System - Lower  
Back/Lower Extremity**

**Musculoskeletal &/or Integumentary System - Entire  
Body**

**Neurological System - Head & Neck**

**Neurological System - Upper Back/Upper Extremity**

**Neurological System - Lower Back/Lower Extremity**

**Neurological System - Entire Body**

**Gynecological System &/or Urological System**

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Equipment (Character 6)

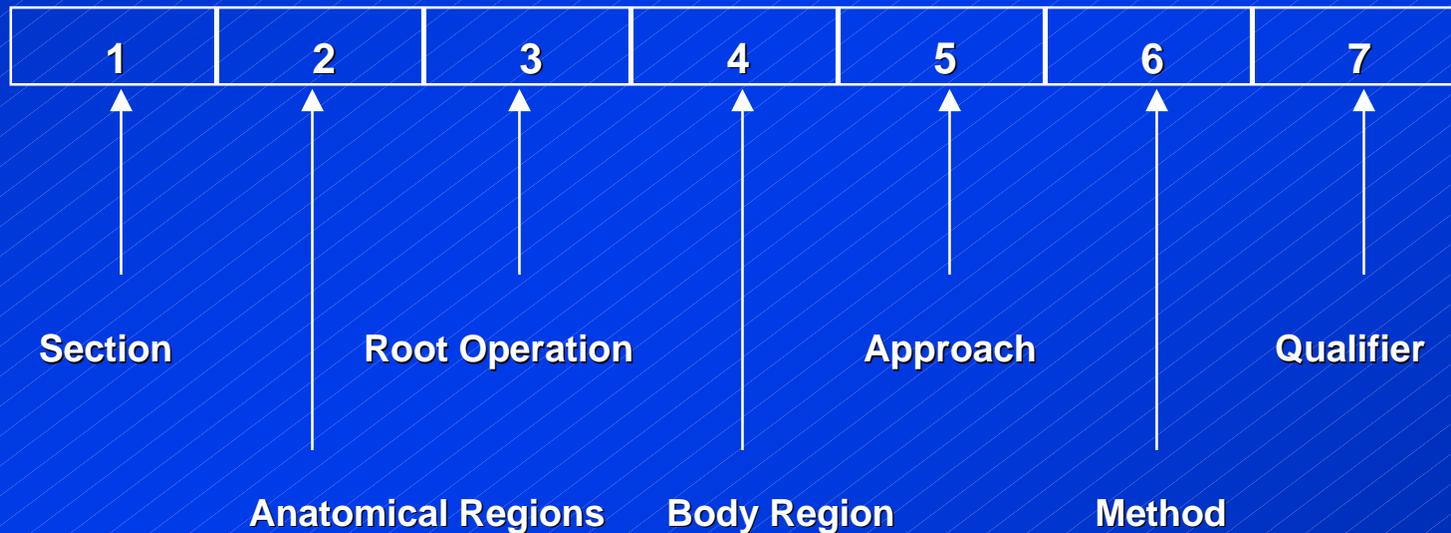
- **Specific types of equipment are not specified**
- **General category of equipment such as physical agents, mechanical modalities, assistive/adaptive/supportive devices, etc., are listed**

# Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Qualifier (Character 7)

**The seventh character is a qualifier and is only used for certain test/methods to specify whether the test/method is group or individual**

# Chiropractic

# Chiropractic



# Chiropractic Root Operation

- **Manipulation:**

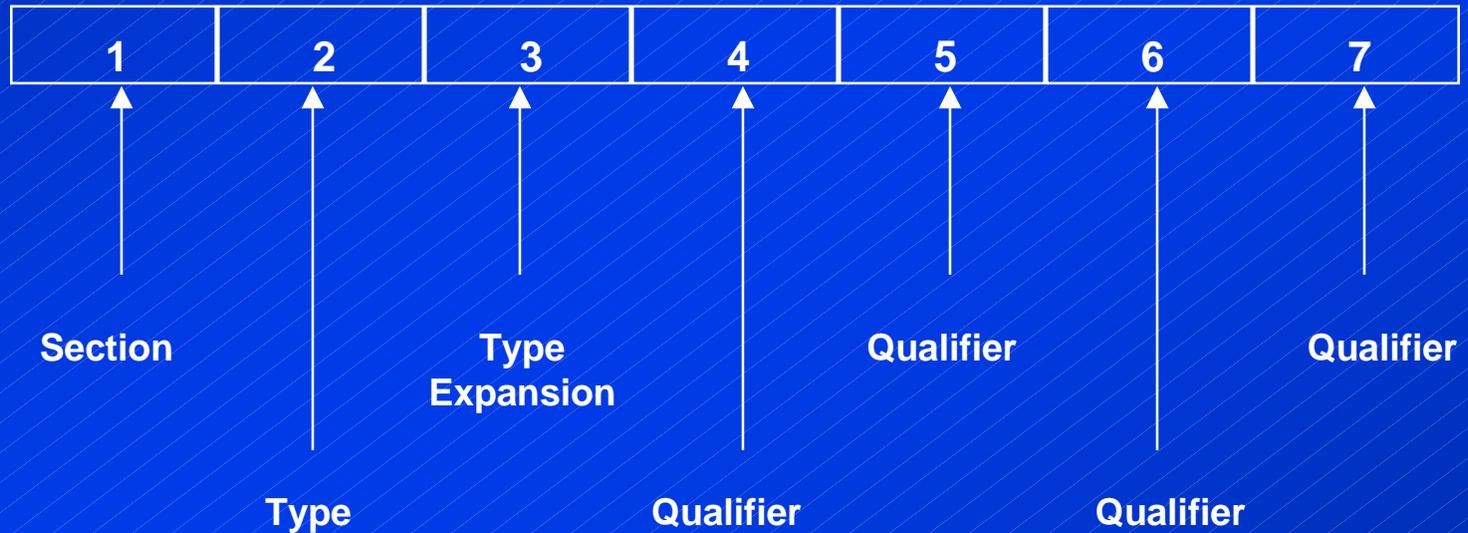
**Manual procedure that involves a directed thrust to move a joint past the physiological range of motion, without exceeding the anatomical limit**

# Chiropractic Method

- **Non-Manual**
- **Indirect Visceral**
- **Extra-Articular**
- **Direct Visceral**
- **Long Lever Specific Contact**
- **Long & Short Lever Specific Contact**
- **Mechanically Assisted**
- **Method NEC**

# Mental Health

# Mental Health Procedures



# Mental Health Types (Character 2)

**Diagnostic & Evaluation**  
**Interview & Observation**  
**Psychological Tests**  
**Crisis Management**  
**Medication Management**  
**Psychiatric Management**

**Individual Psychotherapy**  
**Counseling**  
**Family Psychotherapy**  
**Couple Psychotherapy**  
**Creative Therapy**  
**Electroconvulsive Therapy**  
**Biofeedback**

# Mental Health Types (Character 2)

**Environmental  
Intervention**

**Case Management**

**Hypnosis**

**Narcosynthesis**

**Neuropsychological  
Rehabilitation**

**Educational Counseling**

**Vocational Counseling**

**Caregiver or Parent  
Counseling**

**Group Psychotherapy**

**Light Therapy**

**Preventive Psychotherapy**

**Legal Testimony**

**Other Diagnostic &  
Evaluation Procedures**

# Mental Health Type Expansions (Character 3)

- **Type Expansion provides additional specificity on the type of mental health procedure**
- **Not all types have type expansion**

# Mental Health Type Expansion (Character 3)

## Psychological Tests:

- **Developmental testing**
- **Personality & behavioral testing**
- **Intellectual & psychoeducational testing**
- **Neuropsychological testing**
- **Neurobehavioral & cognitive status testing**
- **Vocational testing**
- **Testing related to physiological conditions**

# Mental Health Type Expansion (Character 3)

## Individual Psychotherapy

**Interactive**

**Behavior**

**Cognitive**

**Interpersonal**

**Psychoanalysis**

**Psychodynamic**

**Supportive**

**Multimodel**

**Cognitive & Behavioral**

**Psychophysiologic**

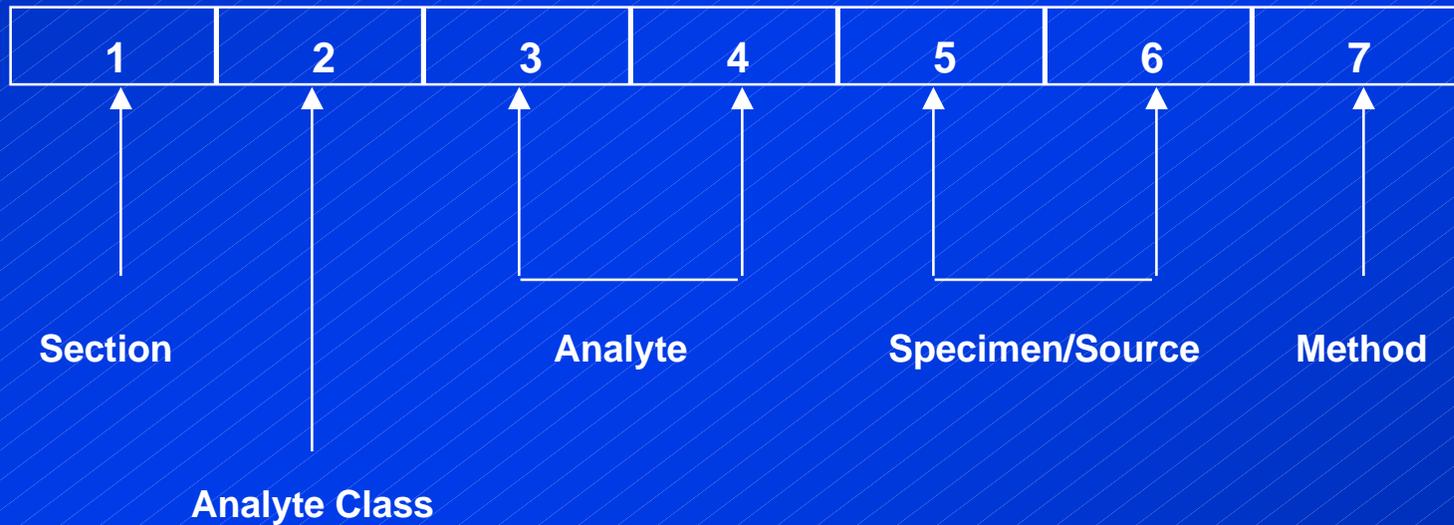
**Individual Psychotherapy NEC**

# Mental Health Qualifier (Character 4)

- **Impaired communication due to physical or sensory disability**
- **Impaired intellectual ability**
- **Agitated or non-cooperative patient**
- **Impaired communication due to cultural or language differences**

# Laboratory

# Laboratory



# Laboratory Analyte Classes (Character 2)

- **Blood Bank**
- **Hematology**
- **Chemistry**
  - **Other Chemistry**
- **Pathology**
- **Microbiology**
  - **Other Microbiology**
- **Toxicology**

# Laboratory Analyte (Characters 3 & 4)

- **The specific material being identified or measured for each analyte class**
  - calcium
  - hematocrit
  - bacterial growth

# Laboratory Specimen Source (Characters 5 & 6)

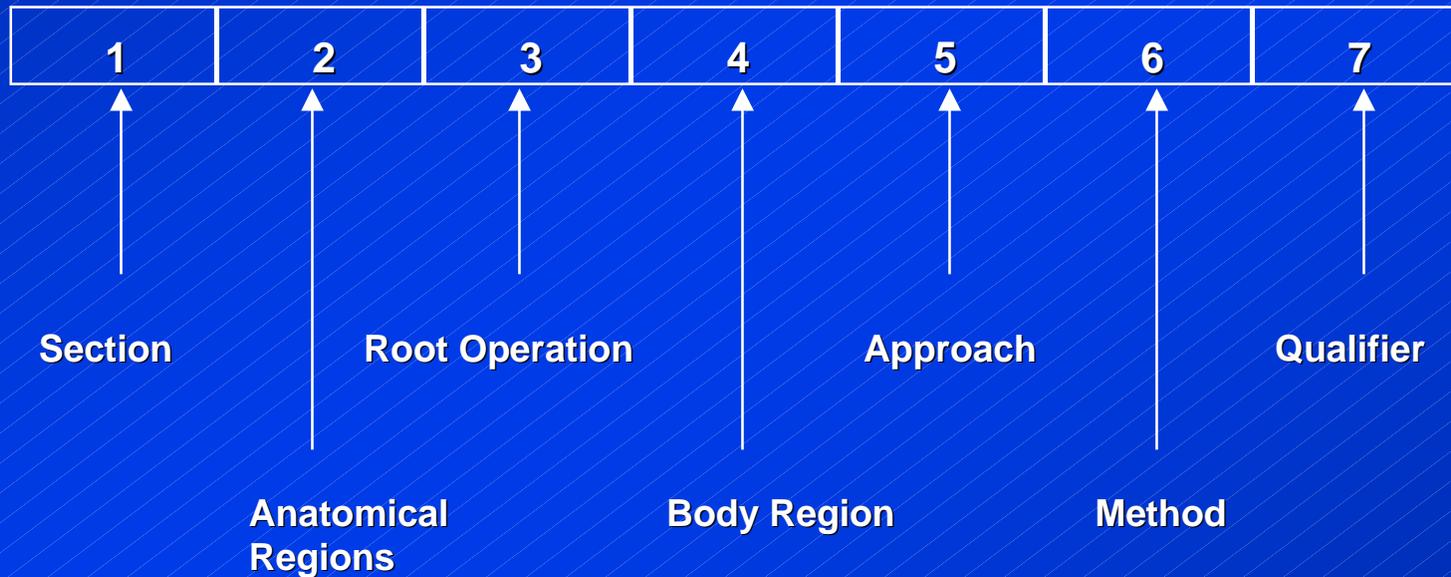
- **Identifies the specimen used in the laboratory procedure**
  - **cerebrospinal fluid**
  - **urine**
  - **serum**
  - **arterial blood**

# Laboratory Method (Character 7)

- **Identifies the method for the test**
- **When a specific method is not requested, “standard method” is used**

# Miscellaneous

# Miscellaneous



# Miscellaneous Root Operation (Character 3)

- **Other Therapies**
  - **Methodologies which attempt to remediate or cure a disorder or disease**

# Miscellaneous Body Region (Character 4)

- **The whole body is the only Body Region used**

# Miscellaneous Method (Character 6)

- **Acupuncture**
- **Therapeutic Massage**
- **Yoga Therapy**

# THE INDEX

# The Index

- **Provides specification of first three or four characters of code**
- **The Tabular Listing must always be used to obtain the complete code**
- **No eponyms are included**

# Structure of Index

- **Primary entry is always a root operation or composite terms of the root operation**
  - *Examples:*     **RESECTION**
  - **PROSTATECTOMY**
- **Secondary entries are specific to the root operation**
  - **Body part for excision**
  - **Device for insertion**
  - **Root operation for revision**

# Index Entry by Root Operation

## **Bypass**

### ***by Body System***

**Female Reproductive System 0V1 ....**

**Heart & Great Vessels 021 ....**

**Lower Arteries 041 ....**

**Lower Veins 061 ....**

**Male Reproductive System 0W1 ....**

**Upper Arteries 031 ....**

**Urinary System 0T1 ....**

# Index Entry by Body Part

## **Bypass**

### ***by Body Part***

#### **Artery**

**Artery, Abdominal 0410 ...**

**Aorta, Thoracic 021W ...**

**Coronary, One 0210 ...**

**Coronary, Three 0212 ...**

**Coronary, Two 0211 ...**

**Femoral 041 ....**

**Internal Carotid 031 ....**

**Internal Iliac 041 ....**

# Testing

# Testing

- **Clinical Data Abstraction Centers (CDACs) tested system**
  - **FMAS, Columbia, MD**
  - **DynKePRO, York, PA**
- **Coded 5,000 records**
  - **Identified revisions needed**
  - **Gave feedback on issues found to 3M**
- **Additional comparison test of 100 records**
- **Additional testing on ambulatory records**

# Major Modifications as a Result of Testing

- **Not Otherwise Specified (NOS) options added**
- **Number of approaches reduced from 17 to 13**
- **Dual numbering - with and without imbedded meaning**
- **Training manual revised**
- **Added index entries**

# Testing findings

- **More complete than ICD-9-CM, greater specificity and detail**
- **Easy to expand the system**
- **Multiaxial structure makes it easier to analyze**
- **Standardized terminology makes it easier to use once the coder has initial training**
- **Should lead to improved accuracy and efficiency of coding**

# Testing findings

- **Training time will be a factor since it is quite different from ICD-9-CM**
  - **Having all terms defined makes it easier to teach**
  - **Once a basic knowledge is acquired, the coder does not use the index**