

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.			
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	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	Z None	X Diagnostic Z None
Q Anus R Anal Sphincter	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous Endoscopic	Z None	X Diagnostic Z None
S Greater Omentum T Lesser Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous Endoscopic 7 Transorifice Intraluminal 8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic	Z None	X Diagnostic Z None

Medical and Surgical Procedures Character Assignments

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

Body System

Body Part/Region

Device

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

Definition **Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part**

Explanation **Involves the act of cutting with either a sharp instrument or other method such as a hot knife or laser**

Examples **Partial nephrectomy
Wedge ostectomy
Pulmonary segmentectomy**

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Resection

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

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Extraction

Definition	Taking out or off, by use of force, all or a portion of a body part
Explanation	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
Examples	Phrenic nerve avulsion Vein stripping Dermabrasion Tooth extraction

Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Destruction

Definition **Eradicating all or a portion of a body part**

Explanation **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**

Examples **Fulgurate rectal polyp**
Crush fallopian tube

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Detachment

Definition **Cutting off all or a portion of an extremity**

Explanation **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**

Examples **Shoulder disarticulation
Below knee amputation**

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

Definition	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
Explanation	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
Examples	Lung transplant Kidney transplant

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Reattachment

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

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

Definition	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
Explanation	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
Examples	Nerve transfer Tendon transfer

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

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

Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Extirpation

Definition	Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part
Explanation	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
Examples	Sequestrectomy Cholelithotomy

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

Definition	Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part
Explanation	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
Examples	Gastrojejunal bypass Coronary artery bypass

Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Dilation

Definition **Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part**

Explanation **Stretching by pressure using intraluminal instrumentation**

Examples **Dilate the trachea**
Dilate the anal sphincter

Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Occlusion

Definition **Completely closing the orifice or lumen of a tubular body part**

Explanation **Can be accomplished intraluminally or extraluminally**

Examples **Ligate vas deferens**
Fallopian tube ligation

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Restriction

Definition **Partially closing the orifice or lumen of a tubular body part**

Explanation **Can be accomplished intraluminally or extraluminally**

Examples **Fundoplication
Cervical cerclage**

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

Definition Taking out or off a device from a body part

Explanation May or may not involve invasive intervention

Examples Remove a drainage tube
Remove a pacemaker

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Change

Definition 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

Explanation Requires no invasive intervention

Examples Change a drainage tube

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

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

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Creation

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

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations Division

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

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

Definition **Freeing a body part**

Explanation **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**

Examples **Lyse peritoneal adhesions
Free median nerve**

Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Repair

Definition	Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its natural anatomic structure
Explanation	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
Examples	Tracheoplasty Suture laceration Herniorrhaphy

Medical and Surgical Section Root Operation Revision

Definition	Correcting a portion of a previously performed procedure
Explanation	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
Examples	Revise hip replacement Revise gastroenterostomy

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	Hepatic Duct, Caudate
Liver, Right Lobe	Cystic Duct
Liver, Left Lobe	Common Bile Duct
Liver, Caudate Lobe	Ampulla of Vater
Gallbladder	Pancreatic Duct
Hepatic Duct, Right	Pancreatic Duct, Accessory
Hepatic Duct, Left	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.			
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	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	Z None	X Diagnostic Z None
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S Greater Omentum T Lesser Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous Endoscopic 7 Transorifice Intraluminal 8 Transorifice Intraluminal Endoscopic	Z None	X Diagnostic Z None

OBSTETRICS

Obstetrics

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Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

Body System

Body Part

Device

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

1

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Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

Body System

Body Region/Orifice

Device

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section	Root Operation		Approach		Qualifier	
	Body System	Body System/ Region		Substance		

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

White Cells

Serum Albumin

Platelets

Frozen Plasma

Globulin

Fresh Plasma

Fibrinogen

Plasma Cryoprecipitate

Antihemophilic Factors

Red Blood Cells

Factor IX

Frozen Red Cells

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

Body System

Body Region

Function

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

4: MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING X: PHYSIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS 1: MONITORING: (continued) Determining the level of a physiological or physical function repetitively over a period of time			
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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

Anatomical Regions

Body Region

Method

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Operation

Duration

Qualifier

Physiological System Body System

Function

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.			
Body System Character 4	Duration Character 5	Function Character 6	Qualifier Character 7
2 Cardiac	0 Single	4 Rhythm	Z None

EXTRACORPOREAL THERAPIES

Extracorporeal Therapies

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Section

Root Operation

Duration

Qualifier

Physiological System Body System

Qualifier

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Type

Contrast

Qualifier

Body System

Body Part

Contrast/Qualifier

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Type

Radionuclide

Qualifier

Body System

Body Part

Radiopharmaceutical

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Section

Modality

Ports/Isotopes

**Qualifier/
Risk Sites**

Body System

Treatment Site

Device

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Test/Method

Body Part/System

Qualifier

Type

Equipment

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

Anatomical Regions

Body Region

Method

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Type
Expansion

Qualifier

Qualifier

Type

Qualifier

Qualifier

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

Psychophysiological

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Analyte

Specimen/Source

Method

Analyte Class

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Section

Root Operation

Approach

Qualifier

**Anatomical
Regions**

Body Region

Method

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**