ICD-10-Procedure Coding System (ICD-10-PCS)

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Development Background

• CMS awarded a contract to 3M Health Information Systems to develop a new procedure coding system
• The new system is intended to replace ICD-9-CM Volume 3 for reporting inpatient procedures
Development History

1995 - 1996: First draft of ICD-10-PCS completed

1996 - 1997: Training program developed
Informal testing conducted
ICD-10-PCS revised

1997 - 1998: Independent formal testing conducted
ICD-10-PCS revised
Final draft completed

1998-present: ICD-10-PCS updated annually
Major Development Goals

• Improve accuracy and efficiency of coding
• Reduce training effort
• Improve communication with physicians
Essential Attributes

• Completeness
  – All substantially different procedures have a unique code

• Expandability
  – The structure of the system allows incorporation of new procedures as unique codes
Essential Attributes

Standardized terminology

—Includes definitions of the terminology used.
  • While the meaning of specific words can vary in common usage, ICD-10-PCS defines a single meaning for each term used in the system.
Essential Attributes

Multiaxial

– The system has a multi-axial structure. Each character has the same meaning within a section and across sections to the extent possible.
General Principles

• Diagnostic information is not included in the code description
• A ‘not elsewhere classified’ option is allowed for new devices and substances
• All substantially different procedures are defined
General Principles
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 Principles
Limited NOS Option

• Body Part:
  – Example: “Liver” is used when the specific liver lobe is not identified

• Approach:
  – “Open”, “Percutaneous” and “Via Natural or Artificial Opening” are used when a more specific type of approach is not documented and cannot otherwise be determined

• Root Operation:
  – “Repair” is used when the procedure documentation does not support a specific root operation and the information cannot otherwise be obtained
Code Structure

• Codes are comprised of seven components. Each component is called a “character”
  – All codes are seven characters long
• Individual units for each character are represented by a letter or number
  – Each unit is called a “value”
• 34 possible values for each character
  – Digits 0-9
  – Letters A-H, J-N, P-Z
System Structure
16 Sections

• Medical and Surgical
• Obstetrics
• Placement
• Administration
• Measurement and Monitoring
• Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance
• Extracorporeal Therapies
• Osteopathic

• Other Procedures
• Chiropractic
• Imaging
• Nuclear Medicine
• Radiation Oncology
• Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology
• Mental Health
• Substance Abuse Treatment
ICD-10-PCS Tables

Each table contains four columns and varying numbers of rows

Column: Specifies the allowable values for characters 4-7

Row: Specifies the valid combinations of values
Example: Table 0DB Excerpt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Esophagus, Upper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Esophagus, Middle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Esophagus, Lower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Esophagogastric Junction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Esophagus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Stomach, Pylorus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Small Intestine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Duodenum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Jejunum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Ileum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Ileocecal Valve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Large Intestine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Large Intestine, Right</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Large Intestine, Left</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section: 0 Medical and Surgical
Body System: D Gastrointestinal System
Operation: B Excision: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part

- Approach: Open, Percutaneous, Percutaneous Endoscopic, Via Natural or Artificial Opening, Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic
- Device: Z No Device
- Qualifier: X Diagnostic, Z No Qualifier
ICD-10-PCS Index

- Provides the first three or four values of the code
- The tables must always be used to obtain the complete code
- No eponyms are included
Index Conventions

- Main index term is a root operation, root procedure type, or common procedure name
  
  *Examples*: Resection (root operation)
  
  Fluoroscopy (root type)
  
  Prostatectomy (common procedure name)

- Secondary entries are underneath the main term

- PCS Table or code reference as specific as possible
Index Entry by Body Part

Bypass
Aorta, Thoracic 021W
Aorta, Abdominal 0410
Artery, Axillary, Left 03160
Artery, Axillary, Right 03150
Artery, Brachial, Left 03180
Artery, Brachial, Right 03170
Artery, Common Carotid, Left 031J0
Artery, Common Carotid, Right 031H0
Medical and Surgical Section
Medical and Surgical Section
Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Body System
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Part
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Approach
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Device
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Medical and Surgical Section Principles

• The root operation is based on the objective of the procedure

• If multiple procedures as defined by distinct objectives are performed, then multiple codes are assigned
Medical and Surgical Section

Principles

• Root Operation
  – Value is consistent throughout the section

• Approach
  – Value is consistent throughout the section

• Body part
  – Value is consistent within a specific body system
Section Character
Medical and Surgical Section
Section
(Character 1)

• Defines the general type of procedure

• In the Medical and Surgical Section the first character is always the number “0”
Body System Character
Medical and Surgical Section
Body System
( Character 2)

- Defines the general physiological system on which the procedure is performed, or anatomical region where the procedure is performed
- Uses generally accepted anatomical or physiological categories
- Some traditional categories are subdivided into several body systems.
  - Cardiovascular is subdivided into five body systems:
    Heart and Great Vessels  Upper Veins
    Upper Arteries  Lower Veins
    Lower Arteries
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 and Fascia
Muscles
Tendons
Bursae and Ligaments
Head and Facial Bones
Upper Bones
Lower Bones
Upper Joints
Lower Joints
Urinary
Female Reproductive
Male Reproductive
Anatomical Regions, General
Anatomical Regions, Upper Extremities
Anatomical Regions, Lower Extremities
Root Operation
Character
Medical and Surgical Section
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operation
(Character 3)

• Defines the objective of the procedure
• 31 different root operation values
  – Each root operation identifies a precise and distinct objective
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
Supplement
Transfer
Transplantation
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operation Principles

• The root operation is coded according to the objective of the procedure actually performed
  – Discontinued or modified procedures coded to procedure actually performed
• Composite terms (e.g., colonoscopy, sigmoidectomy) are not root operations
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operation Principles

• Combination procedures are coded separately
  – Each procedure with a distinct objective during an operative episode is coded separately

• The complete or partial redo of a procedure is coded to the root operation performed rather than *Revision*
  – Revision is confined to correcting a malfunctioning or displaced device
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operation Groups

• Procedures that take out or eliminate all or a portion of a body part
• Procedures that involve putting in or on, putting back, or moving body parts
• Procedures that take out or eliminate solid matter, fluids, or gases from a body part
• Procedures that only involve examination of body parts and regions
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operation Groups

• Procedures that can be performed only on tubular body parts
• Procedures that always involve devices
• Procedures involving cutting or separation only
• Procedures involving other repairs
• Procedures with other objectives
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures that take out or eliminate all or a portion of a body part

» Excision
» Resection
» Extraction
» Destruction
» Detachment
Excision

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

Explanation: The qualifier *Diagnostic* is used to identify excision procedures that are biopsies.

Examples:
- Partial nephrectomy
- Liver biopsy
Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Resection

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

Examples
Total nephrectomy
Total lobectomy of lung
Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Extraction

Definition
Pulling or stripping out or off all or a portion of a body part by the use of force

Explanation
The qualifier *Diagnosis* is used to identify extraction procedures that are biopsies

Examples
Dilation and curettage
Vein stripping
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Destruction

**Definition**
Physical eradication of all or a portion of a body part by the direct use of energy, force or a destructive agent

**Explanation**
None of the body part is physically taken out

**Examples**
Fulguration of rectal polyp
Cautery of skin lesion
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Detachment

Definition
Cutting off all or part of the upper or lower extremities

Explanation
The body part value is the site of the detachment, with a qualifier if applicable to further specify the level where the extremity was detached

Examples
Below knee amputation
Disarticulation of shoulder
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures that 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 or on all or a portion of a living body part taken from another individual or animal to physically take the place and/or function of all or a portion of a similar body part.

**Explanation**
The native body part may or may not be taken out, and the transplanted body part may take over all or a portion of its function.

**Examples**
- Kidney transplant
- Heart transplant
Reattachment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Vascular circulation and nervous pathways may or may not be reestablished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Reattachment of hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reattachment of avulsed kidney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations
Reposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Moving to its normal location or other suitable location all or a portion of a body part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>The body part is moved to a new location from an abnormal location, or from a normal location where it is not functioning correctly. The body part may or may not be cut out or off to be moved to the new location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Reposition of undescended testicle, Fracture reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 remains connected to its vascular and nervous supply

Examples  Tendon transfer
Skin pedicle flap transfer
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures that 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 qualifier *Diagnostic* is used to identify drainage procedures that are biopsies

**Examples**  Thoracentesis
Incision and drainage
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Extirpation

**Definition**
Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part

**Explanation**
The solid matter may be an abnormal byproduct of a biological function or a foreign body; it may be imbedded in a body part or in the lumen of a tubular body part. The solid matter may or may not have been previously broken into pieces

**Examples**
Thrombectomy
Choledocholithotomy
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

**Fragmentation**

**Definition**
Breaking solid matter in a body part into pieces

**Explanation**
Physical force (e.g., manual, ultrasonic) applied directly or indirectly is used to break the solid matter into pieces. The solid matter may be an abnormal byproduct of a biological function or a foreign body. The pieces of solid matter are not taken out.

**Examples**
- Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy
- Transurethral lithotripsy
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures that 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  Visual exploration may be performed with or without optical instrumentation. Manual exploration may be performed 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
Applicable only to the cardiac conduction mechanism and the central nervous system

Examples
Cardiac mapping
Cortical mapping
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures that can be performed only on tubular body parts

» Bypass
» Dilation
» Occlusion
» Restriction
**Medical and Surgical Section**

**Root Operations**

**Bypass**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Rerouting contents of a body part to a downstream area of the normal route, to a similar route and body part, or to an abnormal route and dissimilar body part. Includes one or more anastomoses, with or without the use of a device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Coronary artery bypass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colostomy formation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Dilation

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

**Explanation**
The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice. Accomplished by stretching a tubular body part using intraluminal pressure or by cutting part of the orifice or wall of the tubular body part

**Examples**
Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty
Pyloromyotomy
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations
Occlusion

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

Explanation: The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice.

Example: Fallopian tube ligation, Ligation of inferior vena cava.
Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Restriction

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

Explanation
The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice

Examples
Esophagogastric fundoplication
Cervical cerclage
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures that always involve devices

» Insertion
» Replacement
» Supplement
» Removal
» Change
» Revision
Definition: Putting in a nonbiological appliance that monitors, assists, performs or prevents a physiological function but does not physically take the place of a body part.

Examples:
- Insertion of radioactive implant
- Insertion of central venous catheter
Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operations

Replacement

Definition  Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically takes the place and/or function of all or a portion of a body part

Explanation  The body part may have been taken out or replaced, or may be taken out, physically eradicated, or rendered nonfunctional during the Replacement procedure. A Removal procedure is coded for taking out the device used in a previous replacement procedure

Examples  Total hip replacement, bone graft
Free skin graft
# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Supplement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically reinforces or augments the function of a body part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>The biological material is non-living, or the biological material is living and from the same individual. The body part may have been previously replaced. If the body part has been previously replaced, the <em>Supplement</em> procedure is performed to physically reinforce and/or augment the function of the replaced body part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Herniorrhaphy using mesh, free nerve mitral valve ring annuloplasty, put a new acetabular liner in a previous hip replacement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations
Removal

Definition  Taking out or off a device from a body part

Explanation If a device is taken out and a similar device put in without cutting or puncturing the skin or mucous membrane, the procedure is coded to the root operation *Change*. Otherwise, the procedure for taking out a device is coded to the root operation *Removal*.

Examples  Drainage tube removal
Cardiac pacemaker removal
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
All Change procedures are coded using the approach External.

Examples
Urinary catheter change
Gastrostomy tube change
Medical and Surgical Section

Root Operation

Revision

**Definition**
Correcting, to the extent possible, a malfunctioning or displaced device

**Explanation**
Revision can include correcting a malfunctioning or displaced device by taking out or putting in components of the device such as a screw

**Examples**
- Adjustment of position of pacemaker lead
- Recementing of hip prosthesis
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures involving cutting or separation only

» Division
» Release
# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Cutting into a body part without draining fluids and/or gasses from the body part in order to separate or transect a body part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>All or a portion of the body part is separated into two or more portions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Spinal cordotomy, osteotomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definition: Freeing a body part from an abnormal physical constraint by cutting or by use of force

Explanation: Some of the restraining tissue may be taken out but none of the body part is taken out.

Examples: Adhesiolysis, Carpal tunnel release.
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures involving other repairs

» Control
» Repair
# Control

**Definition**  
Stopping, or attempting to stop, post-procedure bleeding

**Explanation**  
The site of the bleeding is coded as an anatomical region and not to a specific body part

**Examples**  
Control of post-prostatectomy hemorrhage  
Control of post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage
**Medical and Surgical Section**

**Root Operations**

**Repair**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its normal anatomic structure and function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Used only when the method to accomplish the repair is not one of the other root operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Colostomy takedown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suture of laceration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Procedures with other objectives

» Alteration
» Creation
» Fusion
Root Operations

Alteration

Definition: Modifying the 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
Definition  Making a new genital structure that does not take over the function of a body part

Explanation  Used only for sex change operations

Examples  Creation of vagina in a male
          Creation of penis in a female
Medical and Surgical Section
Root Operations

Fusion

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

Explanation: The body part is joined together by fixation device, bone graft, or other means

Examples: Spinal fusion, Ankle arthrodesis
Body Part Character

Medical and Surgical Section
Medical and Surgical Section
Body Part Character
(Character 4)

• Defines the specific anatomical site where the procedure is performed

• 34 possible body part values in each body system
### Medical and Surgical Section
#### Body Part Values
#### Hepatobiliary and Pancreas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Cystic Duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver, Right Lobe</td>
<td>Common Bile Duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver, Left Lobe</td>
<td>Ampulla of Vater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallbladder</td>
<td>Pancreatic Duct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic Duct, Right</td>
<td>Pancreatic Duct, Accessory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic Duct, Left</td>
<td>Pancreas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approach Character
Medical and Surgical Section
Medical and Surgical Section
Approach
(Character 5)

• Defines the technique used to reach the site of the procedure

• 7 different approach values
Approaches through the skin or mucous membrane

- Open
- Percutaneous
- Percutaneous Endoscopic
Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose the site of the procedure

Example: Abdominal hysterectomy
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 procedure

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 procedure

Example: Arthroscopy
Medical and Surgical Section Approach

Approaches through an orifice

• Via Natural or Artificial Opening
• Via Natural or Artificial Opening
  Endoscopic
• Via Natural or Artificial Opening with
  Percutaneous Endoscopic Assistance
Medical and Surgical Section

Approach Definitions

VIA NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL OPENING

Entry of instrumentation through a natural or artificial external opening to reach the site of the procedure

*Example*: Endotracheal intubation
Medical and Surgical Section
Approach Definitions

VIA NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL OPENING

ENDOSCOPIC

Entry of instrumentation through a natural or artificial external opening to reach and visualize the site of the procedure

*Example*: Sigmoidoscopy
Entry of instrumentation through a natural or artificial external opening and entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to aid in the performance of the procedure

*Example:* Laparoscopic-assisted vaginal hysterectomy
Medical and Surgical Section
Approach Definitions

**EXTERNAL**

Procedures performed directly on the skin or mucous membrane and procedures performed indirectly by the application of external force through the skin or mucous membrane

*Example*: Closed fracture reduction
Device Character

Medical and Surgical Section
Medical and Surgical Section

Device Character

( Character 6 )

• The term “device” includes 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 specified in the approach character
• Materials incidental to a procedure such as clips and sutures are not considered devices
Medical and Surgical Section

Device Categories

• Biological or synthetic material that takes the place of all or a portion of a body part (e.g., skin graft, joint prosthesis)

• Biological or synthetic material that assists or prevents a physiological function (e.g., urinary catheter, IUD)
Medical and Surgical Section

Device Categories

• Therapeutic material that is not absorbed by, eliminated by, or incorporated into a body part (e.g., radioactive implant, orthopedic pins). Therapeutic materials that are considered devices can be removed

• Mechanical or electronic appliances used to assist, monitor, take the place of, or prevent a physiological function (e.g., diaphragmatic pacemaker, hearing device)
Medical and Surgical Section
Examples of Device Values

- Drainage Device
- Radioactive Element
- Autologous Tissue Substitute
- Extraluminal Device
- Intraluminal Device
- Synthetic Substitute
- Nonautologous Tissue Substitute
Qualifier

Medical and Surgical Section
Medical and Surgical Section Qualifier

(Character 7)

• Defines an additional attribute of the procedure performed, if applicable

• May have a narrow application, to a specific root operation, body system, or body part
Medical and Surgical Section
Examples of Qualifiers

• Type of transplant
• Second site for a bypass
• Diagnostic excision (biopsy)
Obstetrics Section
Obstetrics Section

Character Specification

• 1st Character = Section
• 2nd Character = Body System
• 3rd Character = Root Operation
• 4th Character = Body Part
• 5th Character = Approach
• 6th Character = Device
• 7th Character = Qualifier
Obstetrics Section

• Includes only procedures performed on the products of conception

• Operations on the pregnant female are coded in the Medical and Surgical section (e.g., episiotomy)

• Two root operations unique to this section

• Other root operations same as Medical and Surgical section (e.g., Drainage, Inspection)
Obstetrics Section
Body System
(Character 2)

Contains a single body system:
– Pregnancy
Obstetrics Section
Root Operation
(Character 3)

Abortion:  Artificially terminating a pregnancy

Delivery:  Assisting the passage of the products of conception from the genital canal
Obstetrics Section
Body Part
(Character 4)

Contains three different values for body part

- Products of Conception
- Products of Conception, Retained
- Products of Conception, Ectopic
Obstetrics Section
Body Part

• Products of conception refers 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 Section
Device
(Character 6)

Some device values unique to this section

Examples:

Laminaria
Abortifacient
Monitoring Electrode
Obstetrics Section
Qualifier
(Character 7)

Values are dependent on the root operation, approach, or body part

*Examples (root operation dependent):*
  Method of extraction (e.g., low forceps, vacuum)
  Substance drained (e.g., amniotic fluid, fetal blood)
## Obstetrics Section Table 10D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Products of Conception</td>
<td>0 Open</td>
<td>Z No Device</td>
<td>0 Classical, 1 Low Cervical, 2 Extraperitoneal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Products of Conception</td>
<td>7 Via Natural or Artificial Opening</td>
<td>Z No Device</td>
<td>3 Low Forceps, 4 Mid Forceps, 5 High Forceps, 6 Vacuum, 7 Internal Version, 8 Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Products of Conception, Retained</td>
<td>7 Via Natural or Artificial Opening</td>
<td>Z No Device</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Products of Conception, Ectopic</td>
<td>8 Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic</td>
<td>Z No Device</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Placement Section
Placement Section

Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Body System
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Region/Orifice
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Approach
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Device
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Placement Section
Body System
(Character 2)

Contains two body system values:

– Anatomical Regions
– Anatomical Orifices
Placement Section
Root Operation
(Character 3)

• Five root operations unique to this section
  – Compression
  – Dressing
  – Immobilization
  – Packing
  – Traction

• Two root operations common to other sections
  – Change
  – Removal
## Placement Section
### Root Operation

(Character 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compression</td>
<td>Putting pressure on a body region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing</td>
<td>Putting material on a body region for protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immobilization</td>
<td>Limiting or preventing motion of a body region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing</td>
<td>Putting material in a body region or orifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traction</td>
<td>Exerting a pulling force on a body region in a distal direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Placement Section
Body Regions/Orifices
(Character 4)

• Two types of values:
  – External body regions (e.g., chest wall)
  – Natural orifices (e.g., mouth and pharynx)
Placement Section

Device

(Character 6)

• Specifies the material or device in the placement procedure (e.g., splint, bandage)

• 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
# Placement Section

## Table 2Y4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Body Region</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 Mouth and Pharynx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Nasal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Ear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 Anorectal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Female Genital Tract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 Urethra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Placement
- Anatomical Orifices
- Packing: Putting material in a body region or orifice

- External
- Packing Material
- No Qualifier
Administration Section
Administration Section
Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Physiological System
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body System/ Region
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Approach
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Substance
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Administration Section

Body System

(Character 2)

Contains three body system values:

– Physiological Systems and Anatomical Regions
– Circulatory
– Indwelling Device
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 a cleansing substance
Administration Section
Root Operation
(Character 3)

Circulatory System

Transfusion: Putting in blood or blood products
Administration Section
Root Operation
(Character 3)

Indwelling Device

Irrigation: Putting in or on a cleansing substance
Administration Section

Body Part

( Character 4)

• For Introduction, the body part specifies where the procedure occurs and not necessarily the site where the substance introduced has an effect

• For Irrigation, the body part specifies the site of the irrigation
Administration Section

Approach

(Character 5)

• Approach uses values defined in the Medical and Surgical section

• The approach value for intradermal, subcutaneous and intramuscular introductions (i.e., injections) is percutaneous

• If a catheter is used to introduce a substance into a site within the circulatory system, the approach value is also percutaneous
Administration Section

Substance
(Characters 6)

- Substances are specified in broad categories
- Substance values depend on body part
Administration Section

Substance

Physiological System & Anatomical Regions

Examples:

Antineoplastic
Thrombolytic
Anti-infective
Anti-inflammatory
Radioactive Substance
Nutritional Substance
Electrolytic and Water Balance Substance
Irrigating Substance
Dialysate

Local Anesthetic
Regional Anesthetic
Inhalation Anesthetic
Gas
Contrast Agent
Fertilized Ovum
Sperm
Pigment
Platelet Inhibitor
Destructive Agent
Administration Section

Substance

Circulatory System

*Examples:*

- Serum Albumin
- Frozen Plasma
- Fresh Plasma
- Plasma Cryoprecipitate
- Red Blood Cells
- Stem Cells, Hematopoietic
- White Cells
- Platelets
- Globulin
- Fibrinogen
- Factor IX
- Bone Marrow
Administration Section
Qualifier
( Character 7 )

• May further specify a substance

• Examples:

  – High-dose Interleukin-2

  – Liquid Brachytherapy Isotope

  – Insulin
### Administration Section

#### Table 302 Excerpt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 Peripheral Vein</td>
<td>Open, Percutaneous</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 Central Vein</td>
<td>Open, Percutaneous</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Body System / Region**: 3 Peripheral Vein, 4 Central Vein
- **Approach**: Open, Percutaneous
- **Substance**:
  - A Stem Cells, Embryonic
  - G Bone Marrow
  - 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
  - X Stem Cells, Cord Blood
  - Y Stem Cells, Hematopoietic
- **Qualifier**:
  - 0 Autologous
  - 1 Nonautologous
Measurement and Monitoring Section
Measurement and Monitoring Section
Character Specification

• 1st Character = Section
• 2nd Character = Physiological System
• 3rd Character = Root Operation
• 4th Character = Body System
• 5th Character = Approach
• 6th Character = Function
• 7th Character = Qualifier
Measurement and Monitoring
Body System
(Character 2)

Contains a single body system value:
— Physiological Systems
Measurement and Monitoring
Root Operation
(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 contains values also in the Medical and Surgical section

Examples:

Percutaneous

Via Natural or Artificial Opening

Endoscopic
Measurement and Monitoring Function
(Character 6)

Specifies physiological or physical functions (e.g., nerve conductivity, cardiac electrical activity, respiratory capacity)
### Measurement and Monitoring
Table 4A1 Excerpt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Function / Device</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Physiological Systems</td>
<td>Monitoring: Determining the level of a physiological or physical function repetitively over a period of time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>0 Open</td>
<td>2 Conductivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>0 Open</td>
<td>B Pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>0 Open</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>3 Percutaneous</td>
<td>G Intraoperative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>3 Percutaneous</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>3 Percutaneous</td>
<td>D Intracranial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>7 Via Natural or Artificial Opening</td>
<td>B Pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>7 Via Natural or Artificial Opening</td>
<td>K Temperature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Central Nervous</td>
<td>7 Via Natural or Artificial Opening</td>
<td>R Saturation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X External</td>
<td>2 Conductivity</td>
<td>G Intraoperative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X External</td>
<td>2 Conductivity</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X External</td>
<td>4 Electrical Activity</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Section
Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Section

Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Physiological System
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body System
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Duration
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Function
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Body System (Character 2)

Contains a single body system value:
• Physiological Systems
Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Root Operation (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)

• Specifies whether the procedure was a single occurrence, multiple occurrence, 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)

Specifies the physiological function assisted or performed (e.g., oxygenation, ventilation)
Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Qualifier
(Character 7)

May specify equipment used in the procedure (e.g., balloon pump)
Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance

Table 5A2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Qualifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac</td>
<td>0 Single</td>
<td>4 Rhythm</td>
<td>Z No Qualifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extracorporeal Therapies Section
Extracorporeal Therapies Section
Character Specification

• 1<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
• 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Physiological System
• 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
• 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body System
• 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Duration
• 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
• 7<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
Extracorporeal Therapies
Body System
(Character 2)

Contains a single body system value:

• Physiological Systems
Extracorporeal Therapies
Root Operation (Character 3)

Contains ten root operation values:

Atmospheric Control
Decompression
Electromagnetic Therapy
Hyperthermia
Hypothermia
Pheresis
Phototherapy
Ultrasound Therapy
Ultraviolet Light Therapy
Shock Wave Therapy
Extracorporeal Therapies
Duration
(Character 5)

Specifies whether the procedure was a single occurrence, multiple occurrence, or intermittent
Osteopathic Section
Osteopathic Section
Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Anatomical Regions
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Region
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Approach
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Method
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Osteopathic Section
Body System
(Character 2)

Contains a single body system value:

– Anatomical Regions
Osteopathic Section
Root Operation
(Next character 3)

Contains a single root operation value

Treatment:

• Manual treatment to eliminate or alleviate somatic dysfunction and related disorders
Osteopathic Section 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
- Other Method
Other Procedures Section
Other Procedures Section
Character Specification

- 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Physiological Systems/ Anatomical Regions
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
- 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Region
- 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Approach
- 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Method
- 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Other Procedures Section
Root Operation
(Character 3)

Contains a single root operation value

Other Procedures:

– Methodologies which attempt to remediate or cure a disorder or disease
Other Procedures Section

Body Region

(Character 4)

Contains physiological system and anatomical region values:

– Nervous System
– Circulatory System
– Head and Neck Region
– Integumentary System and Breast
– Musculoskeletal System
– Female Reproductive System
– Male Reproductive System
– Trunk Region
– Upper Extremity
– Lower Extremity
– None
Miscellaneous Section
Method
(Character 6)

• Acupuncture
• Therapeutic Massage
• Collection

• Computer Assisted Procedure
• Robotic Assisted Procedure
• Near Infrared Spectroscopy
• Other Method
Chiropractic Section
Chiropractic Section

Character Specification

- 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Anatomical Regions
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Operation
- 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Region
- 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Approach
- 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Method
- 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Chiropractic Section
Body System
(Character 2)

Contains a single body system value:
— Anatomical Regions
Chiropractic Section
Root Operation
( Character 3 )

Contains a single root operation value

Manipulation:

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

(Character 6)

- Non-Manual
- Indirect Visceral
- Extra-Articular
- Direct Visceral
- Long Lever Specific Contact
- Long and Short Lever Specific Contact
- Mechanically Assisted
- Other Method
Imaging Section
Imaging Section
Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Body System
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Type
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Part
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Contrast
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Imaging Section

• Contains diagnostic radiology procedures
  – Nuclear medicine is a separate section
  – Radiation Oncology is a separate section
  – Interventional Radiology
    • The intervention procedure is coded in the Medical and Surgical section
Imaging Section
Root Type (Character 3)

- Plain Radiography
- Fluoroscopy
- CT Scan
- MRI
- Ultrasound
Imaging Section
Root Type Definitions
(Characters 3)
Imaging Section
Root Type
Plain Radiography

Planar display of an image developed from the capture of external ionizing radiation on photographic or photoconductive plate
Imaging Section
Root Type

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 Section
Root Type
Computerized Tomography
(CT Scan)
Computer-reformatted digital display of multiplanar images developed from the capture of multiple exposures of external ionizing radiation
Imaging Section

Root Type

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 Section
Root Type
Ultrasonography

Real time display of images of anatomy or flow information developed from the capture of reflected and attenuated high frequency sound waves
Imaging Section
Contrast Material
(Character 5)

- Contrast is differentiated by the concentration of the contrast material (e.g., high or low osmolar)
Imaging Section
Qualifier
(Character 6)

- Specifies an imaging procedure without contrast followed by contrast
Nuclear Medicine Section
Nuclear Medicine Section

Character Specification

• 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Body System
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Type
• 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body Part
• 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Radionuclide
• 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
• 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Nuclear Medicine Section
Type Definitions
(Character 3)
Nuclear Medicine
Root Type
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

Root Type

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
Root Type
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
Root Type
Nonimaging Uptake

Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for measurements of organ function, from the detection of radioactive emissions
Nuclear Medicine
Root Type
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 Root Type
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

Root Type

Systemic Therapy

Introduction of unsealed radioactive materials into the body for treatment
Nuclear Medicine Section

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
Nuclear Medicine Section
Radionuclide
(Character 5)

• Character 5 is the source of the radiation
• An “Other Radionuclide” option is included for new FDA approved radiopharmaceuticals
Radiation Oncology Section
Radiation Oncology Section
Character Specification

• 1st Character = Section
• 2nd Character = Body System
• 3rd Character = Root Type
• 4th Character = Treatment Site
• 5th Character = Modality Qualifier
• 6th Character = Isotope
• 7th Character = Qualifier
Radiation Oncology Section
Root Type
(Character 3)

Classified by the basic mode of radiation delivery used:

– Beam Radiation
– Brachytherapy
– Stereotactic Radiosurgery
– Other Radiation
Radiation Oncology Section
Treatment Site
(Characteristic 4)

Specifies the body part that is the target of the radiation therapy
Radiation Oncology Section
Modality Qualifier
(Character 5)

Further specifies the type of radiation used:
– photons
– electrons
– heavy particles
– contact radiation
Radiation Oncology Section

Isotope

(Character 6)

• Specifies the isotope administered in oncology treatments
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Section
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Section

Character Specification

- 1\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Section Qualifier
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Type
- 4\textsuperscript{th} Character = Body System and Region
- 5\textsuperscript{th} Character = Type Qualifier
- 6\textsuperscript{th} Character = Equipment
- 7\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology

Root Type
(Character 3)

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
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology

Root Type (Character 3)

• **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
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology

Body System and Region (Character 4)

• Body Systems
  – Neurological System
  – Circulatory System
  – Respiratory System
  – Integumentary System
  – Musculoskeletal System
  – Genitourinary System

• Body Regions
  - Head and Neck
  - Upper Back/Upper Extremity
  - Lower Back/Lower Extremity
  - Whole Body
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology
Type Qualifier
(Character 5)

Specifies the precise test or method employed

Examples:
- Therapeutic exercise treatment
- Dressing or transfer assessment
- Prosthesis fitting
- Transfer caregiver training
Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology Equipment

(Character 6)

• Specific types of equipment are not listed
• General categories of equipment are listed (e.g., physical agents, mechanical modalities, assistive/adaptive/supportive devices)
Mental Health Section
Mental Health Section

Character Specification

- 1st Character = Section
- 2nd Character = Body System
- 3rd Character = Root Type
- 4th Character = Type Qualifier
- 5th Character = Qualifier
- 6th Character = Qualifier
- 7th Character = Qualifier
Mental Health Section

Root Type
(Character 3)

Psychological Tests
Crisis Intervention
Medication Management
Individual Psychotherapy
Counseling
Family Psychotherapy

Electroconvulsive Therapy
Biofeedback
Hypnosis
Narcosynthesis
Group Psychotherapy
Light Therapy
Mental Health Section
Type Qualifier
(Character 4)

• Type qualifier provides additional specificity
• Not all types have type qualifier
Mental Health Section
Type Qualifier
(Character 4)

Example:

Psychological Tests
• Developmental
• Personality and Behavioral
• Intellectual and Psychoeducational
• Neuropsychological
• Neurobehavioral and Cognitive Status
Mental Health Section Qualifier (Character 5 - 7 )

Have a value of “Z” None
Substance Abuse Treatment Section
Substance Abuse Section

Character Specification

- **1**\textsuperscript{st} Character = Section
- **2**\textsuperscript{nd} Character = Body System
- **3**\textsuperscript{rd} Character = Root Type
- **4**\textsuperscript{th} Character = Type Qualifier
- **5**\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
- **6**\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
- **7**\textsuperscript{th} Character = Qualifier
Substance Abuse Treatment
Root Type
(Character 3)

Detoxification Services
Individual Counseling
Group Counseling
Individual Psychotherapy

Family Counseling
Medication Management
Pharmacotherapy
Substance Abuse Treatment
Type Qualifier
(Character 4)

- Type qualifier provides additional specificity
- Not all types have type qualifier
Substance Abuse Treatment Type Qualifier

*Example:*

Pharmacotherapy

- Nicotine Replacement Therapy
- Methadone Maintenance
- LAAM
- Antabuse
- Naltrexone
- Naloxone
- Clonidine
- Bupropion
- Psychiatric Medications
- Other Replacement Medication

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ICD-10-PCS
Substance Abuse Treatment
Qualifier
( Character 5 - 7 )

Have a value of “Z” None
ICD-10-PCS Testing
ICD-10-PCS Testing

- Tested by Clinical Data Abstraction Centers (CDACs)
  - FMAS, Columbia, MD
  - DynKePRO, York, PA
- Coded 5,000 records
  - Offered feedback on issues found
  - Suggested improvements
- Additional comparison test of 100 records
- Additional testing on ambulatory records
Major Modifications as a Result of Testing

- Limited Not Otherwise Specified (NOS) options added
- Number of approaches reduced
- Training manual revised
- Index entries added
Testing Findings

• More complete than ICD-9-CM, greater specificity
• Easy to expand the system
• Multi-axial structure makes it easier to analyze
• Standardized terminology makes it easier to use once the coder has initial training
Testing Findings

Initial training time will be a factor since it differs significantly from ICD-9-CM

– Having all terms defined makes it easier to teach

– Once basic knowledge is acquired, the coder does not use the index