

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

# 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 ODB Excerpt

0DB		<a href="#">Back to Top</a>	
<i>Section</i>	<b>0</b> Medical and Surgical		
<i>Body System</i>	<b>D</b> Gastrointestinal System		
<i>Operation</i>	<b>B</b> Excision: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part		
<i>Body Part</i>	<i>Approach</i>	<i>Device</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
<b>1</b> Esophagus, Upper			
<b>2</b> Esophagus, Middle			
<b>3</b> Esophagus, Lower			
<b>4</b> Esophagogastric Junction			
<b>5</b> Esophagus			
<b>7</b> Stomach, Pylorus			
<b>8</b> Small Intestine			
<b>9</b> Duodenum			
<b>A</b> Jejunum	<b>0</b> Open		
<b>B</b> Ileum	<b>3</b> Percutaneous		
<b>C</b> Ileocecal Valve	<b>4</b> Percutaneous Endoscopic	<b>Z</b> No Device	<b>X</b> Diagnostic <b>Z</b> No Qualifier
<b>E</b> Large Intestine	<b>7</b> Via Natural or Artificial Opening		
<b>F</b> Large Intestine, Right	<b>8</b> Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic		
<b>G</b> Large Intestine, Left			

# 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Part
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Device
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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	Excision	Release
Bypass	Extirpation	Removal
Change	Extraction	Repair
Control	Fragmentation	Replacement
Creation	Fusion	Reposition
Destruction	Insertion	Resection
Detachment	Inspection	Restriction
Dilation	Map	Revision
Division	Occlusion	Supplement
Drainage	Reattachment	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

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Excision

Definition	Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part
Explanation	The qualifier <i>Diagnostic</i> 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 <i>Diagnostic</i> 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

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Reattachment

Definition	Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location
Explanation	Vascular circulation and nervous pathways may or may not be reestablished
Examples	Reattachment of hand Reattachment of avulsed 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 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
Examples	Reposition of undescended testicle Fracture reduction

# 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 <i>Diagnostic</i> 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 Choleolithotomy

# 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

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

# 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

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Insertion

- 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

Definition	Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically reinforces or augments the function of a body part
Explanation	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 <i>Supplement</i> procedure is performed to physically reinforce and/or augment the function of the replaced body part
Examples	Herniorrhaphy using mesh, free nerve mitral valve ring annuloplasty, put a new acetabular liner in a previous hip replacement

# 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 <i>Change</i> . Otherwise, the procedure for taking out a device is coded to the root operation <i>Removal</i>
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 <i>External</i>
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

Definition	Cutting into a body part without draining fluids and/or gasses from the body part in order to separate or transect a body part
Explanation	All or a portion of the body part is separated into two or more portions
Examples	Spinal cordotomy, osteotomy

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Release

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

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### 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

Definition	Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its normal anatomic structure and function
Explanation	Used only when the method to accomplish the repair is not one of the other root operations
Examples	Colostomy takedown Suture of laceration

# Medical and Surgical Section Root Operations

Procedures with other objectives

- »Alteration
- »Creation
- »Fusion

# Medical and Surgical Section

## 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

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Root Operations

### Creation

- 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

Liver

Liver, Right Lobe

Liver, Left Lobe

Gallbladder

Hepatic Duct, Right

Hepatic Duct, Left

Cystic Duct

Common Bile Duct

Ampulla of Vater

Pancreatic Duct

Pancreatic Duct, Accessory

Pancreas

# 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

# Medical and Surgical Section Approach

Approaches through the skin or mucous membrane

- Open
- Percutaneous
- Percutaneous 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 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

# Medical and Surgical Section

## Approach Definitions

### VIA NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL OPENING WITH PERCUTANEOUS ENDOSCOPIC ASSISTANCE

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

- 1<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Part
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Device
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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

10D

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<i>Section</i>	<b>1</b> Obstetrics		
<i>Body System</i>	<b>0</b> Pregnancy		
<i>Operation</i>	<b>D</b> Extraction: Pulling or stripping out or off all or a portion of a body part by the use of force		
<i>Body Part</i>	<i>Approach</i>	<i>Device</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
<b>0</b> Products of Conception	<b>0</b> Open	<b>Z</b> No Device	<b>0</b> Classical <b>1</b> Low Cervical <b>2</b> Extraperitoneal
<b>0</b> Products of Conception	<b>7</b> Via Natural or Artificial Opening	<b>Z</b> No Device	<b>3</b> Low Forceps <b>4</b> Mid Forceps <b>5</b> High Forceps <b>6</b> Vacuum <b>7</b> Internal Version <b>8</b> Other
<b>1</b> Products of Conception, Retained <b>2</b> Products of Conception, Ectopic	<b>7</b> Via Natural or Artificial Opening <b>8</b> Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic	<b>Z</b> No Device	<b>Z</b> No Qualifier

# Placement Section

# Placement Section

## Character Specification

- 1<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Region/ Orifice
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Device
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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)

<b>Compression:</b>	Putting pressure on a body region
<b>Dressing:</b>	Putting material on a body region for protection
<b>Immobilization:</b>	Limiting or preventing motion of a body region
<b>Packing:</b>	Putting material in a body region or orifice
<b>Traction:</b>	Exerting a pulling force on a body region in a distal direction

# 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

2Y4

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<i>Section</i>	<b>2</b>	Placement		
<i>Body System</i>	<b>Y</b>	Anatomical Orifices		
<i>Operation</i>	<b>4</b>	Packing: Putting material in a body region or orifice		
<i>Body Region</i>		<i>Approach</i>	<i>Device</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
<b>0</b> Mouth and Pharynx <b>1</b> Nasal <b>2</b> Ear <b>3</b> Anorectal <b>4</b> Female Genital Tract <b>5</b> Urethra		<b>X</b> External	<b>5</b> Packing Material	<b>Z</b> No Qualifier

# Administration Section

# Administration 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/ Region
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Substance
- 7<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier

# Administration Section

## Body System

### (Character 2)

Contains three body system values:

- Physiological Systems and Anatomical Regions
- Circulatory
- Indwelling Device

# Administration Section

## Root Operation

### (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 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

### (Character 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

302

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<i>Section</i>	<b>3</b>	Administration	
<i>Body System</i>	<b>0</b>	Circulatory	
<i>Operation</i>	<b>2</b>	Transfusion: Putting in blood or blood products	
<i>Body System / Region</i>		<i>Approach</i>	<i>Substance</i>
<b>3</b> Peripheral Vein <b>4</b> Central Vein	<b>0</b> Open <b>3</b> Percutaneous	<b>A</b> Stem Cells, Embryonic	<b>Z</b> No Qualifier
<b>3</b> Peripheral Vein <b>4</b> Central Vein	<b>0</b> Open <b>3</b> Percutaneous	<b>G</b> Bone Marrow <b>H</b> Whole Blood <b>J</b> Serum Albumin <b>K</b> Frozen Plasma <b>L</b> Fresh Plasma <b>M</b> Plasma Cryoprecipitate <b>N</b> Red Blood Cells <b>P</b> Frozen Red Cells <b>Q</b> White Cells <b>R</b> Platelets <b>S</b> Globulin <b>T</b> Fibrinogen <b>V</b> Antihemophilic Factors <b>W</b> Factor IX <b>X</b> Stem Cells, Cord Blood <b>Y</b> Stem Cells, Hematopoietic	<b>0</b> Autologous <b>1</b> Nonautologous

# Measurement and Monitoring Section

# Measurement and Monitoring 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 = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Function
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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

4A1

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<i>Section</i>	<b>4</b> Measurement and Monitoring		
<i>Body System</i>	<b>A</b> Physiological Systems		
<i>Operation</i>	<b>1</b> Monitoring: Determining the level of a physiological or physical function repetitively over a period of time		
<i>Body System</i>	<i>Approach</i>	<i>Function / Device</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>0</b> Open	<b>2</b> Conductivity <b>B</b> Pressure	<b>Z</b> No Qualifier
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>0</b> Open	<b>4</b> Electrical Activity	<b>G</b> Intraoperative <b>Z</b> No Qualifier
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>3</b> Percutaneous	<b>4</b> Electrical Activity	<b>G</b> Intraoperative <b>Z</b> No Qualifier
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>3</b> Percutaneous	<b>B</b> Pressure <b>K</b> Temperature <b>R</b> Saturation	<b>D</b> Intracranial
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>7</b> Via Natural or Artificial Opening	<b>B</b> Pressure <b>K</b> Temperature <b>R</b> Saturation	<b>D</b> Intracranial
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>X</b> External	<b>2</b> Conductivity	<b>Z</b> No Qualifier
<b>0</b> Central Nervous	<b>X</b> External	<b>4</b> Electrical Activity	<b>G</b> Intraoperative <b>Z</b> No Qualifier

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Section

# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance 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 = Function
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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

5A2

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<i>Section</i>	<b>5</b> Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance		
<i>Body System</i>	<b>A</b> Physiological Systems		
<i>Operation</i>	<b>2</b> Restoration: Returning, or attempting to return, a physiological function to its original state by extracorporeal means.		
<i>Body System</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
<b>2</b> Cardiac	<b>0</b> Single	<b>4</b> Rhythm	<b>Z</b> No Qualifier

# 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Anatomical Regions
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Region
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Method
- 7<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier

# Osteopathic Section Body System (Character 2)

Contains a single body system value:

- Anatomical Regions

# Osteopathic Section

## Root Operation

### (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)

- Articularatory - 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Physiological Systems/ Anatomical Regions
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Region
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Method
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Anatomical Regions
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Region
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Method
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Type
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Part
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Contrast
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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 (Character 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Type
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Part
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Radionuclide
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Therapy Section

# Radiation Therapy Section

## Character Specification

- 1<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Type
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Treatment Site
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Modality Qualifier
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Isotope
- 7<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier

# Radiation Therapy Section

## Root Type

### (Character 3)

Classified by the basic mode of radiation delivery used:

- Beam Radiation
- Brachytherapy
- Stereotactic Radiosurgery
- Other Radiation

# Radiation Therapy Section

## Treatment Site

### (Character 4)

Specifies the body part that is the target of the radiation therapy

# Radiation Therapy Section

## Modality Qualifier

### (Character 5)

Further specifies the type of radiation used:

- photons
- electrons
- heavy particles
- contact radiation

# Radiation Therapy 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Section Qualifier
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Type
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body System and Region
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Type Qualifier
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Equipment
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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

- 1<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Type
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Type Qualifier
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Type
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Type Qualifier
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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

(Character 4)

*Example:*

## Pharmacotherapy

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

# Substance Abuse Treatment Qualifier (Character 5 - 7 )

Have a value of “Z” None

# New Technology Section

# New Technology Section

## Character Specification

- 1<sup>st</sup> Character = Section
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Character = Body System
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Character = Root Operation
- 4<sup>th</sup> Character = Body Part
- 5<sup>th</sup> Character = Approach
- 6<sup>th</sup> Character = Device/Substance/Technology
- 7<sup>th</sup> Character = Qualifier

# New Technology Section

## Root Operation

### (Character 3)

Uses the same root operation values as their counterparts in other sections of ICD-10-PCS

- Example: The root operation Introduction has the same definition as its counterpart in Administration section of ICD-10-PCS

# New Technology Section Body Part (Character 4)

Uses the same body part values that are used in other sections of ICD-10-PCS.

- Example: Central Vein body part value has its counterpart in the Administration section of ICD-10-PCS

# New Technology Section Approach (Character 5)

Uses the same approach values as their closest counterparts in other sections of ICD-10-PCS.

- External
- Open
- Percutaneous
- Percutaneous Endoscopic
- Via Natural or Artificial Opening
- Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic
- Via Natural or Artificial Opening With Percutaneous Endoscopic Assistance

# New Technology Section Device/Substance/Technology (Character 6)

- Contains a general description of the key feature of the new technology
- Example: Ceftazidime-Avibactam Anti-infective is an example of a new technology substance



# New Technology Section Qualifier (Character 7)

- Used exclusively to indicate the New Technology Group
- A number or letter that changes each year that new technology codes are added to the system
- Allows the ICD-10-PCS to “recycle” the values in the third, fourth, and sixth characters as needed

# 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