

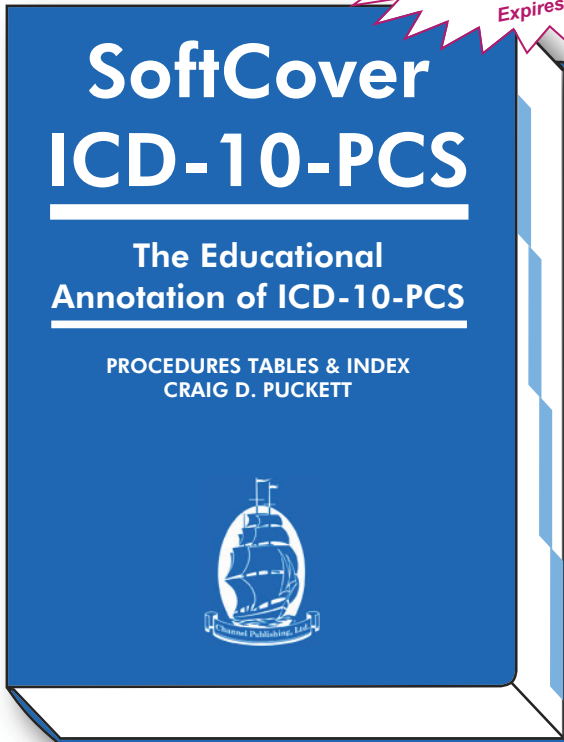


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- **Educational Annotations Pages (special section in each Body System preceding PCS tables):**
 - Anatomy and Physiology Reviews
 - Anatomical Illustrations
 - Definitions of Common Procedures
 - AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations (Body System/Section specific)
 - References have brief, descriptive titles
 - Body Part Key Listings (Body System/Section specific)
 - Device Key Listings (Body System/Section specific)
 - Device Aggregation Table Listings (Body System/Section specific)
 - Body Part Key Listings (Body System/Section specific)
 - Current, Official Coding Guidelines (Body System/Section specific)
- **Additional Enhanced Coder-Helpful Features:**
 - Body System specific Examples (in addition to primary CMS example)
 - Groups of Similar Root Operations identification at each PCS Table
 - Clear identification of all 7 characters in each table
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 - Medicare Code Edits
 - DRG Principles
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- **Appendices include:**
 - Body Part and Device Keys
 - Device Aggregation Table
 - Root Operation definition and CMS brief explanation

[ICD-10-PCS]

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SECTION – ICD-10-PCS

0 F B

EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, (Extraction), (Detachment)			
Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.			
1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical		EXAMPLE: Wedge resection liver	CMS Ex: Liver biopsy
2ND - F Hepatobiliary System and Pancreas		EXCISION: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part.	Identifies Group of Similar Root Operations
3RD - B EXCISION		EXPLANATION: Qualifier "X Diagnostic" indicates biopsy ...	
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH
Qualifier – 7 TH			
0 Liver	0 Open	Z No device	X Diagnostic
1 Liver, Right Lobe	3 Percutaneous		Z No qualifier
2 Liver, Left Lobe	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		Identifies System-Specific Example
4 Gallbladder			
G Pancreas			
5 Hepatic Duct, Right	0 Open	Z No device	X Diagnostic
6 Hepatic Duct, Left	3 Percutaneous		Z No qualifier
8 Cystic Duct	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		Identifies & Defines Root Operation
9 Common Bile Duct			
C Ampulla			
D Pancreatic Duct, Primary			
F Pancreatic Duct, Accessory	8 Via natural or artificial opening		

HEPATO
O F B

Clearly Identifies All 7 Characters Needed To Build A Valid PCS Code

Unique, Innovative, Enhanced, Page and Table Design

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Abbreviated, Coder-Helpful Explanation

Identifies Body System & Table

Bypass procedures**B3.6a**

Bypass procedures are coded by identifying the body part bypassed from and the body part bypassed "to." The fourth character body part specifies the body part bypassed from, and the qualifier specifies the body part bypassed to.

Example: Bypass from stomach to jejunum, stomach is the body part and jejunum is the qualifier.

[AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notation\(s\) — Coding Guideline B3.6a](#)

Creation of percutaneous cutaneoperitoneal fistula for peritoneal dialysis..... AHA 13:4Q:p126

B3.6b

Coronary artery bypass procedures are coded differently than other bypass procedures as described in the previous guideline. Rather than identifying the body part bypassed from, the body part identifies the coronary arteries bypassed to, and the vessel bypassed from.

Example: Aortocoronary artery bypass of the left anterior descending coronary artery and the obtuse marginal coronary artery is classified in the body part axis of classification as two coronary arteries, and the qualifier specifies the aorta as the body part bypassed from.

[AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notation\(s\) — Coding Guideline B3.6b](#)

Distinct coronary lesion sites treated..... AHA 15:2Q:p3-5

B3.6c

If multiple coronary arteries are bypassed, a separate procedure is coded for each coronary artery that uses a different device and/or qualifier.

Example: Aortocoronary artery bypass and internal mammary coronary artery bypass are coded separately.

Control vs. more definitive root operations**B3.7**

The root operation Control is defined as, "Stopping, or attempting to stop, postprocedural or other acute bleeding." If an attempt to stop postprocedural or other acute bleeding is initially unsuccessful, and to stop the bleeding requires performing a more definitive root operation, such as Bypass, Detachment, Excision, Extraction, Reposition, Replacement, or Resection, then the more definitive root operation is coded instead of Control.

Example: Resection of spleen to stop bleeding is coded to Resection instead of Control.

Excision vs. Resection**B3.8**

PCS contains specific body parts for anatomical subdivisions of a body part, such as lobes of the lungs or liver and regions of the intestine. Resection of the specific body part is coded whenever all of the body part is cut out or off, rather than coding Excision of a less specific body part.

Example: Left upper lung lobectomy is coded to Resection of Upper Lung Lobe, Left rather than Excision of Lung, Left.

Excision for graft**B3.9**

If an autograft is obtained from a different procedure site in order to complete the objective of the procedure, a separate procedure is coded.

Example: Coronary bypass with excision of saphenous vein graft, excision of saphenous vein is coded separately.

[AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notation\(s\) — Coding Guideline B3.9](#)

Harvesting of fat graft from abdomen..... AHA 14:3Q:p22

Fusion procedures of the spine**B3.10a**

The body part coded for a spinal vertebral joint(s) rendered immobile by a spinal fusion procedure is classified by the level of the spine (e.g. thoracic). There are distinct body part values for a single vertebral joint and for multiple vertebral joints at each spinal level.

Example: Body part values specify Lumbar Vertebral Joint, Lumbar Vertebral Joints, 2 or More and Lumbosacral Vertebral Joint.

[AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notation\(s\) — Coding Guideline B3.10a](#)

Fusion, level of spine..... AHA 13:1Q:p29

Fusion of multiple vertebral joints..... AHA 13:1Q:p21

B3.10b

If multiple vertebral joints are fused, a separate procedure is coded for each vertebral joint that uses a different device and/or qualifier.

Example: Fusion of lumbar vertebral joint, posterior approach, anterior column and fusion of lumbar vertebral joint, posterior approach, posterior column are coded separately.

B3.10c

Combinations of devices and materials are often used on a vertebral joint to render the joint immobile. When combinations of devices are used on the same vertebral joint, the device value coded for the procedure is as follows:

- If an interbody fusion device is used to render the joint immobile (alone or containing other material like bone graft), the procedure is coded with the device value Interbody Fusion Device
- If bone graft is the only device used to render the joint immobile, the procedure is coded with the device value Nonautologous Tissue Substitute or Autologous Tissue Substitute
- If a mixture of autologous and nonautologous bone graft (with or without biological or synthetic extenders or binders) is used to render the joint immobile, code the procedure with the device value Autologous Tissue Substitute

Examples: Fusion of a vertebral joint using a cage style interbody fusion device containing morsellized bone graft is coded to the device Interbody Fusion Device.

Fusion of a vertebral joint using a bone dowel interbody fusion device made of cadaver bone and packed with a mixture of local morsellized bone and demineralized bone matrix is coded to the device Interbody Fusion Device.

Current,
2018 Official Coding
Guidelines

Guideline-Specific
AHA Coding Clinic®
References

Clear,
Easy-To-Read Type
and Layout

A

3f (Aortic) Bioprosthesis valve
use Zooplastic Tissue in Heart and Great Vessels

Abdominal aortic plexus
use Nerve, Abdominal Sympathetic

Abdominal esophagus
use Esophagus, Lower

Abdominohysterectomy
see Resection, Cervix 0UTC-
see Resection, Uterus 0UT9-

Abdominoplasty
see Alteration, Abdominal Wall 0W0F-
see Repair, Abdominal Wall 0WQF-
see Supplement, Abdominal Wall 0WUF-

Abductor hallucis muscle
use Muscle, Foot, Left
use Muscle, Foot, Right

AbioCor® Total Replacement Heart
use Synthetic Substitute

Ablation *see* Destruction

Abortion
 Products of Conception 10A0-
 Abortifacient 10A07ZX
 Laminaria 10A07ZW
 Vacuum 10A07Z6

Abrasion *see* Extraction

Absolute Pro Vascular (OTW) Self-Expanding Stent System
use Intraluminal Device

Accessory cephalic vein
use Vein, Cephalic, Left
use Vein, Cephalic, Right

Accessory obturator nerve
use Nerve, Lumbar Plexus

Accessory phrenic nerve
use Nerve, Phrenic

Accessory spleen
use Spleen

Acculink (RX) Carotid Stent System
use Intraluminal Device

Acellular Hydrated Dermis
use Nonautologous Tissue Substitute

Acetabular cup
use Liner in Lower Joints

Acetabulectomy
see Excision, Lower Bones 0QB-
see Resection, Lower Bones 0QT-

Acetabulofemoral joint
use Joint, Hip, Left
use Joint, Hip, Right

Acetabuloplasty
see Repair, Lower Bones 0QQ-
see Replacement, Lower Bones 0QR-
see Supplement, Lower Bones 0QU-

Achilles tendon
use Tendon, Lower Leg, Left
use Tendon, Lower Leg, Right

Achillorrhaphy *see* Repair, Tendons 0LQ-

Achillotomy, achillotomomy
see Division, Tendons 0L8-
see Drainage, Tendons 0L9-

Acromioclavicular ligament
use Bursa and Ligament, Shoulder, Left
use Bursa and Ligament, Shoulder, Right

Acromion (process)
use Scapula, Left
use Scapula, Right

Acromionectomy
see Excision, Upper Joints 0RB-
see Resection, Upper Joints 0RT-

Acromioplasty
see Repair, Upper Joints 0RQ-
see Replacement, Upper Joints 0RR-
see Supplement, Upper Joints 0RU-

Activa PC neurostimulator
use Stimulator Generator, Multiple Array in 0JH-

Activa RC neurostimulator
use Stimulator Generator, Multiple Array Rechargeable in 0JH-

Activa SC neurostimulator
use Stimulator Generator, Single Array in 0JH-

Activities of Daily Living Assessment F02-

Activities of Daily Living Treatment F08-

ACUITY™ Steerable Lead
use Cardiac Lead, Defibrillator in 02H-
use Cardiac Lead, Pacemaker in 02H-

Acupuncture
 Breast
 Anesthesia 8E0H300
 No Qualifier 8E0H30Z
 Integumentary System
 Anesthesia 8E0H300
 No Qualifier 8E0H30Z

Adductor brevis muscle
use Muscle, Upper Leg, Left
use Muscle, Upper Leg, Right

Adductor hallucis muscle
use Muscle, Foot, Left
use Muscle, Foot, Right

Adductor longus muscle
use Muscle, Upper Leg, Left
use Muscle, Upper Leg, Right

Adductor magnus muscle
use Muscle, Upper Leg, Left
use Muscle, Upper Leg, Right

Adenohypophysis
use Gland, Pituitary

Adenoidectomy
see Excision, Adenoids 0CBQ-
see Resection, Adenoids 0CTQ-

Adenoidotomy *see* Drainage, Adenoids 0C9Q-

Adhesiolysis *see* Release

Administration
 Blood products *see* Transfusion
 Other substance *see* Introduction of substance in or on

Adrenalectomy
see Excision, Endocrine System 0GB-
see Resection, Endocrine System 0GT-

Adrenalorrhaphy *see* Repair, Endocrine System 0GQ-

Adrenotomy *see* Drainage, Endocrine System 0G9-

Advancement
see Reposition
see Transfer

Advisa (MRI)
use Pacemaker, Dual Chamber in 0JH-

AFX® Endovascular AAA System
use Intraluminal Device

ALIGSRx Antibacterial Envelope
use Anti-Infective Envelope

Alar ligament of axis
use Bursa and Ligament, Head and Neck

Alfieri Stitch Valvuloplasty *see* Restriction, Valve, Mitral 02VG-

Alimentation *see* Introduction of substance in or on

Alteration
 Abdominal Wall 0W0F-
 Ankle Region
 Left 0Y0L-
 Right 0Y0K-
 Arm
 Lower
 Left 0X0L-
 Right 0X0K-
 Upper
 Left 0X09-
 Right 0X08-
 Axilla
 Left 0X05-
 Right 0X04-
 Back
 Lower 0W0L-
 Upper 0W0K-
 Breast
 Bilateral 0H0V-
 Left 0H0U-
 Right 0H0T-
 Buttock
 Left 0Y01-
 Right 0Y00-
 Chest Wall 0W08-
 Ear
 Bilateral 090L-
 Left 0901-
 Right 0900-
 Elbow Region
 Left 0X0C-
 Right 0X0B-
 Extremity
 Lower
 Left 0Y0B-
 Right 0Y09-
 Upper
 Left 0X07-
 Right 0X06-
 Eyelid
 Lower
 Left 080R-
 Right 080Q-
 Upper
 Left 080P-
 Right 080N-
 Face 0W02-
 Head 0W00-
 Jaw
 Lower 0W05-
 Upper 0W04-
 Knee Region
 Left 0Y0G-
 Right 0Y0F-
 Leg
 Lower
 Left 0Y0J-
 Right 0Y0H-
 Upper
 Left 0Y0D-
 Right 0Y0C-
 Lip
 Lower 0C01X-
 Upper 0C00X-
 Nasal Mucosa and Soft Tissue
 090K-
 Neck 0W06-
 Perineum
 Female 0W0N-
 Male 0W0M-
 Shoulder Region
 Left 0X03-
 Right 0X02-
 Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia
 Abdomen 0J08-
 Back 0J07-
 Buttock 0J09-
 Chest 0J06-
 Face 0J01-
 Lower Arm
 Left 0J0H-
 Right 0J0G-

Alteration — continued
 Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia —
continued
 Lower Leg
 Left 0J0P-
 Right 0J0N-
 Upper Arm
 Left 0J05-
 Right 0J04-
 Upper Leg
 Left 0J0F-
 Right 0J0D-
 Wrist Region
 Left 0X0H-
 Right 0X0G-

Alveolar process of mandible
use Mandible, Left
use Mandible, Right

Alveolar process of maxilla
use Maxilla

Alveolectomy
see Excision, Head and Facial Bones 0NB-
see Resection, Head and Facial Bones 0NT-

Alveoloplasty
use Repair, Head and Facial Bones 0NQ-

Alveolotomy
see Replacement, Head and Facial Bones 0NR-
see Supplement, Head and Facial Bones 0NU-

Alveotomy
see Division, Head and Facial Bones 0NB-
see Drainage, Head and Facial

Amniocentesis
see Monitoring

Amniotomy
see Introduction of substance in or on, Products of Conception 3E0E-

Amnioscopy 10J08ZZ

Amniotomy *see* Drainage, Products of Conception 1090-

AMPLATZER® Muscular VSD Occluder
use Synthetic Substitute

Amputation *see* Detachment

AMS 800® Urinary Control System
use Artificial Sphincter in Urinary System

Anal orifice
use Anus

Analog radiography *see* Plain Radiography

Analog radiology *see* Plain Radiography

Anastomosis *see* Bypass

Anatomical snuffbox
use Muscle, Lower Arm and Wrist, Left
use Muscle, Lower Arm and Wrist, Right

Andexanet Alfa, Factor Xa Inhibitor Reversal Agent XW0-

Aneurx® AAA Advantage®
use Intraluminal Device

Angiectomy
see Excision, Heart and Great Vessels 02B-
see Excision, Lower Arteries 04B-
see Excision, Lower Veins 06B-
see Excision, Upper Arteries 03B-
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PROCEDURE
 INDEX

APPENDIX A

ROOT OPERATIONS OF THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SECTION

APPENDIX A contains the following parts:

- PART 1: Groups of Similar Root Operations (Medical and Surgical Section)
PART 2: Alphabetic Listing of Root Operations (Medical and Surgical Section)

PART 1: Groups of Similar Root Operations (Medical and Surgical Section)

The Root Operations of the Medical and Surgical section are divided into logical groups that share similar attributes. Each root operation chart group includes: root operation name, objective of the procedure, site of the procedure, and an example of that root operation. These root operation chart groups are:

- Root operations that take out some or all of a body part
- Root operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part
- Root operations involving cutting or separation only
- Root operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part
- Root operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part
- Root operations that always involve a device
- Root operations involving examination only
- Root operations that define other repairs
- Root operations that define other objectives

Bold word(s) within each chart identify the concept that help differentiate it from other root operations within that chart.

Root operations that take out some or all of a body part			
Root Operation	Objective of Procedure	Site of Procedure	Example
Excision	Cutting out/off without replacement	Some of a body part	Breast lumpectomy
Resection	Cutting out/off without replacement	All of a body part	Total mastectomy
Detachment	Cutting out/off without replacement	Extremity only , any level	Amputation above elbow
Destruction	Eradicating without replacement	Some/all of a body part	Fulguration of endometrium
Extraction	Pulling out or off without replacement	Some/all of a body part	Suction D&C

Root operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part			
Root Operation	Objective of Procedure	Site of Procedure	Example
Drainage	Taking/letting out fluids/gases	Within a body part	Incision and drainage
Extirpation	Taking/cutting out solid matter	Within a body part	Thrombectomy
Fragmentation	Breaking solid matter into pieces	Within a body part	Lithotripsy

Root operations involving cutting or separation only			
Root Operation	Objective of Procedure	Site of Procedure	Example
Division	Cutting into/ separating a body part	Within a body part	Neurotomy
Release	Freeing a body part from constraint	Around a body part	Adhesiolysis

BODY PART	USE:
Abdominal aortic plexus	<i>use</i> Abdominal Sympathetic Nerve
Abdominal esophagus	<i>use</i> Esophagus, Lower
Abductor hallucis muscle	<i>use</i> Foot Muscle, Left/Right
Accessory cephalic vein	<i>use</i> Cephalic Vein, Left/Right
Accessory obturator nerve	<i>use</i> Lumbar Plexus
Accessory phrenic nerve	<i>use</i> Phrenic Nerve
Accessory spleen	<i>use</i> Spleen
Acetabulofemoral joint	<i>use</i> Hip Joint, Left/Right
Achilles tendon	<i>use</i> Lower Leg Tendon, Left/Right
Acromioclavicular ligament	<i>use</i> Shoulder Bursa and Ligament, Left/Right
Acromion (process)	<i>use</i> Scapula, Left/Right
Adductor brevis muscle	<i>use</i> Upper Leg Muscle, Left/Right
Adductor hallucis muscle	<i>use</i> Foot Muscle, Left/Right
Adductor longus muscle	<i>use</i> Upper Leg Muscle, Left/Right
Adductor magnus muscle	
Adenohypophysis	<i>use</i> Pituitary Gland
Alar ligament of axis	<i>use</i> Head and Neck Bursa and Ligament
Alveolar process of mandible	<i>use</i> Mandible, Left/Right
Alveolar process of maxilla	<i>use</i> Maxilla
Anal orifice	<i>use</i> Anus
Anatomical snuffbox	<i>use</i> Lower Arm and Wrist Muscle, Left/Right
Angular artery	<i>use</i> Face Artery
Angular vein	<i>use</i> Face Vein, Left/Right
Annular ligament	<i>use</i> Elbow Bursa and Ligament, Left/Right
Anorectal junction	<i>use</i> Rectum
Ansa cervicalis	<i>use</i> Cervical Plexus
Antebrachial fascia	<i>use</i> Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia, Lower Arm, Left/Right
Anterior cerebral artery	<i>use</i> Intracranial Artery
Anterior cerebral vein	<i>use</i> Intracranial Vein
Anterior choroidal artery	<i>use</i> Intracranial Artery
Anterior circumflex humeral artery	<i>use</i> Axillary Artery, Left/Right
Anterior communicating artery	<i>use</i> Intracranial Artery
Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)	<i>use</i> Knee Bursa and Ligament, Left/Right
Anterior crural nerve	<i>use</i> Femoral Nerve
Anterior facial vein	<i>use</i> Face Vein, Left/Right
Anterior intercostal artery	<i>use</i> Internal Mammary Artery, Left/Right
Anterior interosseous nerve	<i>use</i> Median Nerve
Anterior lateral malleolar artery	<i>use</i> Anterior Tibial Artery, Left/Right
Anterior lingual gland	<i>use</i> Minor Salivary Gland
Anterior medial malleolar artery	<i>use</i> Anterior Tibial Artery, Left/Right
Anterior (pectoral) lymph node	<i>use</i> Lymphatic, Axillary, Left/Right
Anterior spinal artery	<i>use</i> Vertebral Artery, Left/Right

BODY PART	USE:
Anterior tibial recurrent artery	<i>use</i> Anterior Tibial Artery, Left/Right
Anterior ulnar recurrent artery	<i>use</i> Ulnar Artery, Left/Right
Anterior vagal trunk	<i>use</i> Vagus Nerve
Anterior vertebral muscle	<i>use</i> Neck Muscle, Left/Right
Antihelix	<i>use</i> External Ear, Bilateral/Left/Right
Antitragus	
Antrum of Highmore	<i>use</i> Maxillary Sinus, Left/Right
Aortic annulus	<i>use</i> Aortic Valve
Aortic arch	<i>use</i> Thoracic Aorta, Ascending/Arch
Aortic intercostal artery	<i>use</i> Upper Artery
Apical (subclavicular) lymph node	<i>use</i> Lymphatic, Axillary, Left/Right
Apneustic center	<i>use</i> Pons
Aqueduct of Sylvius	<i>use</i> Cerebral Ventricle
Aqueous humour	<i>use</i> Anterior Chamber, Left/Right
Arachnoid mater, intracranial	<i>use</i> Cerebral Meninges
Arachnoid mater, spinal	<i>use</i> Spinal Meninges
Arcuate artery	<i>use</i> Foot Artery, Left/Right
Areola	<i>use</i> Nipple, Left/Right
Arterial canal (duct)	<i>use</i> Pulmonary Artery, Left
Aryepiglottic fold	<i>use</i> Larynx
Arytenoid cartilage	
Arytenoid muscle	<i>use</i> Neck Muscle, Left/Right
Ascending aorta	<i>use</i> Thoracic Aorta, Ascending/Arch
Ascending palatine artery	<i>use</i> Face Artery
Ascending pharyngeal artery	<i>use</i> External Carotid Artery, Left/Right
Atlantoaxial joint	<i>use</i> Cervical Vertebral Joint
Atrioventricular node	<i>use</i> Conduction Mechanism
Atrium dextrum cordis	<i>use</i> Atrium, Right
Atrium pulmonale	<i>use</i> Atrium, Left
Auditory tube	<i>use</i> Eustachian Tube, Left/Right
Auerbach's (myenteric) plexus	<i>use</i> Abdominal Sympathetic Nerve plexus
Auricle	<i>use</i> External Ear, Bilateral/Left/Right
Auricularis muscle	<i>use</i> Head Muscle
Axillary fascia	<i>use</i> Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia, Upper Arm, Left/Right
Axillary nerve	<i>use</i> Brachial Plexus
Bartholin's (greater vestibular) gland	<i>use</i> Vestibular Gland
Basal (internal) cerebral vein	<i>use</i> Intracranial Vein
Basal nuclei	<i>use</i> Basal Ganglia
Base of tongue	<i>use</i> Pharynx
Basilar artery	<i>use</i> Intracranial Artery
Basis pontis	<i>use</i> Pons
Biceps brachii muscle	<i>use</i> Upper Arm Muscle, Left/Right
Biceps femoris muscle	<i>use</i> Upper Leg Muscle, Left/Right
Bicipital aponeurosis	<i>use</i> Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia, Lower Arm, Left/Right
Bicuspid valve	<i>use</i> Mitral Valve
Body of femur	<i>use</i> Femoral Shaft, Left/Right
Body of fibula	<i>use</i> Fibula, Left/Right

Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

Body System Specific Educational Annotations for the Gastrointestinal System include:

- Anatomy and Physiology Review
- Anatomical Illustrations
- Definitions of Common Procedures
- AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations
- Body Part Key Listings
- Device Key Listings
- Device Aggregation Table Listings
- Coding Notes

Anatomy and Physiology Review of Gastrointestinal System

BODY PART VALUES – D - GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

Anal Sphincter – ANATOMY – The anal sphincter is a group of muscles (internal and external) that surrounds the anus. PHYSIOLOGY – Maintains continence by controlling the release of stool from the rectum.

Anus – ANATOMY – The anus is the internal canal from the rectum which ends the alimentary tract at the anal opening. PHYSIOLOGY – The rectum and anus function to eliminate feces from the alimentary tract. A reflex signal is sent when the rectum fills and urgency to defecate is perceived. The external voluntary muscle is voluntarily relaxed to defecate.

Appendix – The appendix is a closed appendage of the colon and projects downward from the cecum.

Ascending Colon – The ascending colon arises from the cecum (the pouch-like structure) and continues upwards where it turns (hepatic flexure) and connects to the transverse colon.

Cecum – ANATOMY – The cecum is an enlarged pouch of the ascending intestine at the junction with the ileum. PHYSIOLOGY – Receives the contents from the small intestine.

Descending Colon – The descending colon extends downward to the rectum, and is called the sigmoid (flexure) colon where it makes an S-shaped curve over the pelvic brim.

Duodenum – The duodenum is the first portion about 10 inches (25 cm) long connected at its proximal end to the stomach.

Esophagogastric Junction – ANATOMY – The lower end of the esophagus at the transition to the stomach identified by the abrupt change from esophageal epithelium to the gastric folds.

Esophagus – ANATOMY – The esophagus, located between the pharynx and stomach, is a collapsible musculomembranous alimentary tract tube about 10 inches (25 cm) long. The esophagus is lined with mucous glands. PHYSIOLOGY – The esophagus is the passageway for food from the mouth to the stomach. The mucous glands moisten and lubricate the inner lining to facilitate the passage of food. Situated just above the stomach opening lie the contracted circular muscles which prevent regurgitation.

Esophagus, Lower – The distal lower one-third of the esophagus (also known as the abdominal esophagus).

Esophagus, Middle – The middle one-third of the esophagus (also known as the thoracic esophagus).

Esophagus, Upper – The proximal upper one-third of the esophagus (also known as the cervical esophagus).

Greater Omentum – The double layer of the peritoneum that extends from the greater curvature of the stomach to the transverse colon.

Ileocecal Valve – ANATOMY – The ileocecal valve is the sphincter muscle valve that separates the small intestine and the large intestine. PHYSIOLOGY – The ileocecal valve prevents contents from the large intestine from backflowing into the small intestine.

Ileum – The ileum is the distal portion of the small intestine which connects with the large intestine.

Jejunum – The jejunum is the middle portion of the small intestine, comprising approximately two-fifths of the intestine.

Large Intestine – ANATOMY – The large intestine (colon) is the tubular organ of the alimentary tract between the small intestine and the rectum, and is about 5 feet (1.5 m) long. The colon has four main segments: Ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid. The rectosigmoid junction is that portion of the alimentary tract between the distal end of the sigmoid colon and the proximal end of the rectum. PHYSIOLOGY – The large intestine (colon) functions to absorb water and electrolytes, and to move by peristalsis nonabsorbed substances to the rectum for defecation. Many bacteria normally inhabit the colon and serve to further break down substances for colonic absorption.

Large Intestine, Left – In general, the descending colon and part of the transverse colon.

Continued on next page

Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

Anatomy and Physiology Review of Gastrointestinal System

BODY PART VALUES – D - GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

Continued from previous page

Large Intestine, Right – In general, the ascending colon and part of the transverse colon.

Lesser Omentum – The double layer of the peritoneum that extends from the liver to lesser curvature of the stomach.

Lower Intestinal Tract – The gastrointestinal tract from the jejunum down to and including the rectum and anus (see Coding Guideline B4.8).

Mesentery – The mesentery is a fold of membranous tissue that arises from the posterior wall of the peritoneal cavity and attaches the intestine to the abdominal wall and holds it in place.

Omentum – The double layer of the peritoneum that encompasses most of the organs in the abdominal cavity.

Peritoneum – ANATOMY – The peritoneum is the serous membrane (visceral and parietal) which contains most of the abdominal contents, and where doubled upon itself forms supporting structures called ligaments.

PHYSIOLOGY – The peritoneum encapsules and protects the abdominal visceral organs allowing them to move slightly without damaging function.

Rectum – ANATOMY – The rectum is the musculomembranous portion of the alimentary tract between the colon and anus, approximately 5 inches (13 cm) long. The rectosigmoid junction is that portion of the alimentary tract between the distal end of the sigmoid colon and the proximal end of the rectum. PHYSIOLOGY – The rectum and anus function to eliminate feces from the alimentary tract. A reflex signal is sent when the rectum fills and urgency to defecate is perceived. The external voluntary muscle is voluntarily relaxed to defecate.

Sigmoid Colon – The descending colon extends downward to the rectum, and is called the sigmoid (flexure) colon where it makes an S-shaped curve over the pelvic brim.

Small Intestine – ANATOMY – The small intestine is the tubular organ of the alimentary tract between the stomach and large intestine and is about 16 to 20 feet (5 to 6 m) long, and has 3 parts: Duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. Both the jejunum and ileum are suspended from the posterior abdominal wall by the mesentery. PHYSIOLOGY – The small intestine functions to absorb the nutrients produced through digestion. The food is passed through the small intestine by the contraction (peristalsis) of its circular smooth muscle layer. The duodenum releases several enzymes and mixes the pancreatic and bile juices with food from the stomach. The jejunum and ileum continue mixing and absorbing until the remaining substances pass into the large intestine.

Stomach – ANATOMY – The stomach, located in the upper abdomen, is a pouch-like organ of the alimentary tract connecting with the esophagus in the proximal (upper) portion and the duodenum in the distal (lower) portion and is about 10 to 12 inches (25 to 30 cm) long. The cardia lies at the opening of the esophagus at the fundus of the stomach. The fundus is the upper ballooned area of the stomach. The body is the main part of the stomach and is located between the fundus and the pyloric antrum and the duodenum. When empty, the mucous membrane on the interior surface forms longitudinal folds (rugae). There are three mucosal glands which secrete digestive juices and mucus. These are the gastric glands, which are located throughout the body of the stomach; the cardiac glands, which are found near the esophageal opening; and the pyloric glands, which are located in the pyloric (distal) region. The vagus nerve stimulates the gastric glands. There are three layers of smooth muscle and a serosal covering of the visceral peritoneum. The stomach has a rich arterial blood supply through the celiac artery. The venous blood is drained into the hepatic portal system. PHYSIOLOGY – The stomach functions to receive food from the esophagus, mixes it with the gastric juice, initiates the digestion of proteins with pepsin, carries on a limited amount of absorption, and moves food into the small intestine by peristaltic muscle action. The gastric glands produce mucous, digestive enzymes (pepsin), hydrochloric acid, and an intrinsic factor, forming the gastric juice. The mucous is thought to help prevent the pepsin and hydrochloric acid from digesting the stomach surface. The stomach may absorb small quantities of water, glucose, certain salts, and alcohol. The parasympathetic vagus nerve stimulates the gastric glands to secrete large amounts of gastric juice, which in turn releases gastrin, a hormone that causes the gastric glands to increase their secretory activity.

Stomach, Pylorus – The pylorus is the lower section of the stomach that connects to the duodenum and allows emptying of the contents into the small intestine.

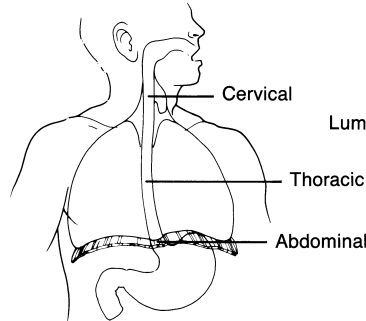
Transverse Colon – The transverse colon extends horizontally and turns (splenic flexure) downward connecting to the descending colon.

Upper Intestinal Tract – The gastrointestinal tract from the esophagus down to and including the duodenum (see Coding Guideline B4.8).

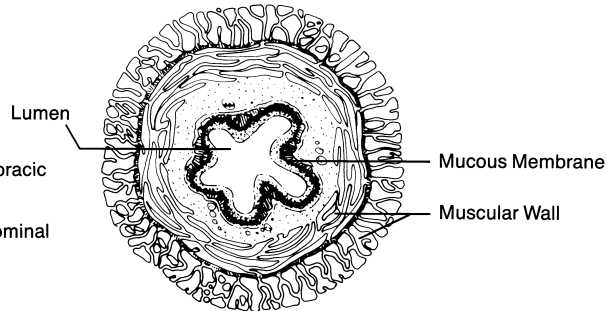
Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

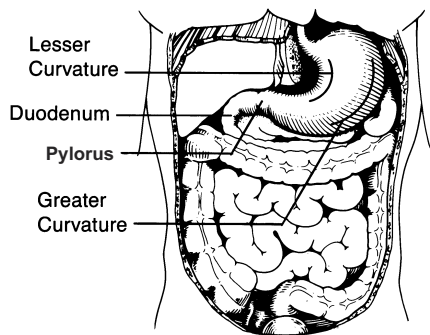
Anatomical Illustrations of Gastrointestinal System



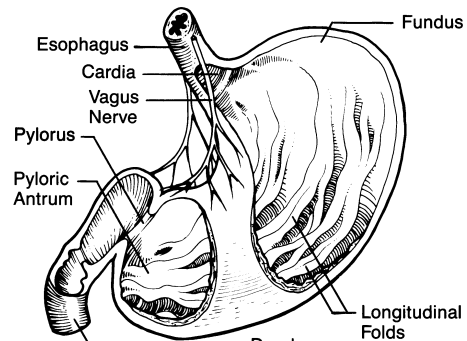
ESOPHAGUS — ANTERIOR VIEW



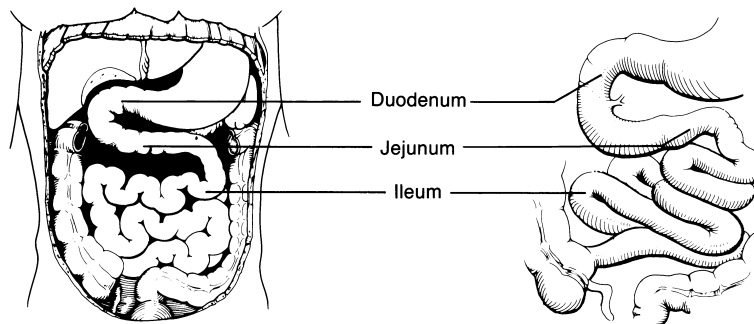
ESOPHAGUS — SECTION



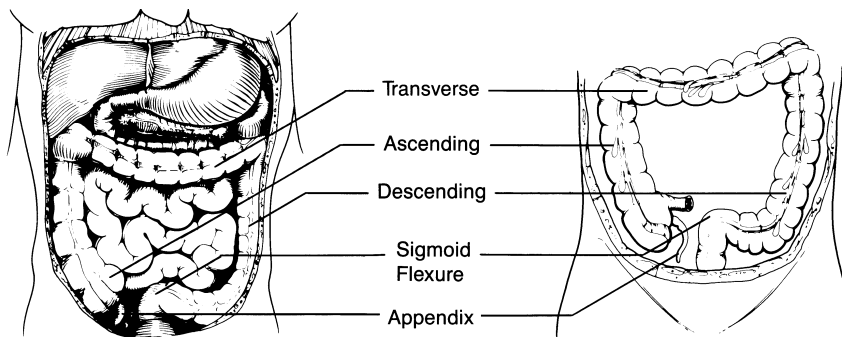
STOMACH



STOMACH — ANTERIOR (CUT-AWAY) VIEW



SMALL INTESTINE



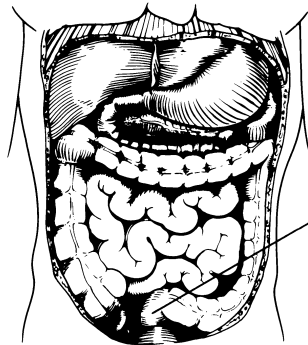
LARGE INTESTINE (COLON)

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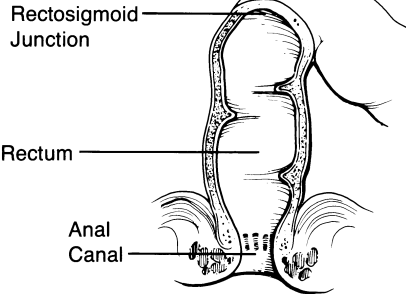
Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

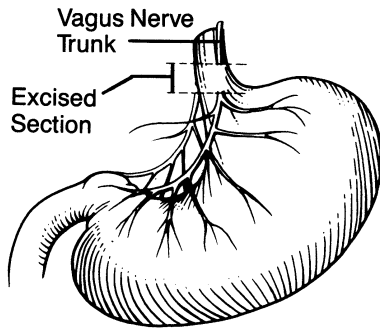
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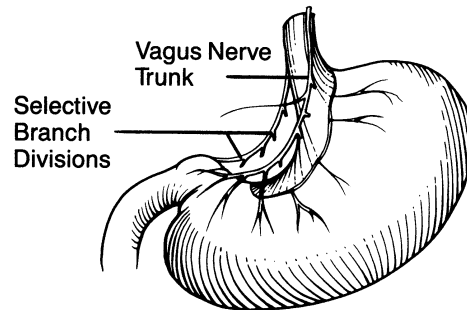
RECTUM



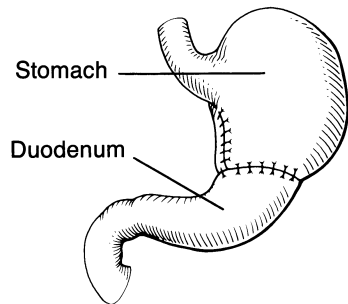
RECTUM — ANTERIOR (CUT-AWAY) VIEW



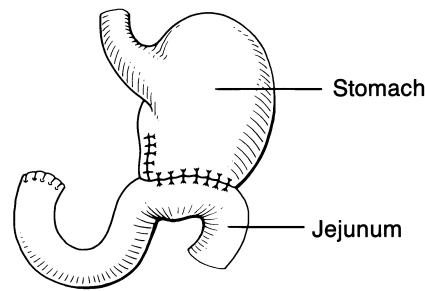
TRUNCAL VAGOTOMY



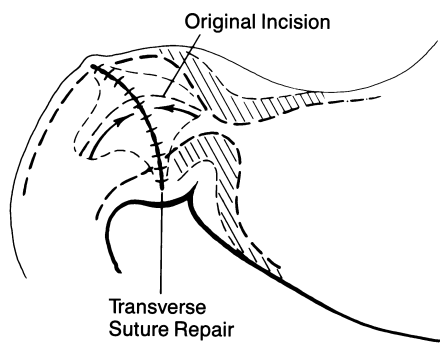
HIGHLY SELECTIVE VAGOTOMY



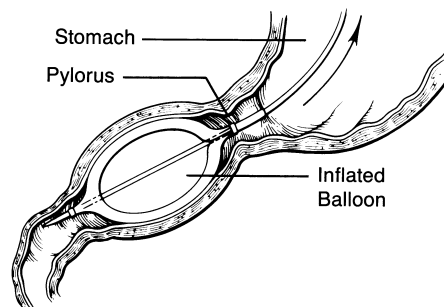
BILLROTH I



BILLROTH II



PYLOROPLASTY



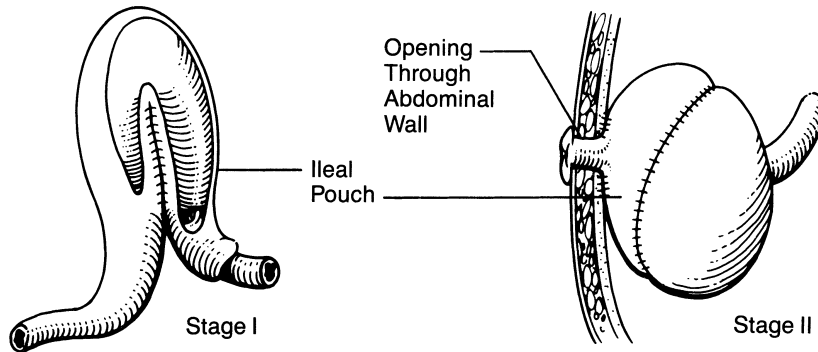
BALLOON DILATATION OF PYLORUS

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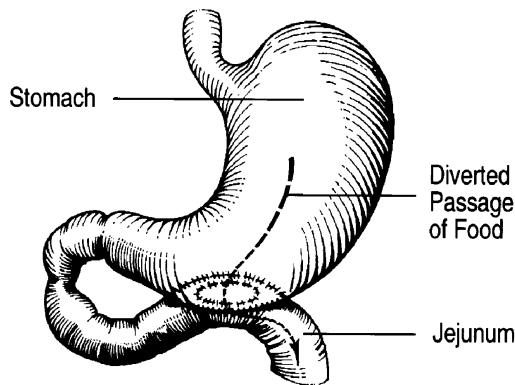
Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

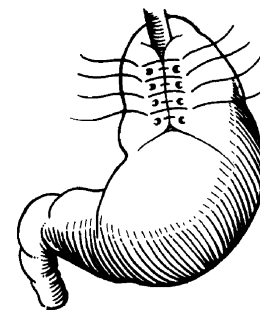
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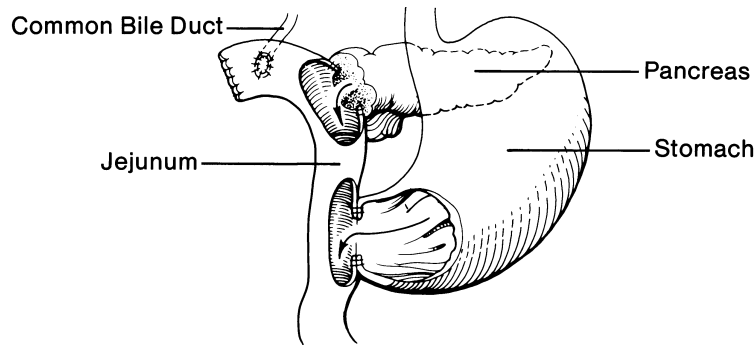
CONTINENT ILEOSTOMY



GASTROJEJUNOSTOMY



NISSEN'S FUNDOPLICATION



WHIPPLE PROCEDURE

Definitions of Common Procedures of Gastrointestinal System

Anal sphincterotomy – The incision of the anal sphincter muscle to prevent spasms and intentionally weaken the muscle during healing.

Colostomy – The creation of an artificial opening of the colon through the abdominal wall.

Gastrojejunostomy – The surgical creation of an anastomosis between the stomach and the jejunum (the second portion of the small intestine) to bypass and relieve gastric outlet obstruction.

Continued on next page

Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

Definitions of Common Procedures of Gastrointestinal System

Continued from previous page

Nissen’s fundoplication – The surgical wrapping of the fundus of the stomach around the lower portion of the esophagus to prevent reflux of the stomach contents back into the esophagus.

Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) – The placement of a tube through an abdominal wall incision from inside the stomach by using an endoscope and a pull-through technique.

Pyloromyotomy – The incision in the muscular layers of the pylorus to treat hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.

Right hemicolectomy – The surgical removal of the cecum, ascending colon, and hepatic flexure portion of the transverse colon, and usually end-to-end anastomosis between the small intestine and the transverse colon.

Vertical sleeve gastrectomy – The surgical excision of a large portion of the stomach along a vertical line of the stomach to reduce the stomach volume and limit the amount of food that can be consumed at one time.

AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations of Gastrointestinal System

ROOT OPERATION SPECIFIC - D - GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

BYPASS - 1

- Biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch..... AHA 16:2Q:p31
- Distal gastrectomy with gastrojejunostomy (Billroth II)..... AHA 17:2Q:p17
- Sigmoid colostomy to skin..... AHA 14:4Q:p41

CHANGE - 2

DESTRUCTION - 5

- Ablation within the peritoneal cavity.....AHA 17:1Q:p34

DILATION - 7

- Dilation of gastrojejunostomy anastomosis.....AHA 14:4Q:p40

DIVISION - 8

DRAINAGE - 9

- Nasogastric (NG) tube used for both drainage and feeding..... AHA 15:2Q:p2

EXCISION - B

- Abdominoperineal resection (APR) of rectum and anus, and excision of sigmoid colon..... AHA 14:4Q:p40
- Esophageal brush biopsy..... AHA 16:1Q:p24
- Excision of hepatic flexure polyp.....AHA 17:1Q:p16
- Ileostomy takedown.....AHA 14:3Q:p28
- Perineal proctectomy..... AHA 16:1Q:p22
- Stoma creation and takedown procedures..... AHA 16:3Q:p3-7
- Vertical sleeve gastrectomy..... AHA 16:2Q:p31
- Whipple pyloric sparing pancreaticoduodenectomy.....AHA 14:3Q:p32

EXTIRPATION - C

FRAGMENTATION - F

INSERTION - H

- Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) placement..... AHA 13:4Q:p117

INSPECTION - J

- Capsule endoscopy..... AHA 16:2Q:p20
- EGD with epinephrine injection..... AHA 15:3Q:p24
- Sigmoidoscopy to check anastomosis following low anterior resection.....AHA 17:2Q:p15

OCCCLUSION - L

REATTACHMENT - M

RELEASE - N

- Lysis of adhesions, integral or code separately..... AHA 14:1Q:p3
- Release of esophageal vascular ring.....AHA 15:3Q:p15,16
- Take down of adhesions of omentum and peritoneum..... AHA 17:1Q:p35

REMOVAL - P

Continued on next page

Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations of Gastrointestinal System

Continued from previous page

REPAIR - Q

- Clips to control bleeding duodenal ulcer..... AHA 14:4Q:p20
- Repair of third and fourth degree perineal lacerations..... AHA 16:1Q:p6-8
- Stoma creation and takedown procedures..... AHA 16:3Q:p3-7
- Takedown of ileostomy without excision..... AHA 16:3Q:p3-7

REPLACEMENT - R

REPOSITION - S

- Hartmann end colostomy reversal..... AHA 16:3Q:p5

RESECTION - T

- Abdominoperineal resection (APR) of rectum and anus, and excision of sigmoid colon..... AHA 14:4Q:p40
- Colectomy, right..... AHA 14:3Q:p6
- Colectomy with side-to-side anastomosis..... AHA 14:4Q:p42
- Ileocectomy..... AHA 14:3Q:p6

SUPPLEMENT - U

RESTRICTION - V

- Nissen fundoplication..... AHA 14:3Q:p28
- AHA 16:2Q:p22

REVISION - W

TRANSFER - X

- Cervical esophagogastrostomy..... AHA 17:2Q:p18
- Collis gastroplasty..... AHA 16:2Q:p22

TRANSPLANTATION - Y

Body Part Key Listings of Gastrointestinal System

See also Body Part Key in Appendix C

- Abdominal esophagus..... use Esophagus, Lower
- Anal orifice..... use Anus
- Anorectal junction..... use Rectum
- Cardia..... use Esophagogastric Junction
- Cardioesophageal junction use Esophagogastric Junction
- Cervical esophagus..... use Esophagus, Upper
- Duodenojejunal flexure..... use Jejunum
- Epiploic foramen..... use Peritoneum
- External anal sphincter..... use Anal Sphincter
- Gastrocolic ligament use Omentum
- Gastrocolic omentum..... use Omentum
- Gastroesophageal (GE) junction..... use Esophagogastric Junction
- Gastrohepatic omentum..... use Omentum
- Gastrophrenic ligament use Omentum
- Gastrosplenic ligament use Omentum
- Greater omentum..... use Omentum
- Hepatic flexure..... use Transverse Colon
- Hepatogastric ligament..... use Omentum
- Internal anal sphincter..... use Anal Sphincter
- Lesser omentum..... use Omentum
- Mesoappendix use Mesentery
- Mesocolon..... use Mesentery
- Pyloric antrum use Stomach, Pylorus
- Pyloric canal..... use Stomach, Pylorus
- Pyloric sphincter..... use Stomach, Pylorus

Continued on next page

Educational Annotations

D – Gastrointestinal System

Body Part Key Listings of Gastrointestinal System

Continued from previous page

- Rectosigmoid junction..... *use* Sigmoid Colon
- Sigmoid flexure..... *use* Sigmoid Colon
- Splenic flexure..... *use* Transverse Colon
- Thoracic esophagus..... *use* Esophagus, Middle
- Vermiform appendix..... *use* Appendix

Device Key Listings of Gastrointestinal System

See also Device Key in Appendix D

- Artificial anal sphincter (AAS)..... *use* Artificial Sphincter in Gastrointestinal System
- Artificial bowel sphincter (neosphincter)..... *use* Artificial Sphincter in Gastrointestinal System
- Autograft..... *use* Autologous Tissue Substitute
- Brachytherapy seeds..... *use* Radioactive Element
- Colonic Z-Stent®..... *use* Intraluminal Device
- Cook Biodesign® Fistula Plug(s)..... *use* Nonautologous Tissue Substitute
- Esophageal obturator airway (EOA)..... *use* Intraluminal Device, Airway in Gastrointestinal System
- Gastric electrical stimulation (GES) lead..... *use* Stimulator Lead in Gastrointestinal System
- Gastric pacemaker lead..... *use* Stimulator Lead in Gastrointestinal System
- LAP-BAND® adjustable gastric banding system..... *use* Extraluminal Device
- Percutaneous endoscopic gastrojejunostomy (PEG/J) tube..... *use* Feeding Device in Gastrointestinal System
- Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) tube..... *use* Feeding Device in Gastrointestinal System
- REALIZE® Adjustable Gastric Band..... *use* Extraluminal Device
- Tissue bank graft..... *use* Nonautologous Tissue Substitute
- Ultraflex™ Precision Colonic Stent System..... *use* Intraluminal Device

Device Aggregation Table Listings of Gastrointestinal System

See also Device Aggregation Table in Appendix E

Specific Device	For Operation	In Body System	General Device
Intraluminal Device, Airway	All applicable	Gastrointestinal System	Intraluminal Device

Coding Notes of Gastrointestinal System

Body System Relevant Coding Guidelines

Upper and lower intestinal tract

B4.8

In the Gastrointestinal body system, the general body part values Upper Intestinal Tract and Lower Intestinal Tract are provided as an option for the root operations Change, Inspection, Removal and Revision. Upper Intestinal Tract includes the portion of the gastrointestinal tract from the esophagus down to and including the duodenum, and Lower Intestinal Tract includes the portion of the gastrointestinal tract from the jejunum down to and including the rectum and anus.

Example: In the root operation Change table, change of a device in the jejunum is coded using the body part Lower Intestinal Tract.

TUBULAR GROUP: Bypass, Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.			
1ST – 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – 1 BYPASS	EXAMPLE: Colostomy formation		CMS Ex: Coronary artery bypass
	BYPASS: Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part.		
	EXPLANATION: Rerouting contents to a downstream part ...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 5 Esophagus	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous 6 Stomach 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 5 Esophagus	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous
6 Stomach 9 Duodenum	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum L Transverse Colon
6 Stomach 9 Duodenum	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous
A Jejunum	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous A Jejunum B Ileum H Cecum K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum Q Anus
A Jejunum	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 1

continued ➔

0 D 1 BYPASS – continued

Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
B Ileum	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous B Ileum H Cecum K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum Q Anus
B Ileum	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous
H Cecum	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous H Cecum K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum
H Cecum	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous
K Ascending Colon	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum
K Ascending Colon	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous
L Transverse Colon	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum
L Transverse Colon	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous

continued ➔

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 1

0 D 1 BYPASS – <i>continued</i>			
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
M Descending Colon	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum
M Descending Colon	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous
N Sigmoid Colon	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	4 Cutaneous N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum
N Sigmoid Colon	3 Percutaneous	J Synthetic substitute	4 Cutaneous

DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement			
Root Operations that always involve a device.			
1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - D Gastrointestinal System 3RD - 2 CHANGE	EXAMPLE: Exchange feeding tube		CMS Ex: Changing urinary catheter
	CHANGE: 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 Changes use EXTERNAL approach only...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	X External	0 Drainage device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	X External	0 Drainage device Y Other device	Z No qualifier

EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment)			
Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.			
1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - D Gastrointestinal System 3RD - 5 DESTRUCTION	EXAMPLE: Ablation esophageal polyp		CMS Ex: Fulguration polyp
	DESTRUCTION: 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		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 4 Esophagogastric Junction 5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 7 Stomach, Pylorus 8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum C Ileocecal Valve E Large Intestine F Large Intestine, Right G Large Intestine, Left H Cecum J Appendix K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier
Q Anus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier

TUBULAR GROUP: Bypass, Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.				
1ST – 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – 7 DILATION		EXAMPLE: Dilation rectal stricture		CMS Ex: Transluminal angioplasty
		DILATION: Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part.		
		EXPLANATION: By force (stretching) or cutting ...		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	0 Open	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	3 Percutaneous	Z No device	
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left	7 Via natural or artificial opening		
5 Esophagus	H Cecum	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
6 Stomach	K Ascending Colon			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	L Transverse Colon			
8 Small Intestine	M Descending Colon			
9 Duodenum	N Sigmoid Colon			
A Jejunum	P Rectum			
B Ileum	Q Anus			

DIVISION GROUP: Division, Release Root Operations involving cutting or separation only.				
1ST – 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – 8 DIVISION		EXAMPLE: Pyloromyotomy		CMS Ex: Osteotomy
		DIVISION: Cutting into a body part without draining fluids and/or gases from the body part in order to separate or transect a body part.		
		EXPLANATION: Separated into two or more portions ...		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
4 Esophagogastric Junction		0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
7 Stomach, Pylorus		3 Percutaneous		
		4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
		7 Via natural or artificial opening		
		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
R Anal Sphincter		0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
		3 Percutaneous		

DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation
 Root Operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part.

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical
2ND - D Gastrointestinal System
3RD - 9 DRAINAGE

EXAMPLE: I&D perianal abscess CMS Ex: Thoracentesis

DRAINAGE: Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part.

EXPLANATION: Qualifier "X Diagnostic" indicates biopsy ...

Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 4 Esophagogastric Junction 5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 7 Stomach, Pylorus 8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum	C Ileocecal Valve E Large Intestine F Large Intestine, Right G Large Intestine, Left H Cecum J Appendix K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device	Z No qualifier
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 4 Esophagogastric Junction 5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 7 Stomach, Pylorus 8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum	C Ileocecal Valve E Large Intestine F Large Intestine, Right G Large Intestine, Left H Cecum J Appendix K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
Q Anus		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	0 Drainage device	Z No qualifier
Q Anus		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier

continued ➔

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 9

0 D 9 DRAINAGE – <i>continued</i>			
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	0 Drainage device	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier

EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment)

Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical
2ND - D Gastrointestinal System
3RD - B EXCISION

EXAMPLE: Vertical sleeve gastrectomy

CMS Ex: Liver biopsy

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

EXPLANATION: Qualifier "X Diagnostic" indicates biopsy ...

Body Part – 4TH

Approach – 5TH

Device – 6TH

Qualifier – 7TH

1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 4 Esophagogastric Junction 5 Esophagus 7 Stomach, Pylorus 8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum	B Ileum C Ileocecal Valve E Large Intestine F Large Intestine, Right H Cecum J Appendix K Ascending Colon P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
6 Stomach		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	3 Vertical X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
G Large Intestine, Left L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
G Large Intestine, Left L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon		F Via natural or artificial opening with percutaneous endoscopic assistance	Z No device	Z No qualifier
Q Anus		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL O D B

DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation Root Operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part.				
1ST – O Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – C EXTIRPATION		EXAMPLE: Removal gastric bezoar		CMS Ex: Choledocholithotomy
		EXTIRPATION: Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part.		
		EXPLANATION: Abnormal byproduct or foreign body ...		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	3 Percutaneous		
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left	7 Via natural or artificial opening		
5 Esophagus	H Cecum	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
6 Stomach	J Appendix			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	K Ascending Colon			
8 Small Intestine	L Transverse Colon			
9 Duodenum	M Descending Colon			
A Jejunum	N Sigmoid Colon			
B Ileum	P Rectum			
Q Anus		0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
		3 Percutaneous		
		4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
		7 Via natural or artificial opening		
		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
		X External		
R Anal Sphincter		0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
U Omentum		3 Percutaneous		
V Mesentery		4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
W Peritoneum				

GASTROINTESTINAL ODC

EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment)

Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.

1ST - **0** Medical and Surgical
 2ND - **D** Gastrointestinal System
 3RD - **D EXTRACTION**

EXAMPLE: Non-excisional debridement

CMS Ex: D&C

EXTRACTION: Pulling or stripping out or off all or a portion of a body part by the use of force.

EXPLANATION: None for this Body System

Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	3 Percutaneous	Z No device	X Diagnostic
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left			
5 Esophagus	H Cecum			
6 Stomach	J Appendix			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	K Ascending Colon			
8 Small Intestine	L Transverse Colon			
9 Duodenum	M Descending Colon			
A Jejunum	N Sigmoid Colon			
B Ileum	P Rectum			
Q Anus		3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	X Diagnostic

DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation

Root Operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part.

1ST - **0** Medical and Surgical
 2ND - **D** Gastrointestinal System
 3RD - **F FRAGMENTATION**

EXAMPLE: Breaking apart gastric bezoar

CMS Ex: Shockwave lithotripsy

FRAGMENTATION: Breaking solid matter in a body part into pieces.

EXPLANATION: Pieces are not taken out during procedure ...

Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
5 Esophagus	H Cecum	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	J Appendix	3 Percutaneous		
8 Small Intestine	K Ascending Colon	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
9 Duodenum	L Transverse Colon	7 Via natural or artificial opening		
A Jejunum	M Descending Colon	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
B Ileum	N Sigmoid Colon	X External NC*		
E Large Intestine	P Rectum			
F Large Intestine, Right	Q Anus			
G Large Intestine, Left				

NC* – Non-covered by Medicare. See current Medicare Code Editor for details.

DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.			
1ST – O Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – H INSERTION	EXAMPLE: Placement artificial anal sphincter CMS Ex: CVP catheter		
	INSERTION: 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.		
	EXPLANATION: None		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	1 Radioactive element 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	1 Radioactive element 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device B Intraluminal device, airway D Intraluminal device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device M Stimulator lead U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL ODH

continued ➔

0 D H INSERTION – *continued*

Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device	Z No qualifier
E Large Intestine	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	1 Radioactive element D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
Q Anus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	D Intraluminal device L Artificial sphincter	Z No qualifier
Q Anus	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	M Stimulator lead	Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL
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D
H

EXAMINATION GROUP: Inspection, (Map) Root Operations involving examination only.			
1ST – 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – J INSPECTION	EXAMPLE: Esophagogastroduodenoscopy		CMS Ex: Colonoscopy
	INSPECTION: Visually and/or manually exploring a body part.		
	EXPLANATION: Direct or instrumental visualization ...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Intestinal Tract 6 Stomach D Lower Intestinal Tract	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D J

TUBULAR GROUP: Bypass, Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction

Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.

1ST - **O** Medical and Surgical

2ND - **D** Gastrointestinal System

3RD - **L** **OCCLUSION**

EXAMPLE: Closure of rectal stump

CMS Ex: Fallopian tube ligation

OCCLUSION: Completely closing an orifice or lumen of a tubular body part.

EXPLANATION: Natural or artificially created orifice ...

Body Part – 4TH

Approach – 5TH

Device – 6TH

Qualifier – 7TH

1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	0 Open	C Extraluminal device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	3 Percutaneous	D Intraluminal device	
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right	4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left			
5 Esophagus	H Cecum			
6 Stomach	K Ascending Colon			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	L Transverse Colon			
8 Small Intestine	M Descending Colon			
9 Duodenum	N Sigmoid Colon			
A Jejunum	P Rectum			
B Ileum				
1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	7 Via natural or artificial opening	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right			
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left			
5 Esophagus	H Cecum			
6 Stomach	K Ascending Colon			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	L Transverse Colon			
8 Small Intestine	M Descending Colon			
9 Duodenum	N Sigmoid Colon			
A Jejunum	P Rectum			
B Ileum				
Q Anus		0 Open	C Extraluminal device	Z No qualifier
		3 Percutaneous	D Intraluminal device	
		4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	
		X External		
Q Anus		7 Via natural or artificial opening	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	

MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, Transplantation				
Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.				
1ST - O Medical and Surgical 2ND - D Gastrointestinal System 3RD - M REATTACHMENT		EXAMPLE: Reattachment of avulsed esophagus		CMS Ex: Reattach hand
		REATTACHMENT: Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location.		
		EXPLANATION: With/without reconnection of vessels/nerves...		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
5 Esophagus	G Large Intestine, Left	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	H Cecum	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
8 Small Intestine	K Ascending Colon			
9 Duodenum	L Transverse Colon			
A Jejunum	M Descending Colon			
B Ileum	N Sigmoid Colon			
E Large Intestine	P Rectum			
F Large Intestine, Right				

DIVISION GROUP: Division, Release				
Root Operations involving cutting or separation only.				
1ST - O Medical and Surgical 2ND - D Gastrointestinal System 3RD - N RELEASE		EXAMPLE: Adhesiolysis colon		CMS Ex: Carpal tunnel release
		RELEASE: Freeing a body part from an abnormal physical constraint by cutting or by the use of force.		
		EXPLANATION: None of the body part is taken out ...		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	3 Percutaneous		
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left	7 Via natural or artificial opening		
5 Esophagus	H Cecum	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
6 Stomach	J Appendix			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	K Ascending Colon			
8 Small Intestine	L Transverse Colon			
9 Duodenum	M Descending Colon			
A Jejunum	N Sigmoid Colon			
B Ileum	P Rectum			
Q Anus		0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
		3 Percutaneous		
		4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
		7 Via natural or artificial opening		
		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
		X External		
R Anal Sphincter		0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
U Omentum		3 Percutaneous		
V Mesentery		4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
W Peritoneum				

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D N

DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement

Root Operations that always involve a device.

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical
2ND - D Gastrointestinal System
3RD - P REMOVAL

EXAMPLE: Removal artificial sphincter CMS Ex: Chest tube removal

REMOVAL: Taking out or off a device from a body part.

EXPLANATION: Removal device without reinsertion ...

Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	X External	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	1 Radioactive element 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	1 Radioactive element D Intraluminal device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	X External	1 Radioactive element 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device	Z No qualifier

continued ➔

GASTROINTESTINAL
0
D
P

ODP REMOVAL – continued			
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
6 Stomach	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute M Stimulator lead U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	X External	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device	Z No qualifier
P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	1 Radioactive element	Z No qualifier
Q Anus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	L Artificial sphincter	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	M Stimulator lead	Z No qualifier
U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	0 Drainage device 1 Radioactive element 7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL ODP

OTHER REPAIRS GROUP: (Control), Repair

Root Operations that define other repairs.

1ST - **0** Medical and Surgical
 2ND - **D** Gastrointestinal System
 3RD - **Q REPAIR**

EXAMPLE: Suture duodenal laceration CMS Ex: Suture laceration

REPAIR: Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its normal anatomic structure and function.

EXPLANATION: Only when no other root operation applies ...

Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
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1 Esophagus, Upper C Ileocecal Valve	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle E Large Intestine	3 Percutaneous		
3 Esophagus, Lower F Large Intestine, Right	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
4 Esophagogastric Junction G Large Intestine, Left	7 Via natural or artificial opening		
5 Esophagus H Cecum	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
6 Stomach J Appendix			
7 Stomach, Pylorus K Ascending Colon			
8 Small Intestine L Transverse Colon			
9 Duodenum M Descending Colon			
A Jejunum N Sigmoid Colon			
B Ileum P Rectum			
Q Anus	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
	3 Percutaneous		
	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
	7 Via natural or artificial opening		
	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		
	X External		
R Anal Sphincter	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
U Omentum	3 Percutaneous		
V Mesentery	4 Percutaneous endoscopic		
W Peritoneum			

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DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement			
Root Operations that always involve a device.			
1ST - O Medical and Surgical 2ND - D Gastrointestinal System 3RD - R REPLACEMENT	EXAMPLE: Esophageal segment replacement		CMS Ex: Total hip
	REPLACEMENT: Putting in or on a biological or synthetic material that physically takes the place and/or function of all or a portion of a body part.		
	EXPLANATION: Includes taking out body part, or eradication...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
5 Esophagus	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier

MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, Transplantation			
Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.			
1ST - O Medical and Surgical 2ND - D Gastrointestinal System 3RD - S REPOSITION	EXAMPLE: Gastropexy for malrotation		CMS Ex: Fracture reduction
	REPOSITION: Moving to its normal location, or other suitable location, all or a portion of a body part.		
	EXPLANATION: May or may not be cut to be moved ...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum H Cecum K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum Q Anus	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
8 Small Intestine E Large Intestine	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier

EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment)

Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.

1ST - **O** Medical and Surgical
 2ND - **D** Gastrointestinal System
 3RD - **T RESECTION**

EXAMPLE: Sigmoid colectomy

CMS Ex: Cholecystectomy

RESECTION: Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part.

EXPLANATION: None

Body Part – 4TH

Approach – 5TH

Device – 6TH

Qualifier – 7TH

1 Esophagus, Upper B Ileum
 2 Esophagus, Middle C Ileocecal Valve
 3 Esophagus, Lower E Large Intestine
 4 Esophagogastric Junction F Large Intestine, Right
 5 Esophagus H Cecum
 6 Stomach J Appendix
 7 Stomach, Pylorus K Ascending Colon
 8 Small Intestine P Rectum
 9 Duodenum Q Anus
 A Jejunum

0 Open
 4 Percutaneous endoscopic
 7 Via natural or artificial opening
 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic

Z No device

Z No qualifier

G Large Intestine, Left
 L Transverse Colon
 M Descending Colon
 N Sigmoid Colon

0 Open
 4 Percutaneous endoscopic
 7 Via natural or artificial opening
 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic
 F Via natural or artificial opening with percutaneous endoscopic assistance

Z No device

Z No qualifier

R Anal Sphincter
 U Omentum

0 Open
 4 Percutaneous endoscopic

Z No device

Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL ODT

DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.					
1ST – O Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – U SUPPLEMENT		EXAMPLE: Parastomal hernia repair with graft CMS Ex: Hernia mesh			
		SUPPLEMENT: Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically reinforces and/or augments the function of a portion of a body part.			
		EXPLANATION: Biological material from same individual ...			
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH	
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 4 Esophagogastric Junction 5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 7 Stomach, Pylorus 8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum	C Ileocecal Valve E Large Intestine F Large Intestine, Right G Large Intestine, Left H Cecum K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier	
Q Anus		0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier	
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum		0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier	

GASTROINTESTINAL ODU

TUBULAR GROUP: Bypass, Dilatation, Occlusion, Restriction

Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.

1ST - **0** Medical and Surgical

2ND - **D** Gastrointestinal System

3RD - **V RESTRICTION**

EXAMPLE: Nissen fundoplication

CMS Ex: Cervical cerclage

RESTRICTION: Partially closing an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part.

EXPLANATION: Natural or artificially created orifice ...

Body Part – 4TH

Approach – 5TH

Device – 6TH

Qualifier – 7TH

1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	0 Open	C Extraluminal device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	3 Percutaneous	D Intraluminal device	
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right	4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left			
5 Esophagus	H Cecum			
6 Stomach	K Ascending Colon			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	L Transverse Colon			
8 Small Intestine	M Descending Colon			
9 Duodenum	N Sigmoid Colon			
A Jejunum	P Rectum			
B Ileum				
1 Esophagus, Upper	C Ileocecal Valve	7 Via natural or artificial opening	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
2 Esophagus, Middle	E Large Intestine	8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	
3 Esophagus, Lower	F Large Intestine, Right			
4 Esophagogastric Junction	G Large Intestine, Left			
5 Esophagus	H Cecum			
6 Stomach NC*	K Ascending Colon			
7 Stomach, Pylorus	L Transverse Colon			
8 Small Intestine	M Descending Colon			
9 Duodenum	N Sigmoid Colon			
A Jejunum	P Rectum			
B Ileum				
Q Anus		0 Open	C Extraluminal device	Z No qualifier
		3 Percutaneous	D Intraluminal device	
		4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	
		X External		
Q Anus		7 Via natural or artificial opening	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	

NC* – Some procedures are considered non-covered by Medicare. See current Medicare Code Editor for details.

DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.			
1ST – O Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – W REVISION		EXAMPLE: Reposition artificial anal sphincter CMS Ex: Adjustment lead	
		REVISION: Correcting, to the extent possible, a portion of a malfunctioning device or the position of a displaced device.	
		EXPLANATION: May replace components of a device ...	
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	X External	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute U Feeding device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	D Intraluminal device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	X External	D Intraluminal device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute M Stimulator lead U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL ODW

continued ➔

0 D W REVISION – *continued*

Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
6 Stomach	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	X External	0 Drainage device 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device 7 Autologous tissue substitute C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute U Feeding device	Z No qualifier
8 Small Intestine E Large Intestine	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier
Q Anus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	L Artificial sphincter	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	M Stimulator lead	Z No qualifier
U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	0 Drainage device 7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier

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MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, Transplantation Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.			
1ST – 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – X TRANSFER	EXAMPLE: Colon-interposition esophagus		CMS Ex: Tendon transfer
	TRANSFER: 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 remains connected ...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
6 Stomach 8 Small Intestine E Large Intestine	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	5 Esophagus

MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, Transplantation Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.			
1ST – 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND – D Gastrointestinal System 3RD – Y TRANSPLANTATION	EXAMPLE: Esophagus transplant		CMS Ex: Kidney transplant
	TRANSPLANTATION: 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: May take over all or part of its function ...		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 8 Small Intestine LC* E Large Intestine LC*	0 Open	Z No device	0 Allogeneic 1 Syngeneic 2 Zooplasic

LC* – Some procedures are considered limited coverage by Medicare. See current Medicare Code Editor for details.

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