



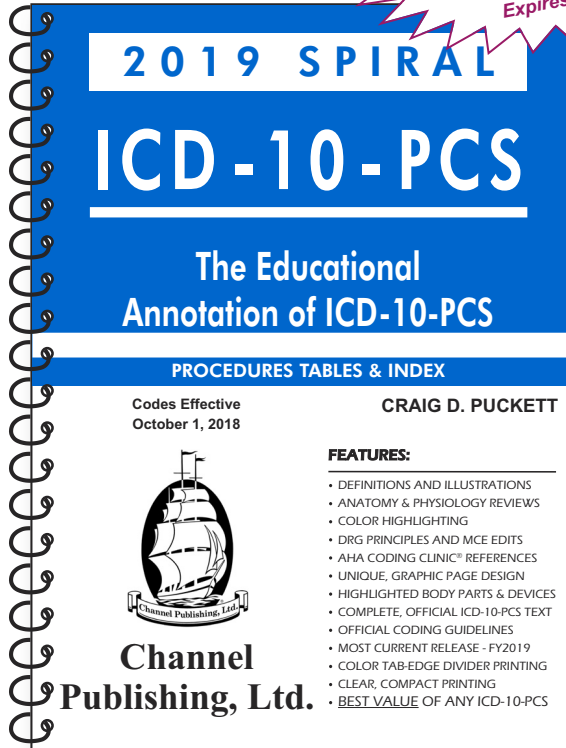
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✓	Anatomy and Physiology Reviews	Anatomy and physiology reviews that help coders understand the anatomical structures and physiology of the various systems.
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✓	Unique, graphic page design	The unique page design clearly identifies which PCS code tables are located on that page, including a large, bold "Continued" when tables flow to multiple pages.
✓	Highlighted first 3 digits in Index	The first 3 digits of each code in the Index are in boldface type to help coders identify the correct 3-digit PCS code table.
✓	Body Part & Device terms listed at Body Systems	The body part and device terms in the index are highlighted to help coders more easily differentiate between these terms and standard index entries.
✓	Body Part, Device, & Device Aggregation Keys	The Body Part and Device Key terms are listed on the Educational Annotations pages of each Body System, as well as in the Index and Appendix.
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The Educational Annotation of ICD-10-PCS

This PDF brochure contains 2019 version sample pages, including:

- **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
 - Unique, enhanced table and page design
 - Medicare Code Edits
 - DRG Principles
 - Color Highlighting
 - Color Tab-Edge Printing
- **Appendices include:**
 - Body Part and Device Keys
 - Device Aggregation Table
 - Root Operation definition and CMS brief explanation



[2019.PCS] **C – MOUTH AND THROAT** **0 C X**

1 ST - 0 Medical and Surgical		2 ND - C Mouth and Throat		3 RD - W REVISION		DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.	
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH		Device – 6 TH		Qualifier – 7 TH	
A	Salivary Gland	0	Open	0	Drainage device	Z	No qualifier
		3	Percutaneous	C	Extraluminal device		
				Y	Other device		
A	Salivary Gland	7	Via natural or artificial opening	Y	Other device		
		8	Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic				
A	Salivary Gland	X	External	0	Drainage device	Z	No qualifier
				C	Extraluminal device		
S	Larynx	0	Open	0	Drainage device	Z	No qualifier
		3	Percutaneous	7	Autologous tissue substitute		
		7	Via natural or artificial opening	D	Intraluminal device		
		8	Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	J	Synthetic substitute		
					Nonautologous tissue substitute		
S	Larynx	X	External	0	Drainage device	Z	No qualifier
				7	Autologous tissue substitute		

REVISION: Correcting, to the extent possible, a portion of a malfunctioning device or the position of a displaced device.
 Explanation: Correcting by taking out or putting in components of a device or part of a device.
 Examples: Trimming palatoplasty graft – CMS Ex: Recementing of hip prosthesis

Identifies Group of Similar Root Operations

Identifies & Defines Root Operation

Coder-Helpful Explanation

Identifies System-Specific Example

Identifies Body System & Table

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

Clear, Compact, Easy To Read Type and Layout

Unique, Innovative, Enhanced, Page and Table Design

MOUTH & THROAT 0 C X

Educational Annotations

C – Mouth and Throat

Body System Specific Educational Annotations for the Mouth and Throat 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 Mouth and Throat

BODY PART VALUES – C - MOUTH AND THROAT

Adenoids – ANATOMY – The adenoids (nasopharyngeal tonsils) are masses of lymphatic tissue located behind the nasal cavity and on roof of the nasopharynx.

PHYSIOLOGY – The adenoids help in the prevention of bacteria entering the body.

Buccal Mucosa – The mucous membrane lining of the mouth and inside of cheeks.

Epiglottis – ANATOMY – The epiglottis is a mucous-membrane-covered flap of elastic cartilage tissue that is attached to the entrance of the larynx.

PHYSIOLOGY – The epiglottis prevents food from going into the trachea and channels it into the esophagus.

Gingiva – ANATOMY – The gingiva (gums) are fibrous and mucous membrane tissue that surround the roots of erupted teeth and the crowns of unerupted teeth, and cover the alveolar process of the maxilla and mandible. PHYSIOLOGY – The gingiva (gums) function to help protect and support the roots of the teeth.

Hard Palate – The hard palate is the superior wall of the oral cavity formed by the palatine processes of the maxilla that separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity.

Larynx – ANATOMY – The larynx is the musculocartilaginous structure, lined with mucous membrane located between the root of the tongue and the trachea. The glottis is the slit-like opening of the larynx formed by the true vocal cords. The supraglottis is that portion of the larynx situated above the glottis. There are nine laryngeal cartilages, three paired and three single. PHYSIOLOGY – The larynx functions to guard the entrance of the trachea from food and liquids, to control the expulsion of air, and to produce sound. The glottis produces sound, controls pitch, and when closed prevents food from entering the trachea. The supraglottis is an area of the larynx which helps to prevent food and liquid from entering the trachea. The laryngeal cartilages frame and support the larynx and its muscles.

Lip – ANATOMY – The soft tissue opening of the mouth comprised of skin, connective tissue, and muscle. PHYSIOLOGY – The lips contain sensitive nerve endings that provide sensory information about food. The lips secure the closure of the mouth during chewing and swallowing. They also are involved in sound production and facial expression.

Minor Salivary Gland – Any of the large number of small salivary glands in the oral mucosa of the mouth.

Parotid Duct – The tube (Stenson's ducts) beginning in the parotid gland and emptying into the oral cavity.

Parotid Gland – The two parotid glands lie above the mouth, and below and in front of the ears, with ducts (Stenson's ducts) that run down through the cheeks and empty into the roof of the mouth opposite of the second molar.

Pharynx – ANATOMY – The portion of the throat comprised of the oropharynx and the laryngopharynx. PHYSIOLOGY – The pharynx serves as a passageway for food and air.

Salivary Gland – ANATOMY – There are three pairs of major salivary glands; the parotids, the submandibular, and the sublingual glands. Both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves stimulate the major salivary glands. PHYSIOLOGY – The major salivary glands function to secrete saliva which moistens food particles, help to bind them together, and begin digestion of carbohydrates. Saliva also dissolves various food chemicals so they can be tasted. There are two types of secretory cells. Serous cells produce a watery fluid which contain a digestive enzyme called amylase. Mucous cells produce a thick stringy liquid that bind food together and act as a lubricant during swallowing. Sympathetic nerves stimulate the glands to secrete a small quantity of saliva to keep the mouth moist. Parasympathetic nerves stimulate the glands reflexly when the person sees, smells, or even thinks about pleasant food.

Soft Palate – ANATOMY – The soft palate is the muscular extension of the hard palate in the superior-posterior oral cavity. PHYSIOLOGY – The soft palate contracts to allow swallowing and prevents food from entering the nasal cavity.

Sublingual Gland – The two sublingual glands lie beneath the tongue, with ducts opening near the frenulum of the tongue.

Submaxillary Gland – The two submaxillary (submandibular) glands lie in the floor of the mouth on the inside surface of the mandible, with ducts (Wharton's ducts) opening beneath the tongue, and with other ducts opening near the frenulum of the tongue.

Teeth – ANATOMY – The teeth consist of the bony substance dentine, which surround the soft inner pulp that contain blood vessels and nerves and are embedded in rows in the upper (maxilla) and lower (mandible) jaw bones. PHYSIOLOGY – The teeth function primarily to chew food into smaller parts in preparation for swallowing and digestion.

Tongue – ANATOMY – The tongue is the movable, muscular organ on the floor of the mouth. The lingual tonsils are a mass of lymphoid tissue at the root, and the frenulum is the mucous membrane fold which attaches the undersurface of the tongue to the floor of the mouth. PHYSIOLOGY – The tongue functions primarily as the organ of sense of taste, as well as aiding in the chewing and swallowing of food, and the articulation of sound. The lingual tonsils aid in the elimination of bacteria entering the oral cavity. The frenulum somewhat restricts the movement of the tongue.

Tonsils – ANATOMY – The tonsils (palatine tonsils) are masses of lymphatic tissue located on either side of the tongue in the posterior oral cavity. The tonsillar fossa is the depression in which the tonsils are located. The tonsillar pillars are the mucous membrane folds attached to the soft palate. PHYSIOLOGY – The tonsils function to help fight off bacteria by releasing bacteria-consuming phagocytes.

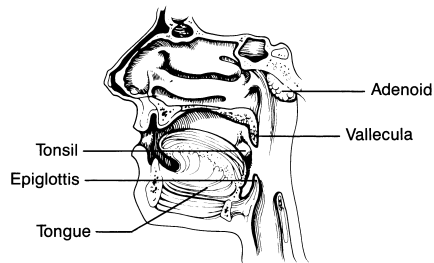
Uvula – The uvula is the cone-shaped projection of the soft palate.

Vocal Cord – ANATOMY – The vocal cords are folds of mucous membranes located within the larynx. PHYSIOLOGY – The vocal cords are primarily responsible for voice production. Sound is produced by the vibration of the folds as air is exhaled from the lungs.

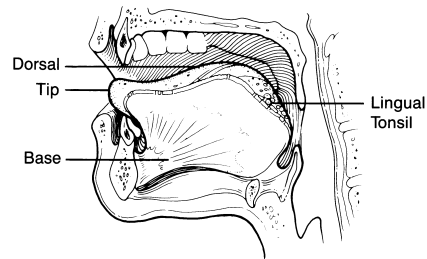
Educational Annotations

C – Mouth and Throat

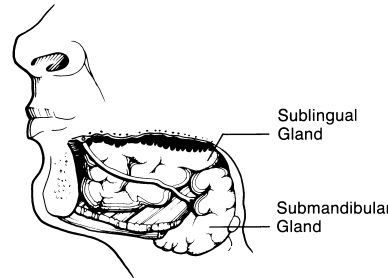
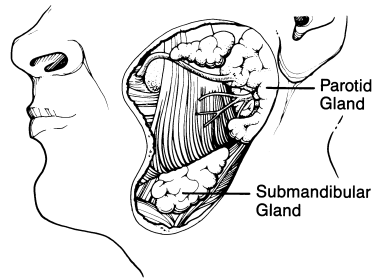
Anatomical Illustrations of Mouth and Throat



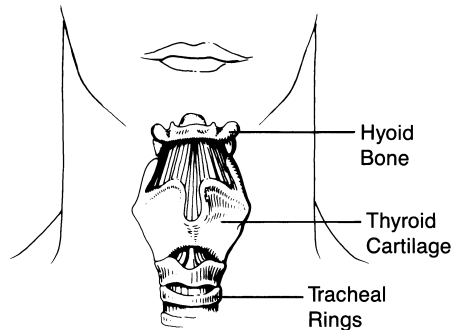
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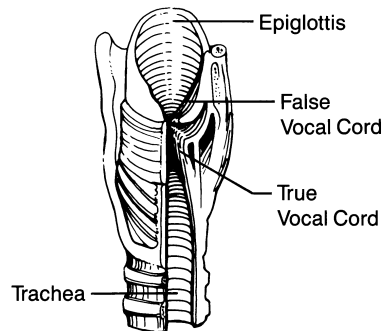
TONGUE — SAGITTAL VIEW



MAJOR SALIVARY GLANDS



LARYNX



LARYNX — ANTERIOR (CUT-AWAY) VIEW

Definitions of Common Procedures of Mouth and Throat

Ablation of vocal cord lesion – The destruction of a vocal cord lesion using a tissue destroying technique (laser, radiofrequency heat, etc.).

Cleft palate repair – The reconstructing surgical repair of a cleft palate (defect in the roof of the mouth) by excising and moving tissue from the palate and other oral tissues and closing in layers while realigning the palatal muscles.

Glossectomy – The excision of all or a portion of the tongue.

Laser-assisted uvuloplasty – The use of repeated laser treatments to destroy and modify the uvula tissue in order to reduce or eliminate snoring.

Sialoadenectomy – The excision of a salivary gland.

Sialolithotomy – The incision of a salivary gland to remove a stone from the gland or its duct.

Tonsillectomy – The excision of the tonsils performed by a direct approach (external).

Total laryngectomy – The surgical removal of all of the larynx and usually with the insertion of an artificial voice box prosthesis.

Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty – The reconstructing surgical repair of the back of the oral cavity by removing the tonsils, and reshaping the uvula, pharynx, and soft palate to correct obstructive sleep apnea.

Educational Annotations

C – Mouth and Throat

AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations of Mouth and Throat

ROOT OPERATION SPECIFIC - C - MOUTH AND THROAT

ALTERATION - 0

CHANGE - 2

DESTRUCTION - 5

DILATION - 7

DRAINAGE - 9

EXCISION - B

Biopsy of base of tongueAHA 16:2Q:p19

Lingual tonsillectomyAHA 16:3Q:p28

Superficial parotidectomy.....AHA 14:3Q:p21

EXTIRPATION - C

Submandibular gland stone removal with sialoendoscopeAHA 16:2Q:p20

EXTRACTION - D

FRAGMENTATION - F

INSERTION - H

INSPECTION - J

OCCLUSION - L

REATTACHMENT - M

RELEASE - N

REMOVAL - P

REPAIR - Q

Nasal adhesion repair of cleft lip and palateAHA 17:1Q:p20

REPLACEMENT - R

Intraoral graft using Oasis® acellular matrixAHA 14:2Q:p5,6

Wide local excision of soft palate with placement of a maxillary
surgical obturatorAHA 14:3Q:p25

REPOSITION - S

EpiglottopexyAHA 16:3Q:p28

RESECTION - T

Extraction of impacted teethAHA 14:3Q:p23

Infratemporal fossa malignancy with parotidectomyAHA 16:2Q:p12

SUPPLEMENT - U

RESTRICTION - V

REVISION - W

TRANSFER - X

Educational Annotations

C – Mouth and Throat

MOUTH & THROAT 0 C

Body Part Key Listings of Mouth and Throat

See also Body Part Key in Appendix C

Anterior lingual gland.....use Minor Salivary Gland	Lingual tonsil.....use Pharynx
Aryepiglottic fold.....use Larynx	Molar gland.....use Buccal Mucosa
Arytenoid cartilage.....use Larynx	Oropharynx.....use Pharynx
Base of tongue.....use Pharynx	Palatine gland.....use Buccal Mucosa
Buccal gland.....use Buccal Mucosa	Palatine tonsil.....use Tonsils
Corniculate cartilage.....use Larynx	Palatine uvula.....use Uvula
Cuneiform cartilage.....use Larynx	Pharyngeal tonsil.....use Adenoids
False vocal cord.....use Larynx	Piriform recess (sinus).....use Pharynx
Frenulum labii inferioris.....use Lower Lip	Rima glottidis.....use Larynx
Frenulum labii superioris.....use Upper Lip	Stensen's duct.....use Parotid Duct, Left/Right
Frenulum linguae.....use Tongue	Submandibular gland.....use Submaxillary Gland, Left/Right
Glossoepiglottic fold.....use Epiglottis	Thyroid cartilage.....use Larynx
Glottis.....use Larynx	Tongue, base of.....use Pharynx
Hypopharynx.....use Pharynx	Ventricular fold.....use Larynx
Labial gland.....use Upper Lip, Lower Lip	Vermilion border.....use Upper Lip, Lower Lip
Laryngopharynx.....use Pharynx	Vocal fold.....use Vocal Cord, Left/Right

Device Key Listings of Mouth and Throat

See also Device Key in Appendix D

Autograft.....use Autologous Tissue Substitute
Brachytherapy seeds.....use Radioactive Element
Guedel airway.....use Intraluminal Device, Airway in Mouth and Throat
Oropharyngeal airway (OPA).....use Intraluminal Device, Airway in Mouth and Throat
Tissue bank graft.....use Nonautologous Tissue Substitute

Device Aggregation Table Listings of Mouth and Throat

See also Device Aggregation Table in Appendix E

Specific Device	For Operation	In Body System	General Device
Intraluminal Device, Airway	All applicable	Mouth and Throat	Intraluminal Device

Coding Notes of Mouth and Throat

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - 0 ALTERATION		OTHER OBJECTIVES GROUP: Alteration, (Creation), (Fusion) Root Operations that define other objectives.	
		ALTERATION: Modifying the anatomic structure of a body part without affecting the function of the body part.	
		Explanation: Principal purpose is to improve appearance Examples: Cosmetic lip augmentation – CMS Ex: Face lift	
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip	X External	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Z No device	Z No qualifier

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - 2 CHANGE		DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.	
		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 CHANGE procedures are coded using the approach External Examples: Exchange drain tube – CMS Ex: Urinary catheter change	
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH
A Salivary Gland S Larynx Y Mouth and Throat	X External	0 Drainage device Y Other device	Z No qualifier

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - 5 DESTRUCTION		EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment) Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.	
		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 Examples: Ablation vocal cord lesion – CMS Ex: Fulguration of rectal polyp	
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	Z No device
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Z No device
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	Z No device
			0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - 7 DILATION		TUBULAR GROUP: (Bypass), Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.		
		DILATION: Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part.		
		Explanation: Accomplished by stretching or cutting ... tubular body part or orifice ... Examples: Dilation laryngeal stenosis – CMS Ex: Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening	D Intraluminal device Z No device	Z No qualifier	
M Pharynx	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	D Intraluminal device Z No device	Z No qualifier	
S Larynx	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 device	Z No qualifier	

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - 9 DRAINAGE		DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation Root Operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part.		
		DRAINAGE: Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part.		
		Explanation: Qualifier "X Diagnostic" indicates drainage procedures that are biopsies Examples: I&D parotid gland abscess – CMS Ex: Thoracentesis		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate	4 Buccal Mucosa 5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue	N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	0 Drainage device Z No qualifier
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate	4 Buccal Mucosa 5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue	N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	Z No device X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	0 Drainage device	Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		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
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		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
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	0 Drainage device Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - B EXCISION		EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment) Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.		
		EXCISION: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part.		
		Explanation: Qualifier "X Diagnostic" indicates excision procedures that are biopsies Examples: Excision lesion lip – CMS Ex: Liver biopsy		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		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
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

MOUTH & THROAT OCC

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - C EXTIRPATION		DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation Root Operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part.		
		EXTIRPATION: Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part.		
		Explanation: Abnormal byproduct or foreign body ... Examples: Sialolithotomy – CMS Ex: Thrombectomy		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Z No device	Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		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
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - D EXTRACTION		EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment) Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.		
		EXTRACTION: Pulling or stripping out or off all or a portion of a body part by the use of force.		
		Explanation: Qualifier "X Diagnostic" indicates extraction procedures that are biopsies Examples: Tooth extraction – CMS Ex: Dilation and curettage		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left	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	
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth	X External	Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All	

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - F FRAGMENTATION		DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation Root Operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part.		
		FRAGMENTATION: Breaking solid matter in a body part into pieces.		
		Explanation: Pieces are not taken out during the procedure ... Examples: Lithotripsy parotid stone – CMS Ex: Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening X External NC*	Z No device	Z No qualifier	

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

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - H INSERTION		DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.		
		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 Examples: Insertion oral airway – CMS Ex: Insertion of central venous catheter		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
7 Tongue	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	1 Radioactive element	Z No qualifier	
A Salivary Gland S Larynx	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Y Other device	Z No qualifier	
Y Mouth and Throat	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Y Other device	Z No qualifier	
Y Mouth and Throat	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	B Intraluminal device, airway Y Other device	Z No qualifier	

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - J INSPECTION	EXAMINATION GROUP: Inspection, (Map) Root Operations involving examination only.		
	INSPECTION: Visually and/or manually exploring a body part.		
	Explanation: Direct or instrumental visualization ... Examples: Diagnostic laryngoscopy – CMS Ex: Exploratory laparotomy		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
A Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
S Larynx Y Mouth and Throat	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

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - L OCCLUSION	TUBULAR GROUP: (Bypass), Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.		
	OCCLUSION: Completely closing an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part.		
	Explanation: The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice Examples: Ligation Stensen’s duct – CMS Ex: Fallopian tube ligation		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	C Extraluminal device D Intraluminal device Z No device	Z No qualifier
B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	D Intraluminal device Z No device	Z No qualifier

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - M REATTACHMENT	MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, (Transplantation) Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.		
	REATTACHMENT: 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: Replantation tooth – CMS Ex: Reattachment of hand		
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 3 Soft Palate 7 Tongue N Uvula	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth	0 Open X External	Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical
 2ND - C Mouth and Throat
 3RD - N **RELEASE**

DIVISION GROUP: (Division), Release
 Root Operations involving cutting or separation only.

RELEASE: Freeing a body part from an abnormal physical constraint by cutting or by the use of force.

Explanation: Some of the restraining tissue may be taken out but none of the body part is taken out
 Examples: Lysis vocal cord adhesions – CMS Ex: Carpal tunnel release

MOUTH & THROAT 0 C N

Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH		Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External		Z No device	Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous		Z No device	Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		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
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External		Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - O Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - P REMOVAL		DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.	
		REMOVAL: Taking out or off a device from a body part.	
		Explanation: Removal device without reinsertion ... Examples: Removal drain tube – CMS Ex: Cardiac pacemaker removal	
Body Part – 4 TH	Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
A Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	0 Drainage device C Extraluminal device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
A Salivary Gland	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Y Other device	Z No qualifier
S Larynx	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Y Other device	Z No qualifier
S Larynx	X External	0 Drainage device 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier
Y Mouth and Throat	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 1 Radioactive element 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Y Other device	Z No qualifier
Y Mouth and Throat	X External	0 Drainage device 1 Radioactive element 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier

MOUTH & THROAT O C P

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - Q REPAIR		OTHER REPAIRS GROUP: (Control), Repair Root Operations that define other repairs.		
		REPAIR: 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: Cleft palate repair – CMS Ex: Suture of laceration		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Z No device	Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		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
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - R REPLACEMENT		DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.		
		REPLACEMENT: 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: Includes taking out or eradicating, or rendering non-functional, the body part ... Examples: Parotid duct replacement – CMS Ex: Total hip replacement		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue N Uvula	0 Open 3 Percutaneous X External	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier
B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left		0 Open 3 Percutaneous	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		0 Open 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
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	7 Autologous tissue substitute J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - S REPOSITION		MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, (Transplantation) Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.		
		<u>REPOSITION:</u> Moving to its normal location, or other suitable location, all or a portion of a body part.		
		Explanation: The body part may or may not be cut out or off to be moved to the new location ... Examples: Reposition tongue – CMS Ex: Fracture reduction		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate	3 Soft Palate 7 Tongue N Uvula	0 Open X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left		0 Open 3 Percutaneous	Z No device	Z No qualifier
R Epiglottis T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		0 Open 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open X External	5 External fixation device Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - T RESECTION		EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment) Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.		
		<u>RESECTION:</u> Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part.		
		Explanation: None Examples: Tonsillectomy – CMS Ex: Total lobectomy of lung		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 2 Hard Palate 3 Soft Palate	7 Tongue N Uvula P Tonsils Q Adenoids	0 Open X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
8 Parotid Gland, Right 9 Parotid Gland, Left B Parotid Duct, Right C Parotid Duct, Left	D Sublingual Gland, Right F Sublingual Gland, Left G Submaxillary Gland, Right H Submaxillary Gland, Left J Minor Salivary Gland	0 Open	Z No device	Z No qualifier
M Pharynx R Epiglottis S Larynx T Vocal Cord, Right V Vocal Cord, Left		0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier
W Upper Tooth X Lower Tooth		0 Open	Z No device	0 Single 1 Multiple 2 All

MOUTH & THROAT 0 C T

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical
2ND - C Mouth and Throat
3RD - U SUPPLEMENT

DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement
 Root Operations that always involve a device.

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 is non-living, or is living and from the same individual ...
 Examples: Palatoplasty with graft – CMS Ex: Herniorrhaphy using mesh

Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH		Device – 6 TH		Qualifier – 7 TH	
0 Upper Lip	5 Upper Gingiva	0 Open		7 Autologous tissue substitute	Z	No qualifier	
1 Lower Lip	6 Lower Gingiva	3 Percutaneous		J Synthetic substitute			
2 Hard Palate	7 Tongue	X External		K Nonautologous tissue substitute			
3 Soft Palate	N Uvula						
4 Buccal Mucosa							
M Pharynx		0 Open		7 Autologous tissue substitute	Z	No qualifier	
R Epiglottis		7 Via natural or artificial opening		J Synthetic substitute			
S Larynx		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		K Nonautologous tissue substitute			
T Vocal Cord, Right							
V Vocal Cord, Left							

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical
2ND - C Mouth and Throat
3RD - V RESTRICTION

TUBULAR GROUP: (Bypass), Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction
 Root Operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part.

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

Explanation: The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice.
 Examples: Parotid duct restrictive stent – CMS Ex: Cervical cerclage

Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH		Device – 6 TH		Qualifier – 7 TH	
B Parotid Duct, Right		0 Open		C Extraluminal device	Z	No qualifier	
C Parotid Duct, Left		3 Percutaneous		D Intraluminal device			
				Z No device			
B Parotid Duct, Right		7 Via natural or artificial opening		D Intraluminal device	Z	No qualifier	
C Parotid Duct, Left		8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic		Z No device			

MOUTH & THROAT 0 C U

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - W REVISION		DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement Root Operations that always involve a device.		
		REVISION: Correcting, to the extent possible, a portion of a malfunctioning device or the position of a displaced device.		
		Explanation: Correcting by taking out or putting in components of a device such as a screw or pin ... Examples: Trimming palatoplasty graft – CMS Ex: Recementing of hip prosthesis		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
A Salivary Gland	0 Open 3 Percutaneous	0 Drainage device C Extraluminal device Y Other device	Z No qualifier	
A Salivary Gland	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Y Other device	Z No qualifier	
A Salivary Gland	X External	0 Drainage device C Extraluminal device	Z No qualifier	
S Larynx	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Y Other device	Z No qualifier	
S Larynx	X External	0 Drainage device 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier	
Y Mouth and Throat	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	0 Drainage device 1 Radioactive element 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute Y Other device	Z No qualifier	
Y Mouth and Throat	X External	0 Drainage device 1 Radioactive element 7 Autologous tissue substitute D Intraluminal device J Synthetic substitute K Nonautologous tissue substitute	Z No qualifier	

MOUTH & THROAT OCX

1ST - 0 Medical and Surgical 2ND - C Mouth and Throat 3RD - X TRANSFER		MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, (Transplantation) Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.		
		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 transferred remains connected to its vascular and nervous supply Examples: Gingival pedicle graft – CMS Ex: Tendon transfer		
Body Part – 4 TH		Approach – 5 TH	Device – 6 TH	Qualifier – 7 TH
0 Upper Lip 1 Lower Lip 3 Soft Palate 4 Buccal Mucosa	5 Upper Gingiva 6 Lower Gingiva 7 Tongue	0 Open X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier

NOTES

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 0X0M-
 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 0902-
 Left 0901-
 Right 0900-
 Elbow Region
 Left 0X0C-
 Right 0X0B-
 Extremity
 Lower
 Left 0Y08-
 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 Arm
 Left 0J0F-
 Right 0J0D-
 Upper Leg
 Left 0J0M-
 Right 0J0L-
 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
 Excision, Head and Facial Bones 0NQ-
 Replacement, Head and Facial Bones 0NR-
 Supplement, Head and Facial Bones 0NU-

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

Channel Feature
 Highlighted (shaded boxes)
 Body Part listings to differentiate between standard index terms

Channel Feature
 Highlighted (shaded boxes)
 Channel Feature
 Highlighted first 3 digits (bold typeface) to clearly identify the 3-digit code table location

Amniocentesis
 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-
see Excision, Upper Veins 05B-

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