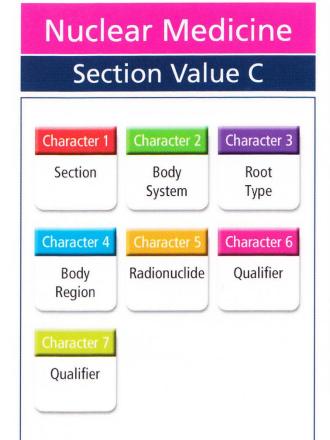


Imaging Section Value B Character 2 Character 3 Character 1 Section Body Root System Type Character 4 Character 6 Body Contrast Qualifier System **Oualifier**

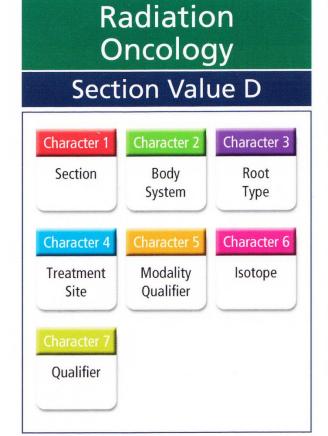
Root Types: Computerized Tomography Fluoroscopy Magnetic Resonance Imaging Plain Radiography Ultrasonography Examples: Chest x-ray, transrectal ultrasound of prostate gland



Root Types:

Nonimaging Nuclear Medicine Assay Nonimaging Nuclear Medicine Probe Nonimaging Nuclear Medicine Uptake Planar Nuclear Medicine Imaging Positron Emission Tomographic Imaging Systemic Nuclear Medicine Therapy Tomographic Nuclear Medicine Imaging

Examples: PET scan of myocardium using rubidium and dobutamine, gallium citrate scan of head and neck



Root Types:

Beam Radiation Brachytherapy Stereotactic Radiosurgery Other Radiation

Examples: Electron radiation treatment of breast, heavy particle radiation treatment of pancreas



Section Value F



Root Types:

Activities of Daily Hearing Treatment Living Assessment Motor and/or **Activities of Daily** Nerve Function **Living Treatment** Assessment **Caregiver Training Motor Treatment** Cochlear Implant Speech Assessment Treatment Speech Treatment **Device Fitting** Vestibular **Hearing Aid** Assessment Assessment **Vestibular Treatment Hearing Assessment**

Examples: Wound care treatment of calf ulcer using pulsatile lavage, individual fitting of movable knee brace

Mental Health

Section Value G



Root Types: Biofeedback

Counseling
Crisis Intervention
Electroconvulsive

Therapy Family Psychotherapy

Group Psychotherapy Hypnosis

Individual Psychotherapy

Light Therapy Medication Management

Narcosynthesis

Psychological Tests

Examples: Crisis intervention for patient with severe mental disability, family psychotherapy with patient present

Substance Abuse Treatment

Section Value H



Root Types:

Detoxification Services

Family Counseling

Group Counseling

Individual Counseling Individual Psychotherapy

Medication Management

Pharmacotherapy

Examples: Substance abuse treatment planning, pharmacology treatment with Antabuse for drug addiction

Alteration (0)



Definition: Modifying the natural anatomic structure of a body part without affecting the function of the body part

Objective: Modifying body part for cosmetic purposes without affecting function

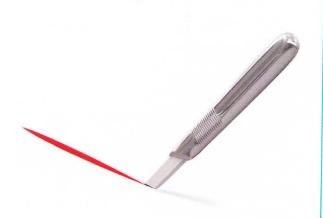
Site of procedure: Some/all of

a body part

Examples: Face lift, breast

augmentation

Open (0)



Definition: Cutting through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to expose the site of the procedure

Access Location: Skin or mucous membrane, any other body layers

Method: Cutting

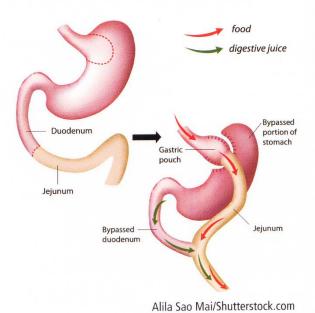
Type of Instrumentation: None

Examples: Open CABG, open endarterectomy, abdominal

hysterectomy

Bypass (1)

Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (RNY)



Definition: Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part

Objective: Altering route of

passage

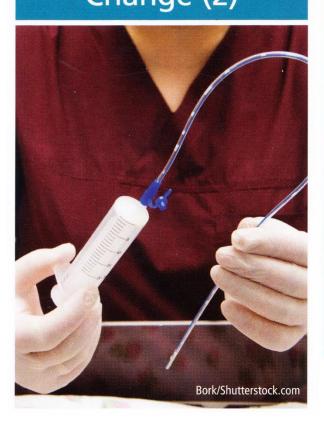
Site of procedure: Tubular

body part

Examples: CABG, colostomy

formation

Change (2)



Definition: Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or mucous membrane

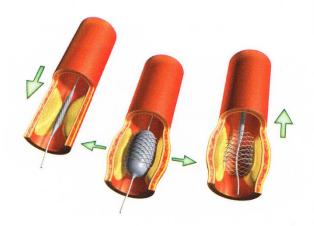
Objective: Exchanging device without cutting/puncturing

Site of procedure: In/on a

body part

Examples: Drainage tube change, urinary catheter change, gastrostomy tube change

Percutaneous (3)



Definition: Entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to reach the site of the procedure

Access Location: Skin or mucous membrane, any other body layers

Method: Puncture or minor incision

Type of Instrumentation: Without visualization

Examples: Liposuction, percutaneous drainage of ascites, needle biopsy of liver

Andrea Danti/Shutterstock.com

Control (3)



Definition: Stopping, or attempting to stop, postprocedural bleeding

Objective: Stopping/attempting to stop postprocedural bleed

Site of procedure: Anatomical

region

Examples: Post-prostatectomy bleeding control, control of post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage

fratello/Shutterstock.com

Creation (4)



Definition: Making a new genital structure that does not physically take the place of a body part

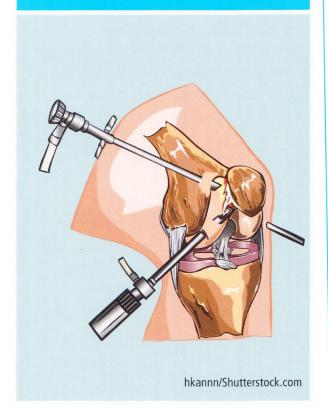
Objective: Making a new structure for sex change operation

Site of procedure: Perineum

Examples: Artificial vagina/penis

gonin/Shutterstock.com

Percutaneous Endoscopic (4)



Definition: Entry, by puncture or minor incision, of instrumentation through the skin or mucous membrane and any other body layers necessary to reach and visualize the site of the procedure

Access Location: Skin or mucous membrane, any other body layers

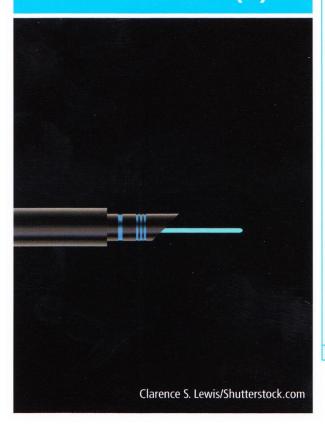
Method: Puncture or minor incision

Type of Instrumentation: With

visualization

Examples: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy, endoscopic drainage of sinus, knee arthroscopy

Destruction (5)



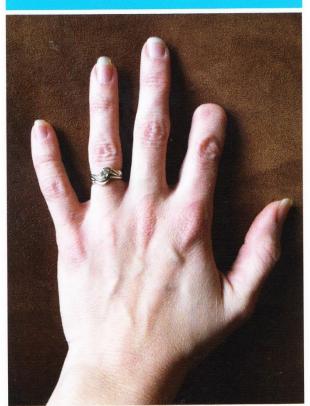
Definition: Physical eradication of all or a portion of a body part by the direct use of energy, force, or a destructive agent

Objective: Eradicating without replacement

Site of procedure: Some or all of a body part

Examples: Fulguration of endometrium, fulguration of rectal polyp, cautery of skin lesion

Detachment (6)



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

Objective: Cutting off without

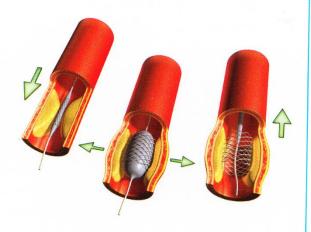
replacement

Site of procedure: Extremity

only, any level

Examples: Amputation above knee, below-knee amputation, disarticulation of shoulder

Dilation (7)



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

Objective: Expanding orifice/lumen

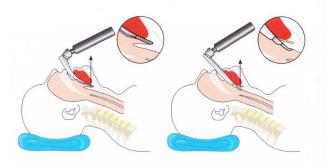
Site of procedure: Tubular

body part

Examples: PTCA, pyloromyotomy

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Via Natural or Artificial Opening (7)



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

Access Location: Natural or artificial external opening

Method: Direct entry

Type of Instrumentation: Without visualization

Examples: Foley catheter placement, digital rectal exam, endotracheal intubation

Division (8)



Definition: Cutting into a body part without draining fluids and/or gases from the body part in order to separate or transect a body part

Objective: Cutting into/ separating a body part

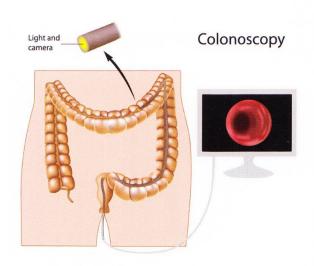
Site of procedure: Within a

body part

Examples: Neurotomy, spinal

cordotomy, osteotomy

Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic (8)



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

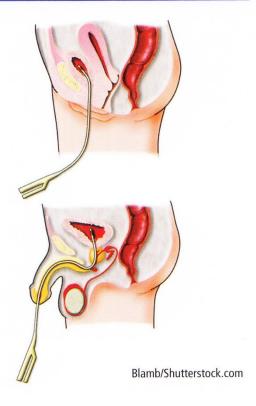
Access Location: Natural or artificial external opening

Method: Direct entry with puncture or minor incision for instrumentation only

Type of Instrumentation: With visualization

Examples: Endoscopic ERCP, hysteroscopy, colonoscopy

Drainage (9)



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

Objective: Taking/letting out

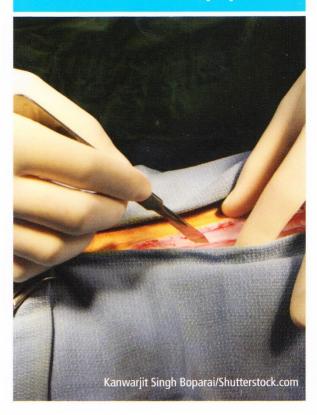
fluids/gases

Site of procedure: Within a

body part

Examples: Incision and drainage, thoracentesis

Excision (B)



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

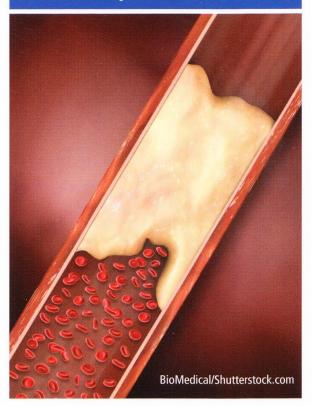
Objective: Cutting out/off without replacement

Site of procedure: Some of

a body part

Examples: Breast lumpectomy, partial nephrectomy, liver biopsy

Extirpation (C)



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

Objective: Taking/cutting out

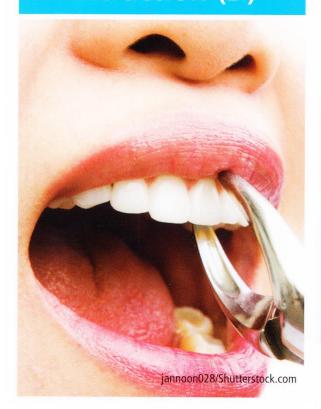
solid matter

Site of procedure: Within a

body part

Examples: Thrombectomy, endarterectomy, choledocholithotomy

Extraction (D)



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

Objective: Pulling out or off without replacement

Site of procedure: Some or all

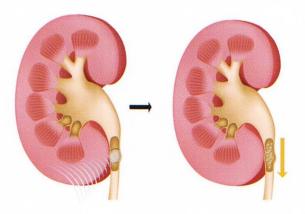
of a body part

Examples: Suction D&C, vein

stripping

Fragmentation (F)

Kidney Stone Shock Wave Treatment



Definition: Breaking solid matter in a body part into pieces

Objective: Breaking solid matter

into pieces

Site of procedure: Within a

body part

Examples: Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, transurethral lithotripsy

Alila Sao Mai/Shutterstock.com

Via Natural or Artificial Opening with Percutaneous Endoscopic Assistance (F)



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

Access Location: Skin or mucous membrane, any other body layers

Method: Cutting

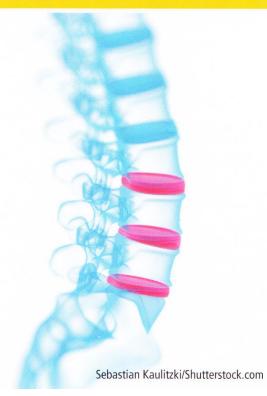
Type of Instrumentation: With

visualization

Examples: Laparoscopic-assisted

vaginal hysterectomy

Fusion (G)



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

Objective: Rendering joint

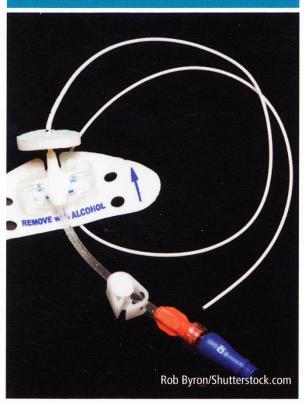
immobile

Site of procedure: Joint

Examples: Spinal fusion, ankle

arthrodesis

Insertion (H)



Definition: Putting in a non-biological device that monitors, assists, performs, or prevents a physiological function but does not physically take the place of a body part

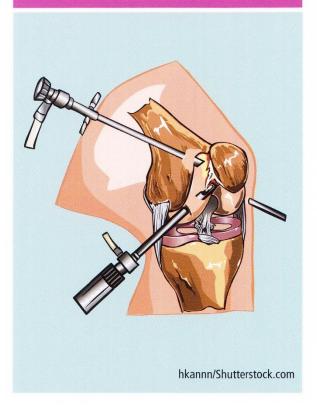
Objective: Putting in non-biological substance

Site of procedure: In/on a

body part

Examples: Central line insertion, insertion of radioactive implant

Inspection (J)



Definition: Visually and/or manually exploring a body part

Objective: Visual/manual

exploration

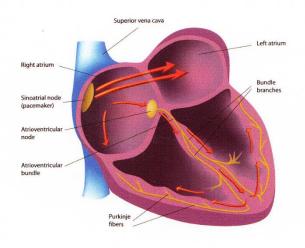
Site of procedure: Some/all of

a body part

Examples: Diagnostic cystoscopy, diagnostic arthroscopy, exploratory laparotomy

Map (K)

The Cardiac Conduction System



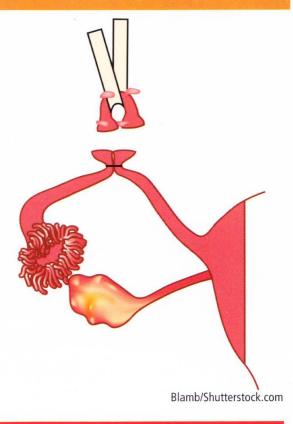
Definition: Locating the route of passage of electrical impulses and/or locating functional areas in a body part

Objective: Location electrical impulses/functional areas

Site of procedure: Brain/cardiac conduction mechanism

Examples: Cardiac mapping, cortical mapping

Occlusion (L)



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

Objective: Completely closing

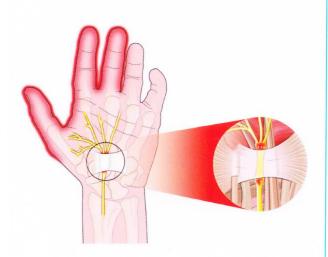
orifice/lumen

Site of procedure: Tubular

body part

Examples: Fallopian tube ligation, ligation of inferior vena cava

Release (N)



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

Objective: Freeing a body part

from constraint

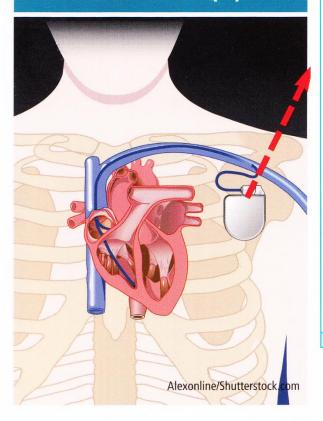
Site of procedure: Around a

body part

Examples: Adhesiolysis, carpal

tunnel release

Removal (P)



Definition: Taking out or off a device from a body part

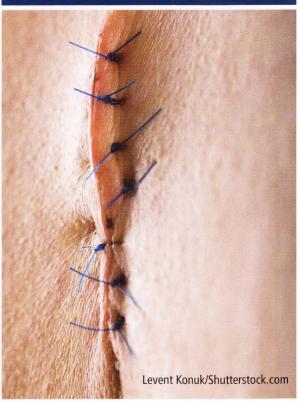
Objective: Taking out device

Site of procedure: In/on a

body part

Examples: Central line removal, drainage tube removal, pacemaker removal

Repair (Q)



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

Objective: Restoring body part

to its normal structure

Site of procedure: Some/all

of a body part

Examples: Suture laceration, herniorrhaphy (without mesh)

Replacement (R)



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

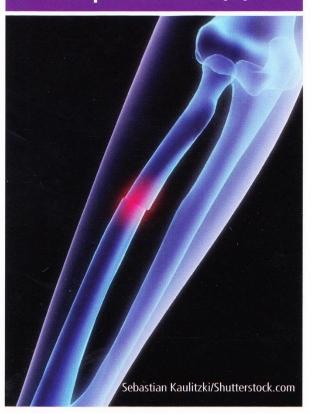
Objective: Putting in device that replaces a body part

Site of procedure: Some/all of

a body part

Examples: Total hip replacement, bone graft, free skin graft

Reposition (S)



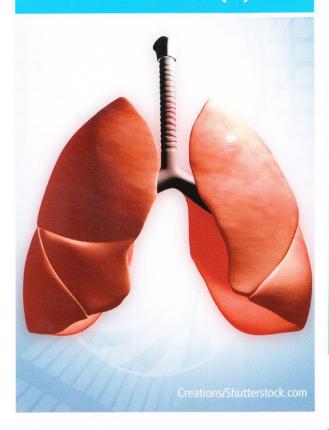
Definition: Moving all or a portion of a body part to its normal location or other suitable location

Objective: Moving a body part to normal or other suitable location

Site of procedure: Some/all of a body part

Examples: Reposition of undescended testicle, fracture reduction

Resection (T)



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

Objective: Cutting out/off without replacement

Site of procedure: All of a

body part

Examples: Total mastectomy, total nephrectomy, total lobectomy of lung

Supplement (U)



Definition: Putting in or on biologic or synthetic material that physically reinforces and/or augments the function of a portion of a body part

Objective: Putting in device that reinforces or augments a body part

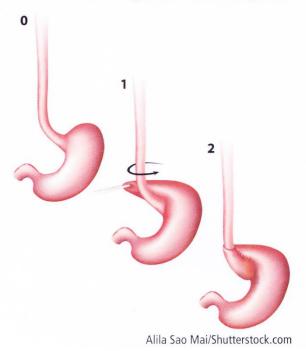
Site of procedure: In/on a

body part

Examples: Abdominal wall herniorrhaphy using mesh, free nerve graft, mitral valve ring annuloplasty

Restriction (V)

Nissen Fundoplication Surgery



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

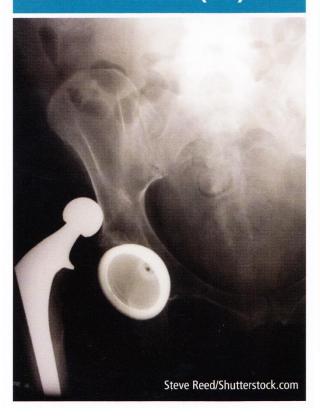
Objective: Partially closing orifice/lumen

Site of procedure: Tubular

body part

Examples: Gastroesophageal fundoplication, cervical cerclage

Revision (W)



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

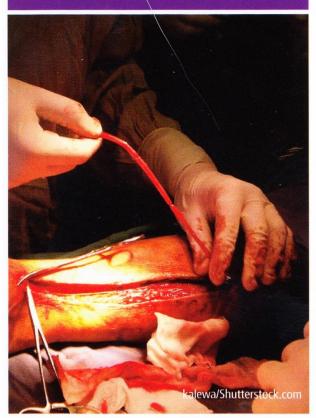
Objective: Correcting a malfunctioning/displaced device

Site of procedure: In/on a

body part

Examples: Revision of pacemaker insertion, adjustment of hip prosthesis

Transfer (X)



Definition: Moving, without taking out, all or a portion of a body part to another location to take over the function of all or a portion of a body part

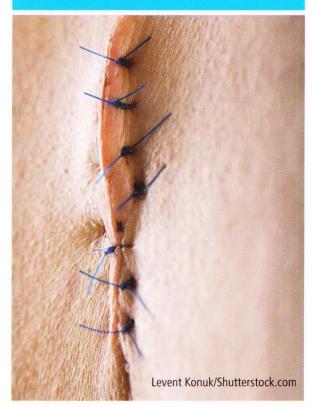
Objective: Moving a body part to function for a similar body part

Site of procedure: Some/all of

a body part

Examples: Skin transfer flap, tendon transfer, skin pedicle flap transfer

External (X)



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

Access Location: Skin or mucous

membrane

Method: Direct or indirect application

Type of Instrumentation: None

Examples: Resection of tonsils, closed reduction of fracture, excision

of skin lesion

Transplantation (Y)



nex999/Shutterstock.com

Definition: Putting in or on all or a portion of a living body part taken from another individual or animal to physically take the place and/or function of all or a portion of a similar body part

Objective: Putting in a living body part from a person/animal

Site of procedure: Some/all of

a body part

Examples: Kidney transplant,

heart transplant