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Bellagio, Las Vegas | November 26-28, 2012

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ICD-10-PCS Update – Root Operation Identification
ICD-10-PCS update—root operation identification

We will spend some time reviewing the 2013 ICD-10-PCS update. Then discuss the root operations and review coding guidelines related to the root operation.
ICD-10-PCS Update

FY2013 Update Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change Summary Table</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012 Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>71,918</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
New PCS Codes

3E033GQ Introduction of Glucarpidase into Peripheral Vein, Percutaneous Approach

3E043GQ Introduction of Glucarpidase into Central Vein, Percutaneous Approach

Maps to new ICD-9 code 00.95 Injection or infusion of glucarpidase
Revised PCS Code Titles

• In the Medical and Surgical section, device value Hearing Device, Bone Conduction applied to Skull body part was shortened to Hearing Device in order to include cochlear implant devices implanted in the skull (14 codes)

• Revised description pattern in Bypass table for coronary artery body parts to correctly identify the body part bypassed "from" in relationship to the body part bypassed "to", e.g., Bypass Coronary Artery, One Site from Right Internal Mammary, Open Approach (248 codes)
Revised PCS Index Entries

• Root operation for index entry Angiocardiology revised to Fluoroscopy
• Body system for entries Hemilaminectomy and Laminectomy revised to Upper Bones and Lower Bones
• Body part for index entry Pleurodesis, pleuroscclerosis, Chemical injection revised to Pleural Cavity
New PCS Index Entries

- Infusion, glucarpidase refers to new PCS codes
- Lavage, bronchial alveolar, diagnostic—see Drainage, Respiratory System
- Lithotripsy, with removal of Fragments—see Extirpation
New Body Part Key Entries

- Humerus, distal use Humeral Shaft
- Humerus, distal involving joint, use Joint, Elbow
New Device Key Entries

- Tunneled spinal (intrathecal) catheter, use Infusion Device
- Enterra gastric neurostimulator, use Stimulator Generator, Multiple Array
- Cardiac event recorder, use Monitoring Device
- Versa, use Pacemaker, Dual Chamber
- Hancock Bioprosthesis (aortic) (mitral) valve, use Zooplastastic Tissue
Revised Device Key Entries

• Flair Endovascular Stent Graft key revised to use Intraluminal Device
• InterStim Therapy neurostimulator key revised to use Stimulator Generator, Single Array
• Talent Abdominal Stent Graft System entry revised to read Talent Stent Graft (Abdominal) (Thoracic)
• Implantable Pain Pump entry revised to read Implantable drug infusion pump (anti-spasmodic) (chemotherapy) (pain)
Deleted Device Key Entries

• Impella® (2.5)(5.0)(LD) cardiac assist device—used temporarily and does not meet PCS criteria for classification as a device
• Intra-aortic balloon pump—used temporarily and does not meet PCS criteria for classification as a device
• Talent Captiva (sic) entry—part of the delivery system and does not meet PCS criteria for classification as a device
• Percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation (PTNS) lead—used only during the procedure and does not meet PCS criteria for classification as a device
PCS Character 3 – Root Operation

- 31 different root operations in Medical Surgical section
  - 12 in OB section (10 from Med/Surg, 2 distinct to OB)
  - 3 in Administration section
  - 2 in Measurement and Monitoring section
  - 3 in Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance section
  - 10 in Extracorporeal Therapy section
  - 1 in each Osteopathic, Other Procedure and Chiropractic sections
  - 5 in Imaging section (classified as “root type”)
  - 7 in Nuclear Medicine section (classified as “root type”)
  - 4 in Radiation Oncology section (classified as “root type”)
  - 4 in Physical Rehab and Diagnostic Audiology (classified as “root type”)
  - 12 in Mental Health section (classified as “root type”)
  - 7 in Substance Abuse Treatment section (classified as “root type”)
Root Operations
PCS Character 3 – Root Operation

- Identifies the objective of the procedure

- PCS Coding Guideline B3.1a: In order to determine the appropriate root operation, the full definition of the root operation as contained in the PCS Tables must be applied.
PCS Character 3 – Root Operation

Identifies which table to reference when constructing a PCS code

![Diagram showing PCS Character 3 - Root Operation]

- **B Excision**: Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part
- **Body Part Character 4**
  - Liver
  - Liver, Right Lobe
  - Liver Left Lobe
- **Approach Character 5**
  - Open
  - Percutaneous
- **Device Character 6**
  - Z No Device
  - X Diagnostic
- **Qualifier Character 7**
  - Z No Qualifier
Root operations that take out some or all of a body part
Destruction (S)

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

- **Explanation:** None of the body part is physically taken out.

- **Examples:** Fulgration, electrocautery, chemodenervation
Detachment (G)

- **Definition:** Cutting off all or a portion of the upper or lower extremities

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

- **Examples:** amputation, disarticulation
Excision (B)

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

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

• **Examples:** Partial -ectomy, biopsy
Excision (B)

• **Guideline B3.8. Excision vs. Resection**: 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.

• **Guideline B3.9 Excision for graft**: If an autograft is obtained from a different body part 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.
Extraction (D)

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

- **Explanation:** The qualifier Diagnostic is used to identify extractions that are biopsies.

- **Examples:** Dilation and curettage, vein stripping
Resection (T)

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

• **Explanation:** Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part

• **Examples:** Total –ectomy

• **Guidelines:** B3.8. Excision vs. resection
Take Out Some or All of a Body Part

Total pars plana vitrectomy

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

Resection

Bone marrow biopsy

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

Extraction
Take Out Some or All of a Body Part

Procedure performed: Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
Procedure description: The right tonsil was grasped and retracted out of its fossa and excised. This was repeated on the left tonsil. The patient was repositioned, and two #12-French red rubber Robinson catheters were placed within the nasal passage to provide soft palate retraction. The adenoids were then inspected using a laryngeal mirror. The hypertrophic adenoid pads were ablated via electrocautery. The oropharynx was irrigated and the red rubber catheters removed. Estimated blood loss was insignificant, and there were no complications. The patient left the operating room in good condition.

Tonsils? Adenoids? Same? Different?
Take Out Some or All of a Body Part

Tonsils - grasped and retracted out of its fossa and excised

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

• Resection

Adenoids - ablated via electrocautery

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

• Destruction
Root operations that take out solids/fluids/gases from a body part
Drainage (9)

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

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

• **Examples:** -centesis, incision and drainage
Extirpation (C)

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

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

- **Examples:** Thrombectomy, choledocholithotomy, calculus removal
Fragmentation (F)

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

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

- **Examples:** Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, transurethral lithotripsy
Take out solids/fluids/gases

Incision and drainage of a suspected wound abscess

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

Drainage

Paracentesis

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

Drainage
Take out solids/fluids/gases

Postoperative diagnosis:
Left renal calculus

Procedure Description:
The targeted stone was then brought into the F2 focus using table coordinates generated by the computer digitizing process. Following position confirmation, treatment was begun. A total of 2000 shocks were administered at a power setting of 24 KV using EKG override. A total of 12 IRIS images and film were taken during the procedure to confirm stone targeting and to assess stone disintegration.

Extirpation or Fragmentation?
Take out solids/fluids/gases

“Stone disintegration”

A total of 2000 shocks were administered at a power setting of 24 KV using EKG override

ESWL – Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy

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

Fragmentation
Root operations involving cutting or separation only
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

• **Explanation:** All or a portion of the body part is separated into two or more portions.

• **Examples:** -otomy
**Release (N)**

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

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

- **Examples:** Adhesiolysis, carpal tunnel release
Guidelines

• **B3.14 Release vs. Division:** If the sole objective of the procedure is freeing a body part without cutting the body part, the root operation is Release. If the sole objective of the procedure is separating or transecting a body part, the root operation is Division.
  – Examples: Freeing a nerve root from surrounding scar tissue to relieve pain is coded to the root operation Release. Severing a nerve root to relieve pain is coded to the root operation Division.

• **B3.13 Release procedures:** In the root operation Release, the body part value coded is the body part being freed and not the tissue being manipulated or cut to free the body part.
  – Example: Lysis of intestinal adhesions is coded to the specific intestine body part value.
Involving cutting or separation

Plantar fasciotomy

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

Division
Root operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part
Reattachment (M)

• **Definition:** Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location

• **Explanation:** Vascular circulation and nervous pathways may or may not be reestablished.

• **Examples:** Reattachment of severed appendage
Reposition (S)

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

- **Explanation:** The body part is moved to a new location from an abnormal location, or from a normal location where it is not functioning correctly. The body part may or may not be cut out or off to be moved to the new location.

- **Examples:** Closed fracture reduction
Guidelines

• **B3.15 Reposition for fracture treatment**: Reduction of a displaced fracture is coded to the root operation Reposition and the application of a cast or splint in conjunction with the Reposition procedure is not coded separately. Treatment of a nondisplaced fracture is coded to the procedure performed.
  – Examples: Putting a pin in a nondisplaced fracture is coded to the root operation Insertion.

• Casting of a nondisplaced fracture is coded to the root operation Immobilization in the Placement section.
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.

- **Explanation:** The body part transferred remains connected to its vascular and nervous supply.

- **Examples:** Tendon transfer, skin pedicle flap transfer.
Transplantation (Y)

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

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

• **Examples:** Organ transplant
Guidelines

• **B3.16 Transplantation vs. Administration**: Putting in a mature and functioning living body part taken from another individual or animal is coded to the root operation Transplantation. Putting in autologous or nonautologous cells is coded to the Administration section.
  – Example: Putting in autologous or nonautologous bone marrow, pancreatic islet cells or stem cells is coded to the Administration section.
Put in/Put back or Move

Pancreas transplant

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

Transplantation

Grafting of severed soft tissue and skin fingertip

Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location
Put in/Put back or Move

The medial rectus muscle was isolated with a muscle hook. The medial muscle was resected. The medial muscle was reattached to the sclera by adjustable sutures.

Transfer or Reposition?

Objective of the procedure?

move to a more suitable location or take over the function of a different body part?

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

Reposition
Root operations involving examination only
Inspection (J)

• **Definition:** Visually and/or manually exploring a body part

• **Explanation:** Visual exploration may be performed with or without optical instrumentation. Manual exploration may be performed directly or through intervening body layers.

• **Examples:** Diagnostic arthroscopy, exploratory laparotomy
Guidelines

- **B3.11a:** Inspection of a body part(s) performed in order to achieve the objective of a procedure is not coded separately.
  - Example: Fiberoptic bronchoscopy performed for irrigation of bronchus, only the irrigation procedure is coded.

- **B3.11b:** If multiple tubular body parts are inspected, the most distal body part inspected is coded. If multiple non-tubular body parts in a region are inspected, the body part that specifies the entire area inspected is coded.
  - Examples: Cystoureteroscopy with inspection of bladder and ureters is coded to the ureter body part value.
  - Exploratory laparotomy with general inspection of abdominal contents is coded to the peritoneal cavity body part value.

- **B3.11c:** When both an Inspection procedure and another procedure are performed on the same body part during the same episode, if the Inspection procedure is performed using a different approach than the other procedure, the Inspection procedure is coded separately.
  - Example: Endoscopic Inspection of the duodenum is coded separately when open Excision of the duodenum is performed during the same procedural episode.
Map (K)

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

- **Explanation:** Applicable only to the cardiac conduction mechanism and the central nervous system.

- **Examples:** Cardiac mapping, cortical mapping
Examination only

Diagnostic bronchoscopy

Visually and/or manually exploring a body part

Inspection

EGD with biopsy of stomach

Excision

Guideline B3.11a.
Root operations that alter the diameter/route of a tubular body part
Bypass (1)

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

• **Explanation:** Rerouting contents of a body part to a downstream area of the normal route, to a similar route and body part, or to an abnormal route and dissimilar body part. Includes one or more anastomoses, with or without the use of a device.

• **Examples:** Coronary artery bypass, -ostomy
Guidelines

• **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.

• **B3.6c:** If multiple coronary artery sites are bypassed, a separate procedure is coded for each coronary artery site that uses a different device and/or qualifier.
  – Example: Aortocoronary artery bypass and internal mammary coronary artery bypass are coded separately.
Guidelines

• **B3.6b:** Coronary arteries are classified by number of distinct sites treated, rather than number of coronary arteries or anatomic name of a coronary artery (e.g., left anterior descending). 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 number of coronary artery sites bypassed to, and the qualifier specifies the vessel bypassed from.
  
  – Example: Aortocoronary artery bypass of one site on the left anterior descending coronary artery and one site on the obtuse marginal coronary artery is classified in the body part axis of classification as two coronary artery sites and the qualifier specifies the aorta as the body part bypassed from.
Dilation (7)

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

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

• **Examples:** Balloon dilation of esophagus, pyloromyotomy
Occlusion (L)

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

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

- **Examples:** Tubal ligation, ligation of inferior vena cava
Restriction (V)

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

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

• **Examples:** Esophagogastric fundoplication, cervical cerclage
Guidelines

B3.12 Occlusion vs. Restriction for vessel embolization procedures:
If the objective of an embolization procedure is to completely close a vessel, the root operation Occlusion is coded. If the objective of an embolization procedure is to narrow the lumen of a vessel, the root operation Restriction is coded.

– Examples: Tumor embolization is coded to the root operation Occlusion, because the objective of the procedure is to cut off the blood supply to the vessel.

– Embolization of a cerebral aneurysm is coded to the root operation Restriction, because the objective of the procedure is not to close off the vessel entirely, but to narrow the lumen of the vessel at the site of the aneurysm where it is abnormally wide.
Alter the Diameter or Route

PTCA (Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty)

Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part

Dilation

Endovascular coil embolization to treat arteriovenous malformation

Completely closing an orifice or lumen of a tubular body part

Occlusion
Alter the Diameter or Route

Tracheostomy

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

Bypass
Root operations that always involve a device
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 a mucous membrane.

• **Explanation:** All Change procedures are coded using the approach External.

• **Examples:** Urinary catheter change, gastrostomy tube change.
Insertion (H)

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

- **Examples:** Insertion of radioactive implant, insertion of central venous catheter
Removal (P)

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

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

• **Examples:** Drainage tube removal, cardiac pacemaker removal
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.

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

- **Examples:** Total hip replacement, bone graft, free skin graft.
Revision (W)

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

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

- **Examples:** Adjustment of position of pacemaker lead, recementing of hip prosthesis
Supplement (U)

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

• **Explanation:** The biological material is nonliving, or is living and from the same individual. The body part may have been previously replaced, and the Supplement procedure is performed to physically reinforce and/or augment the function of the replaced body part.

• **Examples:** Herniorrhaphy using mesh, free nerve graft, mitral valve ring annuloplasty, placing a new acetabular liner in a previous hip replacement
Guidelines

• **B6.1a:** A device is coded only if a device remains after the procedure is completed. If no device remains, the device value No Device is coded.

• **B6.1b:** Materials such as sutures, ligatures, radiological markers and temporary post-operative wound drains are considered integral to the performance of a procedure and are not coded as devices.

• **B6.1c:** Procedures performed on a device only and not on a body part are specified in the root operations Change, Irrigation, Removal and Revision, and are coded to the procedure performed.
  – Example: Irrigation of percutaneous nephrostomy tube is coded to the root operation Irrigation of indwelling device in the Administration section.

• **B6.2 Drainage device:** A separate procedure to put in a drainage device is coded to the root operation Drainage with the device value Drainage Device.
Involving a device

Percutaneous vertebroplasty using methyl methacrylate

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

Supplement

Split Thickness Skin Graft (STSG) using autologous tissue

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

Replacement
Root operations that define other repairs
Control (3)

• **Definition:** Stopping, or attempting to stop, post-procedural bleeding

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

• **Examples:** Control of post-prostatectomy hemorrhage, control of post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage
Guidelines

• **B3.7:** The root operation Control is defined as, “Stopping, or attempting to stop, postprocedural bleeding.” If an attempt to stop postprocedural bleeding is initially unsuccessful, and to stop the bleeding requires performing any of the definitive root operations Bypass, Detachment, Excision, Extraction, Reposition, Replacement, or Resection, then that root operation is coded instead of Control.
  – Example: Resection of spleen to stop postprocedural bleeding is coded to Resection instead of Control.
Repair (Q)

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

• **Explanation:** Used only when the method to accomplish the repair is not one of the other root operations.

• **Examples:** Colostomy takedown, suture of laceration
Root operations that define other objectives
Alteration (0)

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

• **Explanation**: Principal purpose is to improve appearance.

• **Examples**: Breast augmentation, Face lift
Creation (4)

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

• **Explanation:** Used only for sex change operations.

• **Examples:** Creation of a vagina in a male, creation of a penis in a female
Fusion (G)

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

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

• **Examples:** Spinal fusion, ankle arthrodesis
Guidelines

• **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.

• **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.
Guidelines

• **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
Guidelines

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.

• Fusion of a vertebral joint using both autologous bone graft and bone bank bone graft is coded to the device Autologous Tissue Substitute
Other Root Operation Guidelines
B3.1b

- Components of a procedure specified in the root operation definition and explanation are not coded separately. Procedural steps necessary to reach the operative site and close the operative site, including anastomosis of a tubular body part, are also not coded separately.

  - Example: Resection of a joint as part of a joint replacement procedure is included in the root operation definition of Replacement and is not coded separately. Laparotomy performed to reach the site of an open liver biopsy is not coded separately. In a resection of sigmoid colon with anastomosis of descending colon to rectum, the anastomosis is not coded separately.
B3.2 Multiple procedures

During the same operative episode, multiple procedures are coded if:

a) The same root operation is performed on different body parts as defined by distinct values of the body part character.
   
   Example: Diagnostic excision of liver and pancreas are coded separately.

b) The same root operation is repeated at different body sites that are included in the same body part value.
   
   Example: Excision of the sartorius muscle and excision of the gracilis muscle are both included in the upper leg muscle body part value, and multiple procedures are coded.

c) Multiple root operations with distinct objectives are performed on the same body part.
   
   Example: Destruction of sigmoid lesion and bypass of sigmoid colon are coded separately.

d) The intended root operation is attempted using one approach, but is converted to a different approach.
   
   Example: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy converted to an open cholecystectomy is coded as percutaneous endoscopic Inspection and open Resection.
B3.3 Discontinued procedures

• If the intended procedure is discontinued, code the procedure to the root operation performed. If a procedure is discontinued before any other root operation is performed, code the root operation Inspection of the body part or anatomical region inspected.
  – Example: A planned aortic valve replacement procedure is discontinued after the initial thoracotomy and before any incision is made in the heart muscle, when the patient becomes hemodynamically unstable. This procedure is coded as an open Inspection of the mediastinum.
B3.4 Biopsy followed by more definitive treatment

- If a diagnostic Excision, Extraction, or Drainage procedure (biopsy) is followed by a more definitive procedure, such as Destruction, Excision or Resection at the same procedure site, both the biopsy and the more definitive treatment are coded.
  - Example: Biopsy of breast followed by partial mastectomy at the same procedure site, both the biopsy and the partial mastectomy procedure are coded.
B3.5 Overlapping body layers

- If the root operations Excision, Repair or Inspection are performed on overlapping layers of the musculoskeletal system, the body part specifying the deepest layer is coded.
  - Example: Excisional debridement that includes skin and subcutaneous tissue and muscle is coded to the muscle body part.
Thank You.