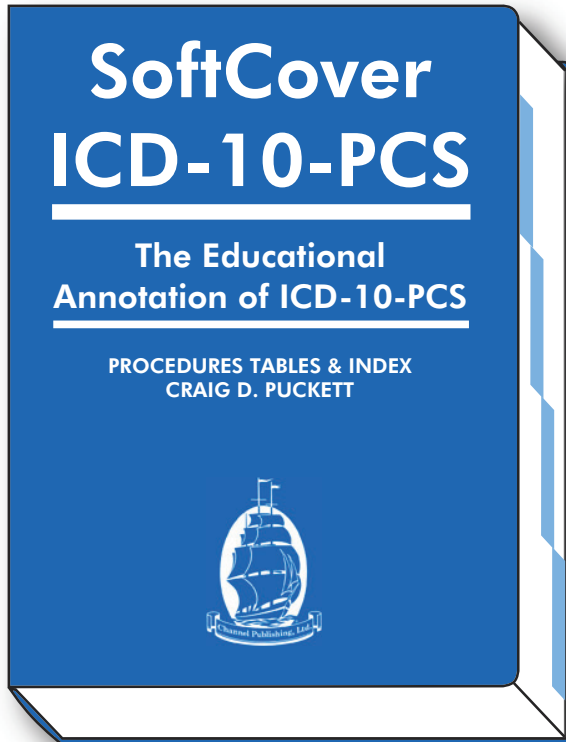




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# 2018 SoftCover, Annual, and Spiral

## The Educational Annotation of ICD-10-PCS

This PDF brochure contains 2018 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)
  - PCS Reference Manual Exercises with Answers (Body System/Section specific)
- **Additional Enhanced Coder-Helpful Features:**
  - Body System specific Examples (in addition to primary CMS example)
  - Groups of Similar Root Operations identification at each PCS Table
  - Clear identification of all 7 characters in each table
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- **Appendices include:**
  - Body Part and Device Keys
  - Device Aggregation Table
  - Root Operation definition and CMS brief explanation

[2018.PCS]

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SECTION – 2018 ICD-10-PCS

0 F B

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

HEPATO  
0 F B

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

Unique, Innovative, Enhanced, Page and Table Design

Abbreviated, Coder-Helpful Explanation

Identifies Body System & Table

**Bypass procedures****B3.6a**

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

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

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

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

**B3.6b**

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

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

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

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

**B3.6c**

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

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

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

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

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

**Excision vs. Resection****B3.8**

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

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

**Excision for graft****B3.9**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**B3.10b**

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

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

**B3.10c**

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

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

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

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

Current,  
2018 Official Coding  
Guidelines

Guideline-Specific  
AHA Coding Clinic®  
References

Clear,  
Easy-To-Read Type  
and Layout

A

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

**Abdominal aortic plexus**  
*use* Nerve, Abdominal Sympathetic

**Abdominal esophagus**  
*use* Esophagus, Lower

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

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

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

**AbioCor® Total Replacement Heart**  
*use* Synthetic Substitute

**Ablation** *see* Destruction

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

**Abrasion** *see* Extraction

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

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

**Accessory obturator nerve**  
*use* Nerve, Lumbar Plexus

**Accessory phrenic nerve**  
*use* Nerve, Phrenic

**Accessory spleen**  
*use* Spleen

**Acculink (RX) Carotid Stent System**  
*use* Intraluminal Device

**Acellular Hydrated Dermis**  
*use* Nonautologous Tissue Substitute

**Acetabular cup**  
*use* Liner in Lower Joints

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

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

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

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

**Achillorrhaphy** *see* Repair, Tendons 0LQ-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Activities of Daily Living Treatment F08-**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Adenohypophysis**  
*use* Gland, Pituitary

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

**Adenoidotomy** *see* Drainage, Adenoids 0C9Q-

**Adhesiolysis** *see* Release

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

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

**Adrenalorrhaphy** *see* Repair, Endocrine System 0GQ-

**Adrenotomy** *see* Drainage, Endocrine System 0G9-

**Advancement**  
*see* Reposition  
*see* Transfer

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

**AFX® Endovascular AAA System**  
*use* Intraluminal Device

**ALIGSRx Antibacterial Envelope**  
*use* Anti-Infective Envelope

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

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

**Alimentation** *see* Introduction of substance in or on

**Alteration**  
 Abdominal Wall 0W0F-  
 Ankle Region  
 Left 0Y0L-  
 Right 0Y0K-  
 Arm  
 Lower  
 Left 0X0L-  
 Right 0X0K-  
 Upper  
 Left 0X09-  
 Right 0X08-  
 Axilla  
 Left 0X05-  
 Right 0X04-  
 Back  
 Lower 0W0L-  
 Upper 0W0K-  
 Breast  
 Bilateral 0H0V-  
 Left 0H0U-  
 Right 0H0T-  
 Buttock  
 Left 0Y01-  
 Right 0Y00-  
 Chest Wall 0W08-  
 Ear  
 Bilateral 0902-  
 Left 0901-  
 Right 0900-  
 Elbow Region  
 Left 0X0C-  
 Right 0X0B-  
 Extremity  
 Lower  
 Left 0Y0B-  
 Right 0Y09-  
 Upper  
 Left 0X07-  
 Right 0X06-  
 Eyelid  
 Lower  
 Left 080R-  
 Right 080Q-  
 Upper  
 Left 080P-  
 Right 080N-  
 Face 0W02-  
 Head 0W00-  
 Jaw  
 Lower 0W05-  
 Upper 0W04-  
 Knee Region  
 Left 0Y0G-  
 Right 0Y0F-  
 Leg  
 Lower  
 Left 0Y0J-  
 Right 0Y0H-  
 Upper  
 Left 0Y0D-  
 Right 0Y0C-  
 Lip  
 Lower 0C01X-  
 Upper 0C00X-  
 Nasal Mucosa and Soft Tissue  
 090K-  
 Neck 0W06-  
 Perineum  
 Female 0W0N-  
 Male 0W0M-  
 Shoulder Region  
 Left 0X03-  
 Right 0X02-  
 Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia  
 Abdomen 0J08-  
 Back 0J07-  
 Buttock 0J09-  
 Chest 0J06-  
 Face 0J01-  
 Lower Arm  
 Left 0J0H-  
 Right 0J0G-

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

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

**Alveolar process of maxilla**  
*use* Maxilla

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

**Alveoloplasty**  
*use* Repair, Head and Facial Bones 0NQ-

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

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

**Amniocentesis**  
*see* Monitoring

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

**Amnioscopy 10J08ZZ**

**Amniotomy** *see* Drainage, Products of Conception 1090-

**AMPLATZER® Muscular VSD Occluder**  
*use* Synthetic Substitute

**Amputation** *see* Detachment

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

**Anal orifice**  
*use* Anus

**Analog radiography** *see* Plain Radiography

**Analog radiology** *see* Plain Radiography

**Anastomosis** *see* Bypass

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

**Andexanet Alfa, Factor Xa Inhibitor Reversal Agent XW0-**

**Aneurx® AAA Advantage®**  
*use* Intraluminal Device

**Angiectomy**  
*see* Excision, Heart and Great Vessels 02B-  
*see* Excision, Lower Arteries 04B-  
*see* Excision, Lower Veins 06B-  
*see* Excision, Upper Arteries 03B-  
*see* Excision, Upper Veins 05B-

Channel Feature  
 Highlighted (shaded boxes)  
 Device Key listings to differentiate  
 between standard index  
 terms

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

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

Clear, concise,  
 sharply-printed  
 text

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.

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

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

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

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

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

# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

## Body System Specific Educational Annotations for the Gastrointestinal System include:

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

## Anatomy and Physiology Review of Gastrointestinal System

### BODY PART VALUES – D - GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Continued on next page*



# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

## Anatomy and Physiology Review of Gastrointestinal System

### BODY PART VALUES – D - GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

*Continued from previous page*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

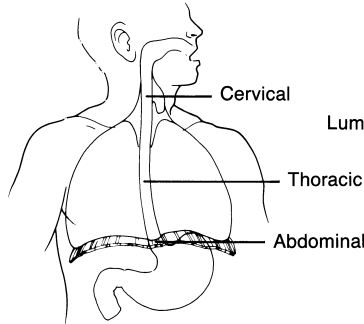
**Transverse Colon** – The transverse colon extends horizontally and turns (splenic flexure) downward connecting to the descending colon.

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

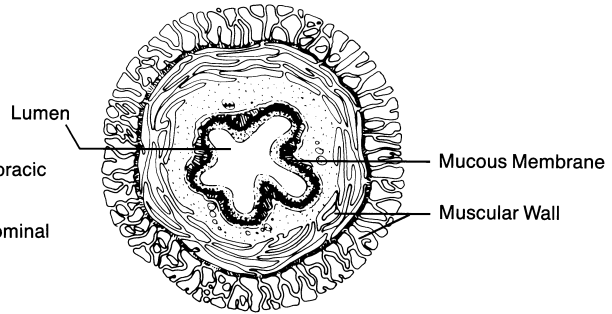
# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

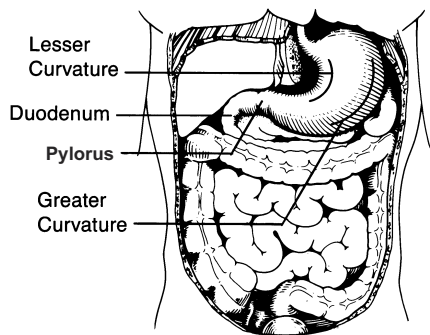
## Anatomical Illustrations of Gastrointestinal System



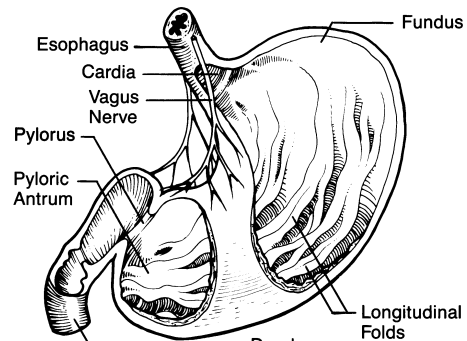
ESOPHAGUS — ANTERIOR VIEW



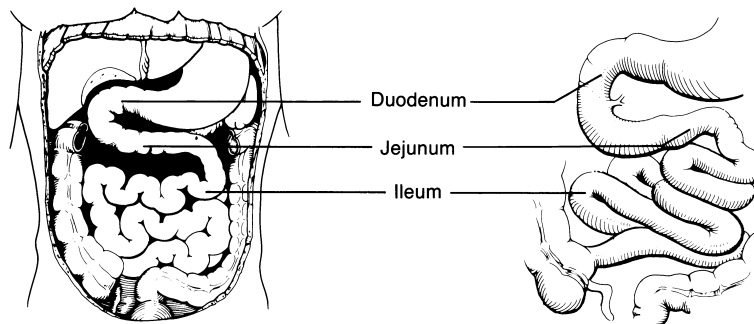
ESOPHAGUS — SECTION



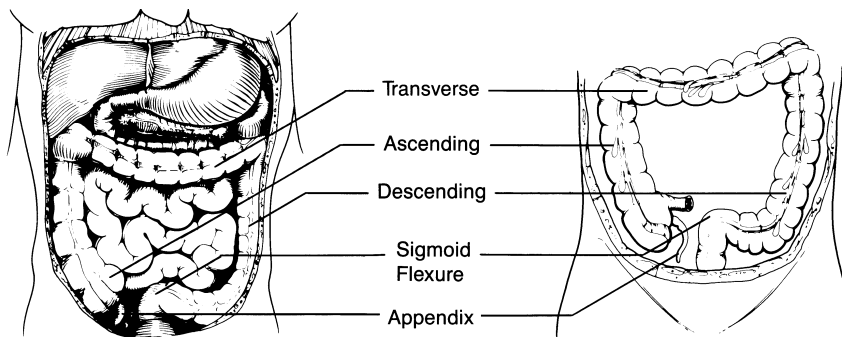
STOMACH



STOMACH — ANTERIOR (CUT-AWAY) VIEW



SMALL INTESTINE



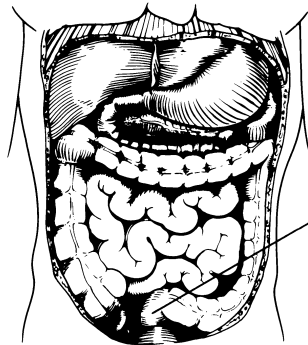
LARGE INTESTINE (COLON)

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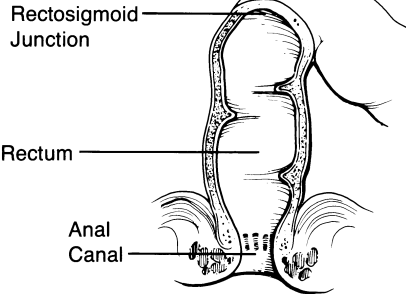
# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

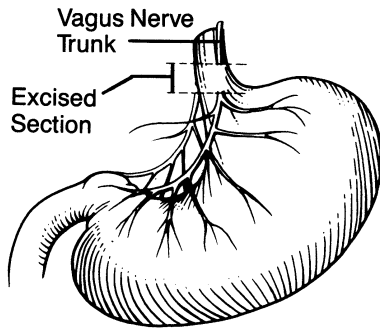
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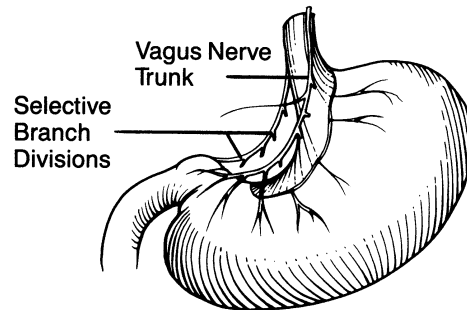
RECTUM



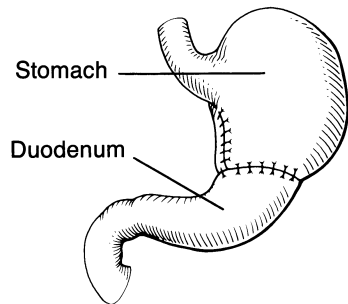
RECTUM — ANTERIOR (CUT-AWAY) VIEW



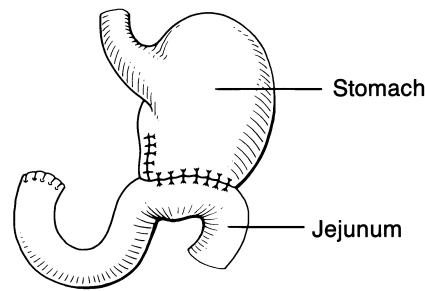
TRUNCAL VAGOTOMY



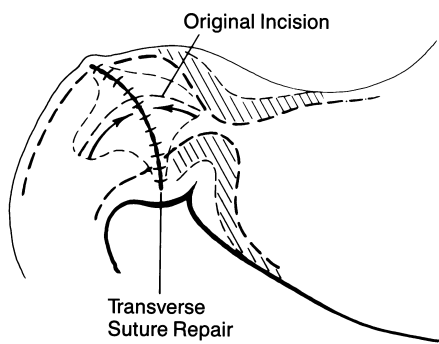
HIGHLY SELECTIVE VAGOTOMY



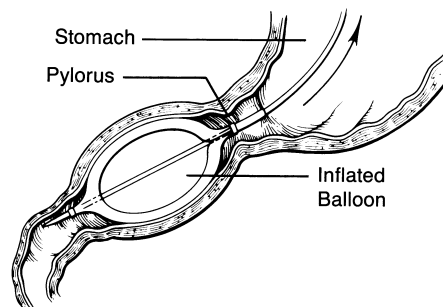
BILLROTH I



BILLROTH II



PYLOROPLASTY



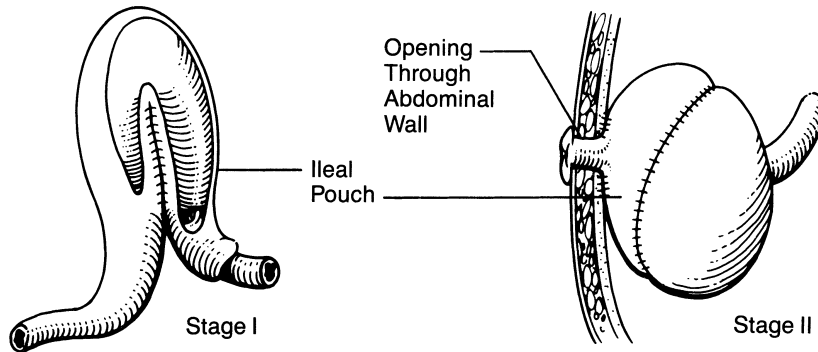
BALLOON DILATATION OF PYLORUS

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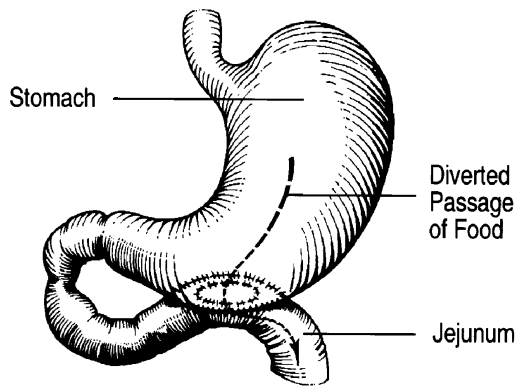
# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

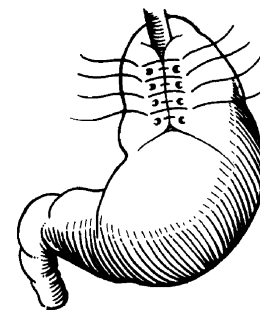
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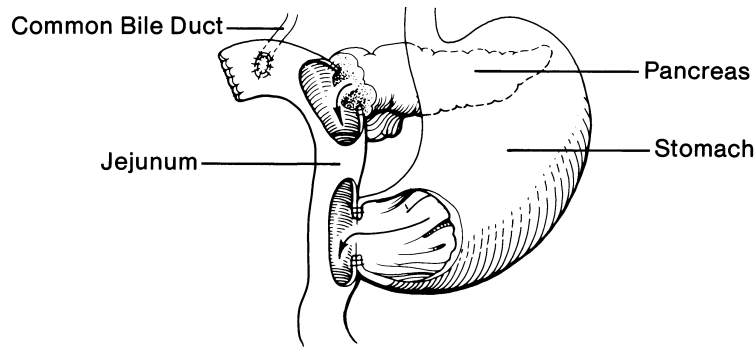
CONTINENT ILEOSTOMY



GASTROJEJUNOSTOMY



NISSEN'S FUNDOPLICATION



WHIPPLE PROCEDURE

## Definitions of Common Procedures of Gastrointestinal System

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

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

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

*Continued on next page*

# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

## Definitions of Common Procedures of Gastrointestinal System

*Continued from previous page*

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

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

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

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

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

## AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations of Gastrointestinal System

### ROOT OPERATION SPECIFIC - D - GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

#### BYPASS - 1

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

#### CHANGE - 2

#### DESTRUCTION - 5

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

#### DILATION - 7

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

#### DIVISION - 8

#### DRAINAGE - 9

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

#### EXCISION - B

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

#### EXTIRPATION - C

#### FRAGMENTATION - F

#### INSERTION - H

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

#### INSPECTION - J

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

#### OCCCLUSION - L

#### REATTACHMENT - M

#### RELEASE - N

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

#### REMOVAL - P

*Continued on next page*

# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

## AHA Coding Clinic® Reference Notations of Gastrointestinal System

*Continued from previous page*

**REPAIR - Q**

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

**REPLACEMENT - R**

**REPOSITION - S**

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

**RESECTION - T**

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

**SUPPLEMENT - U**

**RESTRICTION - V**

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

**REVISION - W**

**TRANSFER - X**

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

**TRANSPLANTATION - Y**

## Body Part Key Listings of Gastrointestinal System

*See also Body Part Key in Appendix C*

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

*Continued on next page*

# Educational Annotations

# D – Gastrointestinal System

## Body Part Key Listings of Gastrointestinal System

*Continued from previous page*

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

## Device Key Listings of Gastrointestinal System

*See also Device Key in Appendix D*

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

## Device Aggregation Table Listings of Gastrointestinal System

*See also Device Aggregation Table in Appendix E*

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

## Coding Notes of Gastrointestinal System

### Body System Relevant Coding Guidelines

#### Upper and lower intestinal tract

#### B4.8

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

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

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

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 1

**continued** ➔



**0 D 1 BYPASS – continued**

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

**continued** ➔

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 1

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

**GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 1**

<b>DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement</b>			
Root Operations that always involve a device.			
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> - 0</b> Medical and Surgical <b>2<sup>ND</sup> - D</b> Gastrointestinal System <b>3<sup>RD</sup> - 2 CHANGE</b>	EXAMPLE: Exchange feeding tube		CMS Ex: Changing urinary catheter
	<b>CHANGE:</b> Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or a mucous membrane.		
	EXPLANATION: ALL Changes use EXTERNAL approach only...		
Body Part – 4 <sup>TH</sup>	Approach – 5 <sup>TH</sup>	Device – 6 <sup>TH</sup>	Qualifier – 7 <sup>TH</sup>
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	X External	0 Drainage device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	X External	0 Drainage device Y Other device	Z No qualifier

<b>EXCISION GROUP: Excision, Resection, Destruction, Extraction, (Detachment)</b>			
Root Operations that take out some or all of a body part.			
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> - 0</b> Medical and Surgical <b>2<sup>ND</sup> - D</b> Gastrointestinal System <b>3<sup>RD</sup> - 5 DESTRUCTION</b>	EXAMPLE: Ablation esophageal polyp		CMS Ex: Fulguration polyp
	<b>DESTRUCTION:</b> Physical eradication of all or a portion of a body part by the direct use of energy, force, or a destructive agent.		
	EXPLANATION: None of the body part is physically taken out		
Body Part – 4 <sup>TH</sup>	Approach – 5 <sup>TH</sup>	Device – 6 <sup>TH</sup>	Qualifier – 7 <sup>TH</sup>
1 Esophagus, Upper 2 Esophagus, Middle 3 Esophagus, Lower 4 Esophagogastric Junction 5 Esophagus 6 Stomach 7 Stomach, Pylorus 8 Small Intestine 9 Duodenum A Jejunum B Ileum C Ileocecal Valve E Large Intestine F Large Intestine, Right G Large Intestine, Left H Cecum J Appendix K Ascending Colon L Transverse Colon M Descending Colon N Sigmoid Colon P Rectum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier
Q Anus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic X External	Z No device	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	Z No qualifier

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

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

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

1<sup>ST</sup> - **0** Medical and Surgical  
 2<sup>ND</sup> - **D** Gastrointestinal System  
 3<sup>RD</sup> - **9 DRAINAGE**

EXAMPLE: I&D perianal abscess CMS Ex: Thoracentesis

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

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

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

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D 9

**continued** ➔

<span style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">0</span> <span style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">D</span> <span style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">9</span> <span style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">DRAINAGE – <i>continued</i></span>			
Body Part – 4 <sup>TH</sup>	Approach – 5 <sup>TH</sup>	Device – 6 <sup>TH</sup>	Qualifier – 7 <sup>TH</sup>
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	0 Drainage device	Z No qualifier
R Anal Sphincter U Omentum V Mesentery W Peritoneum	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	X Diagnostic Z No qualifier

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

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

**1<sup>ST</sup> - 0** Medical and Surgical  
**2<sup>ND</sup> - D** Gastrointestinal System  
**3<sup>RD</sup> - B** EXCISION

EXAMPLE: Vertical sleeve gastrectomy

CMS Ex: Liver biopsy

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

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

**Body Part – 4<sup>TH</sup>**

**Approach – 5<sup>TH</sup>**

**Device – 6<sup>TH</sup>**

**Qualifier – 7<sup>TH</sup>**

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

GASTROINTESTINAL O D B

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

GASTROINTESTINAL ODC



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

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

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

EXAMPLE: Non-excisional debridement

CMS Ex: D&C

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

EXPLANATION: None for this Body System

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

**DRAINAGE GROUP: Drainage, Extirpation, Fragmentation**

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

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

EXAMPLE: Breaking apart gastric bezoar

CMS Ex: Shockwave lithotripsy

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

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

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

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

<b>DEVICE GROUP: Change, Insertion, Removal, Replacement, Revision, Supplement</b> Root Operations that always involve a device.			
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> – O</b> Medical and Surgical <b>2<sup>ND</sup> – D</b> Gastrointestinal System <b>3<sup>RD</sup> – H</b> <b>INSERTION</b>	EXAMPLE: Placement artificial anal sphincter		CMS Ex: CVP catheter
	<b>INSERTION:</b> Putting in a nonbiological appliance that monitors, assists, performs, or prevents a physiological function but does not physically take the place of a body part.		
	EXPLANATION: None		
Body Part – 4 <sup>TH</sup>	Approach – 5 <sup>TH</sup>	Device – 6 <sup>TH</sup>	Qualifier – 7 <sup>TH</sup>
0 Upper Intestinal Tract D Lower Intestinal Tract	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic 7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	1 Radioactive element 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
5 Esophagus	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	1 Radioactive element 2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device B Intraluminal device, airway D Intraluminal device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	0 Open 3 Percutaneous 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device M Stimulator lead U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier
6 Stomach	7 Via natural or artificial opening 8 Via natural or artificial opening endoscopic	2 Monitoring device 3 Infusion device D Intraluminal device U Feeding device Y Other device	Z No qualifier

GASTROINTESTINAL ODH

**continued** ➔

**0 D H INSERTION – *continued***

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

GASTROINTESTINAL  
0  
D  
H

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

**TUBULAR GROUP: Bypass, Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction**

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

1<sup>ST</sup> - **O** Medical and Surgical

2<sup>ND</sup> - **D** Gastrointestinal System

3<sup>RD</sup> - **L** **OCCLUSION**

EXAMPLE: Closure of rectal stump

CMS Ex: Fallopian tube ligation

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

EXPLANATION: Natural or artificially created orifice ...

**Body Part – 4<sup>TH</sup>**

**Approach – 5<sup>TH</sup>**

**Device – 6<sup>TH</sup>**

**Qualifier – 7<sup>TH</sup>**

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

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

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

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D N

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

Root Operations that always involve a device.

**1<sup>ST</sup> - 0 Medical and Surgical**  
**2<sup>ND</sup> - D Gastrointestinal System**  
**3<sup>RD</sup> - P REMOVAL**

EXAMPLE: Removal artificial sphincter      CMS Ex: Chest tube removal

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

EXPLANATION: Removal device without reinsertion ...

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

**continued** ➔

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D P

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

**GASTROINTESTINAL ODP**



**OTHER REPAIRS GROUP: (Control), Repair**

Root Operations that define other repairs.

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

EXAMPLE: Suture duodenal laceration      CMS Ex: Suture laceration

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

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

**Body Part – 4<sup>TH</sup>**

**Approach – 5<sup>TH</sup>**

**Device – 6<sup>TH</sup>**

**Qualifier – 7<sup>TH</sup>**

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

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

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

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

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

**1<sup>ST</sup> - 0** Medical and Surgical  
**2<sup>ND</sup> - D** Gastrointestinal System  
**3<sup>RD</sup> - T** RESECTION

EXAMPLE: Sigmoid colectomy

CMS Ex: Cholecystectomy

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

EXPLANATION: None

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

GASTROINTESTINAL ODT

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

GASTROINTESTINAL ODU

**TUBULAR GROUP: Bypass, Dilation, Occlusion, Restriction**

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

1<sup>ST</sup> - **0** Medical and Surgical

2<sup>ND</sup> - **D** Gastrointestinal System

3<sup>RD</sup> - **V RESTRICTION**

EXAMPLE: Nissen fundoplication

CMS Ex: Cervical cerclage

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

EXPLANATION: Natural or artificially created orifice ...

**Body Part – 4<sup>TH</sup>**

**Approach – 5<sup>TH</sup>**

**Device – 6<sup>TH</sup>**

**Qualifier – 7<sup>TH</sup>**

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

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

GASTROINTESTINAL 0 D V

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

GASTROINTESTINAL ODW

**continued** ➔

**0 D W REVISION – *continued***

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

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<b>MOVE GROUP: Reattachment, Reposition, Transfer, Transplantation</b> Root Operations that put in/put back or move some/all of a body part.			
<b>1<sup>ST</sup> – 0</b> Medical and Surgical <b>2<sup>ND</sup> – D</b> Gastrointestinal System <b>3<sup>RD</sup> – X TRANSFER</b>	EXAMPLE: Colon-interposition esophagus		CMS Ex: Tendon transfer
	<b>TRANSFER:</b> Moving, without taking out, all or a portion of a body part to another location to take over the function of all or a portion of a body part.		
	EXPLANATION: The body part remains connected ...		
Body Part – 4 <sup>TH</sup>	Approach – 5 <sup>TH</sup>	Device – 6 <sup>TH</sup>	Qualifier – 7 <sup>TH</sup>
6 Stomach 8 Small Intestine E Large Intestine	0 Open 4 Percutaneous endoscopic	Z No device	5 Esophagus

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

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



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