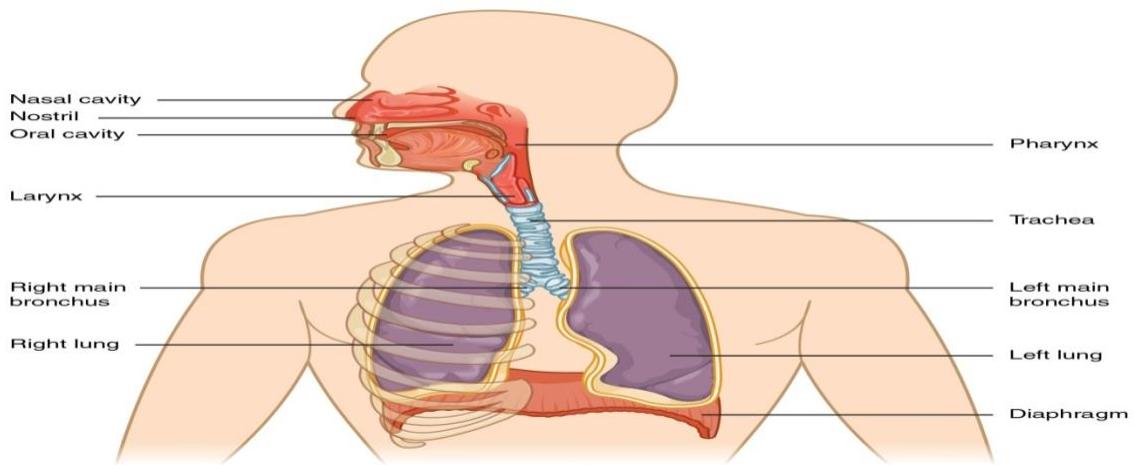


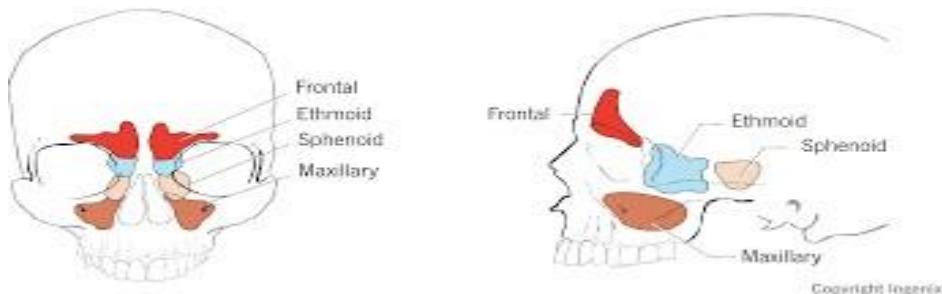
RESPIRATORY AND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (30000)



NOSE =RHINO

NOSE BLEED = EPISTAXIS

SINUS = A CAVITY OR AIR FILLED SAC PRESENT AROUND NOSE



Types of sinuses

- Frontal
- Ethmoid
- Sphenoid
- Maxillary

EXCISION =

30100 = EXCISION OF NASAL POLYPS, SIMPLE

FOR BILATERAL PROCEDURES USE MODIFIER 50

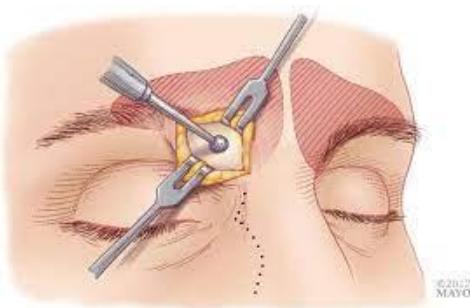
30117 – EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION (Eg laser), INTRANASAL LESION:

Internal approach.

30400- RHINOPLASTY

30901 – CONTROL OF NASAL HEAMORRHAGE, ANTERIOR, SIMPLE ANY METHOD

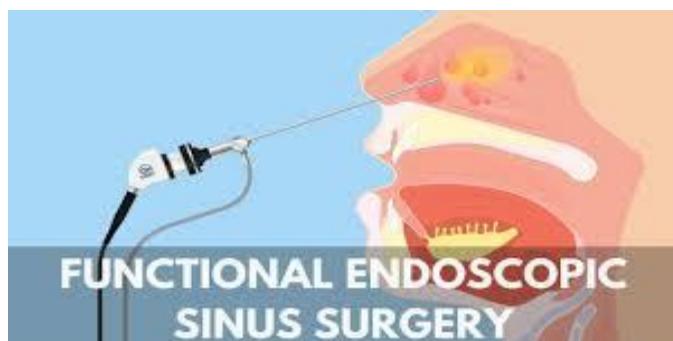
31070 - SINUSOTOMY, FRONTAL.



31090 – SINUSOTOMY, UNILATERAL, 3 OR MORE PARANASAL SINUSES (FRONTAL, MAXILLARY, ETHMOID, SPHENOID)

31200 – ETHMOIDECTOMY: INTRANASAL, ANTERIOR.

SINUS ENDOSCOPY : The physician uses an endoscope for visualizing and magnifying the internal structure of the sinuses.



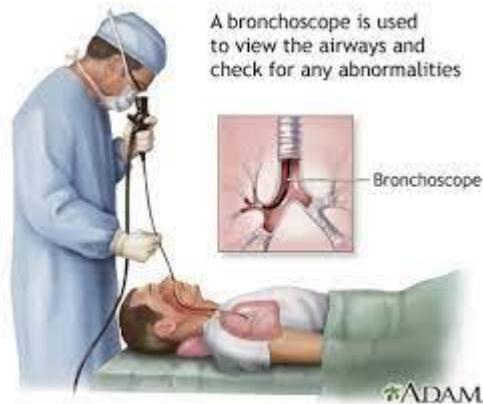
31233 – NASAL SINUS ENDOSCOPY DIAGNOSTIC : WITH MAXILLARY SINUSOSCOPY.

31235 - WITH SPHENOID SINUSOSCOPY

31254 – NASAL/ SINUS ENDOSCOPY, SURGICAL WITH ETHMOIDECTOMY : PARTIAL

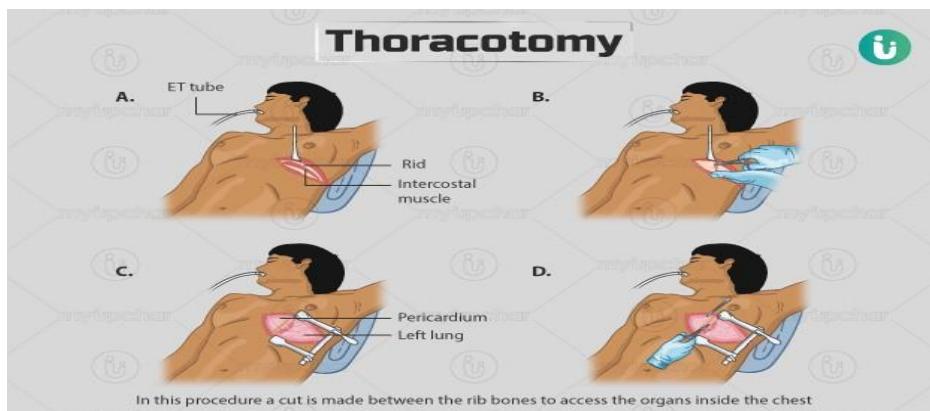
31255 : TOTAL (ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR)

BRONCOSCOPY : A RIGID OR FLEXIBLE BRONCHOSCOPE IS INSERTED THROUGH THE OROPHARYNX AND VOCAL CORDS AND BEYOND THE TRACHEA INTO THE RIGHT OR LEFT BRONCHI.



31622 – Bronchoscopy, rigid or flexible, including fluoroscopic guidance, when performed: diagnostic

THORACOTOMY = Surgical incision of thoracic cavities.



32098 – thoracotomy, with biopsies of pleura.

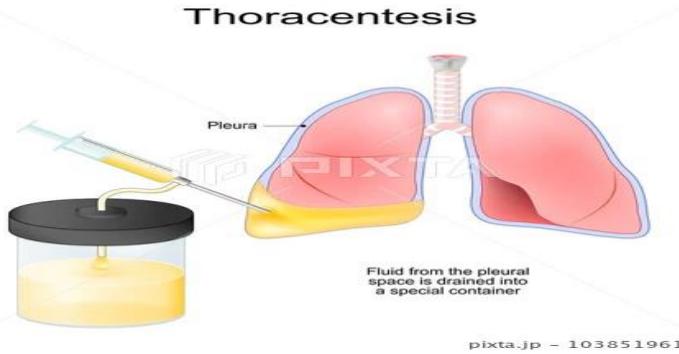
32400 – removal of lung, pneumonectomy.

32480 – Removal of lung , other then pneumonectomy: single lobe

32482 – 2 lobes bilobectomy

32484 – single segmentectomy.

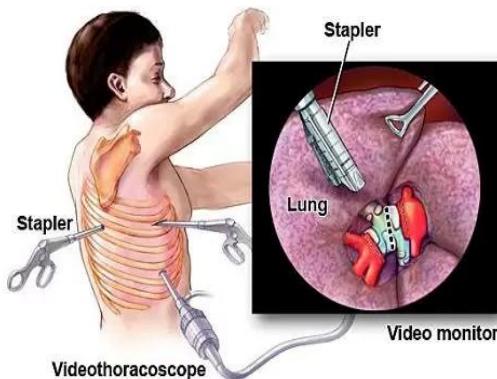
THORACOCENTESIS : Surgical puncture to remove fluid from thoracic cavity



32556 – pleura drainage percutaneous with insertion of indwelling catheter : without imaging guidance.

32557 - with imaging guidance.

THORACOSCOPY (video assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) : inside of chest chest cavity is examined through a fiberoptic endoscope.

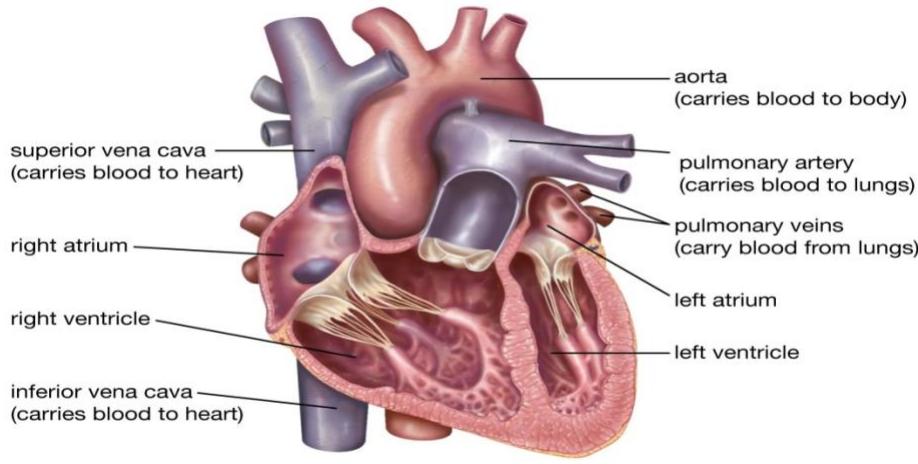


32650 – Thoracoscopy, surgical : with pleurodesis.

32654: with control of traumatic hemorrhage

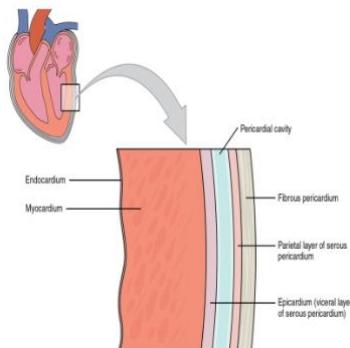
CAARDIO VASCULAR SYSTEM :

HEART = CARDIO



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3 – layers – outer pericardium, middle myocardium, inner endocardium.



4 CHAMBERS

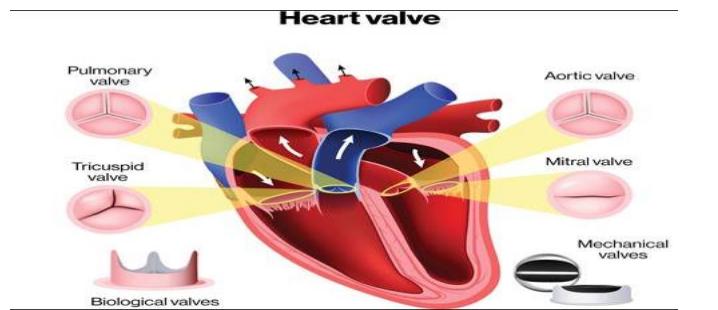
- **UPPER TWO ATRIA**
- **LOWER TWO VENTRICLES**

4 – valves : Tricuspid valve

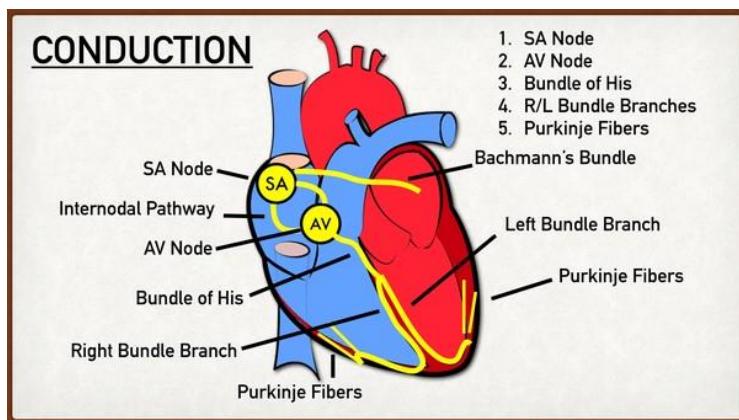
Bicuspid valve (mitral valve)

Pulmonary valve

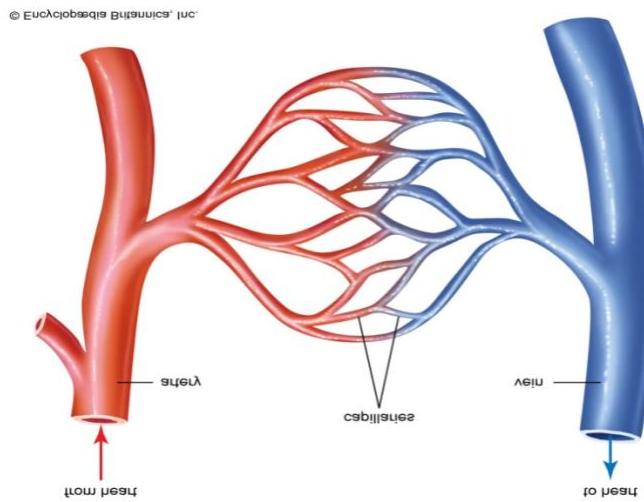
Aortic valve



- 2 NODES : - SA NODE – Natural pacemaker
- AV node – bundle of his and parkenji fibres.



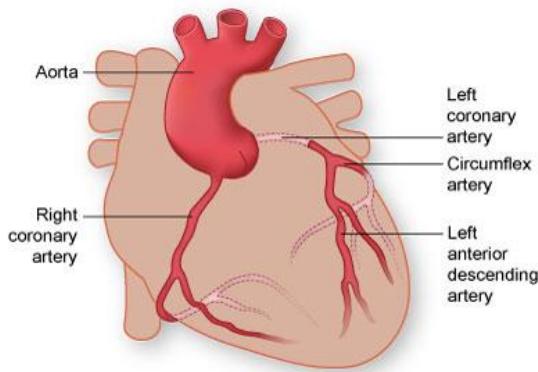
BLOOD VESSELS = ANGIO



Athero = arteries

Vein = plebho.

CORONARY ARTERIES : The arteries which supply blood to the heart .

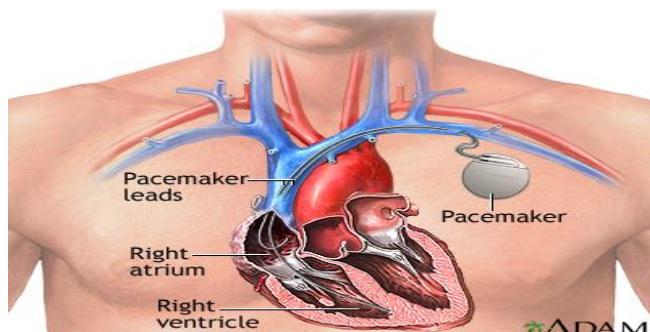


RCA – Right coronary artery

LCA – left coronary artery.

PERICARDIOCENTESIS : surgical puncture to remove fluid from outer part of heart including imaging guidance.

PACEMAKER : SA node natural pace maker which generates pace for the heart.

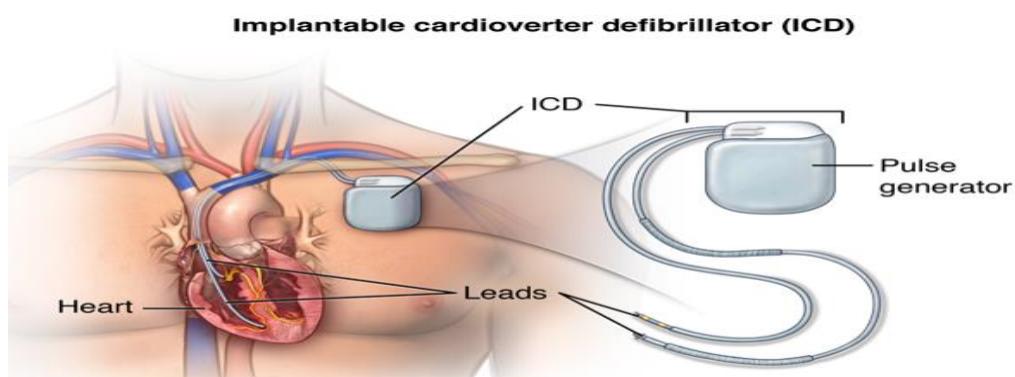


- CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS – Condition of improper beating of heart, too fast or too slow.

In these condition physician inserts ARTIFICIAL PACERMAKER to generate the pace to beat the heart rhythmically.

Pacemaker is small, battery operated device

ICD – implantable cardiac defibrillator;



TACHYCARDIA : Condition of rapid or fast heart beat

In the case of tachy cardia physician inserts ICD (implantable cardiac defbrialator) to control the heart beat or bringing heart rate normal.

ICD is a device that monitors youe heart rate and delivers a strong electrical shock to restore the heart beat normal.

FOR BOTH IMPLANTABLE PACEMAKER AND ICD THERE ARE

- PULSE GENERATOR
- LEADS
- ELECTRODES

Pulse generator – generates the artificial pulse

Leads – leads attached to pulse generator and ends has electrodes.

SINGLE LEAD = ONLY ONE LEAD in one chamber

DUAL LEAD 2 LEADS in two chambers

Electrodes – the ending of leads are electrodes the electrodes are inserted in the heart chambers to generate the artificial pace or electricity.

TO CODE THE PROCEDURE SEE

1) TYPE WHEATHER PACE MAKER OR IMPLANTABLE CARDIAC DEFBRILATOR.

2) THEN SEE THE

- INSERTION
- REMOVAL
- REPLACEMENT

3) ENTIRE SET OR PART OF THE SET

4) SINGLE OR DUAL CHAMBERS.

33206 – Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrodes : atrial

If physician does not mentioned temporary or permanent take default as permanent.

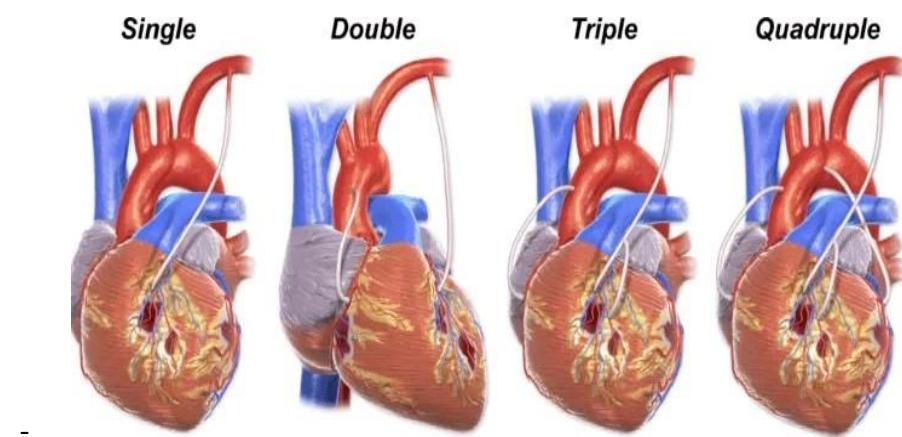
33211 – insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous dual chamber placing electrodes

33233 – removal of pulse generator of pacemaker only (without replacement)

33241 – removal of pulse generator of implantable defibrillator (without replacement)

Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) : CABG is a procedure performed due to blockage in the coronary arteries. By plaque, deposition of cholesterol causes blockage of arteries leads to myocardial infarction .

- Graft – for these procedure the physician removes the artery or vein from some other body part attaches to the coronary artery for normal blood supply to the heart.

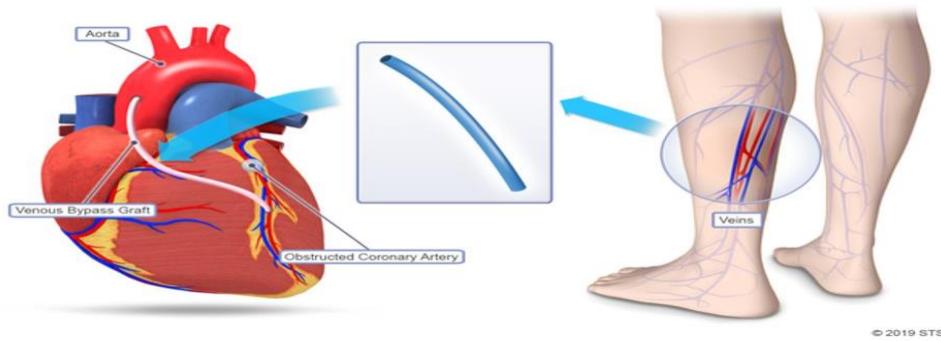


TO CODE CABG SEE –

- TYPE OF GRAFT ex(ARTERIES, VEINS, ARTERY+VEIN)
- NO OF GRAFT
- INCLUSIONS (2-TYPES)

ARTERIAL GRAFT – Internal mammary artery, epigastric artery,
Gastro epiploic artery, arterial conduits.

VEIN GRAFTS – Saphenous vein.



CODES FOR VENOUS GRAFTS ONLY ARE :(33510- 33516)

33510- CAB, VEIN GRAFT ONLY : single coronary vein graft

33511 - 2 coronary venous grafts

33512 - 3 coronary venous grafts

33513 - 4 coronary venous grafts

33514 - 5 coronary venous grafts

33516 - 6 or more coronary venous grafts

Q1) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG PROCEDURE BY USING 3 VENOUS GRAFT ONLY.

33512

Q2) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG PROCEDURE BY USING 1 VENOUS GRAFT ONLY.

33510

Q3) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG PROCEDURE BY USING 10 VENOUS GRAFT ONLY.

33516.

ARTERIAL GRAFTING FOR CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS (33533 – 33536) :

33533 – CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS , USING ARTERIAL GRAFTS : single arterial grafts.

33534 - 2 coronary arterial grafts.

33535 - 3 coronary arterial grafts.

33536 - 4 or more coronary arterial grafts.

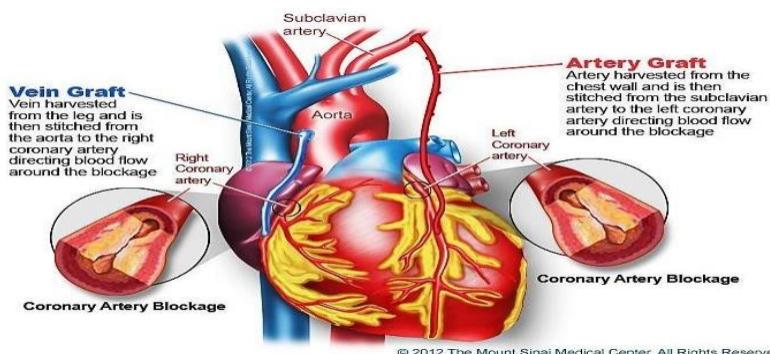
Q1) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG PROCEDURE BY USING 1 ARTERIAL GRAFT ONLY.

33533

Q2) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG PROCEDURE BY USING 5 ARTERIAL GRAFT ONLY.

33536

COMBINED ARTERIAL – VENOUS GRAFTING FOR CORONARY BYPASS (33517 – 33530):



To code these procedures first we should code for the number of arterial grafts codes then followed by ADD on codes for the venous grafts.

ADD on codes for venous grafts are.

+33517 – CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS, USING VENOUS GRAFT(S) AND ARTERIAL GRAFT(S) : single vein graft

+33518 - 2 venous grafts

+33519 - 3 venous grafts.

- +33521 - 4 venous grafts
- +33522 - 5 venous grafts
- +33523 6 or more venous grafts.

Q1) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG BY USING 3 ARTERIAL AND 2 VENOUS GRAFTS?

33535

+ 33518

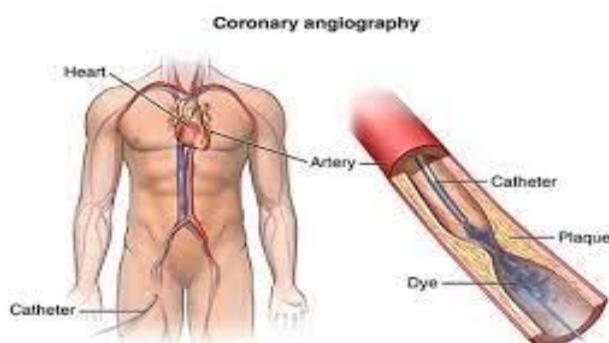
Q2) PHYSICIAN PERFORMED CABG BY USING 2 VENOUS GRAFTS AND 4 ARTERIAL GRAFT.

33536

+33518.

NOTE : TO CODE BOTH ARTERIAL AND VENOUS GRAFTS WE SHOULD NOT USE CODES FOR VEIN GRAFT ONLY (33510- 3516).

CATHETERIZATION : a catheter is insertion of thin tube made with medical grade material used to treat the diseases or identification diagnosis and for surgical procedures like blood clot removal and stent placements.



CATHETERS are through arteries and veins in to the body.

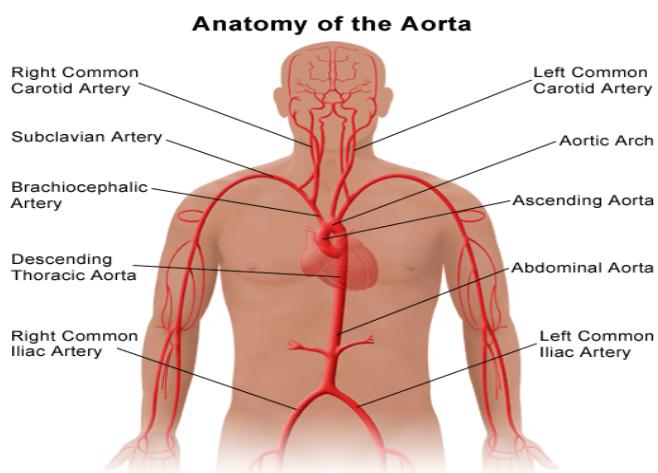
Cardiac catheterization : is the procedure which is used to know about the heart and its blood vessels.

CATHETER TIP : The starting point of catheter is called catheterTIP.

CATHETER LOCATION : The location of catheter tip is called catheter location.

for cardiac catheterization the catheter normally introduced from femoral artery to reach the aorta or heart.

AORTA – largest artery.



This aorta again divided into THORACIC AORTA AND ABDOMINAL AORTA.

THORACIC AORTA AGAIN DIVIDED INTO ORDERS LIKE 1ST ORDER, 2ND ORDER, 3RD ORDER, BEYOND THE THIRD ORDER.

EXAMPLE TO KNOW THE RIGHT HAND ULNAR ARTERY LOCATION ;

FIRST THORACIC - 1ST ORDER (INNOMINATE OR BRACHIOCEPHALIC ARTERY) – 2ND ORDER (RIGHT AXILLARY ARTERY) – 3RD ORDER(RIGHT BRACHIAL ARTERY) –BEYOND THIRD ORDER (RIGHT ULNAR ARTERY)

- IF THE CATHETER TIP IS PLACED INTO AORTA IS CALLED **NON SELECTIVE CATHETERIZATION.**

- IF THE CATHETER TIP IS PLACED IN TO OTHER THEN AORTA WHICH IS ADVANCED IN 1ST ORDER OR 2ND ORDER OR 3RD ORDER OR BEYOND THE THIRD ORDER IS CALLED **SELECTIVE CATHETERIZATION.**

36200 – introduction of catheter aorta.

36215 – selective catheter placement, arterial system : each first order thoracic or brachiocephalic branch, within a vascular family.

36216 - initial second order thoracic or brachiocephalic branch within a vascular family.

36217 - initial third order thoracic or more selective thoracic or brachiocephalic branch within the family.

36221 – non selective catheter placement thoracic aorta, with angiography of the extracranial carotid, vertebral intracranial vessels, unilateral or bilateral and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation includes angiography of the cerebro cervical arch.

36222 – 36254.

LARGEST VEIN IS CALLED VENA CAVA

VENA CAVA DIVIDED INTO SUPERIOR VENA CAVA

INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

THESE VENA CAVA AGAIN DIVIDED IN TO 1ST ORDER, 2ND ORDER , BEYOND SECOND ORDER VEINS.

INSERTION OF CENTRAL VENOUS ACCESS DEVICE:

TO CODE SEE

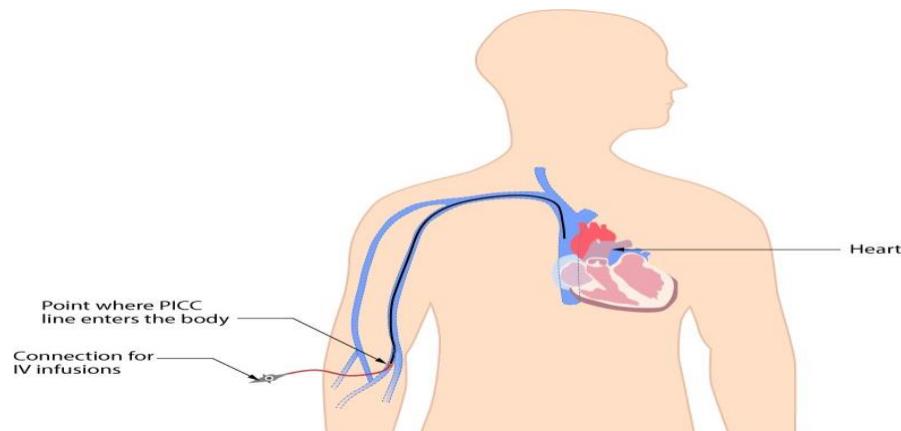
1) CENTRALLY INSERTION OR PHERIPHERALLY INSERTION (PICC)

KEY WORDS FOR CENTRALLY INSERTION ARE :

- Inferior / superior vena cava
- Internal jugular vein

- Sub clavian vein
- iliac vein
- femoral vein
- axillary vein

KEY WORDS FOR PHERIPHERAL INSERTION ARE.



- Basilic vein
- Cephalic vein
- Saphenous vein

2) Patients AGE : age less then 5 years or 5years greater then 5 years.

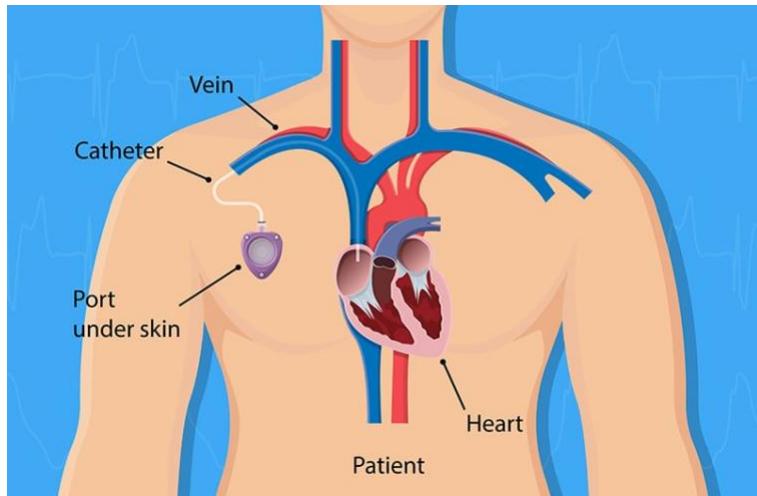
3) TUNNELED OR NON TUNNELED

TUNNELED : tunneled catheters have long tube and are used for long term access.

NON TUNNELED : non tunneled catheter have shorter tube and typically designed for short term access.

4) SUB CUTANEOUS PORT OR PUMP INSERTED OR NOT.

S. PORT is a small metal chamber with a rubber top device placed below the skin used for administration of fluids and drugs.



36555 – 36566 code range for centrally inserted catheter

36568 – 36571 code range for peripherally inserted central venous catheter (PICC)

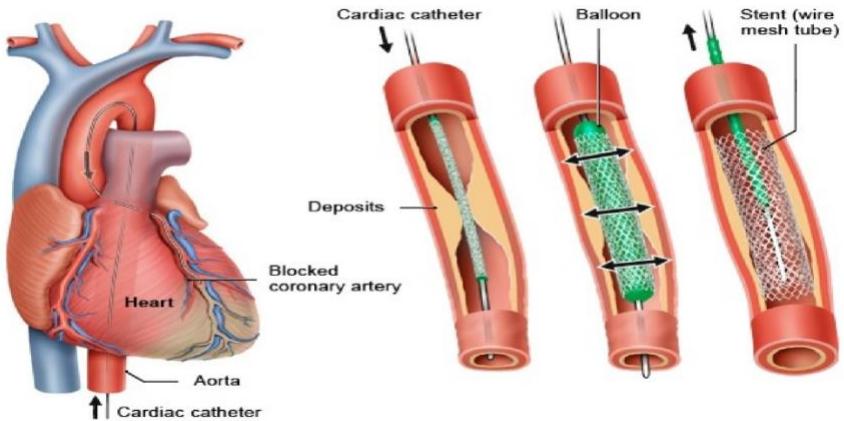
ANGIOPLASTY – SURGICAL REPAIR OF BLOOD VESSELS

ENDARTERECTOMY – REMOVAL OF PLAQUE FROM NARROWED OR BLOCKED ARTERIES.

PTCA – PERCUTANEOUS TRANSLUMINAL CORONARY ANGIO PLASTY.

PTA – PERCUTANEOUS TRANSLUMINAL ANGIOPLASTY.

STENT PLACEMENT- A SMALL METAL MESH TUBE IS PLACED IN THE BLOOD VESELLS THROUGH THE CATHETER TO HELP BLOOD VESSEL OPEN.



CATHETERIZATION followed by **ANGIOPLASTY** followed by **ENDARTERECTOMY** followed by **STENT PLACEMENT**.

Q1) IF THE PATIENT HAS PLAQUE IN HIS CORONARY ARTERY IF THE PHYSICIAN INSEERTED THE CATHETER FROM FEMORAL ARTERY PERFORMED ANGIOPLASTY AND REMOVED ENDARTERECTOMY PLACED THE STUNT.

For all these procedures u should only code for highest procedure is **STENT PLACEMENT** only.