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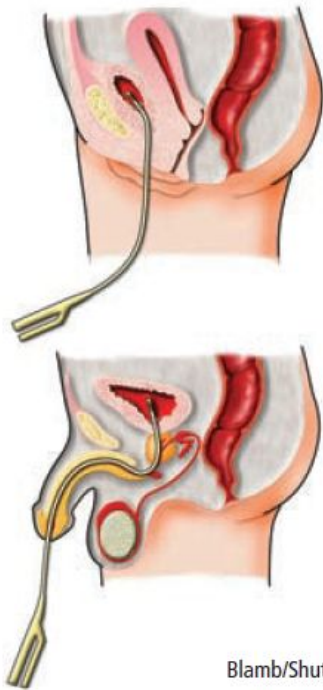
ICD-10-PCS



Root Operations Group - 2

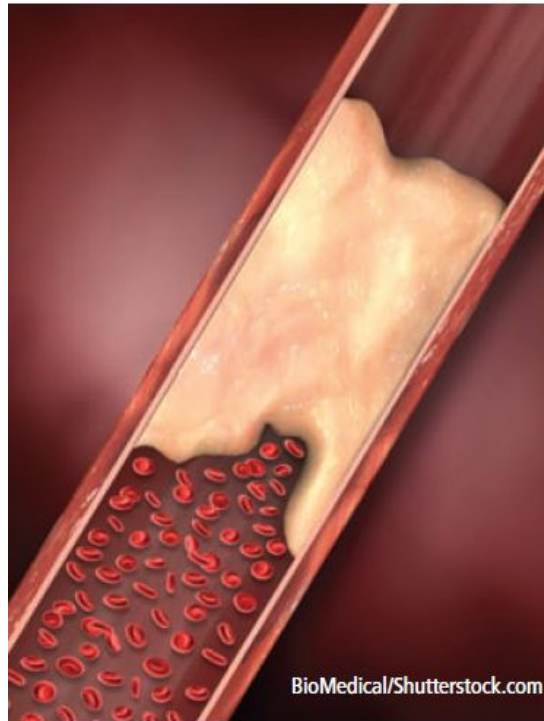
Root Operations That Take Out Solids, Fluids, or Gases from a Body Part

Drainage (9)



Blamb/Shutterstock.com

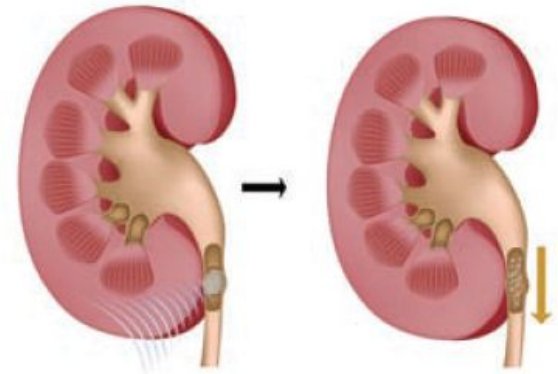
Extirpation (C)



BioMedical/Shutterstock.com

Fragmentation (F)

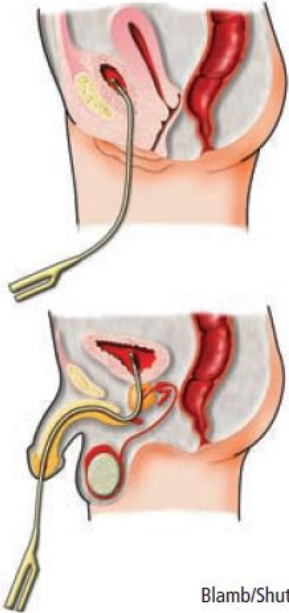
Kidney Stone Shock Wave Treatment



Alila Sao Mai/Shutterstock.com

AHIMA

Drainage (9)

Drainage (9)	Definition	Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part
 Blamb/Shutterstock.com	Explanation	The qualifier Diagnostic is used to identify drainage procedures that are biopsies
	Examples	Thoracentesis, incision and drainage, Aspiration, Lumbar puncture

- Used for both **Diagnostic and Therapeutic** procedures
- 6th character—**Device**



Case to Code

The patient is being evaluated for septic arthritis of the right knee. A needle arthrocentesis was performed on the right knee with 15 cc of fluid being removed.

Answer

0S9C3ZX Root Operation: Drainage
Drainage, Joint, Knee, Right
(0S9C)
Arthrocentesis, *see* Drainage,
Lower Joints (0S9)

Case Table

Section	Medical and Surgical	0
Body System	Lower Joints	S
Root	Drainage	9
Body Part	Knee Joint, Right	C
Approach	Percutaneous	3
Device	No Device	Z
Qualifier	Diagnostic	X

Rationale

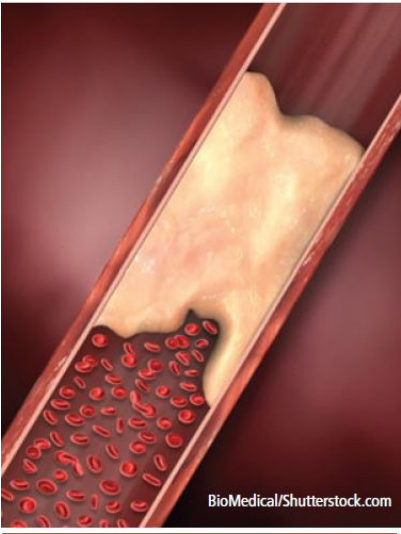
Index: Arthrocentesis

See Upper Joints 0R9

See Lower Joints 0S9

The knee joint is a lower joint since it is located below the diaphragm.

Extirpation (C)

Extirpation (C)	Definition	Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part
 A cross-sectional illustration of a blood vessel. The vessel lumen is partially filled with a yellowish, irregular mass representing a thrombus or solid matter. Below this mass, red blood cells are visible. The vessel wall is shown in a reddish-brown color. The text 'BioMedical/Shutterstock.com' is visible in the bottom right corner of the illustration. 	Explanation	The solid matter may be an abnormal byproduct of a biological function or a foreign body; it may be imbedded in a body part, or in the lumen of a tubular body part. The solid matter may or may not have been previously broken into pieces.
	Examples	Thrombectomy, endarterectomy, choledocholithotomy, excision foreign body

Extirpation

Extirpation represents a range of procedures where the body part itself is not the focus of the procedure. Instead, the objective is to remove solid material such as a foreign body, thrombus, or calculus from the body part.

Case To Code

A 21-French ACMI panendoscope is inserted into the patient's bladder without difficulty. Inspection of the left ureter reveals a large stone is obstructing the middle third of the ureter. A guide wire is passed into the left ureter orifice and the cystoscope is removed and an ureteroscope is passed alongside the guide wire up to the mid-ureter. The large stone is fragmented with lithotripsy. A total of only about 80 shocks were needed. At this point, the large remaining fragments were removed via basket extraction.

Case Answer

0TC78ZZ Root Operation: Extirpation
Extirpation, Ureter, Left (0TC7)

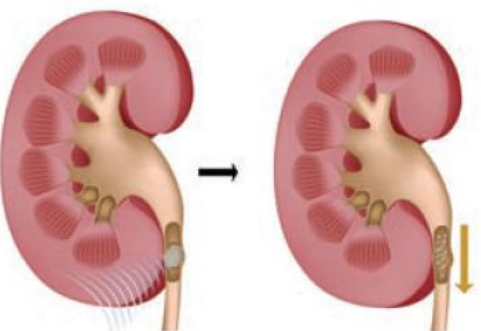
Case Table

Section	Medical and Surgical	0
Body System	Urinary System	T
Root	Extirpation	C
Body Part	Ureter, Left	7
Approach	Via Natural or Artificial Opening	8
Device	No Device	Z
Qualifier	No Qualifier	Z

Rationale

For this case only one code is assigned, 0TC78ZZ, for the extirpation of the fragmented calculi. In the ICD-10-PCS Alphabetic Index, the main term is Lithotripsy, with removal of fragments – see Extirpation. *AHA Coding Clinic, 4th Q 2013* states that the fragmentation would not be coded separately since it is inherent to the extirpation.

Fragmentation (F)

Fragmentation (F)	Definition	Breaking solid matter in a body part into pieces
Kidney Stone Shock Wave Treatment  Alila Sao Mai/Shutterstock.com	Explanation	Physical force applied directly or indirectly is used to break the solid matter into pieces. The solid matter may be an abnormal byproduct of a biological function or a foreign body. The pieces of solid matter are not taken out.
	Examples	Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, transurethral lithotripsy

Fragmentation

Fragmentation is coded for procedures to break up, but not remove, solid material such as a calculus or foreign body. This root operation includes both direct and extracorporeal **Fragmentation** procedures.

Case to Code

A minor stab incision was made in the patient's left chest wall. Using a hemostat, the chest cavity is entered percutaneously through the skin and fluid returned. Next, using the trocar, the chest tube is placed in the left pleural cavity. There was approximately 1,000 ml of fluid returned. The chest tube was sewn into place.



Answer

0W9B30Z Root Operation: Drainage
Drainage, Pleural Cavity, Left
(0W9B)

Case Table

Section	Medical and Surgical	0
Body System	Anatomical Regions, General	W
Root	Drainage	9
Body Part	Pleural Cavity, Left	B
Approach	Percutaneous	3
Device	Drainage Device	0
Qualifier	No Qualifier	Z

Rationale

The approach for this procedure is percutaneous (3) as the instrumentation was introduced to the operative site via the skin. The sixth character (device) is drainage device (0) since the drainage device was left at the operative site at the end of the procedure.

Case To Code

The patient has acute dysphagia following ingestion of egg roll and chicken earlier today. The Olympus Video Endoscope was inserted by mouth and advanced into the esophagus. In the distal esophagus, a foreign body was identified. This appeared to be meat. The endoscope was advanced to the area and the foreign body was gently pushed into the stomach without difficulty. Inspection of the stomach revealed florid erosions in the gastric antrum. A biopsy was taken in the stomach from an erosive appearing lesion. The duodenum appeared normal. The endoscope was then withdrawn.

Case Answer

0DC38ZZ	Root Operation: Extirpation Extirpation, Esophagus, Lower (0DC3)
0DB68ZX	Root Operation: Excision Excision, Stomach (0DB6)

Case Table

Section	Medical and Surgical	0
Body System	Gastrointestinal System	D
Root	Extirpation	C
Body Part	Esophagus, Lower	3
Approach	Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic	8
Device	No Device	Z
Qualifier	No Qualifier	Z

Case Table

Section	Medical and Surgical	0
Body System	Gastrointestinal System	D
Root	Excision	B
Body Part	Stomach	6
Approach	Via Natural or Artificial Opening Endoscopic	8
Device	No Device	Z
Qualifier	Diagnostic	X

Rationale

The root operation Extirpation is used to code the removal of the foreign body. Even though the foreign body was not removed through the mouth, it was removed from the distal esophagus by sending it through the normal digestive route. The body part value of 3, Esophagus, Lower is assigned. There is no device or qualifier value. The root operation Excision is used to code the stomach biopsy. The body part value 6, Stomach is assigned and the qualifier value of X, Diagnostic is assigned because this was a biopsy. Both procedures are performed using an endoscopic approach through a natural opening, approach value 8.



Questions on Group 2?