Illustrated Coding and Billing for
General Surgery/
Gastroenterology
A Comprehensive Specialty Guide

Expert 2010
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15946

**Plain English Description**
The physician excises a pressure ulcer, commonly known as a bedsore, of the ischial region in preparation for a muscle or myocutaneous flap or skin graft closure. The ischium is the ventral and posterior sides of the three principle bones composing either half of the pelvis. The patient lies face down and the physician creates an incision over the ischium. The physician removes the affected skin surrounding the pressure ulcer and irrigates the wound. All or part of the bone below the ulcer is removed. The remaining void is filled by a muscle graft. The donor site (often the latissimus dorsi) is prepared and the muscle and/or skin are excised in the approximate shape of the deficit. The graft is sutured in place and the donor area is sutured closed.

**ICD-9-CM Diagnostic Codes** (commonly used)
707.04  Decubitus ulcer, hip

**HCPCS Codes**
No crosswalks apply to this code or code range.

**Anesthesia Code(s)**
01120

**Coding Guidance**
CT  To add repair of resulting defect with split-thickness skin graft — 15100 and/or 15101. If a repair is performed with muscle/myocutaneous flap — 15734 and/or 15738.

**RVU(s)**

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**Modifiers**

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**CCI**

15946 11010, 11011, 11012, 11100, 36000, 36410, 37202, 51701, 51702, 51703, 62318, 62319, 64415, 64416, 64417, 64450, 64470, 64475, 69990, 96360, 96365, 96372, 96374, 96375
43271

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), with endoscopic retrograde balloon dilation of ampulla, biliary and/or pancreatic duct(s)

Plain English Description
Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography is performed with balloon dilation of a constricted area of the Ampulla of Vater, the biliary duct, and/or the pancreatic duct(s). An endoscope is passed through the esophagus, stomach, and into the duodenum to the point where the pancreatic duct and the common bile duct meet, (the Ampulla of Vater), at the major duodenal papilla. A smaller catheter is placed through the scope, the ampulla of Vater is cannulated, and contrast dye is injected into the ducts. The common bile duct, biliary tract, gallbladder, and pancreas are visualized on x-rays, taken as soon as the dye is injected. A balloon catheter is advanced over a guidewire into the Ampulla of Vater or the biliary or pancreatic duct(s) to the site of the stricture (narrowing). Additional contrast may be injected for better visualization. The balloon catheter is placed in the stricture and inflated to dilate the narrowed lumen.

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)
(with balloon dilation)

Common bile duct
Pancreas
Gall bladder
Duodenum
Balloon dilation of duct (ampulla, biliary and/or pancreatic)
Ampulla of Vater

Coding Guidance
For radiological S & I – 74328-74330. For endoscopic cannulation of papilla with visualization of common bile duct – 43273. For sphincterotomy – 43262.

ICD-9-CM Diagnostic Codes (commonly used)
155.2 Malignant neoplasm of liver, not specified as primary or secondary
156.0 Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder
156.1 Malignant neoplasm of extrahepatic bile ducts
156.2 Malignant neoplasm of ampulla of Vater
156.8 Malignant neoplasm of other specified sites of gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts
156.9 Malignant neoplasm of biliary tract, part unspecified
157.9 Malignant neoplasm of pancreas, part unspecified
197.8 Secondary malignant neoplasm of other digestive organs and spleen
211.5 Benign neoplasm of liver and biliary passages
211.6 Benign neoplasm of pancreas, except islets of Langerhans
230.8 Carcinoma in situ of liver and biliary system
230.9 Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs

RVU(s)

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** See Appendix for CCI information
● New Code
▲ Revised Code
CCI Coding Tips
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2010 Coding and Billing for General Surgery/Gastroenterology

CPT® Procedural Coding

Do Not Code
* See Appendix C for Modifier Rules

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Plain English Description
A segment of the colon (large intestine) is removed through a midline incision, the distal (end-segment) of bowel is closed and an end colostomy is created. End colostomies are created when the lower segment of bowel, the sigmoid colon, is used to create the colostomy. A Hartmann type procedure is used when the distal segment of bowel and the rectum are not removed, but are sutured closed instead, creating a Hartmann pouch. The segment of colon to be removed is mobilized by dividing the embryonic fusion planes and the peritoneum, taking care to preserve blood supply. The mesentery is divided. The colon is divided and the diseased or damaged segment is removed. The distal segment of colon is sutured closed. Next, an end colostomy is created. A small incision is made in the skin over the planned colostomy site and carried down through subcutaneous space. Fat is excised down to the anterior rectus fascia. The fascia is opened taking care to protect the underlying rectus muscle and its blood supply. The rectus fibers are separated by blunt dissection. The peritoneum is entered and an opening of sufficient diameter is created for the stoma. Ideally, the colon should be brought through a peritoneal tunnel to prevent postoperative obstruction of the stoma. The colon is brought through the abdominal wall and everted (folded back on itself). The segment of colon is then sutured to the skin.

Partial colectomy with end colostomy

ICD-9-CM Diagnostic Codes (commonly used)
153.0 Malignant neoplasm of hepatic flexure
153.1 Malignant neoplasm of transverse colon
153.2 Malignant neoplasm of descending colon
153.3 Malignant neoplasm of sigmoid colon
153.4 Malignant neoplasm of rectum
153.5 Malignant neoplasm of appendix
153.6 Malignant neoplasm of ascending colon
153.7 Malignant neoplasm of splenic flexure
153.8 Malignant neoplasm of other specified sites of large intestine
154.0 Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction
154.1 Malignant neoplasm of rectum
154.8 Malignant neoplasm of other sites of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus
159.0 Malignant neoplasm of intestinal tract, part unspecified
197.5 Secondary malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum

Coding Guidance
CT For a splenic flexure mobilization (take-down) — 44139.

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** See Appendix C for Modifier Rules
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Coding Tips

** See Appendix C for CCI Information

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