Plastics/Dermatology
A comprehensive illustrated guide to coding and reimbursement

2017
ICD-10
A full suite of resources including the latest code set, mapping products, and expert training to help you make a smooth transition. www.optumcoding.com/ICD10
Contents

Getting Started with Coding Companion ........................................i
Skin .....................................................................................1
Nails ..................................................................................39
Pilonidal Cyst ......................................................................46
Repair ................................................................................47
 Destruction ........................................................................163
Breast ..............................................................................179
General Musculoskeletal ..................................................201
Head ...................................................................................218
Neck/Thorax.......................................................................351
Shoulder ..........................................................................358
Humerus/Elbow ..................................................................360
Forearm/Wrist ...................................................................364
Hand/Fingers .....................................................................386
Endoscopy .........................................................................434
Nose ...................................................................................437
Arteries/Veins ..................................................................445
Lips ....................................................................................449
Vestibule of Mouth ........................................................542
Tongue .............................................................................465
Palate/Uvula ......................................................................469
Abdomen ..........................................................................483
Genitalia ..........................................................................485
Extracranial Nerves .......................................................489
Ocular Adnexa ...................................................................515
External Ear .........................................................................541
Operating Microscope...................................................545
Medicine Services ........................................................546
HCPCS .............................................................................554
Appendix ..........................................................................559
Correct Coding Initiative Update 21.3 .....................573
Evaluation and Management .........................................593
Index ................................................................................615
Terms To Know

abscess. Circumscribed collection of pus resulting from bacteria, frequently associated with swelling and other signs of inflammation.

dermis. Skin layer found under the epidermis that contains a papillary upper layer and the deep reticular layer of collagen, vascular bed, and nerves.

excision. Surgical removal of an organ or tissue.

graft. Tissue implant from another part of the body or another person.

hidradenitis. Infection or inflammation of a sweat gland and is usually treated by incision and drainage.

subcutaneous tissue. Sheet or wide band of adipose (fat) and areolar connective tissue in two layers attached to the dermis.

suture. Numerous stitching techniques employed in wound closure.

buried suture. Continuous or interrupted suture placed under the skin for a layered closure.

continuous suture. Running stitch with tension evenly distributed across a single strand to provide a leakproof closure line.

interrupted suture. Series of single stitches with tension isolated at each stitch, in which all stitches are not affected if one becomes loose, and the isolated sutures cannot act as a wick to transport an infection.

purse-string suture. Continuous suture placed around a tubular structure and tightened, to reduce or close the lumen.

retention suture. Secondary stitching that bridges the primary suture, providing support for the primary repair; a plastic or rubber bolster may be placed over the primary repair and under the retention sutures.

Medicare Edits

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* with documentation

Explanation
Hidradenitis is a chronic, relapsing disease that occurs in tissue where apocrine glands are found. Localized nodules develop from occlusion of the apocrine ducts. Recurrence of the lesions may produce superimposed infections, recurrent abscesses, with or without sinus formation, and scarring. The physician performs a wide excision of the affected skin and subcutaneous tissue of the perianal, perineal, or umbilical region including margins. Intraoperative mapping of any existing sinus tracts may be performed to ensure complete removal. In 11470, the wound is left open to heal by granulation or is repaired using single or multiple layers of sutures. Report 11471 if more than layered closure (complex repair) is required.

Coding Tips
These are unilateral procedures. If performed bilaterally, some payers require that the service be reported twice with modifier 50 appended to the second code while others require identification of the service only once with modifier 50 appended. Check with individual payers. Modifier 50 identifies a procedure performed identically on the opposite side of the body (mirror image). When a skin graft or flap is used for closure, report the appropriate additional code. Local anesthesia is included in these services. However, these procedures may be performed under general anesthesia, depending on the age and/or condition of the patient. Surgical trays, A4550, are not separately reimbursed by Medicare; however, other third-party payers may cover them. Check with the specific payer to determine coverage.

ICD-10-CM Diagnostic Codes
L73.2 Hidradenitis suppurativa

HCPCS Equivalent Codes
N/A
20612  Aspiration and/or injection of ganglion cyst(s) any location

**Explanation**

The physician aspirates and/or injects a ganglion cyst. After administering a local anesthetic, the physician inserts a needle through the skin and into the ganglion cyst. A ganglion cyst is a benign mass consisting of a thin capsule containing clear, mucinous fluid arising from an aponeurosis or tendon sheath, such as on the back of the wrist or foot. A fluid sample may be withdrawn from the cyst or a medicinal substance may be injected for therapy. The needle is withdrawn and pressure is applied to stop any bleeding.

**Coding Tips**

Local anesthesia is included in this service. If multiple aspirations/injections are performed, report 20612 for each site and append modifier 59 or an X modifier to additional codes. For injection of a tendon sheath or ligament, see 20550. For arthrocentesis, aspiration and/or injection of a small joint or bursa, see 20600; intermediate joint or bursa, see 20605; major joint or bursa, see 20610. For aspiration and injection of a bone cyst, see 20615. Surgical trays, A4550, are not separately reimbursed by Medicare; however, other third-party payers may cover them. Supplies used when providing this procedure may be reported with HCPCS Level II codes. Check with the specific payer to determine coverage.

**ICD-10-CM Diagnostic Codes**

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<td>M67.441</td>
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<td>Ganglion, left knee</td>
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<tr>
<td>M67.471</td>
<td>Ganglion, right ankle and foot</td>
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<td>M67.48</td>
<td>Ganglion, other site</td>
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<tr>
<td>M67.49</td>
<td>Ganglion, multiple sites</td>
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**HCPCS Equivalent Codes**

N/A

**Terms To Know**

- **aponeurosis.** Flat expansion of white, ribbon-like tendinous tissue that functions as the connection of a muscle to its moving part.
- **arthrocentesis.** Puncture and aspiration of fluid from a joint for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes or injection of anesthetics or corticosteroids.
- **aspiration.** Drawing fluid out by suction.
- **bursa.** Cavity or sac containing fluid that occurs between articulating surfaces and serves to reduce friction from moving parts.
- **cyst.** Elevated encapsulated mass containing fluid, semisolid, or solid material with a membranous lining.
- **ganglion.** Fluid-filled, benign cyst appearing on a tendon sheath or aponeurosis, frequently found in the hand, wrist, or foot and connecting to an underlying joint.
- **injection.** Forcing a liquid substance into a body part such as a joint or muscle.

**Medicare Edits**

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**Modifiers**

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* with documentation
Reconstruction of mandible or maxilla, subperiosteal implant; partial

**Explanation**
The physician places a metal framework between the mucosa and the bone of the maxilla or mandible. The metal framework has posts that extend vertically and protrude through the mucosa into the mouth. The posts are used to retain an upper denture in the maxilla or lower denture in the mandible when teeth are missing. Intraoral surgery is performed in one or two sessions.

At the second surgical session, the physician removes the sutures and again exposes the bone. The metal framework, with the attached posts, is placed on the bone. The mucosa and periosteum are sutured over the framework and around the protruding posts. Scarring, which occurs with healing, keeps the framework in place. If performed in one session, a CT scan is used to make a plastic model of the mandible or maxilla from which the framework and posts are fabricated. A single surgical session is used to insert the framework as described above. Incisions are closed simply with sutures. Report 21245 for partial reconstruction. Report 21246 for complete reconstruction.

**Coding Tips**
In 21245, the procedure implies that three or less teeth are restored; or less than one-half of the dental arch. When performed in one session, the procedure should be reduced by use of modifier 52. A second surgical session is not reported separately. Local anesthesia is included in the service.

**ICD-10-CM Diagnostic Codes**
- C41.0 Malignant neoplasm of bones of skull and face
- C41.1 Malignant neoplasm of mandible
- C79.51 Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone
- D16.5 Benign neoplasm of lower jaw bone
- D48.0 Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of bone and articular cartilage
- K08.21 Minimal atrophy of the mandible
- K08.22 Moderate atrophy of the mandible
- K08.23 Severe atrophy of the mandible
- K08.24 Minimal atrophy of maxilla
- K08.25 Moderate atrophy of the maxilla
- K08.26 Severe atrophy of the maxilla
- K08.8 Other specified disorders of teeth and supporting structures
- M26.03 Mandibular hyperplasia
- M26.04 Mandibular hypoplasia
- M26.09 Other specified anomalies of jaw size
- M26.12 Other jaw asymmetry
- M26.19 Other specified anomalies of jaw-cranial base relationship
- M26.29 Other anomalies of dental arch relationship
- M26.52 Limited mandibular range of motion
- M26.53 Deviation in opening and closing of the mandible
- M26.59 Other dento-ocular functional abnormalities
- M26.72 Alveolar mandibular hyperplasia
- M26.73 Alveolar maxillary hypoplasia
- M26.74 Alveolar mandibular hypoplasia
- M26.79 Other specified alveolar anomalies
- M26.89 Other dento-ocular anomalies
- M27.2 Inflammatory conditions of jaws
- M27.8 Other specified diseases of jaws
- M47.180 Osteonecrosis due to drugs, jaw
- M95.2 Other acquired deformity of head
- M99.80 Other biomechanical lesions of head region
- O67.0 Congenital facial asymmetry
- O67.1 Congenital compression facies
- O67.4 Other congenital deformities of skull, face and jaw
- S02.411A LeFort I fracture, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.411B LeFort I fracture, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.412A LeFort II fracture, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.412B LeFort II fracture, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.413A LeFort III fracture, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.413B LeFort III fracture, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.42XA Fracture of alveolus of maxilla, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.42XB Fracture of alveolus of maxilla, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.61XA Fracture of condylar process of mandible, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.61XB Fracture of condylar process of mandible, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.62XA Fracture of subcondylar process of mandible, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.62XB Fracture of subcondylar process of mandible, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.63XA Fracture of coronoid process of mandible, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.63XB Fracture of coronoid process of mandible, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.64XA Fracture of ramus of mandible, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S02.64XB Fracture of ramus of mandible, initial encounter for open fracture
- S02.65XA Fracture of angle of mandible, initial encounter for closed fracture