ACA Procedure and Service Codes

LOB	CODE	DRUG TRADE NAME	CATEGORY	CONSUMER DESCRIPTION	DRUG MEDICAL BENEFIT	PRIOR AUTHORIZATION
ACA	0001U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0005U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a urine sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0016U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	00170		Anesthesia: Head	Anesthesia services for a procedure on the inside of the mouth. Procedures can include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy), tumor removal and saliva gland surgery.	N	Y
ACA	0017U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	00190		Anesthesia: Head	Anesthesia services for surgery involving the bones of the face or skull.	N	Y
ACA	0022U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing lung cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0023U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Test to determine whether midostaurin, a protein kinase inhibitor, would be affective in the treatment of acute myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	0026U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0027U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0030U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	0034U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	0037U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
ACA	0040U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	0042T		Category III	Test to assess blood flow in brain using a CT scan with contrast dye. A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
ACA	0046U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0047U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a tissue sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0048U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	0049U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0084U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0087U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines heart tissue that may be used for a heart transplant for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	0089U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines tissue in the skin for genetic abnormalities related to skin cancer (melanoma).	N	Y
ACA	0090U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines tissue in the skin for genetic abnormalities related to skin cancer (melanoma).	N	Y
ACA	00938		Anesthesia: Perineum	Anesthesia services for surgery to insert a penile prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	0098T		Category III	Replace artificial spinal disc in the cervical (neck) spine, placed during a previous disc replacement surgery.	N	Y
ACA	0101U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing colon cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0102U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer and related disorders. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0103U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing ovarian cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0111U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Screening for colon cancer using a test that looks for genetic abnormalities which increase colon cancer risk.	N	Y
ACA	0118U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of donor blood sample used to help determine the most appropriate donor-recipient match.	N	Y
ACA	0129U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer and related disorders. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0155U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0169U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	0171U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variations that are useful in classifying acute myeloid leukemia and choosing the best treatment.	N	Y
ACA	0172U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines tissue from a solid tumor to determine the best chemotherapy and/or targeted gene therapy to treat the cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0177U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0179U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic testing to assess for the presence of gene mutations that help to design the best treatment plan for non-small cell lung cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0180U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0181U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0182U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0183U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0184T		Category III	Surgery to remove a tumor (abnormal growth) from the rectum.	N	Y
ACA	0184U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0185U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0186U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0187U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0188U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0189U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0190U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0191U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0192U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	01939		Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	0193U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	01940		Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the lower back.	N	Y
ACA	01941		Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	01942		Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the lower back.	N	Y

ACA	0194U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0195U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with the proper growth of red blood cells, resulting in anemia.	N	Y
ACA	0196U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0197U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0198U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0199U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0200U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0201U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0211U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material for abnormalities related to various types of cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0213T		Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
ACA	0214T		Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
ACA	0214U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of gene mapping that can indicate an inherited disorder.	N	Y
ACA	0215T		Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
ACA	0215U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of gene mapping that can indicate an inherited disorder.	N	Y
ACA	0216T		Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
ACA	0217T		Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
ACA	0218T		Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
ACA	0218U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This laboratory test analyzes biomarkers to help diagnose muscular dystrophy.	N	Y
ACA	0221U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0222U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0230U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0231U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	0232U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.	N	Y
ACA	0233U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Friedreich ataxia, a disease that causes progressive nervous system damage and movement problems.	N	Y
ACA	0234U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Rett syndrome, a developmental problem of the nervous system. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0235U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0236U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0237U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing sudden cardiac arrest.	N	Y
ACA	0238U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	0239U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
ACA	0242U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
ACA	0244U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	0245U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0246U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0250U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	0252U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This blood test determines the likelihood of a baby being born with Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or other defect such as spina bifida.	N	Y
ACA	0268U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test can identify atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), a condition that affects the blood and blood vessels.	N	Y
ACA	0269U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for a decrease in platelets (thrombocytopenia) which can cause injured blood vessels to bleed more than usual and heal more slowly.	N	Y
ACA	0270U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic platelet disorders, which include either an abnormal increase or abnormal decrease in platelets.	N	Y
ACA	0271U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test can identify abnormally low counts of white blood cell (neutrophils) that fight off infection.	N	Y
ACA	0272U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic markers which may indicate the likelihood of developing a bleeding disorder.	N	Y
ACA	0273U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic indicators for developing a clotting disorder.	N	Y
ACA	0274U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic platelet disorders, which include either an abnormal increase or abnormal decrease in platelets.	N	Y
ACA	0276U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for a decrease in platelets (thrombocytopenia) which can cause injured blood vessels to bleed more than usual and heal more slowly.	N	Y
ACA	0277U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic platelet disorders, which include either an abnormal increase or abnormal decrease in platelets.	N	Y
ACA	0282U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
ACA	0287U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0326U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
ACA	0329U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue for mutations.	N	Y
ACA	0334U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	0342T		Category III	An amount of blood is removed from the body. It is filtered to remove a particular component such as white or red cells, platelets, plasma or lipids. The filtered blood is then returned to the body.	N	Y
ACA	0345T		Category III	Surgery to repair a heart valve via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
ACA	0356U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material to determine the likelihood of recurring cancer in the mouth and throat.	N	Y
ACA	0359U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a blood sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0364U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	0379U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
ACA	0388U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic testing to assess for the presence of gene mutations that help to design the best treatment plan for non-small cell lung cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0391U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines tissue from a solid tumor to determine the best chemotherapy and/or targeted gene therapy to treat the cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0400U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to determine the risk of passing a recessive genetic disorder on to the baby.	N	Y

ACA	0405U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material to determine the likelihood of developing pancreatic cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0409U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines tissue from a solid tumor to determine the best chemotherapy and/or targeted gene therapy to treat the cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0414U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for lung cancer.	N	Y
ACA	0417U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis using blood or saliva to do gene mapping which can indicate an inherited disorder.	N	Y
ACA	0439U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), DNA,analysis of 5 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and 3 DNA methylation markers, qPCR and digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as a 4-tiered risk score for a 3-year risk of symptomatic CHD	N	Y
ACA	0440U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), DNA, analysis of 10 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and 6 DNA methylation markers, qPCR and digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as detected or not detected for CHD	N	Y
ACA	0444U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (solid organ neoplasia), targeted genomic sequence panel of 361 genes, interrogation for gene fusions, translocations, or other rearrangements, using DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (DDPE) tumor tissue, report of clinically significant	N	Y
ACA	0449U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Carrier screening for severe inherited conditions regardless of race or self-identified ancestry, genomic sequence analysis of 5 genes	N	Y
ACA	0460U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology, whole blood or buccal, DNA single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping by real-time PCR of 24 genes, with variant analysis and reported phenotypes	N	Y
ACA	0461U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology, pharmacogenomic analysis of single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping by real-time PCR of 24 genes, whole blood or buccal swab, with variant analysis, including impacted gene-drug interactions and reported phenotypes	N	Y
ACA	0465U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (urothelial carcinoma), DNA, quantitative methylationspecific PCR of 2 genes (ONECUT2, VIM), algorithmic analysis reported as positive or negative	N	Y
ACA	0467U		Classification: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (bladder), DNA, nextgeneration sequencing (NGS) of 60 genes and whole genome aneuploidy, urine, algorithms reported as minimal residual disease (MRD) status positive or negative and quantitative disease burden	N	Y
ACA	0469U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Rare diseases, whole genome sequence analysis for chromosomal abnormalities, copy number variants, duplications/deletions, inversions, unbalanced translocations, regions of homozygosity (ROH), inheritance pattern that indicate uniparental disomy and aneup	N	Y
ACA	0470U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (oropharyngeal), detection of minimal residual disease by next-generation sequencing (NGS) based quantitative evaluation of 8 DNA targets, cell-free HPV 16 and 18 DNA from plasma	N	Y
ACA	0471U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (colorectal cancer), qualitative real-time PCR of 35 variants of KRAS and NRAS genes (exons 2, 3, 4), formalinfixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE), predictive, identification of detected mutations	N	Y
ACA	0473U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (solid tumor), nextgeneration sequencing of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffinembedded tissue with comparative sequence analysis from a matched normal specimen (blood or saliva), 648 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, insertion & deletion	N	Y
ACA	0474U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Hereditary pan-cancer (eg, hereditary sarcomas, hereditary endocrine tumors, hereditary neuroendocrine tumors, hereditary cutaneous melanoma), genomic sequence analysis panel of 88 genes with 20 duplications/deletions using nextgeneration sequencing..	N	Y
ACA	0475U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Hereditary prostate cancerrelated disorders, genomic sequence analysis panel using next-generation sequencing (NGS), Sanger sequencing, multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification, and array comparative genomic hybridization, evaluation of 23 genes..	N	Y
ACA	0478U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (non-small cell lung cancer), DNA and RNA, digital PCR analysis of 9 genes (EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, ALK, ROS1, RET, NTRK 1/2/3, ERBB2, and MET) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, interrogation for single-nucleotide variants, insertions/	N	Y
ACA	0481U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	IDH1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 [NADP+]), IDH2 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 [NADP+]), and TERT (telomerase reverse transcriptase) promoter (eg, central nervous system [CNS] tumors), next-generation sequencing (single-nucleotide variants [SNV], deletions,	N	Y
ACA	0483T		Category III	Surgery to implant and/or replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The valve is carried on a thin tube (catheter) that is introduced through an incision in the chest.	N	Y
ACA	0484T		Category III	Surgery to implant and/or replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The valve is carried on a thin tube (catheter) that is introduced through an incision in the chest.	N	Y
ACA	0487U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), cell-free circulating DNA, targeted genomic sequence analysis panel of 84 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, aneuploidy corrected gene copy number amplifications and losses, gene rearrangements, and microsatellite instabil	N	Y
ACA	0488U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Obstetrics (fetal antigen noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis for detection of fetal presence or absence of 1 or more of the Rh, C, c, D, E, Duffy (Fya), or Kell (K) antigen in alloimmunized pregnancies, reported as selected antigen	N	Y
ACA	0489U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Obstetrics (single-gene noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis of 1 or more targets (eg, CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2) to identify paternally inherited pathogenic variants, and relative mutation-dosage analysis based on molecular count	N	Y
ACA	0493U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA (cfDNA) using nextgeneration sequencing, plasma, reported as percentage of donorderived cell-free DNA	N	Y
ACA	0494U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Red blood cell antigen (fetal RhD gene analysis), next-generation sequencing of circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) of blood in pregnant individuals known to be RhD negative, reported as positive or negative	N	Y
ACA	0508U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA using 40 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), plasma, and urine, initial evaluation reported as percentage of donor-derived cell free DNA with risk for active rejection	N	Y
ACA	0509U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA using up to 12 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) previously identified, plasma, reported as percentage of donor-derived cell-free DNA with risk for active rejection	N	Y
ACA	0512U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (prostate), augmentative algorithmic analysis of digitized whole-slide imaging of histologic features for microsatellite instability (MSI) status, formalin-fixed paraffinembedded (FFPE) tissue, reported as increased or decreased probability of MS	N	Y
ACA	0513U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (prostate), augmentative algorithmic analysis of digitized whole-slide imaging of histologic features for microsatellite instability (MSI) and homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) status, formalinfixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, report	N	Y
ACA	0523U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), DNA, qualitative, next-generation sequencing (NGS) of singlenucleotide variants (SNV) and insertion/deletions in 22 genes utilizing formalin-fixed paraffinembedded tissue, reported as presence or absence of mutation(s), location of	N	Y
ACA	0530U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (pan-solid tumor), ctDNA, utilizing plasma, next generation sequencing (NGS) of 77 genes, 8 fusions, microsatellite instability, and tumor mutation burden, interpretative report for single-nucleotide variants, copy number alterations, with therap	N	Y
ACA	0536U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Red blood cell antigen (fetal RhD), PCR analysis of exon 4 of RHD gene and housekeeping control gene GAPDH from whole blood in pregnant individuals at 10+ weeks gestation known to be RhD negative, reported as fetal RhD status	N	Y
ACA	0538U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), nextgeneration targeted sequencing analysis, formalin-fixed paraffinembedded (FFPE) tumor tissue, DNA analysis of 600 genes	N	Y
ACA	0539U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), cellfree circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA), 152 genes, nextgeneration sequencing, interrogation for singlenucleotide variants, insertions/deletions, gene rearrangements, copy number alterations, and microsatellite instability, using wh	N	Y
ACA	0540U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donorderived cell-free DNA using next-generation sequencing analysis of plasma, reported as percentage of donorderived cell-free DNA to determine probability of rejection	N	Y

ACA	0543U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), nextgeneration sequencing of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue of 517 genes	N	Y
ACA	0544U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Nephrology (transplant monitoring), 48 variants by digital PCR, using cell-free DNA from plasma, donor-derived cell-free DNA	N	Y
ACA	0569T		Category III: Tricuspid Valve Repair	Surgery to reconstruct a heart valve.	N	Y
ACA	0570T		Category III: Tricuspid Valve Repair	Surgery to reconstruct a heart valve.	N	Y
ACA	0571T		Category III: Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator with Substernal Ele	Insertion of a defibrillator (device to restore normal heart rhythm) with all necessary wires. Includes imaging during the procedure.	N	Y
ACA	0572T		Category III: Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator with Substernal Ele	Surgery to insert a wire (electrode) for a heart rhythm device (defibrillator) under the skin.	N	Y
ACA	0573T		Category III	Removal of substernal implantable defibrillator electrode	N	Y
ACA	0574T		Category III	Repositioning of previously implanted substernal implantable defibrillator-pacing electrode	N	Y
ACA	0580T		Category III	Removal of substernal implantable defibrillator pulse generator only	N	Y
ACA	0584T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.	N	Y
ACA	0585T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.	N	Y
ACA	0586T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.	N	Y
ACA	0588T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that provides electrical stimulation to the nerves responsible for bladder and pelvic floor function. This procedure is done to treat an overactive bladder.	N	Y
ACA	0609T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
ACA	0610T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
ACA	0611T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
ACA	0612T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
ACA	0623T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
ACA	0624T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
ACA	0625T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
ACA	0626T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
ACA	0627T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
ACA	0628T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
ACA	0629T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
ACA	0630T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
ACA	0633T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.	N	Y
ACA	0634T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.	N	Y
ACA	0635T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.	N	Y
ACA	0636T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.	N	Y
ACA	0637T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.	N	Y
ACA	0638T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.	N	Y
ACA	0648T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance (QMR) uses a high-power magnetic field to take detailed pictures of body tissue.	N	Y
ACA	0649T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance (QMR) uses a high-power magnetic field to take detailed pictures of body tissue.	N	Y
ACA	0720T		Category III	Electrical stimulation of nerves in the brain.	N	Y
ACA	0742T		Category III	Imaging of blood flow in heart using single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).	N	Y
ACA	0784T		Category III	Surgery to insert or replace a device that emits electrical pulses to the spine.	N	Y
ACA	0785T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that emits electrical pulses to the spine.	N	Y
ACA	0786T		Category III	Surgery to insert or replace a device that emits electrical pulses to the lower back.	N	Y
ACA	0787T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that emits electrical pulses to the lower back.	N	Y
ACA	0865T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain to compare with previous MRI.	N	Y
ACA	0866T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain to compare with previous MRI.	N	Y
ACA	11443		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a noncancerous growth from the skin on the outside or inside of the face, ears, eyelids, nose or mouth.	N	Y
ACA	11920		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to correct skin coloring by tattooing small amounts of pigment (color) over an area.	N	Y
ACA	11921		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to correct skin coloring by tattooing small amounts of pigment (color) over an area.	N	Y
ACA	11922		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to correct skin coloring by tattooing small amounts of pigment (color) over an area.	N	Y
ACA	11950		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to inject a filler material such as collagen into the skin.	N	Y
ACA	11951		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to inject a filler material such as collagen into the skin.	N	Y
ACA	11952		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to inject a filler material such as collagen into the skin.	N	Y
ACA	11954		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to inject a filler material such as collagen into the skin.	N	Y
ACA	15271		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15272		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15273		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs of an infant or child. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15274		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs of an infant or child. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15275		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15276		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15277		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery on an infant or child to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15278		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery on an infant or child to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
ACA	15769		Surgery: Integumentary System	Grafting of soft tissue (skin, tendon) that has been harvested from another part of the body.	N	Y
ACA	15771		Surgery: Integumentary System	Graft using patient's fat removed by liposuction and inserted into trunk, breasts, scalp, arms, or legs, 50.0 cc or less	N	Y
ACA	15772		Surgery: Integumentary System	Graft using patient's fat removed by liposuction and inserted into trunk, breasts, scalp, arms, or legs, each additional 50.0 cc	N	Y
ACA	15775		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to collect hair along with scalp tissue and move it to an area of the scalp without hair.	N	Y
ACA	15776		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to collect hair along with scalp tissue and move it to an area of the scalp without hair.	N	Y
ACA	15777		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to implant a biologic material. The implant supports or strengthens an area of soft tissue.	N	Y
ACA	15780		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to smooth out or remove markings on the surface of the skin such as wrinkles, tattoos, scars or uneven coloring. The procedure encourages growth of unblemished skin.	N	Y
ACA	15781		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to smooth out or remove markings on the surface of the skin such as wrinkles, tattoos, scars or uneven coloring. The procedure encourages growth of unblemished skin.	N	Y
ACA	15782		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to smooth out or remove markings on the surface of the skin such as wrinkles, tattoos, scars or uneven coloring. The procedure encourages growth of unblemished skin.	N	Y

ACA	15783		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to smooth out or remove markings on the surface of the skin such as wrinkles, tattoos, scars or uneven coloring. The procedure encourages growth of unblemished skin.	N	Y
ACA	15786		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgical sanding to smooth out and remove a skin defect such as a scar or skin thickened by an injury.	N	Y
ACA	15787		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgical sanding to smooth out and remove a skin defect such as a scar or skin thickened by an injury.	N	Y
ACA	15788		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery in which a thin layer of an acidic material is painted onto the first or second layer of skin (epidermis or dermis). The procedure is done to reduce the visual effect of wrinkles or scarring from injury.	N	Y
ACA	15789		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery in which a thin layer of an acidic material is painted onto the first or second layer of skin (epidermis or dermis). The procedure is done to reduce the visual effect of wrinkles or scarring from injury.	N	Y
ACA	15792		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery in which a thin layer of an acidic material is painted onto the first or second layer of skin (epidermis or dermis). The procedure is done to reduce the visual effect of wrinkles or scarring from injury.	N	Y
ACA	15793		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery in which a thin layer of an acidic material is painted onto the first or second layer of skin (epidermis or dermis). The procedure is done to reduce the visual effect of wrinkles or scarring from injury.	N	Y
ACA	15820		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excess skin and fatty tissue from the upper or lower eyelid. The procedure is sometimes done for cosmetic reasons.	N	Y
ACA	15821		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excess skin and fatty tissue from the upper or lower eyelid. The procedure is sometimes done for cosmetic reasons.	N	Y
ACA	15822		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excess skin and fatty tissue from the upper or lower eyelid. The procedure is sometimes done for cosmetic reasons.	N	Y
ACA	15829		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to reduce the appearance of aging or excessive wrinkling from the entire face or a single area such as the forehead. The surgery may include the neck. Skin is pulled or lifted and the excess is tucked or cut away.	N	Y
ACA	15830		Surgery: Integumentary System	Plastic surgery to remove excess skin and fat, and to tighten the muscles of the abdomen (abdominoplasty). This surgery usually is done along with thigh and buttock lifts as a part of body contouring (body lift) after a massive weight loss.	N	Y
ACA	15840		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to collect tissue to repair paralysis of the facial nerve. The graft may be connective tissue (fascia) or muscle from another site on the body. Microsurgery to connect blood vessels may be done.	N	Y
ACA	15841		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to collect tissue to repair paralysis of the facial nerve. The graft may be connective tissue (fascia) or muscle from another site on the body. Microsurgery to connect blood vessels may be done.	N	Y
ACA	15842		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to collect tissue to repair paralysis of the facial nerve. The graft may be connective tissue (fascia) or muscle from another site on the body. Microsurgery to connect blood vessels may be done.	N	Y
ACA	15847		Surgery: Integumentary System	Plastic surgery to remove excess skin and fat, and to tighten the muscles of the abdomen (abdominoplasty). This surgery usually is done along with thigh and buttock lifts as a part of body contouring (body lift) after a massive weight loss.	N	Y
ACA	15877		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.	N	Y
ACA	15878		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.	N	Y
ACA	15879		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.	N	Y
ACA	17107		Surgery: Integumentary System	Use of a laser to remove a birthmark (skin lesion involving blood vessels), such as port wine stain or strawberry hemangioma.	N	Y
ACA	17108		Surgery: Integumentary System	Use of a laser to remove a birthmark (skin lesion involving blood vessels), such as port wine stain or strawberry hemangioma.	N	Y
ACA	19300		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excessive breast tissue (mastectomy) when a man has overly enlarged breasts (gynecomastia).	N	Y
ACA	19303		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a breast (mastectomy). A radical mastectomy additionally removes surrounding muscle tissue and nearby lymph nodes.	N	Y
ACA	19316		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to remove excess tissue and shorten muscles so that breasts move to a higher position on the chest.	N	Y
ACA	19318		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery in which tissue is removed to reduce the size of the breasts (reduction mammaplasty).	N	Y
ACA	19325		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to enlarge the size of the breasts. The reconstruction may be done with or without an implanted prosthesis (artificial breast).	N	Y
ACA	19328		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a prosthesis (artificial breast) or other material implanted in a breast.	N	Y
ACA	19330		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a prosthesis (artificial breast) or other material implanted in a breast.	N	Y
ACA	19340		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to insert a breast prosthesis (artificial breast) for reconstruction following a breast lift or removal of breast tissue (mastectomy).	N	Y
ACA	19342		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to insert a breast prosthesis (artificial breast) for reconstruction following a breast lift or removal of breast tissue (mastectomy).	N	Y
ACA	19350		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19355		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to correct an inverted nipple, including redirecting ducts and supporting tissue.	N	Y
ACA	19357		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19361		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19364		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19367		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19368		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19369		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19370		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19371		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19380		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
ACA	19396		Surgery: Integumentary System	An exact model of the breast and chest structure is created to make a custom breast implant.	N	Y
ACA	20930		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Obtain bone from an organ donor and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
ACA	20931		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Obtain bone from an organ donor and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y

ACA	20936		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
ACA	20937		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
ACA	20938		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
ACA	20939		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Bone marrow aspiration for bone grafting, spine surgery only, through separate skin or fascial incision (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)	N	Y
ACA	20974		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using electrodes placed over the skin and administration of low voltage current to stimulate bone healing.	N	Y
ACA	20975		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using electrodes placed over the skin and administration of low voltage current to stimulate bone healing.	N	Y
ACA	20979		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using ultrasound to stimulate bone healing.	N	Y
ACA	21050		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove bone from jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	21060		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove cartilage from the jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	21070		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical removal of bony process of upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	21120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
ACA	21121		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
ACA	21122		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
ACA	21123		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
ACA	21125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance the body or angle of the lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	21127		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance the body or angle of the lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	21141		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
ACA	21142		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
ACA	21143		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
ACA	21145		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
ACA	21146		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
ACA	21147		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
ACA	21150		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the upper jaw and nose. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	21151		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the upper jaw and nose. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	21154		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose and cheeks. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	21155		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose and cheeks. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	21159		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose, cheeks and forehead. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	21160		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose, cheeks and forehead. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	21172		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the forehead and eye area to correct abnormalities of the head and face.	N	Y
ACA	21175		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the forehead and eye area to correct abnormalities of the head and face.	N	Y
ACA	21179		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the forehead and eye area to correct abnormalities of the head and face.	N	Y
ACA	21180		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the forehead and eye area to correct abnormalities of the head and face.	N	Y
ACA	21188		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones in the center of the face. The procedure corrects abnormalities of the head and face.	N	Y
ACA	21193		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
ACA	21194		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
ACA	21195		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
ACA	21196		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
ACA	21198		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	21199		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	21206		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	21208		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct or augment one or more bones in the face.	N	Y
ACA	21209		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct or augment one or more bones in the face.	N	Y
ACA	21210		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the nose, jaw or cheek with a bone graft. The procedure repairs the bone after an injury, infection or tumor.	N	Y
ACA	21230		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct an area of the face, chin, nose or ear with a cartilage graft taken from rib or ear.	N	Y
ACA	21235		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct an area of the face, chin, nose or ear with a cartilage graft taken from rib or ear.	N	Y
ACA	21240		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).	N	Y
ACA	21242		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).	N	Y
ACA	21243		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).	N	Y
ACA	21244		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
ACA	21245		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
ACA	21246		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
ACA	21247		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw near the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) using bone and cartilage taken from the rib.	N	Y
ACA	21248		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
ACA	21249		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
ACA	21255		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the face, just below the cheekbone, using bone and cartilage from the hip, rib or skull.	N	Y
ACA	21270		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to augment cheek using artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	21280		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to raise the corners of the eyelids.	N	Y
ACA	21282		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to raise the corners of the eyelids.	N	Y
ACA	21685		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to pull hyoid bone (c-shaped bone in upper neck) forward. Procedure is done to relieve airway that gets blocked during sleep.	N	Y
ACA	21740		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to correct bone growth that has resulted in the breastbone caving inward or pushing outward.	N	Y
ACA	21742		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to correct bone growth that has resulted in the breastbone caving inward or pushing outward.	N	Y
ACA	21743		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to correct bone growth that has resulted in the breastbone caving inward or pushing outward.	N	Y
ACA	22100		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
ACA	22101		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
ACA	22102		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
ACA	22103		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Partial excision of posterior vertebral component (eg, spinous process, lamina or facet) for intrinsic bony lesion, single vertebral segment; each additional segment	N	Y
ACA	22110		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y

ACA	22112		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
ACA	22114		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
ACA	22116		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
ACA	22206		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22207		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22208		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22210		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22212		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22214		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22216		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22220		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22222		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22224		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22226		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22510		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	A surgery that injects bone cement into a broken or collapsed spine bone (vertebra) to stabilize it. Includes imaging used to guide the procedure.	N	Y
ACA	22511		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	A surgery that injects bone cement into a broken or collapsed spine bone (vertebra) to stabilize it. Includes imaging used to guide the procedure.	N	Y
ACA	22512		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	A surgery that injects bone cement into a broken or collapsed spine bone (vertebra) to stabilize it. Includes imaging used to guide the procedure.	N	Y
ACA	22513		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Procedure to insert balloon device into spine bone to create a cavity. The cavity is injected with bone cement to reduce pain of compression fracture.	N	Y
ACA	22514		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Procedure to insert balloon device into spine bone to create a cavity. The cavity is injected with bone cement to reduce pain of compression fracture.	N	Y
ACA	22515		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Procedure to insert balloon device into spine bone to create a cavity. The cavity is injected with bone cement to reduce pain of compression fracture.	N	Y
ACA	22526		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	This treatment for back pain is a minor surgery to seal a tear in the inner tissue of the spinal column.	N	Y
ACA	22527		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	This treatment for back pain is a minor surgery to seal a tear in the inner tissue of the spinal column.	N	Y
ACA	22532		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22533		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22534		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22548		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22551		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22552		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22554		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22556		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22558		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22585		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22590		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22595		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22600		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22610		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22612		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22614		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22630		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22632		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22633		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22634		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22800		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
ACA	22802		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
ACA	22804		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
ACA	22808		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
ACA	22810		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
ACA	22812		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
ACA	22818		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to straighten the spine by moving or cutting into one or more vertebrae so that the spine is realigned.	N	Y
ACA	22819		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to straighten the spine by moving or cutting into one or more vertebrae so that the spine is realigned.	N	Y
ACA	22830		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to explore or examine existing spinal fusion.	N	Y
ACA	22840		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Posterior non-segmental instrumentation (eg, Harrington rod technique, pedicle fixation across 1 interspace, atlantoaxial transarticular screw fixation, sublaminar wiring at C1, facet screw fixation)	N	Y
ACA	22841		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
ACA	22842		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
ACA	22843		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
ACA	22844		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
ACA	22845		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.	N	Y

ACA	22846		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.	N	Y
ACA	22847		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.	N	Y
ACA	22848		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to anchor two or more bones of pelvis together using rods, hooks or wires.	N	Y
ACA	22849		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a device that has failed to secure one or more back bones.	N	Y
ACA	22850		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant device from spine.	N	Y
ACA	22852		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant device from spine.	N	Y
ACA	22853		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spinal device inserted between vertebrae or part of a vertebrae (back bone).	N	Y
ACA	22854		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spinal device inserted between vertebrae or part of a vertebrae (back bone).	N	Y
ACA	22855		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant device from spine.	N	Y
ACA	22856		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a damaged or diseased disc in the spine with an artificial one.	N	Y
ACA	22858		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove a severely damaged or diseased disc from the neck (cervical spine) and replace it with an artificial disc. The procedure includes removal of bony outgrowths to relieve pressure on nerves or the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	22859		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spinal device inserted between vertebrae or part of a vertebrae (back bone).	N	Y
ACA	22861		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace an artificial disc in the spine that was previously placed.	N	Y
ACA	22864		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove a previously placed artificial disc in the spine.	N	Y
ACA	22899		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Unlisted procedure, spine	N	Y
ACA	23040		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, glenohumeral joint,including exploration, drainage, or removal of foreign body	N	Y
ACA	23044		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, acromioclavicular, sternoclavicular joint, including exploration, drainage, or removal of foreign body	N	Y
ACA	23100		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, glenohumeral joint, including biopsy	N	Y
ACA	23101		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, acromioclavicular joint or sternoclavicular joint, including biopsy and/or excision of torn cartilage	N	Y
ACA	23105		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy; glenohumeral joint, with synovectomy, with or without biopsy	N	Y
ACA	23106		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy; sternoclavicular joint, with synovectomy, with or without biopsy	N	Y
ACA	23107		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, glenohumeral joint, with joint exploration, with or without removal of loose or foreign body	N	Y
ACA	23120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Claviculectomy; partial	N	Y
ACA	23125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Claviculectomy; total	N	Y
ACA	23130		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
ACA	23190		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ostectomy of scapula, partial (eg, superior medial angle)	N	Y
ACA	23195		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Resection, humeral head	N	Y
ACA	23333		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of foreign body, shoulder; deep (subfascial or intramuscular)	N	Y
ACA	23334		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral or glenoid component	N	Y
ACA	23335		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant (artificial joint) from shoulder.	N	Y
ACA	23395		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Muscle transfer, any type, shoulder or upper arm; single	N	Y
ACA	23397		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Muscle transfer, any type, shoulder or upper arm; multiple	N	Y
ACA	23400		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Scapulopexy (eg, Sprengels deformity or for paralysis)	N	Y
ACA	23405		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Tenotomy, shoulder area; single tendon	N	Y
ACA	23406		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Tenotomy, shoulder area; multiple tendons through same incision	N	Y
ACA	23410		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
ACA	23412		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
ACA	23415		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
ACA	23420		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
ACA	23430		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Tenodesis of long tendon of biceps	N	Y
ACA	23440		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Resection or transplantation of long tendon of biceps	N	Y
ACA	23450		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior; Putti-Platt procedure or Magnuson type operation	N	Y
ACA	23455		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior; with labral repair (eg, Bankart procedure)	N	Y
ACA	23460		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior, any type; with bone block	N	Y
ACA	23462		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior, any type; with coracoid process transfer	N	Y
ACA	23465		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, glenohumeral joint, posterior, with or without bone block	N	Y
ACA	23466		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, glenohumeral joint, any type multi-directional instability	N	Y
ACA	23470		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of shoulder joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	23472		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of shoulder joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	23473		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to fix an artificial shoulder replacement that was done sometime in the past. The procedure may include transplanting tissue.	N	Y
ACA	23474		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to fix an artificial shoulder replacement that was done sometime in the past. The procedure may include transplanting tissue.	N	Y
ACA	23616		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Open Treatment Of Proximal Humeral (Surgical Or Anatomical Neck) Fracture, Includes Internal Fixation, When Performed, Includes Repair Of Tuberosity(S), When Performed; With Proximal Humeral Prosthetic Replacement	N	Y
ACA	23700		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANJ W/ANES SHOULDER JOINT W/FIXATION APPARATUS	N	Y
ACA	23800		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together bones of shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint). Procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	23802		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together bones of shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint). Procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	24160		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral and ulnar components	N	Y
ACA	24164		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; radial head	N	Y
ACA	24300		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION ELBOW UNDER ANESTHESIA	N	Y
ACA	24360		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	24361		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	24362		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	24363		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	24365		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reshape the end of the elbow joint by grinding down the surface. The procedure is done to allow growth of new tissue.	N	Y
ACA	24366		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged end of the elbow joint with an artificial part.	N	Y
ACA	24370		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis). The procedure may include a graft.	N	Y
ACA	24371		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis). The procedure may include a graft.	N	Y
ACA	25332		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	25441		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	25442		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	25443		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y

ACA	25444		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	25445		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroplasty with prosthetic replacement; trapezium	N	Y
ACA	25446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	25447		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	25448		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Intercarpal or carpometacarpal joints Arthroplasty	N	Y
ACA	25449		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Revision of arthroplasty, including removal of implant wrist joint	N	Y
ACA	25800		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Complete w/o Bone Graft	N	Y
ACA	25805		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist w/sliding graft	N	Y
ACA	25810		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist w/ILIAC/Other Autograft	N	Y
ACA	25820		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Limited w/o Bone Graft	N	Y
ACA	25825		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Limited w/autograft	N	Y
ACA	27033		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, hip, including exploration or removal of loose or foreign body	N	Y
ACA	27090		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of an artificial hip part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	27091		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of an artificial hip part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	27096		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Injection of medication or imaging dye into the lower back joint where the spine and the pelvis meet (sacroiliac joint).	N	Y
ACA	27120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to restore socket of hip joint (acetabulum) to its normal state. Any damaged or infected bone or material is removed. A cast is applied.	N	Y
ACA	27122		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to restore socket of hip joint (acetabulum) to its normal state. Any damaged or infected bone or material is removed. A cast is applied.	N	Y
ACA	27125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Partial hip replacement surgery where select bones are replaced with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27130		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Total hip replacement surgery with the hip and upper leg bone replaced with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27132		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Total hip replacement surgery with the hip and upper leg bone replaced with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27134		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.	N	Y
ACA	27137		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.	N	Y
ACA	27138		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.	N	Y
ACA	27146		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	27147		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	27151		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	27156		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	27158		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut a bone in the pelvis so that the pelvis as a whole aligns properly. This surgery often corrects a condition present from birth.	N	Y
ACA	27161		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip (femoral neck or greater trochanter) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
ACA	27236		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a broken hip. Pins, wires or rods may hold the bone together. The end of the bone may be replaced with an artificial part.	N	Y
ACA	27275		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION HIP JOINT GENERAL ANESTHESIA	N	Y
ACA	27278		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the pelvis. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	27279		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the pelvis. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	27280		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones between base of spine and the pelvis. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	27284		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the hip joint. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	27286		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the hip joint. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	27299		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Unlisted procedure, pelvis or hip joint [when specified as open procedure for femoroacetabular impingement syndrome, other than capsular plication]	N	Y
ACA	27331		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, knee; including joint exploration, biopsy, or removal of loose or foreign bodies	N	Y
ACA	27332		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, with excision of semilunar cartilage (meniscectomy) knee; medial OR lateral	N	Y
ACA	27333		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, with excision of semilunar cartilage (meniscectomy) knee; medial AND lateral	N	Y
ACA	27403		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy with meniscus repair, knee	N	Y
ACA	27405		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.	N	Y
ACA	27407		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.	N	Y
ACA	27409		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.	N	Y
ACA	27412		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to implant new or additional knee cartilage made from existing cells.	N	Y
ACA	27415		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a knee. The procedure involves transplanting bone or cartilage.	N	Y
ACA	27416		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a knee. The procedure involves transplanting bone or cartilage.	N	Y
ACA	27418		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Anterior Tibial Tubercleplasty	N	Y
ACA	27420		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLOCATING PATELLA	N	Y
ACA	27422		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLC PATELLA W/XTNSR RELIGNMT&/MUSC RL	N	Y
ACA	27424		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLC PATELLA W/PATELLECTOMY	N	Y
ACA	27425		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	LATERAL RETINACULAR RELEASE OPEN	N	Y
ACA	27427		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; extra-articular	N	Y
ACA	27428		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; intra-articular (open)	N	Y
ACA	27429		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; intra-articular (open) and extra-articular	N	Y
ACA	27437		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reshape the end of the knee joint by grinding down the surface. The procedure is done to allow growth of new tissue.	N	Y
ACA	27438		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged ends of a knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27440		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged or degenerated tibial portion of the knee joint.	N	Y
ACA	27441		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27442		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged ends of a knee joint (cartilage) with artificial parts where it joins the leg (femur) bone.	N	Y
ACA	27443		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged cartilage of the knee and repair part of the knee that connects to the leg bone (femur) or tibial plateau joints with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27445		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27447		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
ACA	27486		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out artificial part (prosthesis) in the knee joint.	N	Y
ACA	27487		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out artificial part (prosthesis) in the knee joint.	N	Y
ACA	27488		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove an artificial knee part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	27570		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION KNEE JOINT UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA	N	Y
ACA	27580		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the knee joint. The procedure eliminates motion between the bones.	N	Y
ACA	27599		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	UNLISTED PROCEDURE FEMUR/KNEE	N	Y
ACA	27700		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroplasty, ankle	N	Y
ACA	27702		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged end of ankle joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
ACA	27703		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out ankle joint prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	27704		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of ankle implant	N	Y
ACA	27860		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION ANKLE UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA	N	Y
ACA	27870		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis, ankle, open	N	Y
ACA	28446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to graft bone or cartilage to an ankle in order to repair an injury.	N	Y
ACA	29804		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to examine the jaw joint (TMJ). The procedure may include taking a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	29805		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, diagnostic, with or without synovial biopsy	N	Y
ACA	29806		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; capsulorrhaphy	N	Y
ACA	29807		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; repair of SLAP lesion	N	Y
ACA	29819		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with removal of loose body or foreign body	N	Y
ACA	29820		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; synovectoy, partial	N	Y
ACA	29821		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; synovectoy, complete	N	Y
ACA	29822		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; debridement, limited	N	Y

ACA	29823		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; debridement, extensive	N	Y
ACA	29824		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; distal claviculectomy including distal articular surface (Mumford procedure)	N	Y
ACA	29825		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with lysis and resection of adhesions, with or without manipulation	N	Y
ACA	29826		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, Shoulder, Surgical; Decompression Of Subacromial Space With Partial Acromioplasty, With Coracoacromial Ligament (Ie, Arch) Release, When Performed	N	Y
ACA	29827		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
ACA	29828		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; biceps tenodesis	N	Y
ACA	29850		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of intercondylar spine(s) and/or tuberosity fracture(s) of the knee, with or without manipulation; without internal or external fixation (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
ACA	29851		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of intercondylar spine(s) and/or tuberosity fracture(s) of the knee, with or without manipulation; with internal or external fixation (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
ACA	29855		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of tibial fracture, proximal (plateau); unicondylar, includes internal fixation, when performed (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
ACA	29856		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of tibial fracture, proximal (plateau); bicondylar, includes internal fixation, when performed (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
ACA	29860		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Exam of the hip joint using a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may include taking a sample of joint fluid for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	29861		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove loose tissue or a foreign object from inside a hip joint.	N	Y
ACA	29862		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Hip surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope). The procedure reshapes a damaged bone in the hip joint to encourage growth of new tissue.	N	Y
ACA	29863		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove the lining of the hip joint.	N	Y
ACA	29866		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.	N	Y
ACA	29867		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.	N	Y
ACA	29868		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.	N	Y
ACA	29870		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Exam of the knee using a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may include taking a sample of joint fluid for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	29871		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy). The procedure may drain an infection or remove scar tissue or a foreign object.	N	Y
ACA	29873		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy). The procedure may drain an infection or remove scar tissue or a foreign object.	N	Y
ACA	29874		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy). The procedure may drain an infection or remove scar tissue or a foreign object.	N	Y
ACA	29875		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove all or a part of the lining of a knee joint.	N	Y
ACA	29876		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove all or a part of the lining of a knee joint.	N	Y
ACA	29877		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair or remove damaged cartilage. The procedure may involve reshaping one or more bones in the joint to stimulate bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	29879		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair or remove damaged cartilage. The procedure may involve reshaping one or more bones in the joint to stimulate bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	29880		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to remove torn cartilage from the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29881		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to remove torn cartilage from the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29882		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair a tear in the meniscus. This is a C-shaped piece of cartilage inside the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29883		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair a tear in the meniscus. This is a C-shaped piece of cartilage inside the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29884		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove scar tissue from an injury or previous surgery.	N	Y
ACA	29885		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove damaged bone and cartilage. The surgery is a treatment for osteochondritis dissecans, where the blood supply to a bone has been cut off.	N	Y
ACA	29886		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove damaged bone and cartilage. The surgery is a treatment for osteochondritis dissecans, where the blood supply to a bone has been cut off.	N	Y
ACA	29887		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove damaged bone and cartilage. The surgery is a treatment for osteochondritis dissecans, where the blood supply to a bone has been cut off.	N	Y
ACA	29888		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to repair or reconstruct a ligament at the front or back of the knee.	N	Y
ACA	29889		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to repair or reconstruct a ligament at the front or back of the knee.	N	Y
ACA	29892		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided repair of large osteochondritis dissecans lesion, talar dome fracture, or tibial plafond fracture, with or without internal fixation (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
ACA	29899		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, ankle (tibiotalar and fibulotalar joints), surgical; with ankle arthrodesis	N	Y
ACA	29914		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair damage to the hip joint. The surgery can involve trimming, reshaping or reattaching various tissues and bone within the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29915		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair damage to the hip joint. The surgery can involve trimming, reshaping or reattaching various tissues and bone within the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29916		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair damage to the hip joint. The surgery can involve trimming, reshaping or reattaching various tissues and bone within the joint.	N	Y
ACA	29999		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Joint surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy).	N	Y
ACA	30400		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to reshape the nose. A simple procedure may lift the tip or remove excess fatty tissue. A more complex procedure can repair a damaged septum and reshape internal nose bones by filing or breaking them.	N	Y
ACA	30410		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to reshape the nose. A simple procedure may lift the tip or remove excess fatty tissue. A more complex procedure can repair a damaged septum and reshape internal nose bones by filing or breaking them.	N	Y
ACA	30420		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to reshape the nose. A simple procedure may lift the tip or remove excess fatty tissue. A more complex procedure can repair a damaged septum and reshape internal nose bones by filing or breaking them.	N	Y
ACA	30430		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.	N	Y
ACA	30435		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.	N	Y
ACA	30450		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.	N	Y
ACA	30460		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to correct a misshapen nose and reshape a cleft lip or palate. The procedure may be limited to the nose tip or include reshaping the bones inside the nose.	N	Y
ACA	30462		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to correct a misshapen nose and reshape a cleft lip or palate. The procedure may be limited to the nose tip or include reshaping the bones inside the nose.	N	Y
ACA	30465		Surgery: Respiratory System	Procedure to open a narrowed nasal passage to the front chamber of the nose (vestibule).	N	Y
ACA	30468		Surgery: Respiratory System	Procedure to open a collapsed nasal passage using implants.	N	Y
ACA	30560		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of scar tissue and blockage from inside the nose.	N	Y
ACA	30580		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to close an abnormal passageway (fistula) between the mouth and the nose.	N	Y
ACA	30600		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to close an abnormal passageway (fistula) between the mouth and the nose.	N	Y
ACA	30620		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to remove diseased tissue from the interior of the nose and replace it with a tissue graft.	N	Y

ACA	30630		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to repair a hole in the nasal septum (cartilage dividing nose passages). Nose tissue or an artificial plug (silicone) may be used.	N	Y
ACA	31295		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
ACA	31296		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
ACA	31297		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
ACA	31298		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
ACA	32491		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to remove one or more sections of a lung or a portion of lung tissue. The procedure may involve removal of nonfunctioning air sacs (bullae) or removal of part of the airway (bronchus).	N	Y
ACA	32850		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of a lung from a donor body, including cold preservation until transport to the receiving person.	N	Y
ACA	32851		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
ACA	32852		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
ACA	32853		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
ACA	32854		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
ACA	32855		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of one or both lungs from a donor body. The organs are inspected for damage and any soft tissue is removed from around the organs and their blood vessels.	N	Y
ACA	32856		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of one or both lungs from a donor body. The organs are inspected for damage and any soft tissue is removed from around the organs and their blood vessels.	N	Y
ACA	33202		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker or defibrillator (devices for regulating the heartbeat).	N	Y
ACA	33203		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker or defibrillator (devices for regulating the heartbeat).	N	Y
ACA	33206		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); atrial	N	Y
ACA	33207		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); ventricular	N	Y
ACA	33208		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); atrial and ventricular	N	Y
ACA	33210		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous single chamber cardiac electrode or pacemaker catheter (separate procedure)	N	Y
ACA	33211		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous dual chamber pacing electrodes (separate procedure)	N	Y
ACA	33212		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing single lead	N	Y
ACA	33213		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing dual leads	N	Y
ACA	33214		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Upgrade of implanted pacemaker system, conversion of single chamber system to dual chamber system (includes removal of previously placed pulse generator, testing of existing lead, insertion of new lead, insertion of new pulse generator)	N	Y
ACA	33221		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing multiple leads	N	Y
ACA	33224		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing electrode, cardiac venous system, for left ventricular pacing, with attachment to previously placed pacemaker or implantable defibrillator pulse generator (including revision of pocket, removal, insertion, and/or replacement of existin	N	Y
ACA	33225		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker (device for regulating the heartbeat).	N	Y
ACA	33227		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; single lead system	N	Y
ACA	33228		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; dual lead system	N	Y
ACA	33229		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; multiple lead system	N	Y
ACA	33230		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator only; with existing dual leads	N	Y
ACA	33231		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator only; with existing multiple leads	N	Y
ACA	33233		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator only	N	Y
ACA	33236		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove pacemaker wires (electrodes). A pacemaker is an implanted device for regulating the heartbeat.	N	Y
ACA	33237		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a heart pacemaker (device for regulating heartbeat) or pacing wires (electrodes).	N	Y
ACA	33240		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacing cardioverter-defibrillator. This device delivers an electric shock to control rapid or irregular heart rhythms in order to restore a normal heart beat.	N	Y
ACA	33241		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of implantable defibrillator pulse generator only	N	Y
ACA	33243		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove one or more pacing wires for a cardioverter-defibrillator device.	N	Y
ACA	33244		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of single or dual chamber implantable defibrillator electrode(s); by transvenous extraction	N	Y
ACA	33249		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacemaker (device for regulating the heartbeat) and attach electrodes (wires).	N	Y
ACA	33262		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; single lead system	N	Y
ACA	33263		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; dual lead system	N	Y
ACA	33264		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; multiple lead system	N	Y
ACA	33267		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to block a small sac (left atrial appendage) in the wall of the top left chamber of the heart in order to prevent a stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.	N	Y
ACA	33268		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to block a small sac (left atrial appendage) in the wall of the top left chamber of the heart in order to prevent a stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.	N	Y
ACA	33269		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to block a small sac (left atrial appendage) in the wall of the top left chamber of the heart in order to prevent a stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.	N	Y
ACA	33270		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacing cardioverter-defibrillator. This device delivers an electric shock to control rapid or irregular heart rhythms in order to restore a normal heart beat.	N	Y
ACA	33271		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of subcutaneous implantable defibrillator electrode	N	Y
ACA	33274		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert or replace pacemaker device in heart. The device is inserted through a vessel, via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
ACA	33275		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove pacemaker device from the heart. The procedure includes using a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
ACA	33276		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33277		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a lead for a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33278		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33279		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33280		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33281		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to reposition a lead for a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33285		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of heart rhythm monitor under skin	N	Y
ACA	33286		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal, subcutaneous cardiac rhythm monitor	N	Y
ACA	33287		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33288		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
ACA	33340		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to close off a pouch on the left side of the heart (atrial appendage). The procedure uses an implant and is typically done to prevent blood clots.	N	Y

ACA	33361		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
ACA	33362		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
ACA	33363		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
ACA	33364		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
ACA	33365		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The replacement valve is inserted through a hole in the chest, via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
ACA	33366		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The replacement valve is inserted through a hole in the chest, via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
ACA	33367		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into artery and threaded to the heart where the valve is inserted. Heart-lung bypass is used during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33368		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into artery and threaded to the heart where the valve is inserted. Heart-lung bypass is used during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33369		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into artery and threaded to the heart where the valve is inserted. Heart-lung bypass is used during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33405		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a valve between the lower left heart chamber and the aorta. The replacement may be fully artificial or made of biologically similar tissue. Heart-lung bypass allows the heart to rest during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33406		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a valve between the lower left heart chamber and the aorta. The replacement may be fully artificial or made of biologically similar tissue. Heart-lung bypass allows the heart to rest during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33410		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a valve between the lower left heart chamber and the aorta. The replacement may be fully artificial or made of biologically similar tissue. Heart-lung bypass allows the heart to rest during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33411		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a valve between the lower left heart chamber and the aorta. The replacement may be fully artificial or made of biologically similar tissue. Heart-lung bypass allows the heart to rest during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33412		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a valve between the lower left heart chamber and the aorta. The replacement may be fully artificial or made of biologically similar tissue. Heart-lung bypass allows the heart to rest during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	33413		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve (aortic valve) using a similar valve (pulmonic valve) from the same heart. The pulmonic valve is replaced with an artificial one.	N	Y
ACA	33418		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to repair a heart valve via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
ACA	33419		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter mitral valve repair, percutaneous approach, including transseptal puncture when performed; additional prosthesis(es) during same session	N	Y
ACA	33430		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace the heart valve (mitral) that regulates blood flow between the upper and lower chambers of the left side of the heart.	N	Y
ACA	33440		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve (aortic valve) using a similar valve (pulmonic valve) from the same heart. The pulmonic valve is replaced with an artificial one.	N	Y
ACA	33465		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery with heart-lung bypass to replace the heart tricuspid valve (between lower and upper right chambers). The replacement may be fully artificial or made from biologically similar tissue.	N	Y
ACA	33475		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace the heart valve that brings blood from the lung into the lower right heart chamber. The replacement valve may be made from biologically similar tissue.	N	Y
ACA	33477		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Replacement of the pulmonary valve of the heart. The replacement valve is delivered through a stent (mesh tube) inserted in the blood vessels.	N	Y
ACA	33510		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a diseased section of a heart artery with a vein graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. The graft is attached from the heart artery to the aorta (largest artery), bypassing the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33511		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a diseased section of a heart artery with a vein graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. The graft is attached from the heart artery to the aorta (largest artery), bypassing the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33512		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a diseased section of a heart artery with a vein graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. The graft is attached from the heart artery to the aorta (largest artery), bypassing the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33513		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a diseased section of a heart artery with a vein graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. The graft is attached from the heart artery to the aorta (largest artery), bypassing the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33514		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a diseased section of a heart artery with a vein graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. The graft is attached from the heart artery to the aorta (largest artery), bypassing the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33516		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a diseased section of a heart artery with a vein graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. The graft is attached from the heart artery to the aorta (largest artery), bypassing the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33517		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a heart artery with grafts from both veins and arteries. The grafts are attached to a healthy artery to enable blood to flow past the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33518		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a heart artery with grafts from both veins and arteries. The grafts are attached to a healthy artery to enable blood to flow past the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33519		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a heart artery with grafts from both veins and arteries. The grafts are attached to a healthy artery to enable blood to flow past the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33521		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a heart artery with grafts from both veins and arteries. The grafts are attached to a healthy artery to enable blood to flow past the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33522		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a heart artery with grafts from both veins and arteries. The grafts are attached to a healthy artery to enable blood to flow past the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33523		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a heart artery with grafts from both veins and arteries. The grafts are attached to a healthy artery to enable blood to flow past the blocked artery.	N	Y
ACA	33530		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a previous artery or valve replacement or graft.	N	Y
ACA	33533		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a blocked heart artery with an artery graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. One or more arteries are grafted to the heart and aorta (largest artery) so that blood can flow past the blockage.	N	Y
ACA	33534		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a blocked heart artery with an artery graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. One or more arteries are grafted to the heart and aorta (largest artery) so that blood can flow past the blockage.	N	Y
ACA	33535		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a blocked heart artery with an artery graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. One or more arteries are grafted to the heart and aorta (largest artery) so that blood can flow past the blockage.	N	Y
ACA	33536		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass a section of a blocked heart artery with an artery graft. Heart-lung bypass is used. One or more arteries are grafted to the heart and aorta (largest artery) so that blood can flow past the blockage.	N	Y
ACA	33572		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to clean plaque from a large section or the entire length of a heart artery. The artery is cleared before attaching a bypass graft.	N	Y

ACA	33741		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure where a small hole is made in the wall between the upper chambers of the heart.	N	Y
ACA	33900		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
ACA	33901		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
ACA	33902		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
ACA	33903		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
ACA	33904		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
ACA	33927		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Implant total heart replacement system. Includes artificial heart.	N	Y
ACA	33928		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and replace artificial heart.	N	Y
ACA	33929		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove artificial heart for transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33930		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and preserve a heart and lung donated for transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33933		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Standard preparation of a heart and lung for transplant. The procedure includes removal of excess tissue and preparation of blood vessels that will be part of the transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33935		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to implant a donated heart and lung. The procedure includes removal of the damaged organs.	N	Y
ACA	33940		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and preserve a heart donated for transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33944		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Standard preparation of a heart for transplant. The procedure includes removal of excess tissue and preparation of blood vessels that will be part of the transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33945		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to implant a donated heart. The procedure may include removal of the damaged organ.	N	Y
ACA	33975		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of a device to pump blood from the heart lower chambers (ventricles) when they have weakened or failed. This is a temporary device, usually replaced by an artificial heart or a transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33976		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of a device to pump blood from the heart lower chambers (ventricles) when they have weakened or failed. This is a temporary device, usually replaced by an artificial heart or a transplant.	N	Y
ACA	33979		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of a device to pump blood from the heart lower chambers (ventricles) when they have weakened or failed. This is a temporary device, usually replaced by an artificial heart or a transplant.	N	Y
ACA	34841		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34842		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34843		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34844		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34845		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34846		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34847		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	34848		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	A graft (tube composed of fabric supported by a metal mesh) is inserted in the main artery in the abdomen (aorta) to reinforce a weak spot (aneurysm, ulcer, etc).	N	Y
ACA	35302		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
ACA	35303		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
ACA	35304		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
ACA	35305		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
ACA	35371		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
ACA	35372		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
ACA	35556		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
ACA	35558		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
ACA	35566		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
ACA	35571		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
ACA	35583		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery in the leg, using leg veins (graft) to replace the damaged artery.	N	Y
ACA	35585		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery in the leg, using leg veins (graft) to replace the damaged artery.	N	Y
ACA	35587		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery in the leg, using leg veins (graft) to replace the damaged artery.	N	Y
ACA	35656		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
ACA	35661		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
ACA	35666		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
ACA	35671		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
ACA	35700		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	An additional surgery performed on leg arteries after the initial operation. The procedure addresses a problem with the same blood vessel as the first surgery.	N	Y
ACA	35881		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Reoperation, femoral-popliteal or femoral (popliteal)-anterior tibial, posterior tibial, peroneal artery, or other distal vessels, more than 1 month after original operation	N	Y
ACA	35883		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revision, femoral anastomosis of synthetic arterial bypass graft in groin, open; with nonautogenous patch graft (eg, polyester, ePTFE, bovine pericardium)	N	Y
ACA	35884		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revision, femoral anastomosis of synthetic arterial bypass graft in groin, open; with autogenous vein patch graft	N	Y
ACA	36223		Cardiovascular Surgery:	Selective catheter placement, common carotid or innominate artery, unilateral, any approach, with angiography of the ipsilateral intracranial carotid circulation and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation.	N	Y
ACA	36224		Cardiovascular Surgery	Selective catheter placement, internal carotid artery, unilateral, with angiography of the ipsilateral intracranial carotid circulation and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation.	N	Y
ACA	36226		Cardiovascular Surgery	Selective catheter placement, vertebral artery, unilateral, with angiography of the ipsilateral vertebral circulation and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation, includes angiography of the cervicocerebral arch, when performed.	N	Y
ACA	36260		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a device for infusion therapy into an artery. The device delivers medication over a period of several hours, such as for chemotherapy.	N	Y
ACA	36465		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to treat a varicose vein in which the vein is injected with a solution that damages the internal lining of the vein and causes blood clotting within the vein.	N	Y

ACA	36466		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to treat a varicose vein in which the vein is injected with a solution that damages the internal lining of the vein and causes blood clotting within the vein.	N	Y
ACA	36470		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to inject medication into one or more veins, usually in the legs or ankles, to treat varicose veins or spider veins. The medication causes the vein to collapse or close off so blood is directed to a healthier vein.	N	Y
ACA	36471		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to inject medication into one or more veins, usually in the legs or ankles, to treat varicose veins or spider veins. The medication causes the vein to collapse or close off so blood is directed to a healthier vein.	N	Y
ACA	36475		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to destroy a non-functioning vein with heat generated from radio waves or a laser device.	N	Y
ACA	36476		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to destroy a non-functioning vein with heat generated from radio waves or a laser device.	N	Y
ACA	36478		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to destroy a non-functioning vein with heat generated from radio waves or a laser device.	N	Y
ACA	36479		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to destroy a non-functioning vein with heat generated from radio waves or a laser device.	N	Y
ACA	36482		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to close a non-functioning vein with catheter-directed injection of a chemical adhesive.	N	Y
ACA	36483		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to close a non-functioning vein with catheter-directed injection of a chemical adhesive.	N	Y
ACA	36516		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	An amount of blood is removed from the body. It is filtered to remove a particular component such as white or red cells, platelets, plasma or lipids. The filtered blood is then returned to the body.	N	Y
ACA	36522		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Therapy that removes an amount of blood from the body, filters it through a machine that uses light waves to treat it and then returns the blood into the body.	N	Y
ACA	37220		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, iliac artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
ACA	37221		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, iliac artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37224		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
ACA	37225		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37226		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37227		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal stent placement(s) and atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37228		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
ACA	37229		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37230		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37231		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s) and atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37232		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
ACA	37233		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37234		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37235		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s) and atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
ACA	37236		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including all angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; initial artery	N	Y
ACA	37237		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including all angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; each additional artery	N	Y
ACA	37238		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; initial vein	N	Y
ACA	37239		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; each additional vein	N	Y
ACA	37241		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Occlusion of vein with review by radiologist	N	Y
ACA	37243		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; for tumors, organ ischemia, or infarction	N	Y
ACA	37246		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty for occlusive disease, intracranial, coronary, pulmonary, or dialysis circuit), open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the sa	N	Y
ACA	37247		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty, open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the same artery; each additional artery	N	Y
ACA	37248		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty (except dialysis circuit), open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the same vein; initial vein	N	Y
ACA	37249		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty (except dialysis circuit), open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the same vein; each additional vein	N	Y
ACA	37765		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to remove (strip) or collapse one or more spider or varicose veins, usually found in the legs or ankles.	N	Y
ACA	37766		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to remove (strip) or collapse one or more spider or varicose veins, usually found in the legs or ankles.	N	Y
ACA	38205		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Collection of blood-derived stem cells from a donor. The stem cells will be used to regenerate bone marrow or an immune system damaged by chemotherapy or radiation.	N	Y
ACA	38225		Cellular and Gene Therapy	Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy; harvesting of T lymphocytes [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
ACA	38226		Cellular and Gene Therapy	Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy; preparation of T lymphocytes [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
ACA	38227		Cellular and Gene Therapy	Receipt and preparation of cells for Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
ACA	38228		Cellular and Gene Therapy	autologous CAR-T cell administration [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y

ACA	38240		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Transplantation of bone marrow or stem cells.	N	Y
ACA	38241		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Transplantation of bone marrow or stem cells.	N	Y
ACA	38242		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	An infusion of bone marrow or stem cells from the original donor is used after a transplant surgery to help support the immune system in accepting the transplant.	N	Y
ACA	38243		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	An additional infusion of stem cells to make an original bone marrow transplant more effective.	N	Y
ACA	4110F		Category II: Therapeutic, Preventative, or Other Interventions	Internal mammary artery graft performed for primary, isolated coronary artery bypass graft procedure (CABG)	N	Y
ACA	42140		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of the uvula (small fleshy mass that hangs from the roof of the mouth above the tongue).	N	Y
ACA	42145		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove excess tissue in the back of the throat to widen the airway. The procedure treats sleep apnea.	N	Y
ACA	43279		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (endoscope) to repair the esophagus.	N	Y
ACA	43330		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to repair the esophagus through an incision into chest (thoracic approach) or abdomen.	N	Y
ACA	43331		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to repair the esophagus through an incision into chest (thoracic approach) or abdomen.	N	Y
ACA	43497		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to treat a disorder of the esophagus and allow a better passage of food and liquids from the esophagus into the stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43631		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the stomach. The procedure involves creation of a new connection to the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	43632		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the stomach. The procedure involves creation of a new connection to the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	43633		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the stomach. The procedure involves creation of a new connection to the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	43634		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the stomach. The procedure involves creation of a new connection to the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	43644		Surgery: Digestive System	Stomach surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope). The procedure reduces the size of the stomach or creates a route for food that bypasses the stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43659		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure on the stomach using a scope (laparoscope).	N	Y
ACA	43770		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery for obesity aided by a scope (laparoscope) to place a band around the upper stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43771		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to adjust the location or sizing of a restrictive band placed around the upper stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43772		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to remove an adjustable band placed around the stomach. Access ports that may have been placed under the skin also are removed at this time.	N	Y
ACA	43773		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) that removes a restrictive device from the stomach. An adjustable band is placed around the stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43774		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to remove an adjustable band placed around the stomach. Access ports that may have been placed under the skin also are removed at this time.	N	Y
ACA	43775		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to remove a portion of the stomach (gastric sleeve surgery). The procedure is done to help weight loss.	N	Y
ACA	43843		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery through an incision in the abdomen to restrict or reduce the size of the stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43845		Surgery: Digestive System	Abdominal surgery for obesity to reduce the size of the stomach. The procedure involves constructing a passage (bypass) that moves food around the outside of the stomach to reduce absorption. A part of the intestines may be reconstructed.	N	Y
ACA	43846		Surgery: Digestive System	Abdominal surgery for obesity to reduce the size of the stomach. The procedure involves constructing a passage (bypass) that moves food around the outside of the stomach to reduce absorption. A part of the intestines may be reconstructed.	N	Y
ACA	43848		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery through an incision in the abdomen to revise a previous surgery that reduced the size of the stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43886		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to revise an access port under the skin that was created as part of a surgery to decrease the capacity of the stomach.	N	Y
ACA	43887		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery through an incision in the abdomen to remove a stomach access port that was implanted under the skin.	N	Y
ACA	43888		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery through an incision in the abdomen to remove and replace the stomach access port to ensure proper functioning of the gastric band.	N	Y
ACA	44132		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery on a donor to remove intestinal tissue or an entire section of the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	44133		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery on a donor to remove intestinal tissue or an entire section of the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	44135		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant an intestine.	N	Y
ACA	44136		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant an intestine.	N	Y
ACA	44137		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a transplanted intestine or portion of intestine.	N	Y
ACA	44705		Surgery: Digestive System	Healthy stool bacteria from a donor is prepared and may be transplanted. This procedure treats a variety of conditions including irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and colitis.	N	Y
ACA	44715		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.	N	Y
ACA	44720		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.	N	Y
ACA	44721		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.	N	Y
ACA	47133		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove the liver from a donor and procedure for preserving the liver.	N	Y
ACA	47135		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove an ailing liver and transplant a healthy one in its place.	N	Y
ACA	47140		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.	N	Y
ACA	47141		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.	N	Y
ACA	47142		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.	N	Y
ACA	47143		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
ACA	47144		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
ACA	47145		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
ACA	47146		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
ACA	47147		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
ACA	48160		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of the pancreas.	N	Y
ACA	48550		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.	N	Y
ACA	48551		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.	N	Y
ACA	48552		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.	N	Y
ACA	48554		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant pancreas.	N	Y
ACA	48556		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a transplanted graft from the pancreas.	N	Y
ACA	50300		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove kidney from organ donor.	N	Y
ACA	50320		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove kidney from organ donor.	N	Y
ACA	50323		Surgery: Urinary System	Preparation of the donor kidney for transplant surgery.	N	Y
ACA	50325		Surgery: Urinary System	Preparation of the donor kidney for transplant surgery.	N	Y
ACA	50327		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.	N	Y
ACA	50328		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.	N	Y
ACA	50329		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.	N	Y
ACA	50340		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove damaged kidney prior to transplant.	N	Y
ACA	50360		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove an ailing kidney and transplant a healthy one in its place.	N	Y
ACA	50365		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove an ailing kidney and transplant a healthy one in its place.	N	Y
ACA	50370		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove a transplanted kidney that has been rejected by the recipient's immune system.	N	Y
ACA	50380		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to move the kidney from its original location to a new site in the body.	N	Y

ACA	50547		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery using a scope (laparoscope) to remove an entire kidney. The procedure may include removing nearby tissue such as lymph nodes, adrenal glands or a portion of the upper urinary tract (ureter).	N	Y
ACA	54125		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgical removal of all or a part of the penis. The procedure may include removal of nearby lymph nodes.	N	Y
ACA	54400		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to implant a prosthesis into the penis. A prosthesis may be semi-rigid or inflatable. The inflatable prosthesis may include a pump and reservoir as well.	N	Y
ACA	54401		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to implant a prosthesis into the penis. A prosthesis may be semi-rigid or inflatable. The inflatable prosthesis may include a pump and reservoir as well.	N	Y
ACA	54405		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to implant a prosthesis into the penis. A prosthesis may be semi-rigid or inflatable. The inflatable prosthesis may include a pump and reservoir as well.	N	Y
ACA	54408		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgical repair of one or more components of an inflatable penile prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	54410		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to replace a single or multi-component penile prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	54411		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to replace a single or multi-component penile prosthesis due to an infection. The procedure involves cleaning the infected area and removing damaged tissue.	N	Y
ACA	54416		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to replace a single or multi-component penile prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	54417		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to replace a single or multi-component penile prosthesis due to an infection. The procedure involves cleaning the infected area and removing damaged tissue.	N	Y
ACA	54520		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to remove an entire testicle or part of one (orchiectomy). If infection or injury is present, it is treated. Any tumor or abnormal tissue is removed. The procedure may include placement of an artificial testicle.	N	Y
ACA	54660		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to insert a testicular prosthesis (artificial testicle).	N	Y
ACA	54690		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to remove an entire testicle or part of one (orchiectomy). If infection or injury is present, it is treated. Any tumor or abnormal tissue is removed. The procedure may include placement of an artificial testicle.	N	Y
ACA	55175		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the scrotum. The procedure may include use of skin grafts, flaps or patches.	N	Y
ACA	55180		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the scrotum. The procedure may include use of skin grafts, flaps or patches.	N	Y
ACA	55400		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgical repair of a blockage preventing sperm from moving through the vas deferens.	N	Y
ACA	55970		Surgery: Intersex Surgery	Surgery to change male or female genitals from one gender to the other.	N	Y
ACA	55980		Surgery: Intersex Surgery	Surgery to change male or female genitals from one gender to the other.	N	Y
ACA	56620		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove all or part of the external components of a woman's genitals, in order to remove precancerous or cancerous tissue.	N	Y
ACA	56625		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove all or part of the external components of a woman's genitals, in order to remove precancerous or cancerous tissue.	N	Y
ACA	56800		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to reshape the vaginal opening and supporting tissues.	N	Y
ACA	56805		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to alter a clitoris that is larger or smaller than normal. The procedure is done to correct improper sexual development in a newborn.	N	Y
ACA	57106		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove portions of the vaginal wall. The procedure may include removal of a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy) or removal of lymph nodes.	N	Y
ACA	57110		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove the entire vaginal wall, including surrounding diseased tissue. The procedure may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy) or removal of lymph nodes.	N	Y
ACA	57291		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgical construction of an artificial vagina, using a pressure technique or skin grafts.	N	Y
ACA	57292		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgical construction of an artificial vagina, using a pressure technique or skin grafts.	N	Y
ACA	57335		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to alter a vagina that is larger or smaller than normal. The procedure is done to correct improper sexual development in a newborn.	N	Y
ACA	58672		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscopy) to repair the end of the fallopian tubes.	N	Y
ACA	58720		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove one or both pairs of fallopian tubes or ovaries.	N	Y
ACA	58750		Surgery: Female Genital System	Microsurgical repair of a blocked fallopian tube. The blocked section is removed. Then either the tube ends are sewn together, or, the tube is reimplanted into the uterus.	N	Y
ACA	58760		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to repair the end of the fallopian tubes.	N	Y
ACA	60660		Surgery: Endocrine System	Percutaneous ablation of 1 or more thyroid nodule(s)	N	Y
ACA	60661		Surgery: Endocrine System	Percutaneous ablation of additional lobe of thyroid nodule(s)	N	Y
ACA	61715		Surgery: Nervous System	MRI guided focused ultrasound high intensity stereotactic intracranial ablation	N	Y
ACA	61863		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	61864		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant one or more additional devices for stimulating nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	61867		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	61868		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant one or more additional devices for stimulating nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	61885		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain.	N	Y
ACA	61886		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain.	N	Y
ACA	61889		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain. The procedure includes temporarily removing a portion of the skull.	N	Y
ACA	61891		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to revise or replace a device that stimulates nerves in the brain.	N	Y
ACA	61892		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. The procedure includes repairing the skull.	N	Y
ACA	62263		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) located in the epidural space of the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	62264		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) located in the epidural space of the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	62280		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.	N	Y
ACA	62281		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.	N	Y
ACA	62282		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.	N	Y
ACA	62287		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to treat bulging (herniated) disc in the spine.	N	Y
ACA	62292		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of dye near a vertebra to highlight the area on images. At the same time, medication is injected to treat a herniated (bulging) disc.	N	Y
ACA	62320		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
ACA	62321		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
ACA	62322		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
ACA	62323		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
ACA	62324		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
ACA	62325		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
ACA	62326		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
ACA	62327		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
ACA	62350		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
ACA	62351		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
ACA	62360		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y

ACA	62361		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
ACA	62362		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
ACA	62380		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve. The surgery may include removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) or a disc (cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63001		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63003		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the upper back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63005		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the mid-lower back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63011		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of one or more vertebra (spine bones) in the lower back. The procedure is done to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63012		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to correct a misalignment of the spine caused by a vertebra that has slipped forward.	N	Y
ACA	63015		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63016		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the upper back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63017		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the mid-lower back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63020		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve. The surgery may include removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) or a disc (cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63030		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve. The surgery may include removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) or a disc (cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63035		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure caused by one or more pinched nerves. The surgery may include the removal of part of a vertebra (spine bone) or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between two vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63040		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63042		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63043		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63044		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63045		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63046		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63047		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a vertebra (spinal bone) in the upper or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63048		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck or back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63050		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63051		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63052		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63053		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63055		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a bulging (herniated) disc in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63056		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a herniated disc in the lower back.	N	Y
ACA	63057		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a bulging (herniated) disc.	N	Y
ACA	63064		Surgery: Nervous System	Costovertebral approach with decompression of spinal cord or nerve root(s) (eg, herniated intervertebral disc), thoracic; single segment	N	Y
ACA	63066		Surgery: Nervous System	Costovertebral approach with decompression of spinal cord or nerve root(s) (eg, herniated intervertebral disc), thoracic; each additional segment	N	Y
ACA	63075		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of herniated disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63076		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of herniated disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63077		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a bulging (herniated) disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63078		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a bulging (herniated) disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63081		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63082		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63085		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63086		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63087		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63088		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63090		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63091		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63101		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63102		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a vertebra (spinal bone) in the upper or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63103		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a vertebra (spine bone) in the upper or lower back in order to relieve pain from a pinched nerve.	N	Y
ACA	63170		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) and surgery on the spinal cord to relieve pain.	N	Y
ACA	63172		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and to drain a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63173		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and to drain a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63185		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and sever nerves in the spinal cord. This procedure relieves muscle spasm and pain.	N	Y
ACA	63190		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and sever nerves in the spinal cord. This procedure relieves muscle spasm and pain.	N	Y

ACA	63191		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and sever nerves in the spinal cord. This procedure relieves muscle spasm and pain.	N	Y
ACA	63197		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and disable nerves in the spinal cord that transmit pain signals to the brain.	N	Y
ACA	63200		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) and surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63250		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery on the spine in order to repair an artery and vein that have formed improperly. The procedure requires removing a portion of a spine bone (vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63251		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery on the spine in order to repair an artery and vein that have formed improperly. The procedure requires removing a portion of a spine bone (vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63252		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery on the spine in order to repair an artery and vein that have formed improperly. The procedure requires removing a portion of a spine bone (vertebra).	N	Y
ACA	63265		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; cervical	N	Y
ACA	63266		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; thoracic	N	Y
ACA	63267		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
ACA	63268		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; sacral	N	Y
ACA	63270		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63271		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63272		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
ACA	63273		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the lower back.	N	Y
ACA	63275		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the neck. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63276		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the middle back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63277		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63278		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63280		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the neck. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63281		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the middle back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63282		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63283		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63285		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the neck. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63286		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the middle back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63287		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63290		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
ACA	63295		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to reconstruct the spine following damage due to tumor or disease of the spine.	N	Y
ACA	63300		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63301		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63302		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63303		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
ACA	63304		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	63305		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63306		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
ACA	63307		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
ACA	63308		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	63620		Surgery: Nervous System	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into the spine. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	63621		Surgery: Nervous System	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into the spine. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	63650		Surgery: Nervous System	Placement of electrode under the skin near the spine; the electrode attaches to a transmitter which produces electrical stimulation to alleviate pain.	N	Y
ACA	63655		Surgery: Nervous System	Placement of electrode under the skin near the spine; the electrode attaches to a transmitter which produces electrical stimulation to alleviate pain.	N	Y
ACA	63663		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery for a device implanted into the spine to relieve back pain. The surgery may be performed in order to insert or remove the device, or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
ACA	63664		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery for a device implanted into the spine to relieve back pain. The surgery may be performed in order to insert or remove the device, or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
ACA	63685		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery for a device implanted into the spine to relieve back pain. The surgery may be performed in order to insert or remove the device, or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
ACA	64451		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of anesthetic or other medicine into a nerve to relieve pain.	N	Y
ACA	64479		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64480		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y

ACA	64483		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64484		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64490		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by a CT scan or fluoroscopy (an x-ray taken with dye to enhance an area on the image).	N	Y
ACA	64491		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by a CT scan or fluoroscopy (an x-ray taken with dye to enhance an area on the image).	N	Y
ACA	64492		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by a CT scan or fluoroscopy (an x-ray taken with dye to enhance an area on the image).	N	Y
ACA	64493		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by a CT scan or fluoroscopy (an x-ray taken with dye to enhance an area on the image).	N	Y
ACA	64494		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by a CT scan or fluoroscopy (an x-ray taken with dye to enhance an area on the image).	N	Y
ACA	64495		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by a CT scan or fluoroscopy (an x-ray taken with dye to enhance an area on the image).	N	Y
ACA	64510		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of anesthetic or other medicine into a nerve to relieve pain.	N	Y
ACA	64520		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection of a numbing agent (anesthesia) or other medication into a joint of the spine or its nerves.	N	Y
ACA	64553		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant an electrode that will stimulate one or more nerves. The goal of the procedure may be to reduce pain, to exercise paralyzed muscles or to enhance the signal sent by the particular nerves.	N	Y
ACA	64555		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant an electrode that will stimulate one or more nerves. The goal of the procedure may be to reduce pain, to exercise paralyzed muscles or to enhance the signal sent by the particular nerves.	N	Y
ACA	64561		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant an electrode that will stimulate one or more nerves. The goal of the procedure may be to reduce pain, to exercise paralyzed muscles or to enhance the signal sent by the particular nerves.	N	Y
ACA	64566		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to stimulate a nerve in the back of the lower leg. Electrical current is applied by inserting a small needle into the skin.	N	Y
ACA	64568		Surgery: Nervous System	Creation of a surgical opening (incision or cut) in preparation for implanting an electrode that will stimulate one or more nerves. The electrode may reduce pain or stimulate muscles.	N	Y
ACA	64569		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery for a nerve stimulator implanted for a cranial nerve. The surgery may be performed in order to revise the device (such as reprogramming) or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
ACA	64570		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a nerve stimulator implanted for a cranial nerve.	N	Y
ACA	64575		Surgery: Nervous System	Creation of a surgical opening (incision or cut) in preparation for implanting an electrode that will stimulate one or more nerves. The electrode may reduce pain or stimulate muscles.	N	Y
ACA	64581		Surgery: Nervous System	Creation of a surgical opening (incision or cut) in preparation for implanting an electrode that will stimulate one or more nerves. The electrode may reduce pain or stimulate muscles.	N	Y
ACA	64582		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to implant nerve stimulator in the nerve used in tongue movement. Includes pulse generator and electrodes.	N	Y
ACA	64583		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to revise or replace nerve stimulator in the nerve used in tongue movement.	N	Y
ACA	64584		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to remove nerve stimulator from the nerve used in tongue movement.	N	Y
ACA	64585		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a nerve stimulator.	N	Y
ACA	64590		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to insert or replace nerve stimulator generator or receiver (device used to treat pain or nausea by producing electrical stimulation).	N	Y
ACA	64595		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to revise or remove a device that stimulates nerves. Typically the device is implanted to reduce pain or nausea.	N	Y
ACA	64600		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a nerve to deaden the sensation of pain at a location.	N	Y
ACA	64605		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a nerve to deaden the sensation of pain at a location.	N	Y
ACA	64610		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a nerve to deaden the sensation of pain at a location.	N	Y
ACA	64620		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a nerve to deaden the sensation of pain at a location.	N	Y
ACA	64625		Surgery: Nervous System	An electrical current produced by a radio wave is used to heat up a small area of nerve tissue at the joint of the spine and hip. This procedure (radiofrequency ablation) is used to treat chronic pain.	N	Y
ACA	64628		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to destroy a nerve in the back to treat chronic low back pain.	N	Y
ACA	64629		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to destroy a nerve in the back to treat chronic low back pain.	N	Y
ACA	64632		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of foot pain by injecting a chemical that destroys the main nerve running across the top of the foot to the toes (plantar common digital nerve).	N	Y
ACA	64633		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64634		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64635		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64636		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.	N	Y
ACA	64640		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a nerve to deaden the sensation of pain at a location.	N	Y
ACA	65778		Anterior Segment	Placement of amniotic membrane on the ocular surface; without sutures	N	Y
ACA	65779		Anterior Segment	Placement of amniotic membrane on the ocular surface; single layer, sutured	N	Y
ACA	66174		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Enlargement (dilation) of the canal that drains fluid from the eye. The procedure can relieve pressure in the eye associated with glaucoma. A support device (stent) may be left in place to keep the canal enlarged.	N	Y
ACA	66175		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Enlargement (dilation) of the canal that drains fluid from the eye. The procedure can relieve pressure in the eye associated with glaucoma. A support device (stent) may be left in place to keep the canal enlarged.	N	Y
ACA	66989		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Eye surgery to remove a cataract and replace it with an artificial lens.	N	Y
ACA	66991		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Eye surgery to remove a cataract and replace it with an artificial lens.	N	Y
ACA	66999		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery involving the front portion of the eye (space between the iris and cornea).	N	Y
ACA	67516		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Drug injection into a space that runs from the front to the back of the eye.	N	Y
ACA	67900		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.	N	Y
ACA	67901		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.	N	Y
ACA	67902		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.	N	Y
ACA	67903		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.	N	Y
ACA	67906		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.	N	Y
ACA	67908		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.	N	Y
ACA	67909		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to adjust a previous surgical correction of a drooping eyelid (ptosis).	N	Y
ACA	69705		Surgery: Auditory System	Surgery on the nose and throat. During the procedure a scope is used to view the area and a small balloon is used to open up a nasal passage.	N	Y
ACA	69706		Surgery: Auditory System	Surgery on the nose and throat. During the procedure a scope is used to view the area and a small balloon is used to open up a nasal passage.	N	Y
ACA	69930		Surgery: Auditory System	Surgery to implant a hearing aid with an external speech processor.	N	Y
ACA	70336		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a jaw joint (temporomandibular joint or TMJ).	N	Y
ACA	70450		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the skull and brain and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70460		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the skull and brain and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70470		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the skull and brain and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70480		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the eye socket or ear and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70481		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the eye socket or ear and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y

ACA	70482		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the eye socket or ear and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70486		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the face and jaw and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye might be used to highlight areas on the images.	N	Y
ACA	70487		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the face and jaw and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye might be used to highlight areas on the images.	N	Y
ACA	70488		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the face and jaw and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye might be used to highlight areas on the images.	N	Y
ACA	70490		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the neck and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70491		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the neck and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70492		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the neck and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	70496		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the head. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
ACA	70498		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the neck. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
ACA	70540		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the eyes, face and neck. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	70542		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the eyes, face and neck. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	70543		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the eyes, face and neck. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	70544		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the head.	N	Y
ACA	70545		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the head. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas.	N	Y
ACA	70546		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the head. The study compares images with and without a contrast agent.	N	Y
ACA	70547		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck.	N	Y
ACA	70548		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas.	N	Y
ACA	70549		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck. The study compares images with and without a contrast agent.	N	Y
ACA	70551		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain and brainstem. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	70552		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain and brainstem. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	70553		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain and brainstem.	N	Y
ACA	70554		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A functional MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain while it is working. The test can reveal changes in brain function.	N	Y
ACA	70555		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A functional MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain while it is working. The test can reveal changes in brain function.	N	Y
ACA	71250		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	71260		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	71270		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	71271		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	In this screening for lung cancer, a CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
ACA	71275		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of non-heart blood vessels in the chest. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
ACA	71550		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) study to evaluate lymph nodes in the chest. An MRI creates images with a strong magnetic field. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	71551		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) study to evaluate lymph nodes in the chest. An MRI creates images with a strong magnetic field. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	71552		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) study to evaluate lymph nodes in the chest. An MRI creates images with a strong magnetic field. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	71555		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the chest. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72125		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the upper (cervical) spine and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72126		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the upper (cervical) spine and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72127		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the upper, middle or lower back. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. After one set of images, a second set is taken with contrast dye to highlight areas.	N	Y
ACA	72128		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan circles the body taking x-rays of the middle back (thoracic spine) and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected highlight an area.	N	Y
ACA	72129		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan circles the body taking x-rays of the middle back (thoracic spine) and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected highlight an area.	N	Y
ACA	72130		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the upper, middle or lower back. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. After one set of images, a second set is taken with contrast dye to highlight areas.	N	Y
ACA	72131		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of spine (low back). The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72132		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of spine (low back). The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72133		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the upper, middle or lower back. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. After one set of images, a second set is taken with contrast dye to highlight areas.	N	Y
ACA	72141		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the upper spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72142		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the upper spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y

ACA	72146		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the middle spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72147		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the middle spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72148		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the lower spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72149		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the lower spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72156		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72157		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72158		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
ACA	72159		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels inside the spine. A contrast agent may be injected to make a specific area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72191		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
ACA	72192		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72193		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72194		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Additional pictures taken after injecting dye to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	72195		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the pelvis. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	72196		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the pelvis. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	72197		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the pelvis. A contrast agent is introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images are taken.	N	Y
ACA	72198		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the pelvis. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area easier to see. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73200		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the arm. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. A contrast dye may be injected through an IV to illuminate specific areas.	N	Y
ACA	73201		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the arm. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. A contrast dye may be injected through an IV to illuminate specific areas.	N	Y
ACA	73202		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the arm. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Additional pictures are taken after injecting contrast dye to make specific areas easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	73206		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in one or both arms. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight the area.	N	Y
ACA	73218		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both arms. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73219		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both arms. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73220		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of an arm. A contrast agent is introduced to highlight areas and multiple images are taken.	N	Y
ACA	73221		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a shoulder, elbow or wrist joint. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73222		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a shoulder, elbow or wrist joint. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73223		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of an arm joint. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73225		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the arm. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	73700		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the leg. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	73701		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the leg. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	73702		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of one or both legs. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Images are taken before and after injecting dye to make a specific area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	73706		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in one or both legs. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight the area.	N	Y
ACA	73718		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both legs. Contrast material may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73719		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both legs. Contrast material may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73720		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a leg. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73721		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a hip, knee or ankle joint. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73722		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a hip, knee or ankle joint. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	73723		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of a leg joint. A contrast agent is introduced to highlight areas and multiple images are taken.	N	Y
ACA	73725		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the leg. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y

ACA	74150		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	74160		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	74170		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Additional pictures are taken after injecting dye to make specific areas easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	74174		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of blood vessels in the abdomen and pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
ACA	74175		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight the area.	N	Y
ACA	74176		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of both the abdomen (belly) and pelvis. CT takes a series of x-rays as the machine revolves around the body. Contrast material may be injected during the procedure to enhance details.	N	Y
ACA	74177		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of both the abdomen (belly) and pelvis. CT takes a series of x-rays as the machine revolves around the body. Contrast material may be injected during the procedure to enhance details.	N	Y
ACA	74178		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of both the abdomen (belly) and pelvis. CT takes a series of x-rays as the machine revolves around the body. Contrast material may be injected during the procedure to enhance details.	N	Y
ACA	74181		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the abdomen. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	74182		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the abdomen. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	74183		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the abdomen. A contrast agent is introduced to highlight areas and multiple images are taken.	N	Y
ACA	74185		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the abdomen. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area of interest easier to see. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	74261		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the colon (large intestine). The scan may be used to check for polyps or to help diagnose and stage colon cancer. Typically images are taken both with and without a contrast agent to enhance areas.	N	Y
ACA	74262		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the colon (large intestine). The scan may be used to check for polyps or to help diagnose and stage colon cancer. Typically images are taken both with and without a contrast agent to enhance areas.	N	Y
ACA	74263		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the colon (large intestine). The scan may be used to check for polyps or to help diagnose and stage colon cancer. Typically images are taken both with and without a contrast agent to enhance areas.	N	Y
ACA	74712		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to take images of a fetus in the womb. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	74713		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to take images of a fetus in the womb. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	75557		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
ACA	75559		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
ACA	75561		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of heart function. A contrast agent highlights areas on additional images. The heart muscle, blood flow, vessels and valves are evaluated while at work and at rest.	N	Y
ACA	75563		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of heart function. A contrast agent highlights areas on additional images. The heart muscle, blood flow, vessels and valves are evaluated while at work and at rest.	N	Y
ACA	75565		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to evaluate the flow of blood through the heart. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	75571		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the heart to see if calcium buildup (plaque) is present. A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
ACA	75572		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of the heart, typically performed prior to heart surgery. A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight an area.	N	Y
ACA	75573		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of the heart to look at how the structure has been affected by heart disease that has been present since birth. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight an area.	N	Y
ACA	75574		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken with contrast dye to study the form and structure of the heart and its blood vessels. Arteries, veins and bypass grafts may be evaluated. The study may also look at heart function and plaque buildup.	N	Y
ACA	75580			Data from a CTA scan is analyzed to determine the status of narrowing arteries in the heart.	N	Y
ACA	75635		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight the area.	N	Y
ACA	75710		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, extremity, unilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
ACA	75716		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, extremity, bilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
ACA	75736		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, pelvic, selective or supraselective, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
ACA	75820		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venography, extremity, unilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
ACA	75822		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venography, extremity, bilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
ACA	76376		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Physician supervision and interpretation of 3-D image manipulation.	N	Y
ACA	76377		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Physician supervision and interpretation of 3-D image manipulation.	N	Y
ACA	76380		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) follow-up study. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Additional pictures are taken after injecting dye to make a specific area easier to see.	N	Y
ACA	76391		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Combines magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with sound waves to create a visual map showing stiffness of body tissue. The imaging technique can show the difference between normal and abnormal tissues.	N	Y
ACA	76497		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan is made from a sequence of x-rays taken as the scanner moves in circles around the body. The images are assembled into a 3-D view.	N	Y
ACA	76498		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view an area of the body. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	77021		Radiology: Radiologic Guidance	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) guidance is used to place a needle in a precise location.	N	Y
ACA	77022		Radiology: Radiologic Guidance	An area inside the body is viewed with MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	77046		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	77047		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	77048		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y

ACA	77049		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	77078		Radiology: Bone/Joint Studies	A CT (computed tomography) scan is used for a bone mineral density study. The images help to evaluate the calcium and mineral content in one or more segments of bone. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
ACA	77084		Radiology: Bone/Joint Studies	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of blood vessels and bone marrow. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	77371		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into brain tissue. A single dose or an entire therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	77373		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into brain tissue. A single dose or an entire therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	77423		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using high-energy neutrons is directed at the affected site. Neutrons damage cells that do not have any oxygen in them. Blocks or wedges may be used to hold tissues perfectly still during treatment.	N	Y
ACA	77424		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	A single radiation treatment given during a surgical procedure.	N	Y
ACA	77425		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	A single radiation treatment given during a surgical procedure.	N	Y
ACA	77432		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Physician review and management of all aspects of stereotactic radiation therapy, from dose calculation and delivery to care supervision. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	77435		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Physician review and management of all aspects of stereotactic radiation therapy, from dose calculation and delivery to care supervision. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	77469		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Management of a radiation treatment given during surgery.	N	Y
ACA	77520		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
ACA	77522		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
ACA	77523		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
ACA	77525		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
ACA	77770		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Delivery of high-dose radiation to a precise spot on a tumor as an addition to standard brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	77771		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Multiple-channel delivery of high-dose radiation through a catheter directly to a tumor as an addition to standard brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	77772		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Multiple-channel delivery of high-dose radiation through a catheter directly to a tumor as an addition to standard brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	78429		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78430		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78431		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78432		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78433		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78434		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	Imaging of blood flow in heart using positron emission tomography (PET).	N	Y
ACA	78445		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Non-cardiac vascular flow imaging (ie, angiography, venography)	N	Y
ACA	78451		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart using a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). Images are taken after giving a radioactive substance by mouth or IV to highlight blood flow and heart function.	N	Y
ACA	78452		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart using a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). Images are taken after giving a radioactive substance by mouth or IV to highlight blood flow and heart function.	N	Y
ACA	78453		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement into, through and out of the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to evaluate blood flow in all areas of the heart.	N	Y
ACA	78454		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement into, through and out of the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to evaluate blood flow in all areas of the heart.	N	Y
ACA	78457		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venous thrombosis imaging, venogram; unilateral	N	Y
ACA	78458		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venous thrombosis imaging, venogram; bilateral	N	Y
ACA	78459		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78466		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement through the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to identify the extent and location of any heart muscle injury.	N	Y
ACA	78468		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement through the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to identify the extent and location of any heart muscle injury.	N	Y
ACA	78469		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart uses a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). The procedure helps to identify the extent and location of any heart muscle injury after a heart attack.	N	Y
ACA	78472		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
ACA	78473		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
ACA	78481		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan is an imaging test that uses a radioactive marker to observe how the heart functions on the left side.	N	Y
ACA	78483		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
ACA	78491		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78492		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
ACA	78494		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart uses a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). Images are taken after giving a radioactive substance by mouth or IV to highlight blood flow.	N	Y

ACA	78496		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
ACA	78499		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is given by mouth or IV. This highlights the heart structure and function on a scan so that it may be viewed more easily.	N	Y
ACA	78608		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates brain function or blood flow.	N	Y
ACA	78609		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates brain function or blood flow.	N	Y
ACA	78811		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.	N	Y
ACA	78812		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.	N	Y
ACA	78813		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.	N	Y
ACA	78814		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance that has been given by mouth or IV. A CT (computed tomography) scan may be superimposed for enhanced views.	N	Y
ACA	78815		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance that has been given by mouth or IV. A CT (computed tomography) scan may be superimposed for enhanced views.	N	Y
ACA	78816		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance that has been given by mouth or IV. A CT (computed tomography) scan may be superimposed for enhanced views.	N	Y
ACA	78999		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is given by mouth or IV. This highlights one or more areas of the body on a scan so that they may be viewed more easily.	N	Y
ACA	81099		Pathology and Laboratory: Urinalysis	UNLISTED URINALYSIS PROCEDURE	N	Y
ACA	81120		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that are connected to the development of cancer in the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).	N	Y
ACA	81121		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that are connected to the development of cancer in the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).	N	Y
ACA	81161		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This test checks for mutations of the DMD gene which affects production of the protein dystrophin. When mutations are present this can cause Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy, a progressive condition affecting muscles.	N	Y
ACA	81162		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81163		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81164		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81165		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81166		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81167		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81168		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate mantle cell lymphoma.	N	Y
ACA	81170		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81171		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81172		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81173		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81175		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81176		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81177		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate DRPLA (dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy), a progressive brain disorder that causes involuntary movements, mental and emotional problems, and a decline in thinking ability.	N	Y
ACA	81178		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81179		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81180		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81181		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81182		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81183		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81184		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81185		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81187		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate myotonic dystrophy, a form of muscular dystrophy accompanied by myotonia, the inability to relax a muscle.	N	Y
ACA	81188		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.	N	Y
ACA	81189		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.	N	Y
ACA	81191		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
ACA	81192		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
ACA	81193		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
ACA	81194		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
ACA	81195		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	Cytogenomic analysis, optical genome mapping	N	Y
ACA	81200		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate Canavan disease, an inherited condition.	N	Y
ACA	81201		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing polyps followed by colon cancer. This is a condition called FAP (familial adenomatous polyposis).	N	Y

ACA	81202		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing polyps followed by colon cancer. This is a condition called FAP (familial adenomatous polyposis).	N	Y
ACA	81203		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing polyps followed by colon cancer. This is a condition called FAP (familial adenomatous polyposis).	N	Y
ACA	81204		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81205		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate an inherited problem with metabolism.	N	Y
ACA	81206		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81207		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81208		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81209		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate an inherited condition.	N	Y
ACA	81210		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate colon cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81212		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81215		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81216		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81217		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81218		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81219		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81220		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81221		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81222		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81223		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81224		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81225		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81226		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81227		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81228		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
ACA	81229		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
ACA	81231		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81232		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81233		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81234		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate myotonic dystrophy, a form of muscular dystrophy accompanied by myotonia, the inability to relax a muscle.	N	Y
ACA	81235		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing lung cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81236		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81237		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate lymphoma (lymph cell cancer).	N	Y
ACA	81238		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with blood clotting. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81239		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate myotonic dystrophy, a form of muscular dystrophy accompanied by myotonia, the inability to relax a muscle.	N	Y
ACA	81240		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with blood clotting. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81241		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with blood clotting. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81242		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate anemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81243		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81244		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81245		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81246		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81247		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate hemolytic anemia, a condition in which the body destroys red blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81249		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate hemolytic anemia, a condition in which the body destroys red blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81250		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with glycogen storage. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81251		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Gaucher disease. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81252		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81254		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81255		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Tay-Sachs disease. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81256		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with too much iron (hemochromatosis). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81257		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81258		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81259		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y

ACA	81260		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with the nervous system. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81261		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate blood cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma.	N	Y
ACA	81262		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate blood cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma.	N	Y
ACA	81263		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate blood cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma.	N	Y
ACA	81265		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that compares genetic material from donor and recipient or from mother and fetus.	N	Y
ACA	81266		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that compares genetic material from donor and recipient or from mother and fetus.	N	Y
ACA	81269		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81270		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81271		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Huntington disease, which causes the breakdown of nerve cells in the brain.	N	Y
ACA	81272		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia or tumors in the gastrointestinal tract. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81273		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate skin disease from many mast cells (mastocytosis).	N	Y
ACA	81274		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Huntington disease, which causes the breakdown of nerve cells in the brain.	N	Y
ACA	81275		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81276		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate presence of genetic mutations associated with certain cancers.	N	Y
ACA	81277		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
ACA	81278		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate follicular lymphoma.	N	Y
ACA	81279		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells.	N	Y
ACA	81283		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the response to interferon treatment, typically in the setting of chronic hepatitis C virus infection.	N	Y
ACA	81284		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	Lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Friedreich ataxia, a disease that causes progressive nervous system damage and movement problems.	N	Y
ACA	81285		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	Lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Friedreich ataxia, a disease that causes progressive nervous system damage and movement problems.	N	Y
ACA	81286		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	Lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Friedreich ataxia, a disease that causes progressive nervous system damage and movement problems.	N	Y
ACA	81287		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the potential for developing a brain tumor. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81288		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81290		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with metabolism (mucolipidosis). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81292		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81293		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81294		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81295		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81296		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81297		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81298		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate risk of developing colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81299		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate risk of developing colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81300		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate risk of developing colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81301		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81302		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Rett syndrome, a developmental problem of the nervous system. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81304		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Rett syndrome, a developmental problem of the nervous system. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81305		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate lymphoplasmacytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81306		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81307		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast or pancreatic cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81308		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast or pancreatic cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81309		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81310		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81311		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate colon cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81312		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that can indicate muscular dystrophy.	N	Y
ACA	81314		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate tumors in the gastrointestinal tract. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81315		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate promyelocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81316		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate promyelocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81317		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81318		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y

ACA	81319		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81320		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81321		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81322		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81323		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81324		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate peripheral neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81325		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate peripheral neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81328		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81329		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81330		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate difficulty breaking down fats properly (Niemann-Pick disease). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81331		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how the body's hormones work (Prader-Willi syndrome or Angelman syndrome). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81333		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate corneal dystrophy, which affects the clarity of the eye cornea. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81334		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81335		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81336		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81338		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81339		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81342		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate leukemia or lymphoma. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81343		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81344		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
ACA	81345		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate thyroid cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81346		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
ACA	81347		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81348		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81349		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
ACA	81350		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to find the best drug therapy for a condition. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81351		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.	N	Y
ACA	81352		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.	N	Y
ACA	81353		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.	N	Y
ACA	81355		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to find the best drug therapy for a condition. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81357		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81360		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81361		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample for variants that indicate whether or not a person has sickle cell anemia or other problems with hemoglobin.	N	Y
ACA	81363		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample for variants that indicate whether or not a person has sickle cell anemia or other problems with hemoglobin.	N	Y
ACA	81364		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample for variants that indicate whether or not a person has sickle cell anemia or other problems with hemoglobin.	N	Y
ACA	81381		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that identifies the type of human leukocyte antigen (HLA). The result is used to identify the best donor and recipient for bone marrow or cord blood.	N	Y
ACA	81400		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81401		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81402		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81403		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81404		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81405		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81406		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81407		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81408		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81410		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate any number of illnesses that affect the aorta (the main blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.)	N	Y
ACA	81411		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate any number of illnesses that affect the aorta (the main blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart to the rest of the body.)	N	Y
ACA	81412		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate conditions associated with Ashkenazi Jewish heritage including Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, cystic fibrosis and others.	N	Y
ACA	81413		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing sudden cardiac arrest.	N	Y

ACA	81414		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing sudden cardiac arrest.	N	Y
ACA	81415		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81416		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81417		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81419		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variations that are related to epilepsy.	N	Y
ACA	81425		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81426		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81427		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81430		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss.	N	Y
ACA	81431		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss.	N	Y
ACA	81432		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer and related disorders. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81434		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a disorder of the retina (part of eye).	N	Y
ACA	81435		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing colon cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81437		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate tumor disorders of the nerve cells and endocrine (hormone) system.	N	Y
ACA	81439		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a weakening of the heart muscle.	N	Y
ACA	81440		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81441		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variations that are related to inherited bone marrow failure syndromes (IBMFS), a group of rare genetic blood disorders in which there is a failure of the bone marrow to produce blood.	N	Y
ACA	81442		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a developmental disorder (Noonan).	N	Y
ACA	81443		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate conditions associated with Ashkenazi Jewish heritage including Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, cystic fibrosis and others.	N	Y
ACA	81445		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81448		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate peripheral neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
ACA	81449		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81450		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81451		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia.	N	Y
ACA	81455		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia or organ malfunction.	N	Y
ACA	81456		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia or organ malfunction.	N	Y
ACA	81457		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81458		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81459		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81460		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81462		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81463		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81464		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
ACA	81465		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.	N	Y
ACA	81479		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
ACA	81518		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.	N	Y
ACA	81519		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.	N	Y
ACA	81520		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.	N	Y
ACA	81521		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of spreading to other areas (metastasis).	N	Y
ACA	81522		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81523		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of spreading to other areas (metastasis).	N	Y
ACA	81539		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	Blood test that determines the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81541		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	Genetic test using a urine sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81542		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81546		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81552		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for eye cancer.	N	Y
ACA	81595		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	This lab test examines heart tissue for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	81599		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analys	A mathematic formula is used to analyze a variety of lab test results to determine an individual's risk for disease.	N	Y
ACA	84999		Pathology and Laboratory: Chemistry	A chemistry test to verify specific substances in blood, urine, stool or other body fluids.	N	Y
ACA	86849		Pathology and Laboratory: Immunology	Testing that involves the immune system function: its ability, action of particular components or the presence of specific infection-targeted responders.	N	Y
ACA	87999		Pathology and Laboratory: Microbiology	Unlisted microbiology procedure	N	Y
ACA	88199		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytopathology	Unlisted cytopathology procedure	N	Y
ACA	88230		Pathology and Laboratorys	Tissue culture for non-neoplastic disorders; lymphocyte	N	Y
ACA	88237		Pathology and Laboratory	Tissue culture for neoplastic disorders; bone marrow, blood cells	N	Y
ACA	88240		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Cells taken as samples for testing or that need to be examined further are preserved by freezing. Each sample must be prepared carefully to ensure the information in the tissue is not altered.	N	Y
ACA	88241		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Cells that have been frozen for long-term storage must be thawed prior to their use or before any testing can be done on them. Each cell group or sample is thawed separately.	N	Y
ACA	88245		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome breakage affects an individual's genetic makeup. Breakage may appear as a weakness in the chromosome strand or as rearrangement of characteristics rather than exact copies in each strand.	N	Y
ACA	88248		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome breakage affects an individual's genetic makeup. Breakage may appear as a weakness in the chromosome strand or as rearrangement of characteristics rather than exact copies in each strand.	N	Y

ACA	88249		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome breakage affects an individual's genetic makeup. Breakage may appear as a weakness in the chromosome strand or as rearrangement of characteristics rather than exact copies in each strand.	N	Y
ACA	88261		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome analysis of cells and karyotypes (the full chromosome set that describes a person's genetic makeup), with banding. Banding appears on paired chromosome bundles that are stained. Analysis checks for genetic anomalies and recessive traits.	N	Y
ACA	88262		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome analysis of cells and karyotypes (the full chromosome set that describes a person's genetic makeup), with banding. Banding appears on paired chromosome bundles that are stained. Analysis checks for genetic anomalies and recessive traits.	N	Y
ACA	88263		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome mosaicism is a condition that occurs during embryonic development. Instead of identical chromosomes, every so often one develops that contributes to an individual having more than one type of genetic makeup.	N	Y
ACA	88264		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Full chromosome analysis of 20 to 25 cells to check for anomalies consistent with a specified cancer.	N	Y
ACA	88267		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome (genetic) analysis of fetal cells obtained from amniotic fluid or the surface of the placenta to detect genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	88269		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome analysis of fetal cells from a sample of amniotic fluid without removing the cells from the fluid. The analysis is used to identify any genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
ACA	88271		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Genetic test (molecular cytogenetics, DNA probe) used to detect an abnormality in a single gene. The sample used may be tissue or a body fluid containing cells.	N	Y
ACA	88272		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	The test uses a fluorescent stain to detect DNA sequence in cells. DNA sequence determines an individual's genetic makeup.	N	Y
ACA	88273		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	The test uses a fluorescent stain to detect DNA sequence in cells. DNA sequence determines an individual's genetic makeup.	N	Y
ACA	88274		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	This study uses a technique that separates and recombines a DNA strand directly on a viewing slide. The technique analyzes how a genetic alteration affects the number of genes in a specified number of cells.	N	Y
ACA	88275		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	This study uses a technique that separates and recombines a DNA strand directly on a viewing slide. The technique analyzes how a genetic alteration affects the number of genes in a specified number of cells.	N	Y
ACA	88280		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Additional studies of full chromosome sets that describes a person's genetic makeup (karyotypes) beyond the base chromosome analysis. Karyotypes help to identify and organize genetic abnormalities and can pinpoint diagnosis of certain cancers.	N	Y
ACA	88283		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Additional cells counted beyond the base chromosome analysis. The study uses traditional microscopic techniques to check for genetic anomalies and recessive traits. Additional cell counts may be necessary to pinpoint a diagnosis for certain cancers.	N	Y
ACA	88285		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Additional cells counted beyond the base chromosome analysis. The study uses traditional microscopic techniques to check for genetic anomalies and recessive traits. Additional cell counts may be necessary to pinpoint a diagnosis for certain cancers.	N	Y
ACA	88289		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	The study analyzes chromosomes to find out if they contain any genetic traits associated with inherited conditions. The study involves several high-resolution examinations.	N	Y
ACA	88291		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Expert interpretation and report relating to the results of a genetic cell study.	N	Y
ACA	89240		Pathology and Laboratory: Other Procedures	A laboratory study of tissue, organs or fluid samples. A pathology study detects disease, if it is present. The sample may be removed during surgery or another procedure.	N	Y
ACA	89258		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Cryopreservation or cold preservation is the process of freezing, storing and thawing embryos.	N	Y
ACA	89259		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Cryopreservation or cold preservation is the process of freezing, storing and thawing sperm.	N	Y
ACA	89337		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Preserve egg cell by freezing (cryopreservation).	N	Y
ACA	89342		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of one or more human embryos for one year.	N	Y
ACA	89343		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of sperm or semen for one year.	N	Y
ACA	89344		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Reproductive tissue, such as from a testicle or ovary, is cryopreserved (frozen to extremely cold temperatures) for the purpose of preserving and storing the tissue for future use.	N	Y
ACA	89346		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of human eggs (oocytes) for one year.	N	Y
ACA	89352		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	A human embryo that has been preserved by freezing is thawed using a precise temperature water bath.	N	Y
ACA	89353		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Sperm or semen that has been preserved by freezing is thawed in water that is temperature-controlled.	N	Y
ACA	89354		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Specimens of human reproductive tissue, such as from a testicle or ovary, are preserved by freezing. They are thawed using a precise temperature water bath.	N	Y
ACA	89356		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Human eggs (oocytes) that have been preserved by freezing are thawed in water that is temperature-controlled.	N	Y
ACA	90283		Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Human immune globulin is derived from blood products and is typically given as a shot, through an IV or under the skin with fluids.	N	Y
ACA	90284	Hizentra, Cuvi	Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Human immune globulin is derived from blood products and is typically given as a shot, through an IV or under the skin with fluids.	Y	Y
ACA	90287		Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Treatment for botulism, an illness caused by Clostridium botulinum bacteria.	N	Y
ACA	90378	Synagis	Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) immune globulin. RSV is an infection that causes colds, coughs and sometimes pneumonia in children and infants.	Y	Y
ACA	90867		Medicine: Psychiatry	Treatment planning for TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation), a technique for gently stimulating the brain using magnetic pulses. TMS is a treatment for depression and anxiety.	N	Y
ACA	90868		Medicine: Psychiatry	TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation) treatment, a technique for gently stimulating the brain using magnetic pulses. TMS is a treatment for depression and anxiety.	N	Y
ACA	90869		Medicine: Psychiatry	TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation) treatment, a technique for gently stimulating the brain using magnetic pulses. TMS is a treatment for depression and anxiety.	N	Y
ACA	90870		Medicine: Psychiatry	Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a treatment usually offered for severe depression when other treatments have failed. ECT passes electrical current into the brain causing a person to have a seizure.	N	Y
ACA	91110		Medicine: Gastroenterology	Images of the digestive tract with a report of results. The test involves swallowing a tiny capsule containing a camera for viewing the inside of the digestive tract from the esophagus through the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	91111		Medicine: Gastroenterology	Images of the digestive tract with a report of results. The test involves swallowing a tiny capsule containing a camera for viewing the inside of the digestive tract from the esophagus through the intestines.	N	Y
ACA	91113		Medicine: Gastroenterology	A capsule the size of a large pill is swallowed and pictures of the colon are taken.	N	Y
ACA	92920		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
ACA	92921		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; each additional branch of a major coronary arter	N	Y
ACA	92925		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
ACA	92928		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
ACA	92929		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary arter	N	Y
ACA	92933		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
ACA	92934		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
ACA	92937		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft , any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed; single vessel	N	Y

ACA	92938		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed; single vessel	N	Y
ACA	92943		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; single vessel	N	Y
ACA	92944		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; each additional	N	Y
ACA	93228		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A physician's report of a heart study lasting up to 30-days. Heart activity (ECG or EKG) is transmitted in real-time for the entire period, including any events.	N	Y
ACA	93229		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Support from one or more technicians for a heart study of up to 30 days. This includes connecting the event recorder (ECG or EKG), transmitting and reviewing data and preparing reports.	N	Y
ACA	93247		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A continuous recording of heart activity by an external device. The recording may last from 8 to15 days. The full procedure includes event recording, an analysis with report, review of the report and interpretation of results.	N	Y
ACA	93350		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart ultrasound (echocardiograph) shows moving images of the heart. The images are taken both at rest and while exercising. Drugs may be given to stimulate stress.	N	Y
ACA	93351		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart ultrasound (echocardiograph) shows moving images of the heart. The images are taken both at rest and while exercising. Drugs may be given to stimulate stress.	N	Y
ACA	93451		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart. A recorder may measure internal pressure, oxygen saturation, blood volume and rhythm. One or both sides of the heart may be studied.	N	Y
ACA	93452		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Heart study where a thin tube (catheter) is inserted into the heart through an arm or leg blood vessel. Imaging with contrast dye may be part of the procedure.	N	Y
ACA	93453		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Heart study where a thin tube (catheter) is inserted into the heart through an arm or leg blood vessel. Imaging with contrast dye may be part of the procedure.	N	Y
ACA	93454		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts. Dye is injected through the catheter to enhance areas on a scan.	N	Y
ACA	93455		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts. Dye is injected through the catheter to enhance areas on a scan.	N	Y
ACA	93456		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
ACA	93457		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
ACA	93458		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
ACA	93459		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
ACA	93460		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
ACA	93461		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
ACA	93462		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Left heart catheterization by transseptal puncture through intact septum or by transapical puncture	N	Y
ACA	93565		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for selective left ventricular or left atrial angiography	N	Y
ACA	93566		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for selective right ventricular or right atrial angiography	N	Y
ACA	93567		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for supravalvular aortography	N	Y
ACA	93568		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for nonselective pulmonary arterial angiography	N	Y
ACA	93590		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Procedure to repair a leak around a heart valve replacement.	N	Y
ACA	93591		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Procedure to repair a leak around a heart valve replacement.	N	Y
ACA	93592		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Procedure to repair a leak around a heart valve replacement.	N	Y
ACA	93593		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
ACA	93594		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
ACA	93595		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
ACA	93596		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
ACA	93597		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
ACA	93620		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Evaluation of electrical activity within the heart by placing a thin tube (catheter) threaded through a leg or neck blood vessel. The heart may be stimulated to find the diseased area that can then be treated.	N	Y
ACA	93745		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Initial set-up and programming by a physician or other qualified health care professional of wearable cardioverter-defibrillator	N	Y
ACA	95805		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Nap study to see how quickly a person falls asleep during the day. Measures the level of daytime sleepiness. Standard test for narcolepsy and to check if REM sleep occurs. Usually done right after an overnight sleep study.	N	Y
ACA	95807		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A sleep study records information about breathing effort and ability, heart rate and amount of oxygen that is in the blood while sleeping. Data may be recorded automatically or by an attendant.	N	Y
ACA	95808		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A technician-monitored, overnight sleep study at a facility. Brain activity, breathing, blood pressure, heart rate and other factors are measured as well as the quality of sleep.	N	Y
ACA	95810		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A technician-monitored, overnight sleep study at a facility. Brain activity, breathing, blood pressure, heart rate and other factors are measured as well as the quality of sleep.	N	Y
ACA	95811		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A technician-monitored, overnight sleep study at a facility. Brain activity, breathing, blood pressure, heart rate and other factors are measured as well as the quality of sleep.	N	Y
ACA	95961		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Attendance by a physician for a study that maps the electrical circuits of the brain. The study typically is done to better understand seizure activity.	N	Y
ACA	95962		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Attendance by a physician for a study that maps the electrical circuits of the brain. The study typically is done to better understand seizure activity.	N	Y
ACA	95965		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Magnetoencephalography (MEG) is an imaging technique that records magnetic forces within the brain. The information can help to pinpoint the location of seizures within the brain.	N	Y
ACA	95966		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Magnetoencephalography (MEG) is an imaging technique that records magnetic forces within the brain. The information can help to pinpoint the location of seizures within the brain.	N	Y
ACA	95967		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Magnetoencephalography (MEG) is an imaging technique that records magnetic forces within the brain. The information can help to pinpoint the location of seizures within the brain.	N	Y
ACA	96547		Medicine: Hydration, Therapeutic, Prophylactic, Diagnostic Injections a	Surgery to treat cancer in the abdomen by removing the tumors, then inserting warmed anti-cancer drugs into the abdominal area for a short time to eliminate any remaining cancerous cells.	N	Y

ACA	96548		Medicine: Hydration, Therapeutic, Prophylactic, Diagnostic Injections a	Surgery to treat cancer in the abdomen by removing the tumors, then inserting warmed anti-cancer drugs into the abdominal area for a short time to eliminate any remaining cancerous cells.	N	Y
ACA	97037		Medicine: Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	Low-level laser therapy is used to reduce pain after surgery.	N	Y
ACA	97113		Medicine: Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	A 15-minute session of assisted pool exercise therapy.	N	Y
ACA	99503		Medicine: Home Health Procedures/Services	Home visit for care related to a breathing condition. The visit can include education, therapy, medication management and equipment calibration.	N	Y
ACA	A4545		Miscellaneous Supplies	Supplies and accessories for external tibial nerve stimulator (e.g., socks, gel pads, electrodes, etc.), needed for one month	N	Y
ACA	A4555		Miscellaneous Supplies	Replacement of an electrode or transducer used with an electronic cancer treatment device.	N	Y
ACA	A6023		Dressings	A sterile pad, larger than 48 sq. in., made of collagen. The pad is used as a protective dressing on a wound.	N	Y
ACA	A6515		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, full leg, each, custom	N	Y
ACA	A6516		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, foot, each, custom	N	Y
ACA	A6517		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, below knee, each, custom	N	Y
ACA	A6518		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, arm, each, custom	N	Y
ACA	A6519		Compression Garments	Gradient compression garment, not otherwise specified, for nighttime use, each	N	Y
ACA	A6523		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the arm, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6525		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the lower leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6526		Compression Garments	A padded compression garment for the leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6527		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6528		Compression Garments	A padded compression bra, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6529		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression bra, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6574		Compression Garments	A custom-made compression garment for the arm and hand, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6580		Compression Garments	A heavy weight, custom-made compression glove, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
ACA	A6611		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, above knee, each, custom	N	Y
ACA	A9274		Miscellaneous Supplies	A portable disposable system for delivering insulin. It includes all supplies and accessories.	N	Y
ACA	A9513		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Lutetium Lu 177. This drug is typically used to treat pancreatic tumors.	N	Y
ACA	A9596		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	Gallium ga-68, given to highlight or mark areas during an imaging procedure such as a PET scan.	N	Y
ACA	A9601		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Flortaucipir F18, a radioactive diagnostic agent used with a PET scan to get images of the brain.	N	Y
ACA	A9606		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	Radium dichloride, typically used to treat prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	A9607		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Lutetium Lu 177. This drug is typically used to treat prostate cancer.	N	Y
ACA	C1062		Devices and Supplies	Intravertebral body fracture augmentation with implant (e.g., metal, polymer)	N	Y
ACA	C1605		Devices and Supplies	Pacemaker, leadless, dual chamber (right atrial and right ventricular implantable components), rate-responsive, including all necessary components for implantation	N	Y
ACA	C1715		Devices and Supplies	Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor. A hollow needle is used so the procedure is minimally invasive.	N	Y
ACA	C1716		Brachytherapy Sources	Gold 198 radioactive seeds to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C1717		Brachytherapy Sources	High-dose iridium-192 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C1719		Brachytherapy Sources	Non-high-dose iridium-192 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C1721		Cardioverter-Defibrillators	An implanted dual-chamber cardioverter-defibrillator manages activity either on both sides of the heart, or in both upper and lower chambers on one side. The device ensures correct rhythm and speed of the heart beat.	N	Y
ACA	C1722		Cardioverter-Defibrillators	An implanted single-chamber cardioverter-defibrillator manages activity in one chamber, on one side of the heart. The device ensures correct rhythm and speed of the heart beat.	N	Y
ACA	C1764		Devices	Event recorder, cardiac (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1767		Devices	A non-rechargeable implant used to stimulate nerves, used to aid movement of muscles.	N	Y
ACA	C1772		Devices	A programmable, implantable pump for infusions. An infusion delivers a fluid or medication over a period of several hours.	N	Y
ACA	C1777		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, endocardial single coil (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1779		Devices	Lead, pacemaker, transvenous VDD single pass	N	Y
ACA	C1785		Devices	Pacemaker, dual chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1786		Devices	Pacemaker, single chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1874		Devices	Stent, coated/covered, with delivery system	N	Y
ACA	C1875		Devices	Stent, coated/covered, without delivery system	N	Y
ACA	C1876		Devices	Stent, noncoated/noncovered, with delivery syste	N	Y
ACA	C1877		Devices	Stent, noncoated/noncovered, without delivery system	N	Y
ACA	C1880		Devices	Vena cava filter	N	Y
ACA	C1882		Devices	An implanted heart pacing and rhythm-adjusting device.	N	Y
ACA	C1895		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, endocardial dual coil (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1896		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, other than endocardial single or dual coil (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1898		Devices	Lead, pacemaker, other than transvenous VDD single pass	N	Y
ACA	C1899		Devices	Lead, pacemaker/cardioverter-defibrillator combination (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C1900		Devices	Lead, left ventricular coronary venous system	N	Y
ACA	C2616		Brachytherapy Source	Yttrium-90 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2617		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Stent, noncoronary, temporary, without delivery system	N	Y
ACA	C2619		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, dual chamber, nonrate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C2620		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, single chamber, nonrate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C2621		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, other than single or dual chamber (implantable)	N	Y
ACA	C2623		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Catheter, transluminal angioplasty, drug-coated, nonlaser	N	Y
ACA	C2625		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Stent, noncoronary, temporary, with delivery system	N	Y
ACA	C2634		Brachytherapy Sources	Iodine-125 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2635		Brachytherapy Sources	Paladium-103 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2636		Brachytherapy Sources	Paladium-103 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2637		Brachytherapy Sources	Ytterbium-169 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2638		Brachytherapy Sources	Iodine-125 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2639		Brachytherapy Sources	Iodine-125 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2640		Brachytherapy Sources	Paladium-103 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2641		Brachytherapy Sources	Paladium-103 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y

ACA	C2642		Brachytherapy Sources	Cesium-131 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2643		Brachytherapy Sources	Cesium-131 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2644		Brachytherapy Sources	Cesium-131 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2645		Brachytherapy Sources	Paladium-103 to be used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2698		Brachytherapy Sources	Radioactive seeds for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C2699		Brachytherapy Sources	Radioactive seeds for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C8900		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image using contrast dye, taken of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.	N	Y
ACA	C8901		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image taken of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.	N	Y
ACA	C8902		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without contrast dye and then taken with contrast dye, of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.	N	Y
ACA	C8903		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	C8905		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	C8906		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	C8908		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
ACA	C8909		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the chest.	N	Y
ACA	C8910		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image of a blood vessel in the chest.	N	Y
ACA	C8911		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without and then with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the chest.	N	Y
ACA	C8912		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images with contrast dye of a blood vessel in the leg.	N	Y
ACA	C8913		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images of a blood vessel in the leg.	N	Y
ACA	C8914		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without and then with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the leg.	N	Y
ACA	C8918		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image with contrast dye of a blood vessel in the pelvis.	N	Y
ACA	C8919		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image of a blood vessel in the pelvis.	N	Y
ACA	C8920		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without and then with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the pelvis.	N	Y
ACA	C9047	Cablivi	Drugs and Biologicals	An injection of caplacizumab. This drug is typically used to treat thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and thrombosis.	Y	Y
ACA	C9173	Nypozi	Drugs and Biologicals	Injection, filgrastim-txid (Nypozi), biosimilar, 1 microgram	Y	Y
ACA	C9301	CAR-T	Drugs and Biologicals	Obecabtagene autoleucel, up to 410 million cd19 car-positive viable t cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose	Y	Y
ACA	C9302	Zihera	Injection	Injection, zanidatamab-hrii, 2 mg (Zihera)	Y	Y
ACA	C9303	Vylol	Injection	Injection, zolbetuximab-clzb, 1 mg (Vylol)	Y	Y
ACA	C9304	Hympavzi	Injection	Injection, marstacimab-hncq, 0.5 mg (Hympavzi)	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Amtagvi	Injection Unclassified biologics	lifileucel	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Casgevy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Empaveli	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	pegcetacoplan	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Enspryng	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	satralizumab-mwge	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Lamzede	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	velmanase alfa-tycv	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Lantidra	Unclassified drugs	donislecel-jujn	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Lenmeldy	Unclassified drugs	atidarsagene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Lytgobi	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	futibatinib	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Nulibry	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	fosdenopterin	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Omisirge	Injection Unclassified biologics	omidubicel-onlv	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Rethymic	Unclassified drugs	allogeneic processed thymus tissue–agdc	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Skysona	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	Elivaldogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Tecelra (afam	Injection Unclassified biologics	Tecelra (afamitresgene autoleucel)	Y	Y
ACA	C9399	Tegsedi	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	inotersen	Y	Y
ACA	C9600		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of drug eluting intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
ACA	C9601		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of drug-eluting intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
ACA	C9602		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with drug eluting intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
ACA	C9603		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with drug-eluting intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
ACA	C9604		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft (internal mammary, free arterial, venous), any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed;	N	Y
ACA	C9605		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft (internal mammary, free arterial, venous), any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed;	N	Y
ACA	C9606		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of acute total/subtotal occlusion during acute myocardial infarction, coronary artery or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including	N	Y
ACA	C9607		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; single vessel	N	Y
ACA	C9608		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; each additional coronary ar	N	Y
ACA	C9725		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	Placement of an applicator into the rectum for high intensity brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	C9757		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and excision of herniated intervertebral disc, and repair of annular defect with implantation of bone anchored annular closure device, including	N	Y
ACA	C9762		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
ACA	C9763		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
ACA	C9791		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	Magnetic resonance imaging with inhaled hyperpolarized xenon-129 contrast agent, chest, including preparation and administration of agent	N	Y
ACA	D0364		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of part of the jaw.	N	Y

ACA	D0365		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of the lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0366		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0367		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of both the upper and lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0368		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of the jawbone joint.	N	Y
ACA	D0369		Diagnostic	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses magnetic waves to take pictures of the jaw and face.	N	Y
ACA	D0380		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of part of the jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0381		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of the lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0382		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0383		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of both the upper and lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D0384		Diagnostic	A CT scan (a series of images) taken of the jawbone joint.	N	Y
ACA	D0385		Diagnostic	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses magnetic waves to take pictures of the jaw and face.	N	Y
ACA	D0423		Diagnostic	A genetic test to evaluate risk for diseases in the mouth affecting tooth, gum and the health of the entire oral cavity.	N	Y
ACA	D2960		Restorative	A plastic veneer (tooth covering) glued to the outside surface of a tooth.	N	Y
ACA	D2961		Restorative	A plastic veneer (tooth covering) glued to the outside surface of a tooth.	N	Y
ACA	D2962		Restorative	A porcelain veneer (tooth covering) glued to the outside surface of a tooth.	N	Y
ACA	D3428		Endodontics	Bone graft, with surgery to seal the root canal system.	N	Y
ACA	D3429		Endodontics	Bone graft, with surgery to seal the root canal system.	N	Y
ACA	D3460		Endodontics	Implant material placed through an existing tooth's root, through the cleaned out canal space extending into the bone of the jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D4263		Periodontics	Surgery to replace lost bone with new bone at a first site.	N	Y
ACA	D4264		Periodontics	Surgery to replace lost bone with new bone at additional sites.	N	Y
ACA	D4275		Periodontics	Surgery that uses human tissue to create or add to the gums.	N	Y
ACA	D4276		Periodontics	A combined grafting surgical procedure per tooth, to help gums get healthy.	N	Y
ACA	D5913		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial nose that is removable.	N	Y
ACA	D5914		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial outer ear that is removable.	N	Y
ACA	D5915		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial eye socket.	N	Y
ACA	D5916		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial glass eye that is removable.	N	Y
ACA	D5919		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial part for the face that is removable.	N	Y
ACA	D5922		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial nose plug or button that can be removed.	N	Y
ACA	D5923		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	A temporary artificial eye made of clear plastic resin.	N	Y
ACA	D5924		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial bone for the skull. It is permanently implanted.	N	Y
ACA	D5925		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial plate or piece to implant in the face.	N	Y
ACA	D5926		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	Replacement of an artificial nose.	N	Y
ACA	D5927		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	Replacement of an artificial ear.	N	Y
ACA	D5928		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	Replacement of an artificial eye socket.	N	Y
ACA	D5929		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	Replacement of an artificial part for the face.	N	Y
ACA	D5931		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial palate, surgically implanted.	N	Y
ACA	D5932		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An artificial palate (upper jaw) including any teeth. This replaces upper jawbone and teeth lost during trauma or surgery.	N	Y
ACA	D5933		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	An adjustment to an artificial palate (upper jaw) including any teeth. This replaces upper jawbone and teeth lost during trauma or surgery.	N	Y
ACA	D5934		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	A prosthesis which guides the remaining portion of the lower jaw into a more normal relationship with the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D5935		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	A prosthesis which guides the remaining portion of the lower jaw into a more normal relationship with the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D5936		Maxillofacial Prosthetics	A temporary artificial palate (upper jaw) including any teeth. This allows for healing of the area before the permanent artificial top jaw is placed.	N	Y
ACA	D6010		Implant Services	Surgery to put a screw or implant directly into the jawbone to support a fake tooth after bone from the jaw grows around the implant and strengthens it.	N	Y
ACA	D6011		Implant Services	A second surgery is performed to attach an abutment for securing the crown in place.	N	Y
ACA	D6012		Implant Services	Surgery to put a temporary screw or implant directly into the jawbone to support a fake tooth. Includes the removal when the permanent implant is ready to be placed.	N	Y
ACA	D6013		Implant Services	Surgery to place a dental implant that is slightly smaller than usual.	N	Y
ACA	D6040		Implant Services	Surgery to attach a metal framework to the top of the jawbone right beneath the gum tissue.	N	Y
ACA	D6050		Implant Services	Surgery to screw or attach an implant through the entire thickness of the jawbone.	N	Y
ACA	D6051		Implant Services	A temporary connecting tooth on an implant base.	N	Y
ACA	D6055		Implant Services	A connecting bar is attached to an implant. The bar will anchor fake teeth.	N	Y
ACA	D6057		Implant Services	Placement of a custom-made connecting tooth on an implant base.	N	Y
ACA	D6058		Implant Services	A porcelain or ceramic crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6059		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6060		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6061		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6062		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6063		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6064		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6065		Implant Services	A porcelain or ceramic crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6066		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6067		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6068		Implant Services	A porcelain or ceramic fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6069		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal, fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6070		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal, fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6071		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal, fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6072		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6073		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6074		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6075		Implant Services	A porcelain or ceramic fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6076		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal, fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6077		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6080		Implant Services	Periodic checkup to evaluate a dental implant and/or prosthesis. Fitting, cleaning and adjustments are included.	N	Y
ACA	D6082		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6083		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6084		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6085		Implant Services	A temporary crown for an implanted tooth.	N	Y
ACA	D6086		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6087		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6088		Implant Services	An all metal crown, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6090		Implant Services	Repair tooth prosthesis that is supported by an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6091		Implant Services	Replacement of an abutment device that is supported by an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6095		Implant Services	Repair or replacement of an abutment that is supported by a dental implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6096		Implant Services	Procedure to remove a broken screw from a dental implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6097		Implant Services	A porcelain crown fused to titanium, screwed or cemented to an abutment on an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6098		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y

ACA	D6099		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal, fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6100		Implant Services	Surgery to remove a dental implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6103		Implant Services	Surgery to repair the bone around a dental implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6104		Implant Services	Surgery to place a screw or implant directly into the jawbone. Extra bone is added at the same time.	N	Y
ACA	D6110		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a removable upper jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6111		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a removable lower jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6112		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a removable upper jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6113		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a removable lower jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6114		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a fixed or cemented upper jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6115		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a fixed or cemented lower jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6116		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a partial fixed or cemented upper jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6117		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a partial fixed or cemented lower jaw denture.	N	Y
ACA	D6118		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a partial fixed or cemented denture on the lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D6119		Implant Services	Implant supported connection for a partial fixed or cemented denture on the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D6120		Implant Services	A porcelain fused to metal denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6121		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6122		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6123		Implant Services	An all metal fixed partial denture, screwed or cemented directly to an implant.	N	Y
ACA	D6985		Prosthodontics, Fixed	A fixed partial denture for a child.	N	Y
ACA	D7284		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a tissue sample (biopsy) from a saliva gland.	N	Y
ACA	D7340		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to add height to the ridge by lowering muscles attached to parts of the jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D7350		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to add height to the ridge by lowering muscles attached to parts of the jaw. The procedure can include soft tissue grafts, muscle reattachments, or management of overgrown tissue.	N	Y
ACA	D7840		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to remove part or all of the end of the lower jawbone that meets the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D7850		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to remove the lining from the jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	D7852		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Procedure to repair the disc in the joint that separates the lower and upper jawbones.	N	Y
ACA	D7854		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Procedure to remove the membrane from the jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	D7856		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to cut and release jaw muscle as a therapy.	N	Y
ACA	D7858		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Procedure to reconstruct the jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	D7860		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Procedure to remove part of the jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	D7865		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Procedure to rebuild the jaw joint.	N	Y
ACA	D7873		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to remove scar tissue and clean a joint. Tubes are placed through a small cut and fluid is washed into and out of the joint space.	N	Y
ACA	D7874		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to reposition and stabilize the disc of a joint using a scope and a small cut.	N	Y
ACA	D7875		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to remove the thin lining that covers a joint using a scope and a small cut.	N	Y
ACA	D7876		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to remove the disc of a joint using a scope and a small cut.	N	Y
ACA	D7877		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to clean a joint using a scope and a small cut.	N	Y
ACA	D7940		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to correct a problem with the jaw structure or function.	N	Y
ACA	D7941		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the lower jawbone.	N	Y
ACA	D7943		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the lower jawbone. Includes a bone graft.	N	Y
ACA	D7944		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the jawbone.	N	Y
ACA	D7945		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the jawbone.	N	Y
ACA	D7946		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Completely repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone.	N	Y
ACA	D7947		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Partially repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone.	N	Y
ACA	D7948		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone around the nose.	N	Y
ACA	D7949		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone around the nose. Includes a bone graft.	N	Y
ACA	D7950		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery for a bone graft to add bone to, or rebuild, the upper or lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D7951		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to add bone to the sinus to support the implant of an artificial tooth in the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D7952		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to add bone to the sinus to support the implant of an artificial tooth in the upper jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D7953		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	A bone replacement added to the jaw ridge that supports the teeth.	N	Y
ACA	D7955		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair an injury or malformation of the bone, cartilage or soft tissue of the face and jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D7963		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to release and reposition muscle that interferes with proper function or movement of the tongue or lips.	N	Y
ACA	D7995		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Synthetic or artificial bone graft of lower jaw or facial bones.	N	Y
ACA	D7996		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	An implant for enlarging the lower jaw.	N	Y
ACA	D8010		Orthodontics	Orthodontic treatment of baby teeth.	N	Y
ACA	D8020		Orthodontics	Orthodontic treatment of both baby and adult teeth as they are falling out and growing in.	N	Y
ACA	D8030		Orthodontics	Orthodontic treatment of adolescent teeth.	N	Y
ACA	D8040		Orthodontics	Orthodontic treatment of adult teeth.	N	Y
ACA	D8070		Orthodontics	Complete orthodontic treatment of both baby and adult teeth.	N	Y
ACA	D8080		Orthodontics	Complete orthodontic treatment of teeth for a teenager.	N	Y
ACA	D8090		Orthodontics	Complete orthodontic treatment of teeth for an adult.	N	Y
ACA	D8210		Orthodontics	Removable appliance therapy to control harmful habits (like thumb sucking or tongue thrusting).	N	Y
ACA	D8220		Orthodontics	Fixed appliance therapy to control harmful habits (like thumb sucking or tongue thrusting).	N	Y
ACA	D8670		Orthodontics	Treatment visit for braces.	N	Y
ACA	D8680		Orthodontics	Remove braces, followed by creation and fitting of a retainer that keeps the teeth in their new position.	N	Y
ACA	D8681		Orthodontics	Adjustment of removable retainer.	N	Y
ACA	D8695		Orthodontics	Removal of braces from teeth, though original treatment period is not complete.	N	Y
ACA	D8696		Orthodontics	Repair or replace orthodontic appliance other than a retainer. (ie. Mouth expander, habit appliance)	N	Y
ACA	D8697		Orthodontics	Repair or replace orthodontic appliance other than a retainer. (ie. Mouth expander, habit appliance)	N	Y
ACA	D8698		Orthodontics	Rebond, recement or repair a retainer placed permanently in the mouth.	N	Y
ACA	D8699		Orthodontics	Rebond, recement or repair a retainer placed permanently in the mouth.	N	Y
ACA	D8701		Orthodontics	Repair and reattachment of a fixed wire retainer.	N	Y
ACA	D8702		Orthodontics	Repair and reattachment of a fixed wire retainer.	N	Y
ACA	D8703		Orthodontics	Replace lost or broken retainer.	N	Y
ACA	D8704		Orthodontics	Replace lost or broken retainer.	N	Y
ACA	D9222		Adjunctive General Services	15 minutes of general anesthesia or deep sedation. Medicine is given through a vein by a dentist for a treatment.	N	Y
ACA	D9223		Adjunctive General Services	15 minutes of general anesthesia or deep sedation. Medicine is given through a vein by a dentist for a treatment.	N	Y
ACA	D9239		Adjunctive General Services	15 minutes of sedative or pain medication given through a vein.	N	Y
ACA	D9243		Adjunctive General Services	15 minutes of sedative or pain medication given through a vein.	N	Y
ACA	D9248		Adjunctive General Services	Sedative or pain medication, usually taken by mouth.	N	Y
ACA	D9954		Adjunctive General Services	Snoring and sleep apnea device that is used in the morning to reposition the jaw after overnight treatment with a device that helps to correct bite alignment.	N	Y
ACA	D9955		Adjunctive General Services	Office visit to adjust snoring and sleep apnea device that is used in the morning to reposition the jaw.	N	Y
ACA	E0140		Walkers	Adjustable or fixed-height walker with a device attached that helps to support the mid-section (trunk).	N	Y
ACA	E0144		Walkers	Four-sided (framed) walker with wheels and a seat. This type of walker may fold up for storage.	N	Y
ACA	E0147		Walkers	Heavy duty walker with wheels capable of several terrain types, including a braking system.	N	Y

ACA	E0170		Commodes	Commode (toilet chair) fitted with an electric seat lift-assist.	N	Y
ACA	E0171		Commodes	Commode (toilet chair) fitted with a manual seat lift-assist.	N	Y
ACA	E0183		Decubitus Care Equipment	Regular or heavy duty pressure-relieving mattress underlay or pad. The pad stimulates muscles intermittently at a set time interval, with an attached pump.	N	Y
ACA	E0193		Decubitus Care Equipment	Electric-powered air bed that circulates air continuously to achieve a delicate, floating-like support.	N	Y
ACA	E0194		Decubitus Care Equipment	An air fluidized bed; circulates air around ceramic beads to achieve fluid-like support. The purpose is to reduce pressure and friction (rubbing) on damaged skin so that healing can occur. Some believe this type of bed reduces bacterial growth.	N	Y
ACA	E0250		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Non-height adjustable hospital bed with side rails and mattress.	N	Y
ACA	E0251		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Non-height adjustable hospital bed with side rails.	N	Y
ACA	E0256		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Height adjustable hospital bed with side rails.	N	Y
ACA	E0261		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Hospital bed with side rails. The head and foot of the bed adjust with electronic controls.	N	Y
ACA	E0265		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Fully adjustable hospital bed with side rails, mattress and electronic controls.	N	Y
ACA	E0266		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Fully adjustable hospital bed with side rails and electronic controls.	N	Y
ACA	E0270		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Hospital bed with mattress, on a frame that rotates in one or more directions.	N	Y
ACA	E0277		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Electronically powered air mattress for relieving pressure caused by lying in one position for long periods.	N	Y
ACA	E0290		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Nonadjustable hospital bed with a mattress.	N	Y
ACA	E0291		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Nonadjustable hospital bed.	N	Y
ACA	E0292		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Height adjustable hospital bed with a mattress.	N	Y
ACA	E0293		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Height adjustable hospital bed.	N	Y
ACA	E0294		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Hospital bed with a mattress and electronic controls for adjusting the head and foot.	N	Y
ACA	E0295		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Hospital bed with electronic controls for adjusting the head and foot.	N	Y
ACA	E0296		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Fully adjustable hospital bed with a mattress and electronic controls.	N	Y
ACA	E0297		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Fully adjustable hospital bed with electronic controls.	N	Y
ACA	E0300		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Fully enclosed crib for a newborn.	N	Y
ACA	E0301		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Heavy duty, extra wide hospital bed with side rails. This type of bed has a weight capacity between 350 and 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	E0302		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Heavy duty, extra wide hospital bed with side rails. This type of bed has a weight capacity greater than 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	E0303		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Heavy duty, extra wide hospital bed with side rails and mattress. This bed has a weight capacity between 350 and 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	E0304		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Heavy duty, extra wide hospital bed with side rails and mattress. This bed has a weight capacity greater than 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	E0316		Hospital Beds and Accessories	A safety frame or canopy to enclose a full-size hospital bed.	N	Y
ACA	E0371		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Standard size mattress overlay for reducing pressure points that come from lying in one position for long periods.	N	Y
ACA	E0372		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Standard size mattress overlay with electronic controls, for reducing pressure points that come from lying in one position for long periods.	N	Y
ACA	E0373		Hospital Beds and Accessories	Mattress for reducing pressure points that come from lying in one position for long periods.	N	Y
ACA	E0466		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Ventilator for use at home.	N	Y
ACA	E0467		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Ventilator for use at home.	N	Y
ACA	E0468		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Home ventilator, dual-function respiratory device, also performs additional function of cough stimulation, includes all accessories, components and supplies for all functions	N	Y
ACA	E0469		Respiratory Supplies	Lung expansion airway clearance, continuous high frequency oscillation, and nebulization device	N	Y
ACA	E0470		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, without backup rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	N	Y
ACA	E0471		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with back-up rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	N	Y
ACA	E0472		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with backup rate feature, used with invasive interface, e.g., tracheostomy tube (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	N	Y
ACA	E0480		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	An electric or pneumatic take-home device used to loosen and cough up lung secretions by thumping (percussing) on the chest.	N	Y
ACA	E0481		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	An intrapulmonary percussive ventilator (IPV) sends rapid bursts of air into the lungs during inhalation. This causes a coughing response which helps to empty the lungs of sputum.	N	Y
ACA	E0483		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	A vest contains controls that deliver high frequency vibrations through the chest wall. This stimulates coughing.	N	Y
ACA	E0486		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	A custom-made appliance fitted to the mouth and airway to keep the airway from collapsing. It may be adjustable.	N	Y
ACA	E0500		IPPB Machines	An intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB) device is used to help a person breathe. The device forces air into the lungs at a variable speed by adjusting valves. It contains a nebulizer for medication.	N	Y
ACA	E0574		Humidifiers/Nebulizers/Compressors for Use with Oxygen IPPB	Ultrasonic or electronic generator that supplies powered air to create the mist delivered by a nebulizer.	N	Y
ACA	E0575		Humidifiers/Nebulizers/Compressors for Use with Oxygen IPPB	A large-volume ultrasonic nebulizer for delivering inhaled mist (usually a medication).	N	Y
ACA	E0601		Suction Pump/CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device	N	Y
ACA	E0616		Monitoring Equipment	A heart event recorder that is implanted under the skin. The device has an activator switch and can be programmed.	N	Y
ACA	E0619		Monitoring Equipment	This monitor is used both to sound an alert and record an event when a person stops breathing while sleeping (apnea). It is used frequently to monitor infant sleep periods.	N	Y
ACA	E0627		Patient Lifts	A chair fitted with a seat lift-assist device. The device is part of a mechanism that enables the chair to move in other ways.	N	Y
ACA	E0635		Patient Lifts	An electric lift-assist device equipped with a seat or sling.	N	Y
ACA	E0636		Patient Lifts	A multifunction support and assistance system that can be used by an individual with or without assistance. The system includes a component for lifting.	N	Y
ACA	E0637		Patient Lifts	A device that provides support for both sitting and standing, that includes a lift-assist. Wheels may be attached.	N	Y
ACA	E0683		Respiratory Supplies	Non-pneumatic, non-sequential, peristaltic wave compression pump	N	Y
ACA	E0691		Ultraviolet Light Therapy Systems	An ultraviolet therapy system contains bulbs, timer and eye protection for up to a two-foot-square area. This type of therapy is medically used to treat skin conditions such as psoriasis.	N	Y
ACA	E0692		Ultraviolet Light Therapy Systems	An ultraviolet therapy system contains bulbs, timer and eye protection for up to a four-foot-square area.	N	Y
ACA	E0693		Ultraviolet Light Therapy Systems	An ultraviolet therapy system contains bulbs, timer and eye protection for up to a six-foot-square area.	N	Y
ACA	E0737		Devices	Transcutaneous tibial nerve stimulator, controlled by phone application	N	Y
ACA	E0747		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that attaches to the skin to stimulate bone growth in a specific area.	N	Y
ACA	E0748		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that attaches to the skin to stimulate bone growth in the spine.	N	Y
ACA	E0749		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that is implanted on or near a site where additional or rapid bone growth is desired.	N	Y
ACA	E0760		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	A device that uses low-intensity ultrasound passed over an area to stimulate or increase bone growth.	N	Y
ACA	E0766		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	A device that delivers electrical pulses or high-frequency radio waves (electromagnetic) to a cancerous area of the body for treatment.	N	Y
ACA	E0782		Infusion Supplies	Medication delivery device that is implanted under the skin. The system includes all necessary catheters, connectors and pump for proper dosing.	N	Y

ACA	E0783		Infusion Supplies	A programmable medication delivery device that is implanted under the skin. The system includes all necessary catheters, connectors and pump for proper dosing.	N	Y
ACA	E0784		Infusion Supplies	Portable, battery-powered pump for delivering a set dose of insulin over time. The device typically is worn on a belt or strap.	N	Y
ACA	E0785		Infusion Supplies	A replacement catheter implanted into the spinal column. This catheter attaches to a pump that delivers medication over a prescribed period of time.	N	Y
ACA	E0786		Infusion Supplies	Replacement pump that is implanted near the spine. The device delivers a prescribed dose of medication over a period of time.	N	Y
ACA	E0950		Wheelchair Accessories	A tray that attaches to a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0951		Wheelchair Accessories	Heel cup or sling for stabilizing and supporting the heel and ankle. An ankle strap may be attached.	N	Y
ACA	E0952		Wheelchair Accessories	Supportive toe cup or loop.	N	Y
ACA	E0953		Wheelchair Accessories	A thigh or knee support attachment with hardware to mount onto a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0954		Wheelchair Accessories	A foot box for use with a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0955		Wheelchair Accessories	A cushioned headrest, with mounting hardware, for a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0956		Wheelchair Accessories	A supportive attachment that wraps around the upper body or hips, with hardware to mount to a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0957		Wheelchair Accessories	A mid-thigh support attachment with hardware to mount onto a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0960		Wheelchair Accessories	Supportive straps or a harness attachment for the shoulders or chest, with hardware for mounting to a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0967		Wheelchair Accessories	A hand rim with grip projections for a non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0969		Wheelchair Accessories	Adjuster to make a wheelchair narrower than manufactured width.	N	Y
ACA	E0970		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair footplates without leg rests.	N	Y
ACA	E0973		Wheelchair Accessories	Height-adjustable, detachable armrest for a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0985		Wheelchair Accessories	Seat lift mechanism for a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0986		Wheelchair Accessories	Push-activated power assist for a non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E0988		Wheelchair Accessories	Manual wheelchair accessory, lever-activated, wheel drive, pair	N	Y
ACA	E1002		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered tilt mechanism for a wheelchair seat.	N	Y
ACA	E1003		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1004		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair. This type has an attachment to reduce the likelihood of the seat sliding sideways while reclining.	N	Y
ACA	E1005		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair. This type has a powered attachment that compensates if the seat begins to slide sideways while reclining.	N	Y
ACA	E1006		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions.	N	Y
ACA	E1007		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions. This type has an attachment to adjust the seat if it slides sideways while reclining.	N	Y
ACA	E1008		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions. This type has a power attachment that adjusts the seat if it slides sideways while reclining.	N	Y
ACA	E1009		Wheelchair Accessories	Manually operated addition to a powered wheelchair seat. The components include a push-rod and leg rest so that the legs can be raised.	N	Y
ACA	E1010		Wheelchair Accessories	Pair of powered leg lift additions for attachment to a powered wheelchair seat.	N	Y
ACA	E1011		Wheelchair Accessories	Width adjustment package for a child's wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1012		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered leg rest addition for attachment to a powered wheelchair seat.	N	Y
ACA	E1017		Wheelchair Accessories	Heavy duty shock absorber for use with a heavy duty or extra-heavy duty non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1018		Wheelchair Accessories	Heavy-duty shock absorber for heavy-duty or extra heavy-duty power wheelchair, each	N	Y
ACA	E1022		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair transportation securement system, any type includes all components and accessories	N	Y
ACA	E1023		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair transit securement system, includes all components and accessories	N	Y
ACA	E1028		Wheelchair Accessories	Swing-away, retractable or removable mounting hardware for a joystick, control interface or other wheelchair positioning accessory.	N	Y
ACA	E1032		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair accessory, manual swingaway, retractable or removable mounting hardware used with joystick or other drive control interface	N	Y
ACA	E1033		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair accessory, manual swingaway, retractable or removable mounting hardware for headrest, cushioned, any type	N	Y
ACA	E1034		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair accessory, manual swingaway, retractable or removable mounting hardware for lateral trunk or hip support, any type	N	Y
ACA	E1035		Rollabout Chair, Transfer System, Transport Chair	An adjustable chair used for moving a person from a bed or a chair to another place such as a bed or a chair. This equipment is operated by a caregiver.	N	Y
ACA	E1036		Rollabout Chair, Transfer System, Transport Chair	An adjustable, extra-wide chair rated for over 300 lbs used for moving a person from a bed or a chair to another place such as a bed or a chair. This equipment is operated by a caregiver.	N	Y
ACA	E1037		Rollabout Chair, Transfer System, Transport Chair	Chair used to carry a child from one place to another.	N	Y
ACA	E1220		Wheelchair: Other and Accessories	A custom-sized or custom-built wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1229		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1230		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Three- or 4-wheeled powered vehicle such as a scooter or power chair for use in pedestrian areas.	N	Y
ACA	E1231		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Tilting, child-sized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1232		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized, adjustable, tilting wheelchair that can fold for storage. This model includes the seating system.	N	Y
ACA	E1233		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized tilting wheelchair without a seat attachment.	N	Y
ACA	E1239		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Powered, child-sized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E1240		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair, detachable arms, (desk or full-length) swing-away detachable, elevating legrest	N	Y
ACA	E1250		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair with fixed, full-length arms and swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
ACA	E1260		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair with either fixed or detachable arms. If the arms are detachable they may have a desk attachment. This model also has swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
ACA	E1270		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair, fixed full-length arms, swing-away detachable elevating legrests	N	Y
ACA	E1280		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair, detachable arms (desk or full-length) elevating legrests	N	Y
ACA	E1285		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair with fixed, full-length arms and swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
ACA	E1290		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair with either fixed or detachable arms. If the arms are detachable they may have a desk attachment. This model also has swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
ACA	E1295		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair, fixed full-length arms, elevating legrest	N	Y
ACA	E1399		Additional Oxygen Related Equipment	Medical equipment such as a walker, oxygen delivery system or crutches, that is used to enable or assist a person to perform the tasks of daily living.	N	Y
ACA	E1629		Artificial Kidney Machines and Accessories	Mobile haemodialysis system for patients with acute and/or chronic renal failure.	N	Y
ACA	E2100		Miscellaneous	Blood sugar (glucose) monitor with artificial speaking capability for signaling results.	N	Y
ACA	E2228		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Wheel lock and braking system for use with a non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2293		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Contoured back with attachment hardware for a child's wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2295		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	A dynamic seating frame for a child-size wheelchair. Frame movements coordinate for more than one position.	N	Y
ACA	E2298		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Complex rehabilitative power wheelchair accessory, power seat elevation system, any type	N	Y
ACA	E2301		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Powered stand-assist for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2310		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Connection of electronics required for installation of a single powered seating system, including mounting, selector switch and on-off indicator.	N	Y
ACA	E2311		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Connection of electronics required for installation of two or more powered seating systems, including mounting, selector switch and on-off indicator.	N	Y
ACA	E2312		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for remote-control of a joystick by hand or chin, with mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2321		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for hand-operated, remote-control joystick, including all related electronics, mechanical stop switch and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y

ACA	E2322		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for hand-operated switches, including all related electronics, mechanical stop switch and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2323		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Standard joystick for a hand-controlled interface for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2324		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Chin cup portion of chin control interface for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2325		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Mouth-controlled (sip and puff) interface, including all related electronics, mechanical stop switch and swing-away mounting hardware, for motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2326		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Breath tube kit for a sip and puff (mouth-controlled) interface used with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2327		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head-controlled interface, including all related electronics, mechanical switch for changing direction and mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2328		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head- or hand-controlled electronic interface, with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2329		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head-controlled interface, with related electronics, mechanical stop and direction-change switches, head array and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2330		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head-controlled interface, with related electronics, mechanical stop and direction-change switches, head array and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2331		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Attendant control with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2340		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a width of 20 in. to 23 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2341		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a width of 24 in. to 27 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2342		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a depth of 20 in. or 21 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2343		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a depth of 22 in. to 25 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2351		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Electronic interface for a speech generating device that makes use of a motorized wheelchair's main control interface.	N	Y
ACA	E2367		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Single-mode battery charger for a sealed or non-sealed power wheelchair battery.	N	Y
ACA	E2368		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement motor for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2369		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement gear box for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2370		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Combined replacement motor with gear box for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2371		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Group 27, sealed lead acid battery (gel cell, absorbed glassmat), for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2373		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Hand- or chin-controlled interface with a compact joystick or touchpad, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2374		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement interface: hand- or chin-controlled, with standard joystick, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2375		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement of non-expandable controller, including related electronics and mounting hardware; for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2376		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement expandable controller, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2377		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Expandable controller upgrade with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2378		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement motor for power wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2397		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Lithium battery for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	E2500		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing up to eight minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
ACA	E2502		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing from eight to 20 minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
ACA	E2504		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing from 20 to 40 minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
ACA	E2506		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing more than 40 minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
ACA	E2508		Speech Device	Text-to-speech synthesizer with a keyboard or other touch selector interface.	N	Y
ACA	E2510		Speech Device	Speech synthesizer with multiple input methods and access devices.	N	Y
ACA	E2511		Speech Device	Text-to-speech software for a computer or personal digital assistant (PDA).	N	Y
ACA	E2512		Speech Device	Mounting system for a speech generator.	N	Y
ACA	E2599		Speech Device	Speech generator accessory.	N	Y
ACA	E2613		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2614		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2615		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2616		Wheelchair: Cushion	Wheelchair seat cushion for back positioning; more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2617		Wheelchair: Cushion	Custom-made wheelchair back cushion with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2620		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2621		Wheelchair: Cushion	Wheelchair seat cushion for back positioning, more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
ACA	E2626		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
ACA	E2627		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
ACA	E2628		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
ACA	E2629		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
ACA	E2630		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
ACA	E8000		Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with back support, accessories and components.	N	Y
ACA	E8001		Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with upright support, accessories and components.	N	Y
ACA	E8002		Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with front support, accessories and components.	N	Y
ACA	G0069		Administration, Payment and Care Management Services	Preparation and administration of an injection, given in the patient's home.	N	Y
ACA	G0235		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	PET scan (procedure that produces real time 3-D colored images of body tissue).	N	Y
ACA	G0252		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	PET scan (procedure that produces real time 3-D colored images of body tissue) to diagnose breast cancer and or determine stage of cancer.	N	Y
ACA	G0260		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Injection of medication (including anesthesia or steroid) into the joint at the base of the spine.	N	Y
ACA	G0277		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	30-minute therapy in a full-body hyperbaric oxygen chamber. Hyperbaric chambers deliver oxygen under pressure.	N	Y
ACA	G0289		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Arthroscopy, knee, surgical, for removal of loose body, foreign body, debridement/shaving of articular cartilage (chondroplasty) at the time of other surgical knee arthroscopy in a different compartment of the same knee	N	Y
ACA	G0339		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into the tissues. A single dose or a whole therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	G0340		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into the tissues. A single dose or a whole therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
ACA	G0429		Fillers	A synthetic skin filler injection to help repair loss of normal fat and tissue from the face, caused by treatment for HIV.	N	Y

ACA	G0448		Counselling, Wellness, and Screening Services	Insertion or replacement of a permanent pacing cardioverter-defibrillator system with transvenous lead(s), single or dual chamber with insertion of pacing electrode, cardiac venous system, for left ventricular pacing	N	Y
ACA	G0455		Miscellaneous Services	Healthy stool bacteria from a donor is prepared and may be transplanted. This procedure treats a variety of conditions including irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and colitis.	N	Y
ACA	G0458		Miscellaneous Services	A low dose of radiation is given to the prostate gland.	N	Y
ACA	G0563		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Stereotactic body radiation therapy, treatment delivery, per fraction to 1 or more lesions, including image guidance and real-time positron emissions-based delivery adjustments to 1 or more lesions, entire course not to exceed 5 fractions	N	Y
ACA	G6004		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to one body area.	N	Y
ACA	G6005		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to one body area.	N	Y
ACA	G6006		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to one body area.	N	Y
ACA	G6007		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to two separate areas on the body.	N	Y
ACA	G6008		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to two separate areas on the body.	N	Y
ACA	G6009		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to two separate areas on the body.	N	Y
ACA	G6010		Radiation Treatment	A radiation treatment (high-energy x-rays) delivered to two separate areas on the body.	N	Y
ACA	G9143		Warfarin Responsiveness Testing	A test using genetic markers in cells to find out whether Warfarin will be an effective medication.	N	Y
ACA	H0008		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Hospital stay for the length of time required for all alcohol or drugs to leave the body (detox).	N	Y
ACA	H0009		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Hospital stay for the length of time required for all alcohol or drugs to leave the body (detox). In this situation the individual or others are at risk.	N	Y
ACA	H0010		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Residential (non-hospital) stay for the length of time required for all alcohol or drugs to leave the body (detox). This is part of a clinical program for addiction treatment.	N	Y
ACA	H0011		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Residential (non-hospital) stay for the length of time required for all alcohol or drugs to leave the body (detox). This is a clinical program for addiction treatment when the individual or others are at risk.	N	Y
ACA	H0012		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Outpatient (non-hospital) clinical program for addiction treatment.	N	Y
ACA	H0014		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Walk-in detoxification program services.	N	Y
ACA	H0015		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Outpatient program for drug or alcohol addiction requiring attendance at least three days a week. This is an intensive treatment with assessment, counseling, crisis intervention and education.	N	Y
ACA	H0017		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Daily inpatient behavioral health program.	N	Y
ACA	H0018		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Daily, short-term residential behavioral health program.	N	Y
ACA	H0019		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Daily residential behavioral health program, lasting longer than 30 days.	N	Y
ACA	H0035		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Hospital stay of less than 24 hours for mental health issue.	N	Y
ACA	H0046		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Services for care of mental health.	N	Y
ACA	H0047		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Alcohol and/or drug abuse services.	N	Y
ACA	H2013		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Daily psychiatric facility health services.	N	Y
ACA	H2035		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	60-minute session for alcohol and/or drug abuse treatment.	N	Y
ACA	H2036		Behavioral Health and/or Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Daily session for alcohol and/or drug abuse treatment.	N	Y
ACA	J0129	Orencia	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of abatacept. This drug is a manufactured protein typically given for treatment of arthritis.	Y	Y
ACA	J0172	Aduhelm	Injection	An injection of aducanumab-avwa, a medication used to treat Alzheimer's disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0174	Leqembi	Injection	An injection of lecanemab. This drug is generally used to treat Alzheimer's disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0175	Kisunla	Injection	Injection, donanemab-azbt, 2 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J0177	Eylea	Injection	Injection, aflibercept hd, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J0178	Eylea	Injection	An injection of aflibercept. This drug typically is used to treat macular degeneration.	Y	Y
ACA	J0179	Beovu	Injection	An injection of brolucizumab-dbll. This drug is used to treat macular degeneration, a deterioration of the central portion of the retina.	Y	Y
ACA	J0180	Fabrazyme	Injection	An infusion of agalsidase beta given over minutes/hours. This drug is most often used to treat an enzyme deficiency in Fabry disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0202	Lemtrada	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of alemtuzumab. This drug is typically used to treat leukemia or multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J0217	Lamzede	Injection	An infusion given over minutes or hours of velmanase alfa-tycv, used to help the body break down complex sugars in some rare genetic conditions.	Y	Y
ACA	J0218	Xenpozyme	Injection	An infusion of olipudase alfa, given over minutes/hours, used to treat acid sphingomyelinase deficiency (ASMD).	Y	Y
ACA	J0219	Nexviazyme	Injection	An infusion of avalglucosidase given over minutes/hours, used to treat Pompe disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0220	Alglucosidase	Injection	An infusion of alglucosidase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat an enzyme deficiency in Pompe disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0221	Lumizyme	Injection	An infusion of alglucosidase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat an enzyme deficiency in Pompe disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0222	Onpattro	Injection	patisiran	Y	Y
ACA	J0223	Givlaari	Injection	givosiran	Y	Y
ACA	J0224	Oxlumo	Injection	An injection of lumasiran. This drug is used to treat primary hyperoxaluria type 1, which causes kidney stones and loss of kidney function.	Y	Y
ACA	J0225	Amvuttra	Injection	vutrisiran	Y	Y
ACA	J0256	Aralast, Prolas	Injection	An infusion of alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given to treat lung problems related to an enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
ACA	J0257	Glassia	Injection	An infusion of alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given to treat lung problems related to an enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
ACA	J0490	Benlysta	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of belimumab. This drug typically is given for treatment of lupus.	Y	Y
ACA	J0491	Saphnelo	Injection	An infusion of anifrolumab-fnia given over minutes/hours, used to treat moderate to severe systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).	Y	Y
ACA	J0517	Fasenra	Injection	An injection of benralizumab. This drug is typically used to treat asthma.	Y	Y
ACA	J0565	Zinplava	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bezlotoxumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J0567	Brineura	Injection	An infusion of cerliponase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used as an enzyme replacement treatment for Batten disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0570	Probuphine Im	Injection	Buprenorphine, delivered through one-inch-long rods implanted under the skin on the upper arm. The drug is given for six months to treat an addiction to narcotics.	Y	Y
ACA	J0584	Crysvita	Injection	An injection of burosumab-twza. This drug is used to treat X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH), a disease where the body doesn't retain enough phosphorus.	Y	Y
ACA	J0585	Botox	Injection	An injection of botulinum toxin type A. This drug is typically used to relax severe muscle spasms, reduce gland secretions, or for cosmetic enhancement.	Y	Y
ACA	J0586	Dysport	Injection	An injection of botulinum toxin type A. This drug is typically used to relax severe muscle spasms, reduce gland secretions, or for cosmetic enhancement.	Y	Y
ACA	J0587	Myobloc	Injection	An injection of botulinum toxin type B. This drug is typically used for an extremely severe spasm of the neck muscles.	Y	Y
ACA	J0588	Xeomin	Injection	An injection of botulinum toxin type A. This drug is typically used to relax severe muscle spasms, reduce gland secretions, or for cosmetic enhancement.	Y	Y
ACA	J0593	Takhzyro	Injection	An injection of lanadelumab-flyo. This drug is generally used to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE), which is caused by low level or improper function of a protein called the C1 inhibitor.	Y	Y
ACA	J0596	Ruconest	Injection	An injection of C1 esterase inhibitor. This drug typically is given for angioedema, a hereditary condition that causes the tissues to swell in a type of allergic reaction.	Y	Y
ACA	J0597	Berinert	Injection	An infusion of C1 esterase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given for angioedema, a hereditary condition that causes the tissues to swell in a type of allergic reaction.	Y	Y

ACA	J0598	Cinryze	Injection	An infusion of C1 esterase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given for angioedema, a hereditary condition that causes the tissues to swell in a type of allergic reaction.	Y	Y
ACA	J0599	Haegarda	Injection	An injection of C1 esterase inhibitor (human), used to prevent hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks.	Y	Y
ACA	J0600	Calcium Disod	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of edetate calcium disodium. This drug typically is used to treat lead poisoning.	Y	Y
ACA	J0606	Parsabiv	Injection	An injection of etelcalcetide, which is generally used to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in patients with chronic kidney disease or who are undergoing hemodialysis.	Y	Y
ACA	J0638	Ilaris	Injection	An injection of canakinumab. This drug is used to treat autoimmune inflammatory conditions.	Y	Y
ACA	J0717	Cimzia	Injection	An injection of certolizumab pegol. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune conditions, including inflammatory bowel disease and rheumatoid arthritis.	Y	Y
ACA	J0739	Apretude	Injection	An injection of cabotegravir, used to treat HIV infection.	Y	Y
ACA	J0775	Xiaflex	Injection	An injection of collagenase clostridium histolyticum. This drug is typically used to treat deformative connective tissue disorders.	Y	Y
ACA	J0791	Adakveo	Injection	An infusion of crizanlizumab-tmca given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to prevent vaso-occlusive crisis in patients with sickle cell anemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J0801	Acthar gel, cor	Injection	An injection of corticotropin. This is a man-made form of a hormone that naturally is produced by the pituitary gland. It is used to treat a variety of disorders.	Y	Y
ACA	J0802	Cortrophin	Injection	An injection of corticotropin. This is a man-made form of a hormone that naturally is produced by the pituitary gland. It is used to treat a variety of disorders.	Y	Y
ACA	J0870	RYTELO	Injection	Injection, imetelstat, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J0879	Korsuva	Injection	An injection of difelikefalin. This drug is typically used to treat itchy skin related to patient on hemodialysis.	Y	Y
ACA	J0888	Mircera	Injection	An injection of epoetin beta. This drug is typically used to treat low blood counts associated with chronic kidney disease and some forms of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J0889	Jesduvroq	Injection	Daprodustat, given by mouth. This drug is used to treat anemia due to chronic kidney disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J0895	Desferal, defe	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of deferoxamine mesylate. This drug is generally used to treat an excess of iron in the blood.	Y	Y
ACA	J0896	Reblozyl	Injection	An injection of luspatercept-aamt, a drug used to treat anemia in patients with beta thalassemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J1072	Azmiro	Drugs Other Than Chemotherapy	Injection, testosterone cypionate (azmiro), 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1203	Pombility	Injection	Injection, cipaglucosidase alfa-atga, 5 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1290	Kalbitor	Injection	An injection of ecallantide. This drug is most often used to treat a condition called hereditary angioedema, where swelling occurs in the deep layers of the skin.	Y	Y
ACA	J1299	Soliris	Injection	Injection, eculizumab, 2 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1301	Radicava	Injection	An infusion of edaravone given over minutes/hours. This drug is given to help treat amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).	Y	Y
ACA	J1302	Enjaymo	Injection	An infusion of sutimlimab-jome given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat patients with a rare autoimmune disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J1303	Ultomiris	Injection	An infusion of ravulizumab given over minutes/hours. This antibody is designed to treat paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome.	Y	Y
ACA	J1304	Qalsody	Qalsody	An injection of tofersen. This drug is typically used to treat Lou Gehrig's disease (ALS).	Y	Y
ACA	J1305	Evkeeza	Injection	An infusion of evinacumab-dgnb given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J1306	Leqvio	Injection	An injection of inclisiran. This drug is generally used to treat cardiovascular disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J1307	PIASKY	Injection	Injection, crovalimab-akkz, 10 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1322	Vimizim	Injection	An infusion of elosulfase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically given as an enzyme replacement therapy to treat people who have Morquio A syndrome.	Y	Y
ACA	J1323	Elrexfio	Injection	Injection, elranatamab-bcmm, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1325	Flolan, Veletri	Injection	An infusion of epoprostenol given over minutes/hours. This medication is most often used to lower the blood pressure in the arteries of the lungs.	Y	Y
ACA	J1411	Hemgenix	Injection	An infusion of etranacogene dezaparvovec-drlb (Hemgenix) given over minutes/hours. This is a gene therapy used to treat hemophilia B.	Y	Y
ACA	J1412	Roctavian		An infusion of valoctocogene roxaparvovec-rvox given over minutes or hours, used to treat hemophilia A.	Y	Y
ACA	J1413	Elevidys	Injection	An infusion of delandistrogene moxeparvovec-rokl given over minutes or hours. This gene therapy is used to treat children aged 4-5 who have Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
ACA	J1414	Beqvez	Injection	Injection, fidanacogene elaparvovec-dzkt, per therapeutic dose	Y	Y
ACA	J1426	Amondys 45	Injection	An infusion of casimersen given over minutes/hours. This drug is used for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
ACA	J1427	Viltepso	Injection	Infusion of viltolarsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
ACA	J1428	Exondys 51	Injection	Infusion of eteplirsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).	Y	Y
ACA	J1429	Vyondys 53	Injection	An infusion of golodirsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
ACA	J1437	MONOFERRIC	Injection	Injection, ferric derisomaltose, 10 mG	Y	Y
ACA	J1439	INJECTAFER	Injection	Injection, ferric carboxymaltose, 1 mG	Y	Y
ACA	J1440	Rebyota	Injection	Healthy stool bacteria from a donor is prepared and may be transplanted. This procedure treats a variety of conditions including irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and colitis.	Y	Y
ACA	J1442	Neupogen	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of filgrastim (G-CSF). This drug is given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
ACA	J1445	Triferic Avnu	Injection	An infusion of ferric pyrophosphate citrate given over minutes/hours. This form of iron supplement is generally used to treat iron-deficiency anemia (low blood levels due to inadequate iron in the body).	Y	Y
ACA	J1447	Granix	Injection	An injection of TBO-filgrastim (G-CSF). This drug is given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
ACA	J1448	Cosela	Injection	An infusion of trilaciclib given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to preserve bone marrow and immune system function during chemotherapy.	Y	Y
ACA	J1449	Rolvedon	Injection	An injection of eflapegrastim-xnst (Rolvedon), given to decrease the chance of infection in patients receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer drugs.	Y	Y
ACA	J1458	Naglazyme	Injection	An infusion of galsulfase given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to improve walking and stair-climbing ability in patients with an enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
ACA	J1459	Privigen	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1460	Gamastan	Injection	An injection of immune globulin. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1551	Cutaquig	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1552	alyglo	Injection	Injection, immune globulin , 500 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1554	Asceniv	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1555	Cuvitru	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1556	Bivigam	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1557	Gammaplex	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y

ACA	J1558	Xembify	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1559	Hizentra	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1560	Gamastan	Injection	An injection of immune globulin. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1561	Gammaked, G	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1562	Vivaglobin	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1566	Gammagard S	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1568	Octagam	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1569	Gammagard	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1572	Flebogamma I	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1575	Hyqvia	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1595	Copaxone	Injection	An injection of glatiramer acetate. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J1599	Panzyga	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
ACA	J1602	Simponi Aria	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of golimumab. This drug is typically given to treat auto-immune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis.	Y	Y
ACA	J1628	Tremfya	Injection	Injection, guselkumab, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J1632	Zulresso	Injection	An infusion of brexanolone given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat postpartum depression.	Y	Y
ACA	J1675	histrelin	Injection	Implantation of histrelin acetate. This drug is used in the treatment of prostate cancer and precocious puberty.	Y	Y
ACA	J1729	Hydroxyproge	Injection	An injection of hydroxyprogesterone. This drug is given for several reasons, including the treatment of advanced cancer of the uterus, and helping women who have missed periods or abnormal periods.	Y	Y
ACA	J1743	Elaprase	Injection	An infusion of idursulfase give over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to improve walking and stair-climbing ability in patients who lack a certain enzyme.	Y	Y
ACA	J1745	Infliximab, Re	Injection	An infusion of infliximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J1746	Trogarzo	Injection	An infusion of ibalizumab-uiyk given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).	Y	Y
ACA	J1747	Spevigo	Injection	An infusion of spesolimab-sbzo given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP), a long-term skin disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J1749	Aurlymyn	Injection	Injection, iloprost, 0.1 mcg	Y	Y
ACA	J1786	Cerezyme	Injection	An infusion of imiglucerase given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Gaucher's disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J1823	Uplizna	Injection	An infusion of inebilizumab-cdon given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat neuromyelitis optic spectrum disorder (NMOSD) in patients who are anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive.	Y	Y
ACA	J1826	Avonex	Injection	An injection of interferon beta-1a. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis (MS).	Y	Y
ACA	J1830	Betaseron, Ext	Injection	An injection of interferon beta-1b. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis (MS).	Y	Y
ACA	J1930	Somatuline De	Injection	An injection of lanreotide. This drug is used in the treatment of acromegaly, an over-production of growth hormone.	Y	Y
ACA	J1931	Aldurazyme	Injection	An infusion of laronidase given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat a certain type of enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
ACA	J1932		Injection	An injection of lanreotide. This drug is used in the treatment of acromegaly, an over-production of growth hormone.	N	Y
ACA	J1950	leuprolide	Injection	An injection of leuprolide acetate. At this dose, this hormone drug is typically given to women for endometriosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J1954	Lutrate	Injection	An injection of leuprolide acetate. This drug is used to treat prostate cancer, endometriosis, fibroids and precocious puberty.	Y	Y
ACA	J2182	Nucala	Injection	An injection of mepolizumab. This drug is usually given for asthma.	Y	Y
ACA	J2267	Omvoh	Injection	Injection, mirikizumab-mrkz, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J2277	Aphexda	Injection	Injection, motixafortide, 0.25 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J2323	Tysabri	Injection	An infusion of natalizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Crohn's disease or multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J2326	Spinraza	Injection	An injection of nusinersen. This drug is typically given to treat spinal muscular atrophy.	Y	Y
ACA	J2327	Skyrizi	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of risankizumab, used to treat plaque psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and Crohn's disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J2329	Briumvi	Injection	An infusion of ublituximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J2350	Ocrevus	Injection	An infusion of ocrelizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J2351	Ocrevus Zuno	Injection	Injection, ocrelizumab, 1 mg and hyaluronidase-ocsq	Y	Y
ACA	J2353	Sandostatin L	Injection	An injection of octreotide. This drug is used to treat diarrhea associated with certain tumors, and acromegaly.	Y	Y
ACA	J2354	Sandostatin, o	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of octreotide, used to treat diarrhea associated with certain tumors and acromegaly.	Y	Y
ACA	J2357	Xolair	Injection	An injection of omalizumab. This drug is used to treat asthma that does not respond to inhaled steroids.	Y	Y
ACA	J2502	Signifor Lar	Injection	An injection of pasireotide. This drug is typically used to decrease the amount of growth hormone made in the body.	Y	Y
ACA	J2503	Macugen	Injection	An injection of pegaptanib. This drug is used primarily for macular degeneration caused by excessive blood vessel growth in the eye.	Y	Y
ACA	J2506	Neulasta	Injection	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	J2507	Krystexxa	Injection	An infusion of pegloticase given over minutes/hours. This drug is typcally used to treat difficult cases of chronic gout.	Y	Y
ACA	J2508	ELFABRIO	Injection	An infusion of pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj, a drug that is typically used to treat Fabry disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J2562	Mozobil	Injection	An injection of plerixafor. This drug is used most often as part of a stem cell transplant plan.	Y	Y
ACA	J2777	Vabysmo	Injection	An injection of faricimab-svoa into the eye(s). This drug is used to treat macular edema and/or macular degeneration.	Y	Y
ACA	J2779	Susvimo	Injection	Placement of an eye implant that releases ranibizumab. This drug is used to treat macular degeneration caused by excessive blood vessel growth in the eye.	Y	Y
ACA	J2781	Syfovre	Injection	An injection of pegcetacoplan to treat eye disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J2782	Izervay	Injection	Injection, avacincapted pegol, 0.1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J2783	Elitek	Injection	An infusion of rasburicase given over minutes/hours, used to treat high blood levels of uric acid caused by tumor lysis in cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J2786	Cinqair	Injection	An infusion of reslizumab given over minutes/hours, used to treat severe asthma.	Y	Y
ACA	J2793	Arcalyst	Injection	An injection of rilonacept. This drug is typically used in the treatment of inherited auto-inflammatory diseases.	Y	Y
ACA	J2820	Leukine	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of sargramostim (GM-CSF), used to stimulate the production of white blood cells after chemotherapy.	Y	Y

ACA	J2840	Kanuma	Injection	An infusion of sebelipase alpha givein over minutes/hours, typically used to treat hepatic and lipid abnormalities.	Y	Y
ACA	J3032	Vyepti	Injection	An infusion of eptinezumab-jjmr given over minutes/hours, typically used to prevent migraine headaches.	Y	Y
ACA	J3055	Talvey	Injection	Injection, talquetamab-tgvs, 0.25 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J3060	Elelyso	Injection	An infusion of taliglucerase alfa given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Gaucher's diseaes, a rare genetic disorder.	Y	Y
ACA	J3111	Evenity	Injection	An injection of romosozumab. This drug is generally used to treat osteoporosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J3241	Tepezza	Injection	An infusion of teprotumumab-trbw given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat thyroid eye disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J3245	Ilumya	Injection	An injection of tildrakizumab. This drug is used to treat sever plaque psoriasis (scaly, itchy dry patches on skin).	Y	Y
ACA	J3247	Cosentyx	Injection	Injection, secukinumab, intravenous, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J3262	Actemra	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of tocilizumab, typically used to treat a variety of autoimmune disorders.	Y	Y
ACA	J3263	Loqtorzi	Injection	Injection, toripalimab-tpzi, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J3315	Trelstar Mixjec	Injection	An injection of triptorelin, generally given to treat prostate cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J3316	Triptodur	Injection	An injection of triptorelin, generally given to treat prostate cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J3358	Stelara	Injection	An injection of ustekinumab. This drug is used to treat auto-immune conditions including plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.	Y	Y
ACA	J3380	Entyvio	Injection	An infusion of vedolizumab given over minutes/hours, generally used to treat ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J3385	Vpriv	Injection	An infusion of velaglucerase alfa given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Gaucher's disease, a genetic enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
ACA	J3392	Casgevy	Injection	Injection, exagamglogene autotemcel, per treatment	Y	Y
ACA	J3393	Zynteglo	Injection	betibeglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	J3394	Lyfgenia	Injection	lovotibeglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	J3397	Mepsevii	Injection	An infusion of vestronidase alfa-vjbk given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Sly syndrome.	Y	Y
ACA	J3398	Luxturna	Injection	An injection of voretigene neparvovec-rzyl. This gene therapy is used to treat congenital blindness.	Y	Y
ACA	J3399	Zolgensma	Injection	An infusion of onasemnogene abeparvovec-xioi given over minutes/hours, a gene therapy medication used to treat spinal muscular atrophy.	Y	Y
ACA	J3401	VYJUVEK		Beremagene geperpavec-svdt, a gene therapy solution applied to the skin to treat dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, which causes blistering in the middle layer of skin.	Y	Y
ACA	J3490	Casgevy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	J3490	Nulibry	Unclassified drugs	fosdenopterin	Y	Y
ACA	J3490	Omisirge	Unclassified drugs	Omidubicel	Y	Y
ACA	J3490	Prevymis	Unclassified drugs	letermovir (injectable)	Y	Y
ACA	J3520	Edetate disod	Injection	An injection of edetate disodium (EDTA). This drug typically is used to treat poisoning by lead or other heavy metals.	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Casgevy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	ELFABRIO	Injection Unclassified biologics	pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Lamzede	Injection Unclassified biologics	velmanase alfa-tycv	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Lantidra	Injection Unclassified biologics	donislecel-jujn	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Lenmeldy	Injection Unclassified biologics	atidarsagene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Omisirge	Injection Unclassified biologics	omidubicel-onlv	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Rethymic	Injection Unclassified biologics	allogeneic processed thymus tissue–agdc	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Rystiggio	Injection Unclassified biologics	rozanolixizumab-noli	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Skysona	Injection Unclassified biologics	Elivaldogene autotemcel	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Tecelra (afam	Injection Unclassified biologics	Tecelra (afamitresgene autoleucel)	Y	Y
ACA	J3590	Vyvgart Hytrul	Injection Unclassified biologics	efgartigimod alfa and hyaluronidase-qvfc	Y	Y
ACA	J7168	Kcentra	Clotting Factors	Human blood plasma concentrate (Kcentra) given to stop acute bleeding.	Y	Y
ACA	J7169	Andexxa	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor Xa, used to reverse anticoagulation.	Y	Y
ACA	J7170	Hemlibra	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor Xa, used to reverse anticoagulation.	Y	Y
ACA	J7171	Adzynma	Clotting Factors	Injection, adamts13, recombinant-krhn, 10 iu	Y	Y
ACA	J7175	Coagadex	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor X given over minutes/hours, used as a blood clotting protein.	Y	Y
ACA	J7177	Fibryga	Clotting Factors	An infusion of fibrinogen given over minutes/hours, used as a blood protein for blood clotting.	Y	Y
ACA	J7178	Riastap	Clotting Factors	An infusion of fibrinogen given over minutes/hours, used as a blood protein for blood clotting.	Y	Y
ACA	J7179	Vonvendi	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor (recombinant) given over minutes/hours used for treatment of hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
ACA	J7180	Corifact	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor XIII Concentrate (human) given over minutes/hours used to promote blood clotting in patients lacking the protein naturally.	Y	Y
ACA	J7181	Tretten	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor XIII A-subunit (recombinant) given over minutes/hours used to promote clotting in patients lacking the protein naturally.	Y	Y
ACA	J7182	Novoeight	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7183	Wilate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor complex (human) given over minutes/hours used for hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
ACA	J7185	Xyntha, Xyntha	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7186	Alphanate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of antihemophilic Factor VIII/von Willebrand factor complex given over minutes/hours, used for treatment of hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
ACA	J7187	Humate-p	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor complex given over minutes/hours, used for treatment of hemophlia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
ACA	J7188	Obizur	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7189	Novoseven Rt	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIIa for blood clotting. Factor VIIa formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia .	Y	Y
ACA	J7190	Hemofil M, Ko	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7192	Advate, Helixa	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7193	Alphanine Sd,	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor IX for blood clotting. Factor IX formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7194	Profilnine	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor IX for blood clotting. Factor IX formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia .	Y	Y
ACA	J7195	Benefix, Ixinity	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7197	Thrombate Iii	Clotting Factors	An injection of antithrombin. This drug is typically given to treat blood clotting problems in patients lacking a normal protein.	Y	Y
ACA	J7198	Feiba, Feiba N	Clotting Factors	An injection of anti-inhibitor complex. This drug typically is given to promote normal blood clotting.	Y	Y
ACA	J7199	Hemophilia cl	Clotting Factors	An injection of hemophilia clotting factor. This drug typically is given to promote normal blood clotting.	Y	Y
ACA	J7200	Rixubis	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7201	Alprolix	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y

ACA	J7202	Idelvion	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7203	Rebinyn	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7204	Esperoct	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7205	Eloctate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7207	Adynovate	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, includings hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7208	Jivi	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, includings hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7209	Nuwiq	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, includings hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7210	Afstyla	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7211	Kovaltry	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7212	Sevenfact	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIIa for blood clotting. Factor VIIa formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia .	Y	Y
ACA	J7213	Ixinity	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor IX, which helps the blood to form clots to stop bleeding and is used to treat hemophilia B.	Y	Y
ACA	J7214	Altuviio	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
ACA	J7318	Durolane	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7320	Genvisc 850	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7321	Hyalgan, Supa	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7322	Hymovis	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7324	Orthovisc	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7326	Gel-one	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7327	Monovisc	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7328	Gelsyn-3	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7329	Trivisc	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7330	MACI	Miscellaneous Drugs	Cartilage implant, generally done to repair defective cartilage in the knee.	Y	Y
ACA	J7331	Sodium Hyalu	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of hyaluronan, generally given to treat severe arthritic pain.	Y	Y
ACA	J7332	Triluron	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
ACA	J7351	Durysta	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of bimatoprost. This medication is typically used to reduce pressure inside the eye.	Y	Y
ACA	J7352	Scenesse	Miscellaneous Drugs	Afamelanotide in a controlled-release implant. This drug is used to increase pain free light exposure in patients with a history of phototoxic reactions from erythropoietic protoporphyria.	Y	Y
ACA	J7354	Ycanth	Miscellaneous Drugs	Cantharidin for topical administration, 0.7%, single unit dose applicator (3.2 mg)	Y	Y
ACA	J7355	iDose TR	Miscellaneous Drugs	Injection, travoprost, intracameral implant, 1 microgram	Y	Y
ACA	J7601	OHTUVAYRE	Drugs Other Than Chemotherapy	Ensifentrine, inhalation suspension, fda approved final product, non-compounded, administered through dme, unit dose form, 3 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J7686	Tyvaso (Refill,	Inhalation Solutions	An inhaled dose of treprostinil. This drug typically is given to improve exercise ability in patients with high blood pressure in the blood vessels of the lungs .	Y	Y
ACA	J8999	Lytgobi	Injection Unclassified biologics	futibatinib	Y	Y
ACA	J9020	asparaginase	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of asparaginase, used for the treatment of leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9021	Rylaze	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of asparaginase, used for the treatment of leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9023	Bavencio	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of avelumab given over minutes/hours used to treat variety of cancers.	Y	Y
ACA	J9024	Tecentriq Hyb	Injection	Injection, atezolizumab, 5 mg and hyaluronidase-tqjs	Y	Y
ACA	J9025	Vidaza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of azacitidine used to treat myelodysplastic syndrome.	Y	Y
ACA	J9026	Imdelltra	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, tarlatamab-dlle, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J9028	Anktiva	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, nogapendekin alfa inbakicept-pmln, for intravesical use, 1 microgram	Y	Y
ACA	J9029	Adstiladrin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of nadofaragene firadenovec-vncg. This is a gene therapy, used to treat bladder cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9035	Avastin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9038	Niktimvo	Injections	Injection, axatilimab-csfr, 0.1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J9039	Blincyto	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab-bvcr. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9042	Adcetris	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of brentuximab given over minutes/hours, used to treat lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9057	Aliqopa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of copanlisib given over minutes/hours used to treat relapsed follicular lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9061	Rybrevant	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of amivantamab-vmjw. This drug is typically used to treat non-small cell lung cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9063	Elahere	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of mirvetuximab soravtansine-gynx given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat peritoneal and ovarian cancer or cancer in the fallopian tubes.	Y	Y
ACA	J9065	Cladribine	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of cladribine used to treat leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9118	Asparlas	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of calaspargase pegol-mknl given over minutes/hours generally used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9119	Libtayo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of cemiplimab given over minutes/hours used to treat various cancers including squamous cell skin cancer, myeloma, and lung cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9153	Vyxeos	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of daunorubicin and cytarabine liposomal given over minutes/hours used to treat acute myeloid leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9161	Lymphir	Injection	Injection, denileukin diftitox-cxdl, 1 mcg	Y	Y
ACA	J9173	Imfinzi	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of durvalumab given over minutes/hours used to certain types of cancer like NSCLC and SCLC.	Y	Y
ACA	J9177	Padcev	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of enfortumab vedotin-ejfv given over minutes/hours used to treat advanced for metastatic urothelial cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9203	Mylotarg	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of gemtuzumab ozogamicin given over minutes/hours, a chemotherapy drug used to treat leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9204	Poteligeo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of mogamulizumab given over minutes/hours used to treat cancer in the blood.	Y	Y
ACA	J9210	Gamifant	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of emapalumab-lzg given over minutes/hours, used for the treatment of hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.	Y	Y
ACA	J9213	Roferon-A	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of interferon alfa-2a. This is a drug primarily used to treat chronic hepatitis.	Y	Y

ACA	J9223	Zepzelca	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of lurbinectedin given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat metastatic small cell metastic lung cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9225	Vantas	Chemotherapy Drugs	An implanted dose of histrelin, a drug used in the treatment of prostate cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9226	Supprelin La	Chemotherapy Drugs	An implanted dose of histrelin, a drug used in the treatment of central precocious puberty.	Y	Y
ACA	J9227	Sarclisa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of isatuximab-irfc given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat multiple myeloma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9228	Yervoy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ipilumumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain types of cancers.	Y	Y
ACA	J9229	Besponsa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of inotuzumab ozogamicin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9262	Synribo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of omacetaxine mepesuccinate. This drug is typically used to treat certain types of blood cancers.	Y	Y
ACA	J9266	Oncaspar	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of pegaspargase, a chemotherapy drug used to treat leukemia.	Y	Y
ACA	J9269	Elzonris	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tagraxofusp-erzs given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm.	Y	Y
ACA	J9271	Keytruda	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pembrolizumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9272	Jemperli	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of dostarlimab-gxly. This drug is typically used to treat endometrial cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9273	Tivdak	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tisotumab vedotin-tftv given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat cervical cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9274	Kimmtrak	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tebentafusp-tebn given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat unresectable or metastatic eye melanomas.	Y	Y
ACA	J9281	Jelmyto	Chemotherapy Drugs	Mitomycin pyelocalyceal, given by injection or drops. This drug is used to treat urothelial cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9286	Columvi		An infusion of glofitamab, a drug that is typically used to treat lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9298	Opdualag	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of nivolumab and relatlimab, given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9299	Opdivo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of nivolumab given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9306	Perjeta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pertuzumab given over minutes/hours typically used to treat breast cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9309	Polivy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of polatuzumab vedotin-piiq given over minutes/hours, generally used to treat lymphomas.	Y	Y
ACA	J9311	Rituxan Hycel	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of rituximab and hyaluronidase. These drugs are typically used to treat a variety of conditions.	Y	Y
ACA	J9312	Rituxan	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of rituximab given over minutes/hours, used to treat autoimmune disorders and cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9316	Phesgo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pertuzumab in combination with trastuzumab and hyaluronidase-zzxf. This drug is typically used to treat breast cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9317	Trodelvy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of sacituzumab govitecan-hziy given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9318	Romidepsin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of romidepsin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat T-cell lymphoma and similar cancers.	Y	Y
ACA	J9319	Istodax, romid	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of romidepsin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat T-cell lymphoma and similar cancers.	Y	Y
ACA	J9321	Epkinly		An injection of epcoritamab, used to treat large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9325	Imlygic	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of talimogene laherparepvec. This is a viral therapy used to treat skin cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9329	Tevimbra	Injection	Injection, tislelizumab-jsgr, 1mg	Y	Y
ACA	J9331	Fyarro	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of sirolimus given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given to prevent the immune system from rejecting an organ transplant.	Y	Y
ACA	J9332	Vyvgart	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of efgartigimod given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat generalized myasthenia gravis, a chronic autoimmune, neuromuscular disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J9333	RYSTIGGO	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of rozanolixizumab-noli, a drug that is used to treat a nerve and muscle problem called generalized myasthenia gravis.	Y	Y
ACA	J9334	Vyvgart	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of efgartigimod used to treat generalized myasthenia gravis, a chronic autoimmune, neuromuscular disease.	Y	Y
ACA	J9345	Zynyz	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of Retifanlimab given over minutes or hours. This drug is used to treat Merkel cell carcinoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9347	Imjudo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of tremelimumab. This drug typically is used to treat liver or lung cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9348	Danyelza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of naxitamab-gqgk given over minutes/hours used to treat brain cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9349	Monjuvi	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tafasitamab-cxix given over minutes/hours used in combination with lenalidomide to treat adults with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9350	Lunsumio	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of mosunetuzumab. This drug is generally used to treat lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9353	Margenza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of margetuximab-cmkb given over minutes/hours typically used to treat metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9354	Kadcyla	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ado-trastuzumab emtansine given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat breast cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9355	Herceptin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain cancers.	Y	Y
ACA	J9356	Herceptin Hyl	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of trastuzumab, a chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9358	Enhertu	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki given over minutes/hours, used to treat certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9359	Zynlonta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of loncastuximab tesirine-lpy given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9361	Ryzneuta	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, efbemalenograstim alfa-vuxw, 0.5 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J9376	Veopoz	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, pozelimab-bbfg, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	J9380	Tecvayli	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection of teclistamab-cqyv, typically used for relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.	Y	Y
ACA	J9381	Tzield	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of teplizumab. This drug is used to delay the onset of symptomatic (stage 3) type 1 diabetes.	Y	Y
ACA	J9400	Zaltrap	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ziv-aflibercept given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat colorectal cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	J9999	Amtagvi	Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs	lifileucel	Y	Y
ACA	K0003		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Lightweight wheelchair	N	Y
ACA	K0004		Wheelchairs and Accessories	High strength, lightweight wheelchair	N	Y
ACA	K0005		Wheelchairs and Accessories	An ultra-lightweight wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	K0006		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Heavy-duty wheelchair	N	Y
ACA	K0007		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Extra heavy-duty wheelchair	N	Y
ACA	K0008		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Deactivated code as of 2008	N	Y
ACA	K0009		Wheelchairs and Accessories	A base for a non-powered wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	K0010		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Standard-weight frame for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	K0011		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Standard-weight frame for a motorized wheelchair with programmable controls for speed, vibration, acceleration and braking.	N	Y
ACA	K0012		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Lightweight motorized wheelchair that folds or collapses for portability.	N	Y
ACA	K0013		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Deactivated code as of 2008	N	Y
ACA	K0014		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Base for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	K0108		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Wheelchair component or accessory.	N	Y
ACA	K0606		Defibrillator and Accessories	Vest with a built-in heart pacing device that includes a heart event recorder.	N	Y
ACA	K0800		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle with a weight capacity up to and including 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0801		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0802		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0806		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle with a weight capacity up to and including 300 pounds.	N	Y

ACA	K0807		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0808		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0812		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle.	N	Y
ACA	K0813		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
ACA	K0814		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
ACA	K0815		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0816		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0820		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
ACA	K0821		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
ACA	K0822		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0823		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0824		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0825		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0826		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0827		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0828		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0829		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0830		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style adjustable seat. This model has a weight capacity up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0831		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style adjustable seat. This model has a weight capacity up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0835		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0836		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0837		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0838		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0839		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0840		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0841		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0842		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0843		Power Mobility Devices	Dual-power, heavy-duty wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0848		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0849		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0850		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0851		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0852		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0853		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0854		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0855		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0856		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0857		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0858		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0859		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0860		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0861		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0862		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0863		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0864		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0868		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0869		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0870		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0871		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0877		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0878		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0879		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y

ACA	K0880		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0884		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0885		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0886		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0890		Power Mobility Devices	Child's powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 125 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0891		Power Mobility Devices	Child's dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 125 pounds.	N	Y
ACA	K0898		Power Mobility Devices	Power wheelchair.	N	Y
ACA	K0899		Power Mobility Devices	Powered device for aiding mobility, such as a scooter.	N	Y
ACA	L0720		Cervical Orthotics	Cervical-thoracic-lumbar-sacral-orthoses (ctlso), anterior-posterior-lateral control, prefabricated item that has been trimmed, bent, molded, assembled, or otherwise customized to fit a specific patient by an individual with expertise	N	Y
ACA	L1006		Orthotics and Devices	Scoliosis orthosis, sagittal-coronal control provided by a rigid lateral frame, extends from axilla to trochanter, includes all accessory pads, straps and interface, prefabricated item that has been trimmed, bent, molded, assembled, or otherwise customize	N	Y
ACA	L1230		Thoracic-Lumbar-Sacral (Low Profile)	Addition of an upper structure for a full back brace.	N	Y
ACA	L1300		Other Scoliosis Procedures	Jacket for a back brace, custom-fitted.	N	Y
ACA	L1310		Other Scoliosis Procedures	Body jacket for a back brace used after surgery.	N	Y
ACA	L1320		Other Scoliosis Procedures	Thoracic, pectus carinatum orthosis, sternal compression, rigid circumferential frame with anterior and posterior rigid pads, custom fabricated	N	Y
ACA	L1652		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Hip orthosis, bilateral thigh cuffs with adjustable abductor spreader bar, adult size, prefabricated, includes fitting and adjustment, any type	N	Y
ACA	L1653		Orthotic Devices: Scoliosis Procedures	Hip orthosis, bilateral thigh cuffs with adjustable abductor spreader bar, adult size, prefabricated, off the shelf	N	Y
ACA	L1700		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made hip brace worn to enable walking after loss of the bones of the hip socket. The brace has a ball joint so the knees can bend and holds the legs in alignment.	N	Y
ACA	L1710		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made hip brace worn to enable walking after loss of the bones of the hip socket. The brace holds the legs in alignment while allowing the knees to bend.	N	Y
ACA	L1720		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made hip brace worn to enable walking after loss of the bones of the hip socket. The brace holds the legs in alignment while allowing the knees to bend.	N	Y
ACA	L1730		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made hip brace worn to enable walking after loss of the bones of the hip socket. The brace holds the legs in alignment while allowing the knees to bend.	N	Y
ACA	L1755		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made hip brace worn to enable walking after loss of the bones of the hip socket. The brace holds the legs in alignment while allowing the knees to bend.	N	Y
ACA	L1821		Orthotics and Devices	Knee orthosis, elastic with condylar pads and joints, with or without patellar control, prefabricated, off the shelf	N	Y
ACA	L1832		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A rigid brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement. This type has adjustable joints to control range of motion.	N	Y
ACA	L1833		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A rigid brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement. This type has adjustable joints to control range of motion.	N	Y
ACA	L1834		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1840		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to stabilize the knee joint after injury. This brace controls both twisting and forward movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1843		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1844		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1845		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1846		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1847		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A knee brace with inflatable chambers for support in addition to cushioning. This type also has an adjustable joint for bending or straightening the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L1848		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A knee brace with inflatable chambers for support in addition to cushioning. This type also has an adjustable joint for bending or straightening the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L1850		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Knee orthosis (KO), Swedish type, prefabricated, off-the-shelf	N	Y
ACA	L1851		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1852		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
ACA	L1860		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace worn to stabilize and support the knee, fitted to work with a replacement hip socket. The brace and socket attach to an artificial upper leg (thigh). The brace helps with learning to use the new leg.	N	Y
ACA	L1907		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support the bones on the sides of the ankle, with straps to stabilize ankle and foot movements.	N	Y
ACA	L1932		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A section of an ankle brace that lies along the front of the lower leg. The brace is made from rigid carbon fiber or a similar material.	N	Y
ACA	L1933		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Ankle foot orthosis, rigid anterior tibial section, total carbon fiber or equal material, prefabricated, off-the-shelf	N	Y
ACA	L1945		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace with a rigid section that supports the front of the lower leg all the way to the foot. This brace provides support and stabilization of the ankle joint.	N	Y
ACA	L1950		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace with a section that spirals up the lower leg, worn to support and stabilize the ankle.	N	Y
ACA	L2000		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The stirrup type of brace supports from the heel and is jointed to enable flexing the ankle. The knee portion can move freely.	N	Y
ACA	L2005		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. This brace has lock and release mechanisms for comfortable movement.	N	Y
ACA	L2010		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The stirrup-type brace allows free movement of the ankle while keeping the knee in position.	N	Y
ACA	L2020		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The stirrup-type brace allows free movement of the ankle.	N	Y
ACA	L2030		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The stirrup-type brace allows free movement of the ankle while keeping the knee in position.	N	Y
ACA	L2034		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. This brace controls side-to-side and twisting motion of the knee and may allow free movement of the ankle.	N	Y
ACA	L2036		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The fully immobilizing brace may have separate knee and ankle parts.	N	Y
ACA	L2037		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The fully immobilizing brace may use separate parts for ankle and knee stabilization.	N	Y

ACA	L2038		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. This fully immobilizing brace provides support of more than one ankle position.	N	Y
ACA	L2050		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn for support and stabilization from the hip to the ankle. The brace is made from a cast impression. It attaches to a waistband, is jointed at the hip and has straps or bands to control range of motion.	N	Y
ACA	L2060		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn for support and stabilization from the hip to the ankle. The brace is made from a cast impression. It attaches to a waistband, has a ball joint at the hip and has straps or bands to control range of motion.	N	Y
ACA	L2090		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn for support and stabilization from the hip to the ankle. The brace is made from a cast impression. It attaches to a waistband, has a ball joint at the hip and has straps or bands to control range of motion.	N	Y
ACA	L2350		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of an artificial joint socket to a leg, ankle or knee brace. The socket is made from a cast impression.	N	Y
ACA	L2510		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a thigh or hip ring for bearing weight. The ring is made from a cast impression and attached to a leg, knee or ankle brace to transfer the weight load.	N	Y
ACA	L2520		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a thigh or hip ring for bearing weight. The ring is custom-fitted and attached to a leg, knee or ankle brace to transfer the weight load.	N	Y
ACA	L2525		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition to a leg, knee or ankle brace so that the thigh and hip can bear weight. The attachment is made from a cast impression.	N	Y
ACA	L2526		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition to a leg, knee or ankle brace so that the thigh and hip can bear weight. The attachment is custom-fitted.	N	Y
ACA	L2540		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a lace-up system to a thigh or hip weight-bearing brace attachment. The system is made from a cast impression.	N	Y
ACA	L2570		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a two-position hip joint to a hip brace with pelvic control.	N	Y
ACA	L2580		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a pelvic sling to a hip brace with pelvic control.	N	Y
ACA	L2627		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a two-position, cabled hip joint to a hip brace with pelvic control. The brace is made from plastic formed to the hip and pelvis.	N	Y
ACA	L2628		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Addition of a two-position, cabled hip joint to a hip brace with pelvic control. The brace is contained within a metal frame.	N	Y
ACA	L3330		Foot (Orthopedic Shoes)	A metal shoe addition that raises the height of the heel and sole to compensate for a noticeable difference in leg length. This adds height to an existing shoe lift.	N	Y
ACA	L3763		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the elbow to the hand, worn to support the area after surgery or an injury. This brace is made from a rigid material and may incorporate padding.	N	Y
ACA	L3764		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the elbow to the hand, worn to support the area after surgery or an injury. This brace has elastic bands, joints and tension adjustors and may incorporate padding.	N	Y
ACA	L3765		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the elbow to the hand, worn to support the area after surgery or an injury. This brace is made from a rigid material and may incorporate padding.	N	Y
ACA	L3766		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the elbow to the hand, worn to support the area after surgery or an injury. This brace has elastic bands, joints and tension adjustors and may incorporate padding.	N	Y
ACA	L3900		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made hinge splint for a wrist-hand-finger brace that supports bending and flexing the wrist and one or more fingers.	N	Y
ACA	L3901		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made hinge splint for a wrist-hand-finger brace that supports bending and flexing the wrist and one or more fingers.	N	Y
ACA	L3904		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made wrist-hand-finger brace that uses electricity to power-assist movement.	N	Y
ACA	L3905		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made brace for the wrist and hand, worn to support and immobilize the area after surgery or an injury. This brace has elastic bands, joints and tension adjustors, and may incorporate padding.	N	Y
ACA	L4030		Repairs	Custom-fitted replacement socket brim (piece for attaching artificial limb or brace) for upper leg.	N	Y
ACA	L4631		Ancillary Orthotic Services	A custom-made brace worn to support the ankle while correcting foot movement such as over-pronation. The boot has a rocker bottom, heel lift, arch support and interior padding.	N	Y
ACA	L5000		Lower Limb	A shoe insert for the toe portion, attached to an arch support.	N	Y
ACA	L5010		Lower Limb	An ankle-high, partial artificial foot (prosthesis) with molded socket for attachment. The prosthesis has a toe filler piece for use in a shoe.	N	Y
ACA	L5020		Lower Limb	A calf-height, partial artificial foot (prosthesis) with molded socket for attachment. The prosthesis has a toe filler piece for use in a shoe.	N	Y
ACA	L5050		Lower Limb	An artificial ankle (prosthesis) with molded socket for attachment. The prosthesis is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5060		Lower Limb	An artificial ankle (prosthesis) with a molded leather socket for attachment. The prosthesis is jointed for ankle movement within a metal frame.	N	Y
ACA	L5100		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis), attaching by a molded socket below the knee. The prosthesis is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5105		Lower Limb	A jointed artificial leg (prosthesis), attaching with a thigh lacer to a plastic socket below the knee. The prosthesis is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5150		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis), attaching by a molded socket to an artificial knee joint. The prosthesis is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5160		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis), attaching by a molded socket to an artificial knee joint. The prosthesis is fixed in a bent-knee position, is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5200		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis), attaching with a molded socket near the hip. The prosthesis has a knee joint movable in one direction, is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5210		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis) attaching near the hip. The prosthesis has foot blocks but no knee or ankle joints.	N	Y
ACA	L5220		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis) attaching near the hip. The prosthesis has foot blocks and an ankle joint, but no knee joint.	N	Y
ACA	L5230		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis) attaching near the hip to compensate for a shortened thigh bone. The prosthesis has a knee joint movable in one direction, is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5250		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis) attaching to an artificial hip with a molded socket. The prosthesis has a knee joint movable in one direction, is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5270		Lower Limb	An artificial leg (prosthesis) attaching to a locking artificial hip joint with a molded socket. The prosthesis has a knee joint movable in one direction, is rigid around the ankle and has padding for the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5280		Lower Limb	A prosthesis replacing half of the pelvis, the hip joint and entire leg. The prosthesis is attached to a molded socket and has a knee joint movable in one direction. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel.	N	Y
ACA	L5301		Lower Limb	Artificial (prosthetic) lower leg; attached by a molded socket. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel. This prosthesis uses an external brace to transfer weight.	N	Y
ACA	L5312		Lower Limb	An artificial (prosthetic) lower leg (shin) and knee joint, attached by a molded socket. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel. This prosthesis uses an external brace to transfer weight.	N	Y
ACA	L5321		Lower Limb	An artificial (prosthetic) leg attached by a molded socket with a knee joint movable in one direction. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel. This prosthesis uses an external brace to transfer weight.	N	Y
ACA	L5331		Lower Limb	An artificial (prosthetic) leg attached by a molded socket to an artificial hip joint, with a knee joint movable in one direction. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel. This prosthesis uses an external brace to transfer wei	N	Y

ACA	L5341		Lower Limb	A prosthesis replacing half of the pelvis, the hip joint and entire leg. It attaches by a molded socket and has a knee joint movable in one direction. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle with padding at the heel. An external brace transfers weight.	N	Y
ACA	L5500		Lower Limb	A temporary, below-knee artificial leg formed with the plaster dressing. This type has basic knee, leg and foot components to keep the amputated wound healing well until the final limb is ready.	N	Y
ACA	L5505		Lower Limb	A temporary, full artificial leg formed with the plaster dressing. This type has basic knee, leg and foot components to keep the amputated wound healing well until the final limb is ready.	N	Y
ACA	L5610		Lower Limb	Addition of a hydraulic attachment to the external load-bearing frame of an artificial leg. The attachment enables a more natural walking rhythm.	N	Y
ACA	L5611		Lower Limb	Addition of a swing control attachment to the knee joint of an external load-bearing frame for an artificial leg. The joint is tightened to prevent excessive leg swinging.	N	Y
ACA	L5613		Lower Limb	Addition of a hydraulic swing control to the knee joint of an external load-bearing frame for an artificial leg. The control prevents excessive leg swinging.	N	Y
ACA	L5614		Lower Limb	Addition of a pneumatic swing control to the knee joint of an external load-bearing frame for an artificial leg. The control prevents excessive leg swinging.	N	Y
ACA	L5616		Lower Limb	Addition of a swing control attachment to the knee joint of an artificial leg. The joint is tightened to prevent excessive leg swinging.	N	Y
ACA	L5617		Lower Limb	Device added to a leg prosthesis that is self-aligning. It makes the coupling or uncoupling of the prosthesis quick and easy.	N	Y
ACA	L5618		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material. The socket attaches to the lower leg to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5620		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material. The socket is attached to the lower leg prosthesis to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5622		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material. The socket is attached to the knee joint prosthesis to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5624		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material. The socket is attached to the above-knee prosthesis to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5626		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material. The socket is attached to the hip joint prosthesis to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5628		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material. The socket is attached to the half-pelvis prosthesis to check the body fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5629		Lower Limb	This test socket is made of clear, soft acrylic. The socket is attached to the below-knee prosthesis to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5630		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material to check the fitting of a new limb. This socket has a flexible inner sleeve attached to a rigid frame.	N	Y
ACA	L5631		Lower Limb	This test socket is made of clear, soft acrylic. The socket is attached to an above-knee prosthesis to check the fitting where the new limb attaches.	N	Y
ACA	L5632		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material to check the fitting of a new limb. This socket is brim-shaped and extends to just above the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5634		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material to check the fitting of a new limb. This socket type is open at the back for ease of attachment.	N	Y
ACA	L5636		Lower Limb	A test socket is made of clear, soft material to check the fitting of a new limb. This socket type is open at the sides for ease of attachment.	N	Y
ACA	L5637		Lower Limb	An attachment for a below-knee prosthesis that allows the residual limb to come into full contact with the prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5638		Lower Limb	A leather socket that attaches a below-knee prosthesis to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5639		Lower Limb	A wooden socket that attaches a below-knee prosthesis to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5640		Lower Limb	A leather socket that attaches a knee joint prosthesis to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5642		Lower Limb	A leather socket that attaches an above-knee prosthesis to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5643		Lower Limb	A socket for attaching to a hip joint prosthesis. The socket has a flexible inner sleeve and a rigid outer wall.	N	Y
ACA	L5644		Lower Limb	A wooden socket for attaching an above-knee prosthesis to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5645		Lower Limb	A socket for a below-the-knee prosthesis with a flexible, soft inner sleeve attached to a rigid external frame.	N	Y
ACA	L5646		Lower Limb	A socket cushioned with air, fluid or gel, for a below-the-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5647		Lower Limb	A socket attached by suction to a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5648		Lower Limb	A socket cushioned with air, fluid or gel, attached to an above-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5649		Lower Limb	An anatomical fit socket for an above-the-knee prosthesis. This type of socket attaches to the residual limb by squeezing tight on two sides.	N	Y
ACA	L5650		Lower Limb	A socket that allows the residual limb to maintain full contact with a prosthesis. This version attaches at or above the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5651		Lower Limb	A socket with a flexible material inner sleeve attached to a rigid outer wall. This socket is made for a prosthesis that attaches at or above the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5652		Lower Limb	A socket held to the residual limb by suction, made for a prosthesis that attaches at or above the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5653		Lower Limb	A socket made in two or more pieces so that it can be worn tightly or more loosely. The socket is attached to a prosthesis at or above the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5654		Lower Limb	A socket insert made of soft, flexible material, worn to protect the skin with an ankle prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5655		Lower Limb	A socket insert made of soft, flexible material, worn to protect the skin with a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5656		Lower Limb	A socket insert made of soft, flexible material, worn to protect the skin with a prosthesis attached at the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5658		Lower Limb	A socket insert made of soft, flexible material, worn to protect the skin with a prosthesis attached above the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5661		Lower Limb	A socket insert made of three or more layers of soft, flexible material, worn to protect the skin with an ankle prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5665		Lower Limb	A socket insert made of three or more layers of soft, flexible material, worn to protect the skin with a prosthesis attached below the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5666		Lower Limb	A cuff suspension socket made for a below-knee prosthesis. The cuff is lined with cushioning material and firmly grips the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5668		Lower Limb	A gel cushion that can be molded to fit and is added to the lining of a prosthesis attached below the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5670		Lower Limb	A suspension system that allows a prosthesis to hang below the knee joint until weight is placed on it. It is molded to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5671		Lower Limb	A suspension system that allows a prosthesis to hang below the knee joint until weight is placed on it. A lock may be used to support the prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5672		Lower Limb	A suspension system that allows a prosthesis to hang below the knee joint until weight is placed on it. This type extends just above the knee and can be removed from the prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5676		Lower Limb	A pair of knee joints that rotate in two directions (single plane), for attachment to a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5677		Lower Limb	A pair of knee joints that can bend at several points, for attachment to a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5678		Lower Limb	A pair of covers, for protection or aesthetics, for use with artificial knee joints attached to a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5680		Lower Limb	A thigh lacer is a type of corset that attaches the residual limb to a below-knee prosthesis. Metal bars suspend the prosthesis from the lacer.	N	Y
ACA	L5681		Lower Limb	An initial, custom-made socket insert molded from gel or elasticized material for a complex fitting to a residual limb.	N	Y

ACA	L5682		Lower Limb	A thigh lacer is a type of corset that attaches the residual limb to a below-knee prosthesis. This type attaches close to the hip crease. Metal bars suspend the prosthesis from the lacer.	N	Y
ACA	L5683		Lower Limb	An initial, custom-made socket insert molded from gel or elasticized material.	N	Y
ACA	L5684		Lower Limb	A fork strap is an additional supportive device for comfortable attachment of the below-knee prosthesis to the residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L5686		Lower Limb	A support added to a below-knee prosthesis that stops the knee from hyperextending, or continuing to bend after the leg is straight. The formal name of the device is a back check.	N	Y
ACA	L5688		Lower Limb	Webbing material used to make a waist suspension belt for a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5690		Lower Limb	A padded and lined support for an artificial leg below the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5692		Lower Limb	A light pelvic control belt attaches to and suspends an above-the-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5694		Lower Limb	A padded, lined pelvic control belt attaches to and suspends an above-the-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5695		Lower Limb	A pelvic sleeve made from elasticized material attaches to and suspends an above-the-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5696		Lower Limb	A joint attached at the pelvis to a leg prosthesis. The joint increases the types of movements possible with the prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5697		Lower Limb	A padded band worn around the pelvis to provide additional support for a leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5698		Lower Limb	A padded band worn around the pelvis and hips, secured with a belt, to provide additional support for a leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5711		Lower Limb	A manually operated lock for the knee joint of a weight-bearing, ultra-light lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5712		Lower Limb	A knee joint with swing and stance control (safety knee) for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis. The amount of movement available is adjusted by tightening or loosening screws in the joint.	N	Y
ACA	L5714		Lower Limb	A knee joint with swing control for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis. The amount of movement available is adjusted by tightening or loosening screws in the joint.	N	Y
ACA	L5716		Lower Limb	A multiple position knee joint that locks in standing position, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5718		Lower Limb	A multiple position knee joint with swing and stance control, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis. The amount of movement available is adjusted by tightening or loosening screws in the joint.	N	Y
ACA	L5722		Lower Limb	A multiple position knee joint with stance control, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis. The amount of movement available is adjusted by tightening or loosening screws in the joint.	N	Y
ACA	L5724		Lower Limb	A knee joint with hydraulic (fluid) swing control, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5726		Lower Limb	A knee joint with hydraulic (fluid) swing control, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5728		Lower Limb	A knee joint with hydraulic (fluid) swing and stance control, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5780		Lower Limb	A knee joint with pneumatic or fluid-pneumatic swing control, for a weight-bearing, lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5781		Lower Limb	A vacuum pump for use with a lower limb prosthesis. The pump helps manage issues with residual limb volume and moisture created by some suction socket designs.	N	Y
ACA	L5782		Lower Limb	A heavy-duty vacuum pump for use with a lower limb prosthesis. The pump helps manage issues with residual limb volume and moisture created by some suction socket designs.	N	Y
ACA	L5783		Lower Limb	Addition to lower extremity, user adjustable, mechanical, residual limb volume management system	N	Y
ACA	L5785		Lower Limb	An additional component made of ultra-light material, such as titanium or carbon fiber, added to a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5790		Lower Limb	An additional component made of ultra-light material, such as titanium or carbon fiber, added to an above-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5795		Lower Limb	An additional component made of ultra-light material, such as titanium or carbon fiber, added to a full leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5810		Lower Limb	Addition of a manually locking knee joint to a prosthesis. This is a single-axis joint, meaning it can bend and straighten only. The lock is used while standing.	N	Y
ACA	L5811		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a manually locking knee joint made from ultra-light material. This is a single-axis joint, meaning it can bend and straighten only. The lock is used while standing.	N	Y
ACA	L5812		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a safety knee joint. The joint is adjusted for maximum allowed swing and standing control. This is a single-axis joint, meaning it can bend and straighten only.	N	Y
ACA	L5814		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a knee joint with hydraulic swing control and a lock for standing. This joint enables limited twisting and side-to-side movement of the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5816		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a knee joint with a lock for standing. This joint enables limited twisting and side-to-side movement of the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5818		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a knee joint with swing and standing control. Set screws adjust the allowed ranges of motion. This joint enables limited twisting and side-to-side movement of the knee.	N	Y
ACA	L5822		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a single axis knee joint with pneumatic swing control and a lock for standing. This joint enables the knee to bend and straighten.	N	Y
ACA	L5824		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a single axis knee joint with swing control. This joint enables the knee to bend and straighten.	N	Y
ACA	L5826		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a single axis knee joint with hydraulic swing control and an activity frame. This joint enables the knee to bend and straighten. The frame compensates for uneven terrain and the demands of strenuous activity.	N	Y
ACA	L5827		Lower Limb	Endoskeletal knee-shin system, single axis, electromechanical swing and stance phase control, with or without shock absorption and stance extension damping	N	Y
ACA	L5828		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a single axis knee joint with hydraulic swing and standing controls. This joint enables the knee to bend and straighten.	N	Y
ACA	L5830		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a single axis knee joint with swing control. This joint enables the knee to bend and straighten.	N	Y
ACA	L5840		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a four-bar, linked knee joint with pneumatic swing control. This type of joint improves pivoting and stability.	N	Y
ACA	L5841		Lower Limb	Addition, endoskeletal knee-shin system, polycentric, pneumatic swing, and stance phase control	N	Y
ACA	L5845		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis knee joint of a movement assist and range of motion limiter. This device stops excessive movement of the joint while standing and at the same time assists bending the joint while walking.	N	Y
ACA	L5848		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis knee joint of a hydraulic system with dampening chamber. The chamber absorbs shock or pressure during movement. The device may include valves to adjust the hydraulics.	N	Y
ACA	L5856		Lower Limb	Addition of a microprocessor with one or more electronic sensors, to a lower leg prosthesis. The device aids and limits movement of joints while walking and standing.	N	Y
ACA	L5857		Lower Limb	Addition of a microprocessor with one or more electronic sensors, to a lower leg prosthesis. The device aids and limits movement of joints while walking.	N	Y
ACA	L5858		Lower Limb	Addition of a microprocessor with one or more electronic sensors, to a lower leg prosthesis. The device aids and limits movement of joints while standing.	N	Y
ACA	L5859		Lower Limb	A powered and programmable hinge is added to a leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5920		Lower Limb	Addition of adjustable components for aligning the parts of an above-knee or full leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5930		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a high activity knee control frame. The frame compensates for uneven terrain and the demands of strenuous activity.	N	Y
ACA	L5940		Lower Limb	Addition to a below-knee prosthesis of a component made from ultra-light material such as titanium or carbon fiber.	N	Y

ACA	L5950		Lower Limb	Addition to an above-knee prosthesis of a component made from ultra-light material such as titanium or carbon fiber.	N	Y
ACA	L5960		Lower Limb	Addition to a full leg prosthesis of a component made from ultra-light material such as titanium or carbon fiber.	N	Y
ACA	L5961		Lower Limb	A polycentric hip joint attaches on the outside of the body. It uses air or pressurized gas to move and can incorporate controls for flexing or extending the joint.	N	Y
ACA	L5962		Lower Limb	Addition of a flexible, protective outer covering to a below-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5964		Lower Limb	Addition of a flexible, protective outer covering to an above-knee prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5966		Lower Limb	Addition of a flexible, protective outer covering to a full leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5968		Lower Limb	An ankle joint for a lower leg prosthesis that automatically raises the foot to prepare for heel strike while walking. This joint is also capable of limited rotation and side-to-side movements.	N	Y
ACA	L5975		Lower Limb	A prosthetic foot with a flexible keel, a heel-to-toe bar that provides stability. The flexibility absorbs impact and transfers energy. The foot is attached to an ankle joint that enables the foot to move up and down.	N	Y
ACA	L5976		Lower Limb	A prosthetic foot with a flexible keel, a heel-to-toe bar that provides stability, absorbs impact and transfers energy. This type of prosthesis is used by runners.	N	Y
ACA	L5978		Lower Limb	A prosthetic foot with a multi-axial ankle joint. This type of joint is capable of twisting and rotation as well as up and down movement. It is particularly useful for navigating uneven terrain.	N	Y
ACA	L5979		Lower Limb	A dynamic response prosthetic foot with multi-axial ankle joint. The ankle twists and rotates and the foot has a flexible keel to absorb impact and transfer energy.	N	Y
ACA	L5980		Lower Limb	The flex-foot prosthesis uses two carbon fiber strips to add spring compression and flexibility in motion for moderate activity.	N	Y
ACA	L5981		Lower Limb	The flex-foot prosthesis uses two carbon fiber strips to add spring compression and flexibility in motion for moderate activity. This model is designed specifically for improved walking movements.	N	Y
ACA	L5982		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to any weight-bearing foot, ankle or lower leg prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5984		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to a lower leg, ankle or foot prosthesis. The unit may be adjustable.	N	Y
ACA	L5986		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to a leg, ankle or foot prosthesis. This type can rotate in more than one direction.	N	Y
ACA	L5987		Lower Limb	A foot prosthesis with a weight-bearing vertical component.	N	Y
ACA	L5988		Lower Limb	Addition of a shock absorber to the leg portion of a leg, ankle or foot prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L5990		Lower Limb	Addition of a heel height adjustment mechanism to a prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6026		Upper Limb	A battery-powered partial hand prosthesis. The unit has an inner socket with a removable lower arm.	N	Y
ACA	L6028		Upper Limb	Partial hand including fingers, flexible or non-flexible interface, endoskeletal system, molded to patient model, for use without external power, not including inserts described by L6692	N	Y
ACA	L6029		Upper Limb	Upper extremity addition, test socket/interface, partial hand including fingers	N	Y
ACA	L6030		Upper Limb	Upper extremity addition, external frame, partial hand including fingers	N	Y
ACA	L6031		Upper Limb	Replacement socket/interface, partial hand including fingers, molded to patient model, for use with or without external power	N	Y
ACA	L6032		Upper Limb	Addition to upper extremity prosthesis, partial hand including fingers, ultralight material (titanium, carbon fiber or equal)	N	Y
ACA	L6033		Upper Limb	Addition to upper extremity prosthesis, partial hand including fingers, acrylic material	N	Y
ACA	L6050		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the wrist joint and hand that is attached by a molded socket. This type has flexible hinges at the elbow and a pad for the back of the upper arm (triceps) where the hand controls originate.	N	Y
ACA	L6055		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the wrist joint and hand that is attached by a molded, expandable socket. This type has flexible hinges at the elbow and a pad for the back of the upper arm (triceps) where the hand controls originate.	N	Y
ACA	L6100		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm that is attached by a molded socket below the elbow. This type has elbow hinges and a pad for the back of the upper arm (triceps) where the hand controls originate.	N	Y
ACA	L6110		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm that is attached by a molded socket at the elbow that suspends the prosthesis below. This type has elbow hinges and a pad for the back of the upper arm (triceps) where the hand controls originate.	N	Y
ACA	L6120		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm that is attached by a molded socket below the elbow. The socket has a double wall, split for comfort, elbow hinges and a half-cuff for controlling movements.	N	Y
ACA	L6130		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm that is attached by a molded socket below the elbow. The socket has a double wall, split for comfort, locking elbow hinge and a half-cuff for controlling movements.	N	Y
ACA	L6200		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm and elbow that is attached by a molded socket. The joint has an outer locking hinge.	N	Y
ACA	L6205		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm and elbow that is attached by a molded, expandable socket. The joint has locking hinges.	N	Y
ACA	L6250		Upper Limb	An above-elbow arm prosthesis with a molded, double-wall socket and a locking elbow joint.	N	Y
ACA	L6300		Upper Limb	A full arm prosthesis, is attached by a molded socket to the edge of the shoulder, with a locking elbow joint.	N	Y
ACA	L6310		Upper Limb	A full arm prosthesis, attaching at the shoulder.	N	Y
ACA	L6320		Upper Limb	A shoulder cap for attachment to a full arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6350		Upper Limb	A full arm prosthesis including the shoulder, shoulder blade and part of the collarbone, with a locking elbow joint.	N	Y
ACA	L6360		Upper Limb	A complete shoulder, shoulder blade and full arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6370		Upper Limb	The shoulder prosthesis portion of a full artificial arm.	N	Y
ACA	L6400		Upper Limb	A below-elbow arm prosthesis with a molded socket. This type uses soft material that can be shaped to match the individual.	N	Y
ACA	L6450		Upper Limb	A lower arm prosthesis with elbow joint, attached by a molded socket. This type uses soft material that can be shaped to match the individual.	N	Y
ACA	L6500		Upper Limb	An above-elbow arm prosthesis with a molded socket. This type uses soft material that can be shaped to match the individual.	N	Y
ACA	L6550		Upper Limb	A full arm prosthesis attached at the shoulder by a molded socket. This type uses soft material that can be shaped to match the individual.	N	Y
ACA	L6570		Upper Limb	A full arm prosthesis with entire shoulder joint including shoulder blade, attached by a molded socket. This type uses soft material that can be shaped to match the individual.	N	Y
ACA	L6611		Upper Limb	An additional switch added to an artificial arm with an external power source.	N	Y
ACA	L6621		Upper Limb	Addition to a wrist joint prosthesis that enables the wrist to bend and flex. This type uses an external power source.	N	Y
ACA	L6623		Upper Limb	A spring-assisted add-on for a wrist joint that enables rotation of the joint. This add-on comes with a latch release mechanism.	N	Y
ACA	L6624		Upper Limb	A wrist joint capable of bending, flexing and rotating, for use with an artificial arm.	N	Y
ACA	L6625		Upper Limb	A locking, rotating wrist joint for use with an arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6628		Upper Limb	A quick-release hook adapter for use with an arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6638		Upper Limb	An electric lock for use with a manually powered artificial elbow.	N	Y
ACA	L6646		Upper Limb	A shoulder joint for an artificial arm. This type has a lock, adjustable resistance to motion and is used with a powered prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6647		Upper Limb	A body-activated lock for an artificial shoulder joint.	N	Y
ACA	L6648		Upper Limb	An externally powered lock for an artificial shoulder joint.	N	Y

ACA	L6677		Upper Limb	A triple-control harness worn to support an upper body (arm, shoulder, hand) prosthesis. This type enables the elbow and end part of the prosthesis to move at the same time.	N	Y
ACA	L6687		Upper Limb	A frame socket for a prosthesis connection at the wrist or below the elbow. A frame socket has two parts: an inner soft sleeve and an outside rigid frame.	N	Y
ACA	L6688		Upper Limb	A frame socket for a prosthesis connection above the elbow. A frame socket has two parts: an inner soft sleeve and an outside rigid frame.	N	Y
ACA	L6689		Upper Limb	A frame socket for a prosthesis connection at the shoulder. A frame socket has two parts: an inner soft sleeve and an outside rigid frame.	N	Y
ACA	L6690		Upper Limb	A frame socket for a prosthesis connection between the shoulder and the neck. A frame socket has two parts: an inner soft sleeve and an outside rigid frame.	N	Y
ACA	L6692		Upper Limb	A gel insert for use with a full or partial arm, shoulder or hand prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6693		Upper Limb	A counter-balance is a device worn on the lower arm for use with a locking elbow joint. It helps to balance the force of the elbow locking and releasing.	N	Y
ACA	L6694		Upper Limb	A socket insert made from gel or elasticized material, for a full or partial arm prosthesis with a locking mechanism.	N	Y
ACA	L6695		Upper Limb	A socket insert made from gel or elasticized material, for a full or partial arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6696		Upper Limb	A custom-made socket insert made from gel or elasticized material, for a full or partial arm prosthesis. This type is designed for a complex residual limb.	N	Y
ACA	L6697		Upper Limb	A custom-made socket insert made from gel or elasticized material, for a full or partial arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6698		Upper Limb	A locking mechanism addition to a full or partial arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6700		Upper Limb	Upper extremity addition, external powered feature, myoelectronic control module, additional emg inputs, pattern-recognition decoding intent movement	N	Y
ACA	L6704		Upper Limb	A functional end attached to the wrist of a full or partial arm prosthesis. The unit may be designed for sports, recreation or work.	N	Y
ACA	L6707		Upper Limb	A mechanical hook for the end of an arm prosthesis. This type is called voluntary closing, which means that it is open at rest and closed to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6708		Upper Limb	A mechanical hand for the end of an arm prosthesis. This type is called voluntary opening, which means that it is closed at rest and open when it needs to be used to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6709		Upper Limb	A mechanical hook for the end of an arm prosthesis. This type is called voluntary opening, which means that it is open at rest and closed to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6711		Upper Limb	A mechanical hook for the end of an arm prosthesis made for a child. This type is called voluntary opening, which means that it is closed at rest and open when it needs to be used to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6712		Upper Limb	A mechanical hook for the end of an arm prosthesis made for a child. This type is called voluntary closing, which means that it is open at rest and closed to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6713		Upper Limb	A mechanical hand for the end of an arm prosthesis made for a child. This type is called voluntary opening, which means that it is closed at rest and open when it needs to be used to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6714		Upper Limb	A mechanical hand for the end of an arm prosthesis made for a child. This type is called voluntary closing, which means that it is open at rest and closed to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6715		Upper Limb	A motorized hand with bendable fingers for a prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6721		Upper Limb	A heavy-duty mechanical hook or hand for the end of an arm prosthesis. This type is called voluntary opening, which means that it is open at rest and closed to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6722		Upper Limb	A heavy-duty mechanical hook or hand for the end of an arm prosthesis. This type is called voluntary closing, which means that it is open at rest and closed to perform a task.	N	Y
ACA	L6880		Upper Limb	An electric hand with movable fingers for a prosthesis. This type is switch-controlled and the fingers move independently of each other. Various grasping patterns can be set.	N	Y
ACA	L6881		Upper Limb	An automatic grasping device, added to an electric hand or hook prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6882		Upper Limb	A computerized controller added to a prosthetic hand or hook.	N	Y
ACA	L6895		Upper Limb	A custom-made glove worn to protect the hand or hook end of an arm prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L6900		Upper Limb	A partial restoration of a hand, where the thumb or one finger of the natural hand remains. The restoration process involves making a cast, coloring to match the original and making a protective glove.	N	Y
ACA	L6905		Upper Limb	A partial restoration of a hand, where more than one finger of the natural hand remains. The restoration process involves making a cast, coloring to match the original and making a protective glove.	N	Y
ACA	L6910		Upper Limb	A partial restoration of a hand, where no finger of the natural hand remains. The restoration process involves making a cast, coloring to match the original and making a protective glove.	N	Y
ACA	L6920		Upper Limb	A switch-controlled hand prosthesis attached at the wrist by a suspension socket and removable lower arm shell. The prosthesis includes batteries and charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6925		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis attached at the wrist by a suspension socket and removable lower arm shell. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6930		Upper Limb	A switch-controlled lower arm prosthesis attached below the elbow by a suspension socket and removable lower arm shell. The prosthesis includes batteries and charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6935		Upper Limb	An electric lower arm prosthesis attached below the elbow by a suspension socket and removable lower arm shell. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6940		Upper Limb	A switch-controlled, lower arm prosthesis attached at the elbow by a molded inner socket and removable upper arm shell with outside locking hinges. The prosthesis includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6945		Upper Limb	An electric lower arm prosthesis attached at the elbow by a molded inner socket and removable upper arm shell with external locking hinges. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6950		Upper Limb	A switch-controlled arm prosthesis attached above the elbow by a molded inner socket and removable upper arm shell. The lower arm has internal locking hinges. Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
ACA	L6955		Upper Limb	An electric arm prosthesis with locking hinges, attached above the elbow by a molded inner socket and removable upper arm shell. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
ACA	L6960		Upper Limb	An arm prosthesis attached at the shoulder by a molded inner socket and removable shell. The elbow is mechanical and the terminal device is switch-operated. Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
ACA	L6965		Upper Limb	An arm prosthesis attached at the shoulder by a molded inner socket and removable shell. The elbow is mechanical and the terminal device uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements). Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
ACA	L6970		Upper Limb	A full arm and shoulder joint prosthesis attached by a molded inner socket and removable shoulder shell. The elbow is mechanical and the terminal device is switch-operated. Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
ACA	L6975		Upper Limb	A full arm and shoulder joint prosthesis attached by a molded inner socket and removable shoulder shell. The elbow is mechanical and the terminal device uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements). Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
ACA	L7007		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis for an adult.	N	Y
ACA	L7008		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis for a child.	N	Y
ACA	L7009		Upper Limb	An electric hook prosthesis for an adult.	N	Y
ACA	L7040		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled gripper for hand prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L7045		Upper Limb	An electric hook prosthesis for a child.	N	Y
ACA	L7170		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled electronic prosthetic elbow.	N	Y
ACA	L7180		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow prosthesis with sequential computerized control of elbow and terminal device.	N	Y

ACA	L7181		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow prosthesis, with simultaneous computerized control of elbow and terminal device.	N	Y
ACA	L7185		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled electronic elbow prosthesis for a teen.	N	Y
ACA	L7190		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow for a teen. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements).	N	Y
ACA	L7191		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow for a child. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements).	N	Y
ACA	L7259		Upper Limb	Electronic rotator for a wrist prosthesis.	N	Y
ACA	L7364		Upper Limb	A 12-volt battery for a prosthetic.	N	Y
ACA	L7366		Upper Limb	A 12-volt battery charger for a prosthetic.	N	Y
ACA	L7400		Upper Limb	An add-on made of ultra-light material, such as titanium or carbon fiber, for a prosthesis that attaches below the elbow or at the wrist.	N	Y
ACA	L7404		Upper Limb	An add-on made of acrylic, for a prosthesis that attaches above the elbow.	N	Y
ACA	L7405		Upper Limb	An add-on made of acrylic, for a prosthesis that attaches at the shoulder or upper body.	N	Y
ACA	L7406		Upper Limb	Addition to upper extremity, user adjustable, mechanical, residual limb volume management system	N	Y
ACA	L8049		General	Labor, in 15-minute increments, for repair and modification to a prosthesis for the face.	N	Y
ACA	L8510		Prosthetic Implants	A voice amplifier is a small device that increases the volume of speech.	N	Y
ACA	L8600		Prosthetic Implants	A silicone or similar material breast implant used to enlarge or reconstruct a breast.	N	Y
ACA	L8605		Prosthetic Implants	A 1 ml injection of fecal material is given in the anal canal, between the rectum at the end of the intestines and the opening of the anus, to treat incontinence.	N	Y
ACA	L8609		Prosthetic Implants	An artificial cornea (eye cover).	N	Y
ACA	L8619		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement external speech processor used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.	N	Y
ACA	L8627		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement for a hearing aid speech processor that is attached to the outside of an ear.	N	Y
ACA	L8628		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement for a hearing aid controller that is worn on the outside of an ear.	N	Y
ACA	L8630		Prosthetic Implants	A knuckle joint replacement.	N	Y
ACA	L8631		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement knuckle joint made of two or more pieces of metal or ceramic-like material.	N	Y
ACA	L8658		Prosthetic Implants	A spacer made of silicone or a similar material, inserted into a joint of the fingers or toes.	N	Y
ACA	L8659		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement joint comprising two or more pieces made of two or more pieces of metal or ceramic-like material. This joint sits between two fingers.	N	Y
ACA	L8679		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8681		Prosthetic Implants	A programmer that is used to set electrical signals sent out by an implanted pulse generator. This device is part of a system used to aid movement or control pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8682		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted receiver for radio signals sent by a nerve stimulator. This device is part of a system used to aid movement or control pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8683		Prosthetic Implants	A transmitter for sending radio signals to an implanted receiver. This device is part of a system that stimulates nerves to aid movement or control pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8684		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement transmitter for sending radio signals to an implanted receiver. This device is part of a system that helps to control the bladder and bowel muscles.	N	Y
ACA	L8685		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted, rechargeable pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8687		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted, rechargeable pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8688		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
ACA	L8690		Prosthetic Implants	A hearing aid implant that interacts with or attaches to, bones inside the ear.	N	Y
ACA	L8691		Prosthetic Implants	An external sound processor for a hearing aid implant that interacts with or attaches to, bones inside the ear.	N	Y
ACA	L8692		Prosthetic Implants	A sound processing device that transmits vibrations through the bones of the body.	N	Y
ACA	L8693		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement connector for a bone-anchored hearing aid. The connector transmits vibrations from the implant to the sound processor.	N	Y
ACA	L8694		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement sensor for a hearing aid implant that interacts with or attaches to, bones inside the ear.	N	Y
ACA	L8696		Prosthetic Implants	Replacement antenna for implanted nerve stimulation device.	N	Y
ACA	L8701		Prosthetic Implants	Custom-made robotic arm. The device senses the patient's own EMG signals through sensors on the arm, allowing the individual to control movement.	N	Y
ACA	L8702		Prosthetic Implants	Custom-made robotic arm. The device senses the patient's own EMG signals through sensors on the arm, allowing the individual to control movement.	N	Y
ACA	M0076		Other Medical Services	An injection procedure to treat connective tissue between muscles and bones to relieve pain.	N	Y
ACA	Q0139	Feraheme	Drugs	An infusion of ferumoxytol given over minutes/hours, used in the treatment of iron deficiency anemia (not enough red blood cells).	Y	Y
ACA	Q1004		New Technology: Intraocular Lens	An artificial lens implanted in the eye to replace a lens that has become cloudy (cataracts).	N	Y
ACA	Q1005		New Technology: Intraocular Lens	An artificial lens implanted in the eye to replace a lens that has become cloudy (cataracts).	N	Y
ACA	Q2041	Yescarta	Solutions and Drugs	An infusion of axicabtagene ciloleucel. This drug is given through an IV and is used to treat patients with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
ACA	Q2042	Kymriah	Solutions and Drugs	tisagenlecleucel	Y	Y
ACA	Q2043	Provenge	Solutions and Drugs	An infusion of sipuleucel-T. This drug is an immune therapy for treating prostate cancer that is mixed with a person's own blood cells. It is commonly referred to as a cancer vaccine because it spurs the immune system to act.	Y	Y
ACA	Q2053	Tecartus	Solutions and Drugs	Brexucabtagene autoleucel/CAR T-cell typically given IV for the treatment for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).	Y	Y
ACA	Q2054	Breyanzi	Solutions and Drugs	lisocabtagene maraleucel	Y	Y
ACA	Q2055	Abecma	Solutions and Drugs	idecabtagene vicleucel	Y	Y
ACA	Q2056	Carvykti	Solutions and Drugs	ciltacabtagene autoleucel	Y	Y
ACA	Q2057	Tecelra	Solutions and Drugs	Afamitresgene autoleucel, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose	Y	Y
ACA	Q3001		Brachytherapy Radioelements	Radioactive seeds used for brachytherapy. Brachytherapy implants tiny radioactive particles (seeds) near a tumor.	N	Y
ACA	Q3027	Avonex	Drugs	An injection of interferon beta-1a. This drug is typically used to treat multiple sclerosis (MS).	Y	Y
ACA	Q4074	Ventavis	Drugs	A dose of iloprost inhalation. This drug is used in the treatment of high blood pressure affecting the lung artery (pulmonary arterial hypertension).	Y	Y
ACA	Q4101		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Apligraf brand substitute skin. The product is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4102		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Oasis brand substitute skin, used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4105		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Integra brand substitute skin, used to promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4106		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Dermagraft material. This substitute skin is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4107		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of GraftJacket material. This is a type of substitute skin used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4114		Skin substitutes	An injection of Integra brand wound matrix. This is a liquid skin grafting material used to protect and aid wound healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4116		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of AlloDerm skin substitute. This is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4121		Skin substitutes	Each 2.2 inches of TheraSkin, a two-layer skin graft material.	N	Y
ACA	Q4122		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Dermacell human tissue replacement. This product typically is used to aid wound healing, for burns and for adding bulk to an area.	N	Y
ACA	Q4128		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 inches) of a biologic wound repair material. The product is designed to aid healing while allowing more natural movement.	N	Y

ACA	Q4132		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Grafix. This is a type of substitute skin used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4133		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Grafix. This is a type of substitute skin used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4151		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of Amnioband or guardian skin substitute. It is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4154		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of Biovance skin substitute. It is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4159		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of Affinity skin substitute. It is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4186		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of EpiFix, a biologic tissue implant. The material is typically used to seal spinal catheters in place and to help with wound healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q4187		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Epicord, a biologic tissue implant. The material is typically used to seal spinal catheters in place and to help with wound healing.	N	Y
ACA	Q5101	Zarxio	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of filgrastim-sndz (G-CSF), given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5103	Inflectra	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of infliximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5104	Renflexis	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of infliximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5107	Mvasi	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5108	Fulphila	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5109	Ixifi	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of infliximab-qbtx. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5110	Nivestym	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of filgrastim-aafi. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5111	Udenyca	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5112	Ontruzant	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-dttb given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5113	Herzuma	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-pkrb given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5114	Ogivri	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-dkst given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5115	Truxima	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of rituximab-abbs given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5117	Kanjinti	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-anns given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5118	Zirabev	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5120	Ziextenzo	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5121	Avsola	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of infliximab . This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5122	Nyvepria	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5123	Riabni	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of rituximab-arrx given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5125	Releuko	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of filgrastim-ayow. This drug is given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5126	Alymsys	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5127	stimufend	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5128	cimerli	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of ranibizumab. This drug is used to treat macular degeneration caused by excessive blood vessel growth in the eye.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5129	vegzelma	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5130	fylnetra	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
ACA	Q5133	Tofidence	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, tocilizumab-bavi (tofidence), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5134	Tyruko	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, natalizumab-sztn (tyruko), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5135	Tyenne	Injection	Injection, tocilizumab-aazg, biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5138	Wezlana	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, ustekinumab-auub (wezlana), biosimilar, intravenous, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5146	Hercessi™	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, trastuzumab-strf (Hercessi™), biosimilar, 10 mg [Level II code]	Y	Y
ACA	Q5147	Pavblu	Injection	Injection, aflibercept-ayyh (pavblu), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5148	Nypozi	Injection	Injection, filgrastim-txid (Nypozi), biosimilar, 1 microgram	Y	Y
ACA	Q5149	Enzeevu	Injection	Injection, aflibercept-abzv (enzeevu), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5150	Ahzantive	Injection	Injection, aflibercept-mrbb (ahzantive), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5151	Epysqli	Injection	Injection, eculizumab-aagh (epysqli), biosimilar, 2 mg	Y	Y
ACA	Q5152	Bkemv	Injection	Injection, eculizumab-aeeb (bkemv), biosimilar, 2 mg)	Y	Y
ACA	Q9997	(PYZCHIVA® IV	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, ustekinumab-ttwe (PYZCHIVA® IV), intravenous, 1 mg [Level II code]	Y	Y
ACA	Q9999	Otulfi	Injectionn	Injection, ustekinumab-aauz (otulfi), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
ACA	S0090		Non-Medicare Drugs	A pill or capsule of sildenafil citrate taken by mouth. This drug is used to treat erectile dysfunction.	N	Y
ACA	S0145	Pegasys	Non-Medicare Drugs	An injection of pegylated interferon alfa-2a. This drug is used in the treatment of chronic hepatitis.	Y	Y
ACA	S0148		Non-Medicare Drugs	A 10 mcg injection of pegylated interferon alfa-2b. This drug is used in the treatment of chronic hepatitis C.	N	Y
ACA	S0201		Provider Services	A hospital stay of less than 24 hours (one day).	N	Y
ACA	S0515		Vision Supplies	A single scleral lens is a type of large contact lens that has a fluid-filled center. The fluid provides relief of eye discomfort due to dryness or condition of the cornea.	N	Y
ACA	S1034		Provider Services and Supplies	An Artificial Pancreas Device System (APDS) is an automated system that monitors blood glucose and provides insulin doses when needed.	N	Y
ACA	S1040		Provider Services and Supplies	A custom-made helmet, usually worn by a child, that is designed to move the skull bones into their correct positions.	N	Y
ACA	S2053		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to replace tissue in the small intestine and liver with an intestinal transplant and a liver graft.	N	Y
ACA	S2054		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to replace more than one organ in the body with donated organs from another person.	N	Y
ACA	S2055		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgical removal and preparation of more than one organ from a donor.	N	Y
ACA	S2060		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove damaged lung tissue and replace it with tissue transplanted from a donor.	N	Y
ACA	S2061		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove part of a lung from a donor, for transplantation to another person.	N	Y
ACA	S2065		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove a damaged pancreas and kidney. Replacement organs are transplanted into place during the same procedure.	N	Y
ACA	S2102		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to transplant islet cells (pancreas tissue) from a donor.	N	Y
ACA	S2112		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove knee cartilage from a donor. The tissue will be transplanted in another procedure.	N	Y

ACA	S2118		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to treat a hip joint that is gradually wearing away. A metal is attached to the surface of the hip bones. This procedure is an alternative to total hip replacement for some people.	N	Y
ACA	S2140		Provider Services and Supplies	A procedure to collect umbilical cord blood from a donor. The blood will be given to another person.	N	Y
ACA	S2142		Provider Services and Supplies	Transplantation of stem cells created from donated umbilical cord blood.	N	Y
ACA	S2150		Provider Services and Supplies	This procedure includes all aspects of a treatment with stem cells: Collection of stem cells from a donor; care of the donor and recipient; cell preparation; drugs, supplies and hospitalization; all practitioner services.	N	Y
ACA	S2152		Provider Services and Supplies	This procedure includes all aspects of an organ transplant: Collection of the organ from a donor; care of the donor and recipient; organ preparation; drugs, supplies and hospitalization; all practitioner services.	N	Y
ACA	S2202		Provider Services and Supplies	Injection of a substance into a vein to harden it (sclerotherapy). Ultrasound is used to guide the needle for the injection.	N	Y
ACA	S2205		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING ARTERIAL GRAFT(S), SINGLE CORONARY ARTERIAL GRAFT	N	Y
ACA	S2206		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING ARTERIAL GRAFT(S), TWO CORONARY ARTERIAL GRAFTS	N	Y
ACA	S2207		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING TWO ARTERIAL GRAFTS AND SINGLE VENOUS GRAFT	N	Y
ACA	S2208		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING SINGLE ARTERIAL AND VENOUS GRAFT(S), SINGLE VENOUS GRAFT	N	Y
ACA	S2209		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING TWO ARTERIAL GRAFTS AND SINGLE VENOUS GRAFT	N	Y
ACA	S2230		Provider Services and Supplies	A procedure to implant a hearing aid part into the small bones of the middle ear.	N	Y
ACA	S2235		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to implant a hearing aid component in the brainstem. This type of hearing aid stimulates the nerves responsible for hearing (auditory nerves).	N	Y
ACA	S2350		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery on the spine of the lower back to remove a disc that is pressing on a nerve or the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	S2351		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery on the spine of the lower back to remove an additional disc that is pressing on a nerve or the spinal cord.	N	Y
ACA	S3800		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (als)	N	Y
ACA	S3840		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate the likelihood of developing a hormone problem that causes glands to be too active (multiple endocrine neoplasia).	N	Y
ACA	S3841		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for retinoblastoma	N	Y
ACA	S3842		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease	N	Y
ACA	S3844		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate hereditary deafness. This test usually is done to identify the reason for a child's severe hearing loss.	N	Y
ACA	S3845		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate the type of alpha-thalassemia a person carries. Alpha-thalassemia is a condition where red blood cells cannot carry enough oxygen to the body's cells.	N	Y
ACA	S3846		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate the type of beta-thalassemia a person carries. Beta-thalassemia is a condition where red blood cells cannot carry enough oxygen to the body's cells.	N	Y
ACA	S3849		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate a person is a carrier of Niemann-Pick disease. Certain populations are vulnerable to different types, all of which affect the body's use of fats.	N	Y
ACA	S3850		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for sickle cell anemia	N	Y
ACA	S3852		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for one known variant that may indicate if a person is likely to experience Alzheimer's disease starting before age 60.	N	Y
ACA	S3853		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for myotonic muscular dystrophy	N	Y
ACA	S3854		Genetic Testing	This lab analysis reviews how specific gene information is used, in order to best manage treatment of breast cancer.	N	Y
ACA	S3861		Genetic Testing	A type of EKG (electrocardiogram) that looks specifically for a rhythm that occurs with Brugada syndrome. This is an inherited irregular rhythm that can cause a person to faint or have a heart attack.	N	Y
ACA	S3865		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. This is a very common problem that enlarges one or more areas of the heart.	N	Y
ACA	S3866		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. This is a very common problem that enlarges one or more areas of the heart.	N	Y
ACA	S3870		Genetic Testing	This DNA analysis uses a technique that can identify missing and extra segments within individual chromosomes. The analysis may help to pinpoint causes or types of developmental delays, intellectual disabilities or autism.	N	Y
ACA	S4030		Obstetric and Fertility Services	An initial office visit for collecting sperm and ultimately storing it for future use.	N	Y
ACA	S4031		Obstetric and Fertility Services	An additional office visit for collecting sperm and ultimately storing it for future use.	N	Y
ACA	S5523		Home Infusion Therapy	Nursing services provided for insertion of a catheter (thin tube) into a blood vessel near the heart. The catheter will be used for home infusion therapy, which delivers one or more medications or fluids over a long period of time.	N	Y
ACA	S8035		Imaging	MEG, also known as magnetic source imaging, stands for magnetoencephalography. This imaging procedure takes pictures of the magnetic fields created by electrical activity between brain cells.	N	Y
ACA	S8037		Imaging	An MRI scan of the bile ducts that includes everything around the liver to the common bile duct from the pancreas. This type of scan is sometimes called an MRCP.	N	Y
ACA	S8042		Imaging	A low-field MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a magnetic field much less intense than a regular MRI to produce the same kind of pictures of structure and function of the body.	N	Y
ACA	S8092		Imaging	An ultrafast CT (computed tomography) scan takes x-ray pictures very fast, so that many pictures can be put together to show the action of a body structure in motion.	N	Y
ACA	S9123		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Services of a registered nurse (RN) provided in the home on an hourly basis.	N	Y
ACA	S9124		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Services of a licensed practical nurse (LPN) provided in the home on an hourly basis.	N	Y
ACA	S9475		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Outpatient treatment for substance abuse or detox, provided on a daily basis.	N	Y
ACA	S9480		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	In-depth mental health (psychiatric) therapy provided in an outpatient setting on a daily basis.	N	Y
ACA	S9990		Other Services and Fees	A service provided as part of phase two of a clinical trial.	N	Y
ACA	S9991		Other Services and Fees	A service provided as part of phase three of a clinical trial.	N	Y
ACA	T1000		Not Valid for Medicare	Care provided by a licensed nurse whose services are available through private contract.	N	Y
ACA	T1001		Not Valid for Medicare	An assessment or evaluation of nursing services.	N	Y
ACA	T1002		Not Valid for Medicare	Registered nurse services, recorded in 15 minute increments.	N	Y
ACA	T1003		Not Valid for Medicare	Licensed practical nurse services, recorded in 15 minute increments.	N	Y
ACA	T1030		Not Valid for Medicare	Daily care provided in the home by a registered nurse.	N	Y
ACA	T1031		Not Valid for Medicare	Daily nursing care provided in the home by a licensed practical nurse (LPN).	N	Y
ACA	V5095		Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	Hearing aid designed for implantation into the middle ear.	N	Y
ACA	V5298		Other Supplies and Miscellaneous Services	Hearing aid; type not provided.	N	Y
ACA	V5299		Other Supplies and Miscellaneous Services	A service provided by an audiologist or a technician in an ear care setting.	N	Y

No filters applied					