

Commercial Procedure and Service Codes

CODE	DRUG TRADE NAME	CATEGORY	CONSUMER DESCRIPTION
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.
0005U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a urine sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.
0016U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.
0017U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.
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.
0023U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Test to determine whether midostaurin, a protein kinase inhibitor, would be effective in the treatment of acute myelogenous leukemia.
0026U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0040U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.
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.
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.
0047U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a tissue sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.
0048U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.
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.
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.
0087U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines heart tissue that may be used for a heart transplant for genetic abnormalities.
0089U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines tissue in the skin for genetic abnormalities related to skin cancer (melanoma).
0098T		Category III	Replace artificial spinal disc in the cervical (neck) spine, placed during a previous disc replacement surgery.
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.
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.
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.
0111U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Screening for colon cancer using a test that looks for genetic abnormalities which increase colon cancer risk.
0118U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of donor blood sample used to help determine the most appropriate donor-recipient match.
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.
0155U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.
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.
0171U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variations that are useful in classifying acute myeloid leukemia and choosing the best treatment.
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.
0177U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
01939	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the upper back.
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.
01940	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the lower back.
01941	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the upper back.
01942	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the lower back.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0211U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material for abnormalities related to various types of cancer.
0213T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).
0214T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).
0215T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).
0216T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).
0217T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).
0218T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).
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.
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.
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.

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.
0232U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0244U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.
0245U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.
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.
0250U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0271U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test can identify abnormally low counts of white blood cell (neutrophils) that fight off infection.
0272U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic markers which may indicate the likelihood of developing a bleeding disorder.
0273U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic indicators for developing a clotting disorder.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0287U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.
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.
0334U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.
0345T	Category III	Surgery to repair a heart valve via a thin tube (catheter).
0359U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a blood sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.
0362T	Category III: Adaptive Behavior Assessments and Treatment	Follow-up visit with a health care professional who exposes the patient to what they fear, in a safe environment, in order to overcome anxiety.
0364U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.
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.

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.
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.
0398T		Category III	This procedure removes abnormal tissue in the brain using focused ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
0400U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to determine the risk of passing a recessive genetic disorder on to the baby.
0405U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material to determine the likelihood of developing pancreatic cancer.
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.
0414U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for lung cancer.
0428U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines a blood sample for DNA that comes from cancerous cells and tumors.
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
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
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 (FFPE) tumor tissue, report of clinically significant
0448U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	ONC LNG&CLN CA DNA QUAL NGS
0449U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Carrier screening for severe inherited conditions regardless of race or self-identified ancestry, genomic sequence analysis of 5 genes
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
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
0465U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (urothelial carcinoma), DNA, quantitative methylationspecific PCR of 2 genes (ONECUT2, VIM), algorithmic analysis reported as positive or negative
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
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
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
0471U		Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (colorectal cancer), qualitative real-time PCR of 35 variants of KRAS and NRAS genes (exons 2, 3, 4), formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE), predictive, identification of detected mutations
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
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..
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..
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/
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,
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.
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.

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
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
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
0501U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (colorectal), blood, quantitative measurement of cellfree DNA (cfDNA)
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
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
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
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, formalinixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, report
0537T		Category III: Cellular and Gene Therapy	Immune cell therapy, done to treat various cancers. Blood is drawn and the T cells are separated out. The T cells are then genetically engineered to produce receptors called chimeric antigen receptors (CARs).
0538T		Category III: Cellular and Gene Therapy	Immune cell therapy, done to treat various cancers. Blood is drawn and the T cells are separated out. The T cells are then genetically engineered to produce receptors called chimeric antigen receptors (CARs).
0539T		Category III: Cellular and Gene Therapy	Immune cell therapy, done to treat various cancers. Blood is drawn and the T cells are separated out. The T cells are then genetically engineered to produce receptors called chimeric antigen receptors (CARs).
0540T		Category III: Cellular and Gene Therapy	Immune cell therapy, done to treat various cancers. Blood is drawn and the T cells are separated out. The T cells are then genetically engineered to produce receptors called chimeric antigen receptors (CARs).
0569T		Category III: Tricuspid Valve Repair	Surgery to reconstruct a heart valve.
0570T		Category III: Tricuspid Valve Repair	Surgery to reconstruct a heart valve.
0571T		Category III: Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator with Substernal Electrode	Insertion of a defibrillator (device to restore normal heart rhythm) with all necessary wires. Includes imaging during the procedure.
0572T		Category III: Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator with Substernal Electrode	Surgery to insert a wire (electrode) for a heart rhythm device (defibrillator) under the skin.
0573T		Category III	Removal of substernal implantable defibrillator electrode
0574T		Category III	Repositioning of previously implanted substernal implantable defibrillator-pacing electrode
0580T		Category III	Removal of substernal implantable defibrillator pulse generator only
0584T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.
0585T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.
0586T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.
0609T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.
0610T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.
0611T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.
0612T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.
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.
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.
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.
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.
0627T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.
0628T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.
0629T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.

0630T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.
0633T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.
0634T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.
0635T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.
0636T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.
0637T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.
0638T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.
0648T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance (QMR) uses a high-power magnetic field to take detailed pictures of body tissue.
0649T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance (QMR) uses a high-power magnetic field to take detailed pictures of body tissue.
0720T		Category III	Electrical stimulation of nerves in the brain.
0742T		Category III	Imaging of blood flow in heart using single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).
0784T		Category III	Surgery to insert or replace a device that emits electrical pulses to the spine.
0785T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that emits electrical pulses to the spine.
0786T		Category III	Surgery to insert or replace a device that emits electrical pulses to the lower back.
0787T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that emits electrical pulses to the lower back.
0865T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain to compare with previous MRI.
0866T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain to compare with previous MRI.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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
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
15777		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to implant a biologic material. The implant supports or strengthens an area of soft tissue.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
15877		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.
15878		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.
15879		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.
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.
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.
17380		Surgery: Integumentary System	Removal of hair by electrolysis. A very thin needle is inserted into the hair follicle to deliver a small electric charge. This prevents future hair growth.
19294		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to place a device that will deliver radioactive material for radiation therapy after a partial mastectomy (breast removal).
19300		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excessive breast tissue (mastectomy) when a man has overly enlarged breasts (gynecomastia).

19303		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a breast (mastectomy). A radical mastectomy additionally removes surrounding muscle tissue and nearby lymph nodes.
19316		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to remove excess tissue and shorten muscles so that breasts move to a higher position on the chest.
19318		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery in which tissue is removed to reduce the size of the breasts (reduction mammoplasty).
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).
19328		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a prosthesis (artificial breast) or other material implanted in a breast.
19330		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a prosthesis (artificial breast) or other material implanted in a breast.
19340		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to insert a breast prosthesis (artificial breast) for reconstruction following a breast lift or removal of breast tissue (mastectomy).
19342		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to insert a breast prosthesis (artificial breast) for reconstruction following a breast lift or removal of breast tissue (mastectomy).
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
20930		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Obtain bone from an organ donor and prepare it for grafting.
20931		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Obtain bone from an organ donor and prepare it for grafting.
20936		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.
20937		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.
20938		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.
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)
20974		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using electrodes placed over the skin and administration of low voltage current to stimulate bone healing.
20975		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using electrodes placed over the skin and administration of low voltage current to stimulate bone healing.
20979		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using ultrasound to stimulate bone healing.
21050		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove bone from jaw joint.
21060		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove cartilage from the jaw joint.
21070		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical removal of bony process of upper jaw.
21120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.
21121		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.
21122		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.
21123		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.
21125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance the body or angle of the lower jaw.
21127		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance the body or angle of the lower jaw.
21141		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.
21142		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.
21143		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.

21145		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.
21146		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.
21147		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.
21150		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the upper jaw and nose. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.
21151		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the upper jaw and nose. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.
21154		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose and cheeks. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.
21155		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose and cheeks. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.
21188		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones in the center of the face. The procedure corrects abnormalities of the head and face.
21193		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.
21194		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.
21195		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.
21196		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.
21198		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.
21199		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.
21206		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.
21208		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct or augment one or more bones in the face.
21209		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct or augment one or more bones in the face.
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.
21240		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).
21242		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).
21243		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).
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.
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.
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.
21247		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw near the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) using bone and cartilage taken from the rib.
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.
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.
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.
22100		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
22101		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
22102		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
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
22110		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
22112		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
22114		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
22116		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.
22206		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22207		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22208		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22210		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22212		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22214		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22216		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22220		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22222		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22224		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
22226		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.
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.

22819		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to straighten the spine by moving or cutting into one or more vertebrae so that the spine is realigned.
22830		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to explore or examine existing spinal fusion.
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)
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.
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.
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.
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.
22845		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.
22846		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.
22847		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.
22848		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to anchor two or more bones of pelvis together using rods, hooks or wires.
22849		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a device that has failed to secure one or more back bones.
22850		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant device from spine.
22852		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant device from spine.
22853		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spinal device inserted between vertebrae or part of a vertebrae (back bone).
22854		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spinal device inserted between vertebrae or part of a vertebrae (back bone).
22855		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant device from spine.
22856		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a damaged or diseased disc in the spine with an artificial one.
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.
22859		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spinal device inserted between vertebrae or part of a vertebrae (back bone).
22861		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace an artificial disc in the spine that was previously placed.
22864		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove a previously placed artificial disc in the spine.
22899		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Unlisted procedure, spine
23040		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, glenohumeral joint, including exploration, drainage, or removal of foreign body
23044		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, acromioclavicular, sternoclavicular joint, including exploration, drainage, or removal of foreign body
23100		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, glenohumeral joint, including biopsy
23101		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, acromioclavicular joint or sternoclavicular joint, including biopsy and/or excision of torn cartilage
23105		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy; glenohumeral joint, with synovectomy, with or without biopsy
23106		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy; sternoclavicular joint, with synovectomy, with or without biopsy
23107		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, glenohumeral joint, with joint exploration, with or without removal of loose or foreign body
23120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Claviculectomy; partial
23125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Claviculectomy; total
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.
23190		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ostectomy of scapula, partial (eg, superior medial angle)
23195		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Resection, humeral head
23333		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of foreign body, shoulder; deep (subfascial or intramuscular)
23334		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral or glenoid component
23335		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove implant (artificial joint) from shoulder.
23395		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Muscle transfer, any type, shoulder or upper arm; single
23397		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Muscle transfer, any type, shoulder or upper arm; multiple
23400		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Scapulopexy (eg, Sprengels deformity or for paralysis)
23405		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Tenotomy, shoulder area; single tendon
23406		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Tenotomy, shoulder area; multiple tendons through same incision
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.
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.

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.
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.
23430		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Tenodesis of long tendon of biceps
23440		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Resection or transplantation of long tendon of biceps
23450		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior; Putti-Platt procedure or Magnuson type operation
23455		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior; with labral repair (eg, Bankart procedure)
23460		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior, any type; with bone block
23462		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, anterior, any type; with coracoid process transfer
23465		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, glenohumeral joint, posterior, with or without bone block
23466		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Capsulorrhaphy, glenohumeral joint, any type multi-directional instability
23470		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of shoulder joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
23472		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of shoulder joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
23473		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to fix an artificial shoulder replacement that was done sometime in the past. The procedure may include transplanting tissue.
23474		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to fix an artificial shoulder replacement that was done sometime in the past. The procedure may include transplanting tissue.
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
23700		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANJ W/ANES SHOULDER JOINT W/FIXATION APPARATUS
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.
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.
24160		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral and ulnar components
24164		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; radial head
24300		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION ELBOW UNDER ANESTHESIA
24360		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).
24361		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).
24362		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).
24363		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).
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.
24366		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged end of the elbow joint with an artificial part.
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.
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.
25332		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
25441		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
25442		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
25443		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
25444		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
25445		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroplasty with prosthetic replacement; trapezium
25446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).
25449		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Revision of arthroplasty, including removal of implant wrist joint
25800		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Complete w/o Bone Graft
25805		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist w/sliding graft
25810		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist w/ILIAC/Other Autograft
25820		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Limited w/o Bone Graft
25825		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Limited w/autograft
27033		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, hip, including exploration or removal of loose or foreign body
27090		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of an artificial hip part (prosthesis).
27091		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of an artificial hip part (prosthesis).
27096		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Injection of medication or imaging dye into the lower back joint where the spine and the pelvis meet (sacroiliac joint).
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.
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.

27125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Partial hip replacement surgery where select bones are replaced with artificial parts.
27130		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Total hip replacement surgery with the hip and upper leg bone replaced with artificial parts.
27132		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Total hip replacement surgery with the hip and upper leg bone replaced with artificial parts.
27134		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.
27137		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.
27138		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.
27146		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.
27147		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.
27151		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.
27156		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.
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.
27161		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip (femoral neck or greater trochanter) to correct its alignment.
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.
27275		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION HIP JOINT GENERAL ANESTHESIA
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
27299		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Unlisted procedure, pelvis or hip joint [when specified as open procedure for femoroacetabular impingement syndrome, other than capsular plication]
27331		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, knee; including joint exploration, biopsy, or removal of loose or foreign bodies
27332		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, with excision of semilunar cartilage (meniscectomy) knee; medial OR lateral
27333		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, with excision of semilunar cartilage (meniscectomy) knee; medial AND lateral
27403		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy with meniscus repair, knee
27405		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.
27407		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.
27409		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.
27412		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to implant new or additional knee cartilage made from existing cells.
27415		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a knee. The procedure involves transplanting bone or cartilage.
27416		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a knee. The procedure involves transplanting bone or cartilage.
27418		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Anterior Tibial Tubercleplasty
27420		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLOCATING PATELLA
27422		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISC PATELLA W/XTNSR RELIGNMT&/MUSC RL
27424		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISC PATELLA W/PATELLECTOMY
27425		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	LATERAL RETINACULAR RELEASE OPEN
27427		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; extra-articular
27428		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; intra-articular (open)
27429		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; intra-articular (open) and extra-articular
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.
27438		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged ends of a knee joint with artificial parts.
27440		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged or degenerated tibial portion of the knee joint.
27441		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.
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.
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.
27445		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.
27446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.
27447		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.
27486		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out artificial part (prosthesis) in the knee joint.
27487		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out artificial part (prosthesis) in the knee joint.
27488		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove an artificial knee part (prosthesis).
27570		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION KNEE JOINT UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA
27580		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the knee joint. The procedure eliminates motion between the bones.
27599		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	UNLISTED PROCEDURE FEMUR/KNEE
27700		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroplasty, ankle
27702		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged end of ankle joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).

27703		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out ankle joint prosthesis.
27704		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of ankle implant
27860		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION ANKLE UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA
27870		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis, ankle, open
28446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to graft bone or cartilage to an ankle in order to repair an injury.
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).
29805		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, diagnostic, with or without synovial biopsy
29806		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; capsulorrhaphy
29807		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; repair of SLAP lesion
29819		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with removal of loose body or foreign body
29820		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; synovectomy, partial
29821		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; synovectomy, complete
29822		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; debridement, limited
29823		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; debridement, extensive
29824		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; distal claviclectomy including distal articular surface (Mumford procedure)
29825		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with lysis and resection of adhesions, with or without manipulation
29826		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, Shoulder, Surgical; Decompression Of Subacromial Space With Partial Acromioplasty, With Coracoacromial Ligament (Ie, Arch) Release, When Performed
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.
29828		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; biceps tenodesis
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)
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)
29855		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of tibial fracture, proximal (plateau); unicondylar, includes internal fixation, when performed (includes arthroscopy)
29856		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of tibial fracture, proximal (plateau); bicondylar, includes internal fixation, when performed (includes arthroscopy)
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).
29861		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove loose tissue or a foreign object from inside a hip joint.
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.
29863		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove the lining of the hip joint.
29866		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.
29867		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.
29868		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.
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).
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.
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.
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.
29875		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove all or a part of the lining of a knee joint.
29876		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove all or a part of the lining of a knee joint.
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.
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.
29880		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to remove torn cartilage from the joint.
29881		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to remove torn cartilage from the joint.
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.
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.
29884		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove scar tissue from an injury or previous surgery.

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.
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.
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.
29888		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to repair or reconstruct a ligament at the front or back of the knee.
29889		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to repair or reconstruct a ligament at the front or back of the knee.
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)
29899		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, ankle (tibiotalar and fibulotalar joints), surgical; with ankle arthrodesis
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.
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.
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.
29999		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Joint surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy).
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.
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.
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.
30430		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.
30435		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.
30450		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.
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.
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.
30465		Surgery: Respiratory System	Procedure to open a narrowed nasal passage to the front chamber of the nose (vestibule).
30468		Surgery: Respiratory System	Procedure to open a collapsed nasal passage using implants.
31295		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.
31296		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.
31297		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.
31298		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.
32850		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of a lung from a donor body, including cold preservation until transport to the receiving person.
32851		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.
32852		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.
32853		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.
32854		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.
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.
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.
33202		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker or defibrillator (devices for regulating the heartbeat).
33203		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker or defibrillator (devices for regulating the heartbeat).
33206		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); atrial
33207		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); ventricular
33208		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); atrial and ventricular

33210		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous single chamber cardiac electrode or pacemaker catheter (separate procedure)
33211		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous dual chamber pacing electrodes (separate procedure)
33212		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing single lead
33213		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing dual leads
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)
33221		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing multiple leads
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
33225		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker (device for regulating the heartbeat).
33227		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; single lead system
33228		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; dual lead system
33229		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; multiple lead system
33230		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator only; with existing dual leads
33231		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator only; with existing multiple leads
33233		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator only
33236		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove pacemaker wires (electrodes). A pacemaker is an implanted device for regulating the heartbeat.
33237		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a heart pacemaker (device for regulating heartbeat) or pacing wires (electrodes).
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.
33241		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of implantable defibrillator pulse generator only
33243		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove one or more pacing wires for a cardioverter-defibrillator device.
33244		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of single or dual chamber implantable defibrillator electrode(s); by transvenous extraction
33249		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacemaker (device for regulating the heartbeat) and attach electrodes (wires).
33262		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; single lead system
33263		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; dual lead system
33264		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; multiple lead system
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.
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.
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.
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.
33271		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of subcutaneous implantable defibrillator electrode
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).
33275		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove pacemaker device from the heart. The procedure includes using a thin tube (catheter).
33276		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33277		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a lead for a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33278		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33279		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33280		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33281		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to reposition a lead for a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33285		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of heart rhythm monitor under skin
33286		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal, subcutaneous cardiac rhythm monitor
33287		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.
33288		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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).
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).
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
33418		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to repair a heart valve via a thin tube (catheter).
33419		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter mitral valve repair, percutaneous approach, including transseptal puncture when performed; additional prosthesis(es) during same session
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
33530		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a previous artery or valve replacement or graft.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
33927		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Implant total heart replacement system. Includes artificial heart.
33928		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and replace artificial heart.
33929		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove artificial heart for transplant.
33930		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and preserve a heart and lung donated for transplant.
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.
33935		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to implant a donated heart and lung. The procedure includes removal of the damaged organs.
33940		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and preserve a heart donated for transplant.
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.
33945		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to implant a donated heart. The procedure may include removal of the damaged organ.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
35556		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.
35558		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.
35566		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.
35571		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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
35883		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revision, femoral anastomosis of synthetic arterial bypass graft in groin, open; with nonautogenous patch graft (eg, polyester, ePTFE, bovine pericardium)
35884		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revision, femoral anastomosis of synthetic arterial bypass graft in groin, open; with autogenous vein patch graft
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.
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.
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.
36475		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to destroy a non-functioning vein with heat generated from radio waves or a laser device.
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.
37220		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, iliac artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal angioplasty
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
37224		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal angioplasty
37225		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed
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
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

37228		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal angioplasty
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
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
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
37232		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal angioplasty
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
37241		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Occlusion of vein with review by radiologist
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
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
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
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
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
38240		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Transplantation of bone marrow or stem cells.
38241		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Transplantation of bone marrow or stem cells.
38243		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	An additional infusion of stem cells to make an original bone marrow transplant more effective.
4110F		Category II: Therapeutic, Preventative, or Other Interventions	Internal mammary artery graft performed for primary, isolated coronary artery bypass graft procedure (CABG)
42145		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove excess tissue in the back of the throat to widen the airway. The procedure treats sleep apnea.
43279		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (endoscope) to repair the esophagus.
43330		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to repair the esophagus through an incision into chest (thoracic approach) or abdomen.
43331		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to repair the esophagus through an incision into chest (thoracic approach) or abdomen.
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.

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.
43659		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure on the stomach using a scope (laparoscope).
43770		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery for obesity aided by a scope (laparoscope) to place a band around the upper stomach.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
43843		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery through an incision in the abdomen to restrict or reduce the size of the stomach.
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.
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.
44132		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery on a donor to remove intestinal tissue or an entire section of the intestines.
44133		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery on a donor to remove intestinal tissue or an entire section of the intestines.
44135		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant an intestine.
44136		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant an intestine.
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.
44715		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.
44720		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.
44721		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.
47133		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove the liver from a donor and procedure for preserving the liver.
47135		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove an ailing liver and transplant a healthy one in its place.
47140		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.
47141		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.
47142		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.
47143		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.
47144		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.
47145		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.
47146		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.
47147		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.
48160		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of the pancreas.
48550		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.
48551		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.
48552		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.
48554		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant pancreas.
50300		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove kidney from organ donor.
50320		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove kidney from organ donor.
50323		Surgery: Urinary System	Preparation of the donor kidney for transplant surgery.
50325		Surgery: Urinary System	Preparation of the donor kidney for transplant surgery.
50327		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.
50328		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.
50329		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.
50340		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove damaged kidney prior to transplant.
50360		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove an ailing kidney and transplant a healthy one in its place.
50365		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove an ailing kidney and transplant a healthy one in its place.
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).
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.
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.

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.
55970		Surgery: Intersex Surgery	Surgery to change male or female genitals from one gender to the other.
55980		Surgery: Intersex Surgery	Surgery to change male or female genitals from one gender to the other.
57291		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgical construction of an artificial vagina, using a pressure technique or skin grafts.
57292		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgical construction of an artificial vagina, using a pressure technique or skin grafts.
58674		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove or destroy non-cancerous tumor in uterus.
58720		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove one or both pairs of fallopian tubes or ovaries.
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.
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.
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.
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.
61885		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain.
61886		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain.
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.
61891		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to revise or replace a device that stimulates nerves in the brain.
61892		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. The procedure includes repairing the skull.
62263		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) located in the epidural space of the spinal cord.
62264		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) located in the epidural space of the spinal cord.
62280		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.
62281		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.
62282		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.
62287		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to treat bulging (herniated) disc in the spine.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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).
63001		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.
63003		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the upper back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.
63005		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the mid-lower back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.
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.

63012		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to correct a misalignment of the spine caused by a vertebra that has slipped forward.
63015		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.
63016		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the upper back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.
63017		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the mid-lower back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
63045		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.
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.
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.
63048		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck or back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.
63050		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, in the neck.
63051		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, in the neck.
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.
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.
63055		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a bulging (herniated) disc in the upper back.
63056		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a herniated disc in the lower back.
63057		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a bulging (herniated) disc.
63064		Surgery: Nervous System	Costovertebral approach with decompression of spinal cord or nerve root(s) (eg, herniated intervertebral disc), thoracic; single segment
63066		Surgery: Nervous System	Costovertebral approach with decompression of spinal cord or nerve root(s) (eg, herniated intervertebral disc), thoracic; each additional segment
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.
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.
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.
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.
63081		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.
63082		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
63170		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) and surgery on the spinal cord to relieve pain.
63172		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and to drain a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the spinal cord.
63173		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and to drain a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the spinal cord.
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.
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.
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.
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.
63200		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) and surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) on the spinal cord.
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).
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).
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).
63265		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; cervical
63266		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; thoracic
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.
63268		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; sacral
63270		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the neck.
63271		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the upper back.
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.
63273		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the lower back.
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).

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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
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).
63295		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to reconstruct the spine following damage due to tumor or disease of the spine.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
63308		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
63688		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.
64451		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of anesthetic or other medicine into a nerve to relieve pain.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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).
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).

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).
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).
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).
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).
64510		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of anesthetic or other medicine into a nerve to relieve pain.
64520		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection of a numbing agent (anesthesia) or other medication into a joint of the spine or its nerves.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
64570		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a nerve stimulator implanted for a cranial nerve.
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.
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.
64582		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to implant nerve stimulator in the nerve used in tongue movement. Includes pulse generator and electrodes.
64583		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to revise or replace nerve stimulator in the nerve used in tongue movement.
64584		Surgery: Nervous System	Procedure to remove nerve stimulator from the nerve used in tongue movement.
64585		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a nerve stimulator.
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).
64595		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to revise or remove a device that stimulates nerves. Typically the device is implanted to reduce pain or nausea.
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.
64628		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to destroy a nerve in the back to treat chronic low back pain.
64629		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to destroy a nerve in the back to treat chronic low back pain.
64633		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.
64634		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.
64635		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.
64636		Surgery: Nervous System	Relief of pain by injecting a chemical to destroy a nerve of the spine.
65778		Anterior Segment	Placement of amniotic membrane on the ocular surface; without sutures
65779		Anterior Segment	Placement of amniotic membrane on the ocular surface; single layer, sutured
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.
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.
67516		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Drug injection into a space that runs from the front to the back of the eye.
67900		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.
67901		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.
67902		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.
67903		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.
67906		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.
67908		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to repair a drooping eyelid (ptosis) or remove abnormal tissue.
67909		Surgery: Eye and Ocular Adnexa	Surgery to adjust a previous surgical correction of a drooping eyelid (ptosis).
69930		Surgery: Auditory System	Surgery to implant a hearing aid with an external speech processor.

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).
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
70544		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the head.
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.
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.
70547		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
75580			Data from a CTA scan is analyzed to determine the status of narrowing arteries in the heart.
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.
75710		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, extremity, unilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation
75716		TP CARDIAC CODE IMPLEMENTATION	Angiography, extremity, bilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation
75736		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, pelvic, selective or supraseductive, radiological supervision and interpretation
75820		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venography, extremity, unilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation
75822		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venography, extremity, bilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation
76376		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Physician supervision and interpretation of 3-D image manipulation.
76377		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Physician supervision and interpretation of 3-D image manipulation.
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.
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.
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.
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.
77021		Radiology: Radiologic Guidance	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) guidance is used to place a needle in a precise location.
77022		Radiology: Radiologic Guidance	An area inside the body is viewed with MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) during surgery.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
77425		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	A single radiation treatment given during a surgical procedure.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
78434		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	Imaging of blood flow in heart using positron emission tomography (PET).
78445		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Non-cardiac vascular flow imaging (ie, angiography, venography)
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.
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.
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.
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.
78457		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venous thrombosis imaging, venogram; unilateral
78458		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venous thrombosis imaging, venogram; bilateral
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
78811		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.
78812		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.
78813		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81099		Pathology and Laboratory: Urinalysis	UNLISTED URINALYSIS PROCEDURE
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).
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).
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81168		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate mantle cell lymphoma.
81170		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
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.
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.
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.
81175		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
81176		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81188		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.
81189		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.
81191		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.
81192		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.
81193		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.
81194		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.
81200		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate Canavan disease, an inherited condition.
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).
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).
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).
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.
81205		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate an inherited problem with metabolism.
81206		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.
81207		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.
81208		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.
81209		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate an inherited condition.
81210		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate colon cancer.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81236		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
81237		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate lymphoma (lymph cell cancer).
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81265		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that compares genetic material from donor and recipient or from mother and fetus.
81266		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that compares genetic material from donor and recipient or from mother and fetus.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81273		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate skin disease from many mast cells (mastocytosis).
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.
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.
81276		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate presence of genetic mutations associated with certain cancers.
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.
81278		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate follicular lymphoma.
81279		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81290		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with metabolism (mucopolidosis). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81309		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.
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.
81311		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate colon cancer.
81312		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that can indicate muscular dystrophy.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
81334		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81345		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate thyroid cancer.
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.
81347		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
81348		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
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.
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.
81351		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.
81352		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.
81353		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.
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.
81357		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
81360		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.
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.
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.
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.
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.
81400		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81401		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81402		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81403		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.

81404		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81405		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81406		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81407		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81408		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81410		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	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.)
81411		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	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.)
81412		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate conditions associated with Ashkenazi Jewish heritage including Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, cystic fibrosis and others.
81413		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing sudden cardiac arrest.
81414		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing sudden cardiac arrest.
81415		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.
81416		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.
81417		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.
81419		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variations that are related to epilepsy.
81430		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss.
81431		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss.
81432		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	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.
81433		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	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.
81434		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a disorder of the retina (part of eye).

81435		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing colon cancer.
81436		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing colon cancer.
81437		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate tumor disorders of the nerve cells and endocrine (hormone) system.
81438		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate tumor disorders of the nerve cells and endocrine (hormone) system.
81439		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a weakening of the heart muscle.
81441		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	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.
81442		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a developmental disorder (Noonan).
81443		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate conditions associated with Ashkenazi Jewish heritage including Bloom syndrome, Canavan disease, cystic fibrosis and others.
81445		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81448		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	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.
81449		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81450		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia.
81451		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia.
81455		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia or organ malfunction.
81456		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing leukemia or organ malfunction.
81457			This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81458			This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81459			This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.

81460		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.
81462			This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81463			This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81464			This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.
81465		Pathology and Laboratory: Genomic Sequencing Procedures and Other Molecular Multianalyte Assays	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a number of genetic disorders.
81479		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.
81518		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.
81519		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.
81520		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.
81521		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of spreading to other areas (metastasis).
81522		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for breast cancer.
81523		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of spreading to other areas (metastasis).
81539		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	Blood test that determines the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.
81541		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	Genetic test using a urine sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.
81542		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for prostate cancer.
81546		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.
81552		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for eye cancer.
81595		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines heart tissue for genetic abnormalities.
81599		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	A mathematic formula is used to analyze a variety of lab test results to determine an individual's risk for disease.
84999		Pathology and Laboratory: Chemistry	A chemistry test to verify specific substances in blood, urine, stool or other body fluids.
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.
87999		Pathology and Laboratory: Microbiology	Unlisted microbiology procedure
88199		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytopathology	Unlisted cytopathology procedure
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.
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
88264		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Full chromosome analysis of 20 to 25 cells to check for anomalies consistent with a specified cancer.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
88291		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Expert interpretation and report relating to the results of a genetic cell study.
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.
89258		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Cryopreservation or cold preservation is the process of freezing, storing and thawing embryos.
89259		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Cryopreservation or cold preservation is the process of freezing, storing and thawing sperm.
89337		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Preserve egg cell by freezing (cryopreservation).
89342		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of one or more human embryos for one year.
89343		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of sperm or semen for one year.

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.
89346		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of human eggs (oocytes) for one year.
89352		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	A human embryo that has been preserved by freezing is thawed using a precise temperature water bath.
89353		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Sperm or semen that has been preserved by freezing is thawed in water that is temperature-controlled.
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.
89356		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Human eggs (oocytes) that have been preserved by freezing are thawed in water that is temperature-controlled.
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.
90284	Hizentra,Cuvitru,Gammagard,G ammaked,Gamunex- C,Cutaquig,Xembify	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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
91113		Medicine: Gastroenterology	A capsule the size of a large pill is swallowed and pictures of the colon are taken.
92920		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; single major coronary artery or branch
92921		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; each additional branch of a major coronary arter
92925		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery
92928		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch
92929		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary arter
92933		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch
92934		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery
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
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
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
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
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
93462		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Left heart catheterization by transseptal puncture through intact septum or by transapical puncture
93565		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for selective left ventricular or left atrial angiography
93566		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for selective right ventricular or right atrial angiography
93567		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for supraaortic aortography
93568		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for nonselective pulmonary arterial angiography
93590		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Procedure to repair a leak around a heart valve replacement.
93593		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.
93594		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.
93595		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.
93596		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.
93597		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.
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.
93745		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Initial set-up and programming by a physician or other qualified health care professional of wearable cardioverter-defibrillator
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.
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.
96547		Medicine: Hydration, Therapeutic, Prophylactic, Diagnostic Injections and Infusions, and Chemotherapy and Other Highly Complex Biologic Agent Administration	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.
96548		Medicine: Hydration, Therapeutic, Prophylactic, Diagnostic Injections and Infusions, and Chemotherapy and Other Highly Complex Biologic Agent Administration	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.
97037		Medicine: Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	Low-level laser therapy is used to reduce pain after surgery.
A4545		Miscellaneous Supplies	Supplies and accessories for external tibial nerve stimulator (e.g., socks, gel pads, electrodes, etc.), needed for one month
A4555		Miscellaneous Supplies	Replacement of an electrode or transducer used with an electronic cancer treatment device.
A6523		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the arm, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6525		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the lower leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6526		Compression Garments	A padded compression garment for the leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6527		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6528		Compression Garments	A padded compression bra, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6529		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression bra, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6574		Compression Garments	A custom-made compression garment for the arm and hand, providing gradually increasing compression.
A6580		Compression Garments	A heavy weight, custom-made compression glove, providing gradually increasing compression.
A9274		Miscellaneous Supplies	A portable disposable system for delivering insulin. It includes all supplies and accessories.
A9513		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Lutetium Lu 177. This drug is typically used to treat pancreatic tumors.
A9596		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	Gallium ga-68, given to highlight or mark areas during an imaging procedure such as a PET scan.
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.
A9607		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Lutetium Lu 177. This drug is typically used to treat prostate cancer.
C1062		Devices and Supplies	Intravertebral body fracture augmentation with implant (e.g., metal, polymer)
C1605		Devices and Supplies	Pacemaker, leadless, dual chamber (right atrial and right ventricular implantable components), rate-responsive, including all necessary components for implantation
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.
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.
C1764		Devices	Event recorder, cardiac (implantable)
C1767		Devices	A non-rechargeable implant used to stimulate nerves, used to aid movement of muscles.
C1772		Devices	A programmable, implantable pump for infusions. An infusion delivers a fluid or medication over a period of several hours.
C1777		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, endocardial single coil (implantable)
C1779		Devices	Lead, pacemaker, transvenous VDD single pass
C1785		Devices	Pacemaker, dual chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)
C1786		Devices	Pacemaker, single chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)
C1874		Devices	Stent, coated/covered, with delivery system
C1875		Devices	Stent, coated/covered, without delivery system
C1876		Devices	Stent, noncoated/noncovered, with delivery system
C1877		Devices	Stent, noncoated/noncovered, without delivery system
C1880		Devices	Vena cava filter
C1882		Devices	An implanted heart pacing and rhythm-adjusting device.
C1895		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, endocardial dual coil (implantable)
C1896		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, other than endocardial single or dual coil (implantable)

C1898		Devices	Lead, pacemaker, other than transvenous VDD single pass
C1899		Devices	Lead, pacemaker/cardioverter-defibrillator combination (implantable)
C1900		Devices	Lead, left ventricular coronary venous system
C2617		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Stent, noncoronary, temporary, without delivery system
C2619		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, dual chamber, nonrate-responsive (implantable)
C2620		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, single chamber, nonrate-responsive (implantable)
C2621		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, other than single or dual chamber (implantable)
C2623		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Catheter, transluminal angioplasty, drug-coated, nonlaser
C2625		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Stent, noncoronary, temporary, with delivery system
C8900		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image using contrast dye, taken of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.
C8901		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image taken of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
C8909		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the chest.
C8910		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image of a blood vessel in the chest.
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.
C8912		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images with contrast dye of a blood vessel in the leg.
C8913		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images of a blood vessel in the leg.
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.
C8918		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image with contrast dye of a blood vessel in the pelvis.
C8919		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image of a blood vessel in the pelvis.
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.
C9047	Cablivi	Drugs and Biologicals	An injection of caplacizumab. This drug is typically used to treat thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and thrombosis.
C9169	Anktiva	Drugs and Biologicals	Injection, nogapendekin alfa inbakicept-pmln, for intravesical use, 1 microgram
C9170	Imdelltra	Drugs and Biological	Injection, tarlatamab-dlle, 1 mg
C9172	Beqvez	Drugs and Biologicals	Injection, fidanacogene elaparvovec-dzkt, per therapeutic dose
C9399	Amtagvi	Injection Unclassified biologics	lifileucel
C9399	Casgevvy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel
C9399	Empaveli	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	pegcetacoplan
C9399	Enspryng	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	satralizumab-mwge
C9399	Lamzede	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	velmanase alfa-tycv
C9399	Lantidra	Unclassified drugs	donislecel-jujn
C9399	Lenmeldy	Unclassified drugs	atidarsagene autotemcel
C9399	Lytgobi	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	futibatinib
C9399	Nulibry	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	fosdenopterin
C9399	Omisirge	Injection Unclassified biologics	omidubicel-onlv
C9399	Rethymic	Unclassified drugs	allogeneic processed thymus tissue-agdc
C9399	Skysona	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	Elivaldogene autotemcel

C9399	Tegsedi	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	inotersen
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
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
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
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
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;
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;
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
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
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
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
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.
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.
C9791		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	Magnetic resonance imaging with inhaled hyperpolarized xenon-129 contrast agent, chest, including preparation and administration of agent
D7284		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a tissue sample (biopsy) from a saliva gland.
D7940		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to correct a problem with the jaw structure or function.
D7941		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the lower jawbone.
D7943		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the lower jawbone. Includes a bone graft.
D7944		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the jawbone.
D7945		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the jawbone.
D7946		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Completely repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone.
D7947		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Partially repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone.
D7948		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone around the nose.
D7949		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone around the nose. Includes a bone graft.
D7950		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery for a bone graft to add bone to, or rebuild, the upper or lower jaw.
D7995		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Synthetic or artificial bone graft of lower jaw or facial bones.
D7996		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	An implant for enlarging the lower jaw.
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.
D9955		Adjunctive General Services	Office visit to adjust snoring and sleep apnea device that is used in the morning to reposition the jaw.
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.
E0466		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Ventilator for use at home.
E0467		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Ventilator for use at home.
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
E0469		Respiratory Supplies	Lung expansion airway clearance, continuous high frequency oscillation, and nebulization device
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)

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)
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)
E0483		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	A vest contains controls that deliver high frequency vibrations through the chest wall. This stimulates coughing.
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.
E0601		Suction Pump/CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device
E0616		Monitoring Equipment	A heart event recorder that is implanted under the skin. The device has an activator switch and can be programmed.
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.
E0637		Patient Lifts	A device that provides support for both sitting and standing, that includes a lift-assist. Wheels may be attached.
E0683		Respiratory Supplies	Non-pneumatic, non-sequential, peristaltic wave compression pump
E0737		Devices	Transcutaneous tibial nerve stimulator, controlled by phone application
E0747		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that attaches to the skin to stimulate bone growth in a specific area.
E0748		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that attaches to the skin to stimulate bone growth in the spine.
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.
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.
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.
E0782		Infusion Supplies	Medication delivery device that is implanted under the skin. The system includes all necessary catheters, connectors and pump for proper dosing.
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.
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.
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.
E0786		Infusion Supplies	Replacement pump that is implanted near the spine. The device delivers a prescribed dose of medication over a period of time.
E0950		Wheelchair Accessories	A tray that attaches to a wheelchair.
E0951		Wheelchair Accessories	Heel cup or sling for stabilizing and supporting the heel and ankle. An ankle strap may be attached.
E0952		Wheelchair Accessories	Supportive toe cup or loop.
E0953		Wheelchair Accessories	A thigh or knee support attachment with hardware to mount onto a wheelchair.
E0954		Wheelchair Accessories	A foot box for use with a wheelchair.
E0955		Wheelchair Accessories	A cushioned headrest, with mounting hardware, for a wheelchair.
E0956		Wheelchair Accessories	A supportive attachment that wraps around the upper body or hips, with hardware to mount to a wheelchair.
E0957		Wheelchair Accessories	A mid-thigh support attachment with hardware to mount onto a wheelchair.
E0960		Wheelchair Accessories	Supportive straps or a harness attachment for the shoulders or chest, with hardware for mounting to a wheelchair.
E0967		Wheelchair Accessories	A hand rim with grip projections for a non-motorized wheelchair.
E0969		Wheelchair Accessories	Adjuster to make a wheelchair narrower than manufactured width.
E0970		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair footplates without leg rests.
E0973		Wheelchair Accessories	Height-adjustable, detachable armrest for a wheelchair.
E0985		Wheelchair Accessories	Seat lift mechanism for a wheelchair.
E0986		Wheelchair Accessories	Push-activated power assist for a non-motorized wheelchair.
E0988		Wheelchair Accessories	Manual wheelchair accessory, lever-activated, wheel drive, pair
E1002		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered tilt mechanism for a wheelchair seat.
E1003		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair.
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.

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.
E1006		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions.
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.
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.
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.
E1010		Wheelchair Accessories	Pair of powered leg lift additions for attachment to a powered wheelchair seat.
E1011		Wheelchair Accessories	Width adjustment package for a child's wheelchair.
E1012		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered leg rest addition for attachment to a powered wheelchair seat.
E1017		Wheelchair Accessories	Heavy duty shock absorber for use with a heavy duty or extra-heavy duty non-motorized wheelchair.
E1018		Wheelchair Accessories	Heavy-duty shock absorber for heavy-duty or extra heavy-duty power wheelchair, each
E1028		Wheelchair Accessories	Swing-away, retractable or removable mounting hardware for a joystick, control interface or other wheelchair positioning accessory.
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.
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.
E1220		Wheelchair: Other and Accessories	A custom-sized or custom-built wheelchair.
E1229		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized wheelchair.
E1230		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Three- or 4-wheeled powered vehicle such as a scooter or power chair for use in pedestrian areas.
E1231		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Tilting, child-sized wheelchair.
E1232		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized, adjustable, tilting wheelchair that can fold for storage. This model includes the seating system.
E1233		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized tilting wheelchair without a seat attachment.
E1239		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Powered, child-sized wheelchair.
E1240		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair, detachable arms, (desk or full-length) swing-away detachable, elevating legrest
E1250		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair with fixed, full-length arms and swing-away, detachable footrests.
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.
E1270		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair, fixed full-length arms, swing-away detachable elevating legrests
E1280		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair, detachable arms (desk or full-length) elevating legrests
E1285		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair with fixed, full-length arms and swing-away, detachable footrests.
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.
E1295		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair, fixed full-length arms, elevating legrest
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.
E2298		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Complex rehabilitative power wheelchair accessory, power seat elevation system, any type
E2301		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Powered stand-assist for a motorized wheelchair.
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.
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.
E2312		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for remote-control of a joystick by hand or chin, with mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.
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.
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.
E2323		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Standard joystick for a hand-controlled interface for use with a motorized wheelchair.
E2324		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Chin cup portion of chin control interface for use with a motorized wheelchair.
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.
E2326		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Breath tube kit for a sip and puff (mouth-controlled) interface used with a motorized wheelchair.

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.
E2328		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head- or hand-controlled electronic interface, with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.
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.
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.
E2331		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Attendant control with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.
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.
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.
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.
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.
E2351		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Electronic interface for a speech generating device that makes use of a motorized wheelchair's main control interface.
E2368		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement motor for a powered wheelchair.
E2369		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement gear box for a powered wheelchair.
E2370		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Combined replacement motor with gear box for a powered wheelchair.
E2371		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Group 27, sealed lead acid battery (gel cell, absorbed glassmat), for use with a motorized wheelchair.
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.
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.
E2375		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement of non-expandable controller, including related electronics and mounting hardware; for use with a motorized wheelchair.
E2376		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement expandable controller, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a powered wheelchair.
E2377		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Expandable controller upgrade with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a powered wheelchair.
E2378		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement motor for power wheelchair.
E2397		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Lithium battery for a powered wheelchair.
E2500		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing up to eight minutes of pre-recorded messages.
E2502		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing from eight to 20 minutes of pre-recorded messages.
E2504		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing from 20 to 40 minutes of pre-recorded messages.
E2506		Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing more than 40 minutes of pre-recorded messages.
E2508		Speech Device	Text-to-speech synthesizer with a keyboard or other touch selector interface.
E2510		Speech Device	Speech synthesizer with multiple input methods and access devices.
E2511		Speech Device	Text-to-speech software for a computer or personal digital assistant (PDA).
E2512		Speech Device	Mounting system for a speech generator.
E2599		Speech Device	Speech generator accessory.
E2613		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.
E2614		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.
E2615		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.
E2616		Wheelchair: Cushion	Wheelchair seat cushion for back positioning; more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.
E2617		Wheelchair: Cushion	Custom-made wheelchair back cushion with mounting hardware.
E2620		Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.
E2621		Wheelchair: Cushion	Wheelchair seat cushion for back positioning, more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.

E2626		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.
E2627		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.
E2628		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.
E2629		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.
E2630		Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.
E8000		Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with back support, accessories and components.
E8001		Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with upright support, accessories and components.
E8002		Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with front support, accessories and components.
G0235		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	PET scan (procedure that produces real time 3-D colored images of body tissue).
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.
G0260		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Injection of medication (including anesthesia or steroid) into the joint at the base of the spine.
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
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.
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.
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
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.
G9143		Warfarin Responsiveness Testing	A test using genetic markers in cells to find out whether Warfarin will be an effective medication.
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.
J0172	Aduhelm	Injection	An injection of aducanumab-awwa, a medication used to treat Alzheimer's disease.
J0174	Leqembi	Injection	An injection of lecanemab. This drug is generally used to treat Alzheimer's disease.
J0175	Kisunla	Injection	Injection, donanemab-azbt, 2 mg
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.
J0202	Lemtrada	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of alemtuzumab. This drug is typically used to treat leukemia or multiple sclerosis.
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.
J0218	Xenpozyme	Injection	An infusion of olipudase alfa, given over minutes/hours, used to treat acid sphingomyelinase deficiency (ASMD).
J0219	Nexviazyme	Injection	An infusion of avalglucosidase given over minutes/hours, used to treat Pompe disease.
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.
J0222	Onpattro	Injection	patisiran
J0223	Givlaari	Injection	givosiran
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.
J0225	Amvuttra	Injection	lutrisiran
J0256	Aralast,Prolastin,Zemaira	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.
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.
J0490	Benlysta	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of belimumab. This drug typically is given for treatment of lupus.
J0491	Saphnelo	Injection	An infusion of anifrolumab-fnia given over minutes/hours, used to treat moderate to severe systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).
J0517	Fasenra	Injection	An injection of benralizumab. This drug is typically used to treat asthma.
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.

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.
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.
J0593	Takhyzo	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.
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.
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.
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.
J0599	Haegarda	Injection	An injection of C1 esterase inhibitor (human), used to prevent hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks.
J0600	CalciumDisodiumVersenate	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of edetate calcium disodium. This drug typically is used to treat lead poisoning.
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.
J0638	Ilaris	Injection	An injection of canakinumab. This drug is used to treat autoimmune inflammatory conditions.
J0739	Apertude	Injection	An injection of cabotegravir, used to treat HIV infection.
J0775	Xiaflex	Injection	An injection of collagenase clostridium histolyticum. This drug is typically used to treat deformative connective tissue disorders.
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.
J0801	Acthargel,corticotropingel	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.
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.
J0879	Korsuva	Injection	An injection of difelikefalin. This drug is typically used to treat itchy skin related to patient on hemodialysis.
J0889	Jesduvroq	Injection	Daprodustat, given by mouth. This drug is used to treat anemia due to chronic kidney disease.
J0895	Desferal,deferoxaminemesylate	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.
J0896	Reblozyl	Injection	An injection of luspatercept-aamt, a drug used to treat anemia in patients with beta thalassemia.
J1203	Pombility	Injection	Injection, cipaglucosidase alfa-atga, 5 mg
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.
J1300	Soliris	Injection	An infusion of eculizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat the destruction of red blood cells in certain blood disorders.
J1301	Radicava	Injection	An infusion of edaravone given over minutes/hours. This drug is given to help treat amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).
J1302	Enjaymo	Injection	An infusion of sutimlimab-jome given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat patients with a rare autoimmune disease.
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.
J1304	Qalsody	Qalsody	An injection of tofersen. This drug is typically used to treat Lou Gehrig's disease (ALS).
J1305	Evkeeza	Injection	An infusion of evinacumab-dgnb given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.
J1306	Leqvio	Injection	An injection of inclisiran. This drug is generally used to treat cardiovascular disease.
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.
J1323	Elrexfio	Injection	Injection, elranatamab-bcmm, 1 mg
J1325	Flolan,Veletri,epoprostenol	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.
J1411	Hemgenix	Injection	An infusion of etranacogene dezaparvovec-drlb (Hemgenix) given over minutes/hours. This is a gene therapy used to treat hemophilia B.
J1412	Roctavian		An infusion of valoctocogene roxaparvovec-rvox given over minutes or hours, used to treat hemophilia A.
J1413	Elevidys		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.

J1426	Amondys45	Injection	An infusion of casimersen given over minutes/hours. This drug is used for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy.
J1427	Viltepso	Injection	Infusion of viltolarsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy.
J1428	Exondys51	Injection	Infusion of eteplirsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).
J1429	Vyondys53	Injection	An infusion of golodirsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy.
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.
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.
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.
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.
J1449	Rolvedon	Injection	An injection of eflapegrastim-xnst (Rolvedon), given to decrease the chance of infection in patients receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer drugs.
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.
J1460	Gamastan	Injection	An injection of immune globulin. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
J1560	Gamastan	Injection	An injection of immune globulin. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.
J1561	Gammaked,Gamunex-C	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.
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.
J1566	GammagardS/d	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.
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.
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.
J1572	FlebogammaDif	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.
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.
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.
J1602	SimponiAria	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of golimumab. This drug is typically given to treat auto-immune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis.
J1628	Tremfya	Injection	Injection, guselkumab, 1 mg
J1632	Zulresso	Injection	An infusion of brexanolone given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat postpartum depression.
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.
J1745	Infliximab,Remicade	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.
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.
J1749	Aurlymyn	Injection	Injection, iloprost, 0.1 mcg
J1786	Cerezyme	Injection	An infusion of imiglucerase given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Gaucher's disease.

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.
J1931	Aldurazyme	Injection	An infusion of laronidase given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat a certain type of enzyme deficiency.
J1932		Injection	An injection of lanreotide. This drug is used in the treatment of acromegaly, an over-production of growth hormone.
J2182	Nucala	Injection	An injection of mepolizumab. This drug is usually given for asthma.
J2267	OmvoH	Injection	Injection, mirikizumab-mrkz, 1 mg
J2277	Aphexda	Injection	Injection, motixafortide, 0.25 mg
J2323	Tysabri	Injection	An infusion of natalizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Crohn's disease or multiple sclerosis.
J2326	Spinraza	Injection	An injection of nusinersen. This drug is typically given to treat spinal muscular atrophy.
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.
J2329	Briumvi	Injection	An infusion of ublituximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.
J2350	Ocrevus	Injection	An infusion of ocrelizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.
J2357	Xolair	Injection	An injection of omalizumab. This drug is used to treat asthma that does not respond to inhaled steroids.
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.
J2507	Krystexxa	Injection	An infusion of pegloticase given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat difficult cases of chronic gout.
J2508	ELFABRIO	Injection	An infusion of pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj, a drug that is typically used to treat Fabry disease.
J2562	Mozobil	Injection	An injection of plerixafor. This drug is used most often as part of a stem cell transplant plan.
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.
J2786	Cinqair	Injection	An infusion of reslizumab given over minutes/hours, used to treat severe asthma.
J2793	Arcalyst	Injection	An injection of rilonacept. This drug is typically used in the treatment of inherited auto-inflammatory diseases.
J2796	Nplate	Injection	An injection of romiplostim. This drug stimulates the bone marrow to produce platelets.
J3032	Vyepti	Injection	An infusion of eptinezumab-ijmr given over minutes/hours, typically used to prevent migraine headaches.
J3055	Talvey	Injection	Injection, talquetamab-tgvs, 0.25 mg
J3111	Evenity	Injection	An injection of romosozumab. This drug is generally used to treat osteoporosis.
J3241	Tepezza	Injection	An infusion of teprotumumab-trbw given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat thyroid eye disease.
J3245	Ilumya	Injection	An injection of tildrakizumab. This drug is used to treat severe plaque psoriasis (scaly, itchy dry patches on skin).
J3247	Cosentyx	Injection	Injection, secukinumab, intravenous, 1 mg
J3262	Actemra	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of tocilizumab, typically used to treat a variety of autoimmune disorders.
J3263	Loqtorzi	Injection	Injection, toripalimab-tpzi, 1 mg
J3316	Triptodur	Injection	An injection of triptorelin, generally given to treat prostate cancer.
J3358	Stelara	Injection	An injection of ustekinumab. This drug is used to treat auto-immune conditions including plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.
J3380	Entyvio	Injection	An infusion of vedolizumab given over minutes/hours, generally used to treat ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
J3385	Vpriv	Injection	An infusion of velaglucerase alfa given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Gaucher's disease, a genetic enzyme deficiency.
J3393	Zynteglo	Injection	betibeglogene autotemcel
J3394	Lyfgenia	Injection	lovotibeglogene autotemcel
J3397	Mepsevii	Injection	An infusion of vestronidase alfa-vjbc given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Sly syndrome.
J3398	Luxturna	Injection	An injection of voretigene neparovec-rzyl. This gene therapy is used to treat congenital blindness.
J3399	Zolgensma	Injection	An infusion of onasemnogene abeparovec-xioi given over minutes/hours, a gene therapy medication used to treat spinal muscular atrophy.
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.
J3490	Casgevvy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel
J3490	Nutlby	Unclassified drugs	fosdenopterin
J3490	Omisirge	Unclassified drugs	Omidubicel
J3490	Prevmis	Unclassified drugs	letermovir (injectable)
J3520	Edetatedisodium	Injection	An injection of edetate disodium (EDTA). This drug typically is used to treat poisoning by lead or other heavy metals.

J3590	Casgevvy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel
J3590	ELFABRIO	Injection Unclassified biologics	pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj
J3590	Lamzedo	Injection Unclassified biologics	velmanase alfa-tycv
J3590	Lantidra	Injection Unclassified biologics	donislecel-jujn
J3590	Lenmeldy	Injection Unclassified biologics	atidarsagene autotemcel
J3590	Omisirge	Injection Unclassified biologics	omidubicel-onlv
J3590	Rethymic	Injection Unclassified biologics	allogeneic processed thymus tissue-agdc
J3590	Rystiggiio	Injection Unclassified biologics	rozanolixizumab-noli
J3590	Skysona	Injection Unclassified biologics	Elivaldogene autotemcel
J3590	Vyvgart Hytrulo	Injection Unclassified biologics	efgartigimod alfa and hyaluronidase-qvfc
J7168	Kcentra	Clotting Factors	Human blood plasma concentrate (Kcentra) given to stop acute bleeding.
J7169	Andexxa	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor Xa, used to reverse anticoagulation.
J7170	Hemlibra	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor Xa, used to reverse anticoagulation.
J7171	Adzyna	Clotting Factors	Injection, adamts13, recombinant-krhn, 10 iu
J7175	Coagadex	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor X given over minutes/hours, used as a blood clotting protein.
J7177	Fibryga	Clotting Factors	An infusion of fibrinogen given over minutes/hours, used as a blood protein for blood clotting.
J7178	Riastap	Clotting Factors	An infusion of fibrinogen given over minutes/hours, used as a blood protein for blood clotting.
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.
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.
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.
J7182	Novoeight	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7183	Wilate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor complex (human) given over minutes/hours used for hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.
J7185	Xyntha,XynthaSolofuse	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
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.
J7187	Humate-p	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor complex given over minutes/hours, used for treatment of hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.
J7188	Obizur	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7189	NovosevenRt	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIIa for blood clotting. Factor VIIa formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia .
J7190	HemofilM,Koate,Monoclate	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7192	Advate,Helixate,Kogenate,Recombinate	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7193	AlphanineSd,Mononine	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor IX for blood clotting. Factor IX formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7194	Profilnine	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor IX for blood clotting. Factor IX formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia .
J7195	Benefix,Ixinity	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7197	Thrombateli	Clotting Factors	An injection of antithrombin. This drug is typically given to treat blood clotting problems in patients lacking a normal protein.
J7198	Feiba,FeibaNf	Clotting Factors	An injection of anti-inhibitor complex. This drug typically is given to promote normal blood clotting.
J7199	Hemophiliaclofactor,nototherwiseclassified	Clotting Factors	An injection of hemophilia clotting factor. This drug typically is given to promote normal blood clotting.
J7200	Rixubis	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7201	Alprolix	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7202	Idelvion	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7203	Rebiny	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7204	Esperoct	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.

J7205	Eloctate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7207	Adynovate	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7208	Jivi	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7209	Nuwiq	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7210	Afstyla	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7211	Kovaltry	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
J7212	Sevenfact	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIIa for blood clotting. Factor VIIa formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia .
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.
J7214	Altuviio	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.
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.
J7320	Genvisc850	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.
J7321	Hyalgan,SupartzFx,Visco-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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
J7330	MACI	Miscellaneous Drugs	Cartilage implant, generally done to repair defective cartilage in the knee.
J7331	Sodium Hyaluronate, Synjoynt	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of hyaluronan, generally given to treat severe arthritic pain.
J7331	SodiumHyaluronate,Synjoynt	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of hyaluronan, generally given to treat severe arthritic pain.
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.
J7351	Durysta	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of bimatoprost. This medication is typically used to reduce pressure inside the eye.
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.
J7354	Ycanth	Miscellaneous Drugs	Cantharidin for topical administration, 0.7%, single unit dose applicator (3.2 mg)
J7355	iDose TR	Miscellaneous Drugs	Injection, travoprost, intracameral implant, 1 microgram
J7686	Tyvaso(Refill,Starter)	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 .
J8999	Lytgobi	Injection Unclassified biologics	futibatinib
J9021	Rylaze	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of asparaginase, used for the treatment of leukemia.
J9023	Bavencio	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of avelumab given over minutes/hours used to treat variety of cancers.
J9029	Adstiladrin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of nadofaragene firadenovec-vncg. This is a gene therapy, used to treat bladder cancer.
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.
J9037	Blenrep	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab-awwb. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.
J9039	Blinicyto	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.
J9042	Adcetris	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of brentuximab given over minutes/hours, used to treat lymphoma.
J9056	Vivimusta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of bendamustine given over minutes/hours used to treat types of leukemia and lymphoma.
J9057	Aliqopa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of copanlisib given over minutes/hours used to treat relapsed follicular lymphoma.

J9058	Bendamustine	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of bendamustine given over minutes/hours used to treat types of leukemia and lymphoma.
J9059	Bendamustine	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of bendamustine given over minutes/hours used to treat types of leukemia and lymphoma.
J9061	Rybrevent	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of amivantamab-vmjw. This drug is typically used to treat non-small cell lung cancer.
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.
J9118	Asparlas	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of calaspargase pegol-mknl given over minutes/hours generally used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
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.
J9153	Vyxeos	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of daunorubicin and cytarabine liposomal given over minutes/hours used to treat acute myeloid leukemia.
J9173	Imfinzi	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of durvalumab given over minutes/hours used to certain types of cancer like NSCLC and SCLC.
J9177	Padcev	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of enfortumab vedotin-efjv given over minutes/hours used to treat advanced for metastatic urothelial cancer.
J9203	Mylotarg	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of gemtuzumab ozogamicin given over minutes/hours, a chemotherapy drug used to treat leukemia.
J9204	Poteligeo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of mogamulizumab given over minutes/hours used to treat cancer in the blood.
J9210	Gamifant	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of emapalumab-lzg given over minutes/hours, used for the treatment of hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.
J9223	Zepzelca	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of lurbinectedin given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat metastatic small cell metastatic lung cancer.
J9226	SupprelinLa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An implanted dose of histrelin, a drug used in the treatment of central precocious puberty.
J9227	Sarclisa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of isatuximab-irfc given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat multiple myeloma.
J9228	Yervoy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ipilimumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain types of cancers.
J9229	Besponsa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of inotuzumab ozogamicin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat leukemia.
J9247	Pepaxto	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of melphalan given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple myeloma.
J9269	Elzonris	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tagraxofusp-erzs given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm.
J9272	Jemperli	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of dostarlimab-gxly. This drug is typically used to treat endometrial cancer.
J9273	Tivdak	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tisotumab vedotin-tftv given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat cervical cancer.
J9274	Kimmtrak	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tebentafusp-tebn given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat unresectable or metastatic eye melanomas.
J9281	Jelmyto	Chemotherapy Drugs	Mitomycin pyelocalyceal, given by injection or drops. This drug is used to treat urothelial cancer.
J9286	Columvi	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of glofitamab, a drug that is typically used to treat lymphoma.
J9298	Opdualag	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of nivolumab and relatlimab, given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat cancer.
J9299	Opdivo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of nivolumab given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat cancer.
J9306	Perjeta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pertuzumab given over minutes/hours typically used to treat breast cancer.
J9309	Polivy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of polatuzumab vedotin-piiq given over minutes/hours, generally used to treat lymphomas.
J9311	RituxanHycela	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of rituximab and hyaluronidase. These drugs are typically used to treat a variety of conditions.
J9312	Rituxan	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of rituximab given over minutes/hours, used to treat autoimmune disorders and cancer.
J9316	Phesgo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pertuzumab in combination with trastuzumab and hyaluronidase-zzxf. This drug is typically used to treat breast cancer.
J9317	Trodelyv	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of sacituzumab govitecan-hziy given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat certain types of cancer.
J9318	Romidepsin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of romidepsin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat T-cell lymphoma and similar cancers.
J9319	Istodax,romidepsin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of romidepsin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat T-cell lymphoma and similar cancers.
J9321	Epkinly	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of epcoritamab, used to treat large B-cell lymphoma.
J9329	Tevimbra	Injection	Injection, tislelizumab-jsgr, 1mg
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.
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.

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.
J9334	Vyvgart	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of efgartigimod used to treat generalized myasthenia gravis, a chronic autoimmune, neuromuscular disease.
J9345	Zynyz	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of Retifanlimab given over minutes or hours. This drug is used to treat Merkel cell carcinoma.
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.
J9348	Danyelza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of naxitamab-gqgk given over minutes/hours used to treat brain cancer.
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.
J9350	Lunsumio	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of mosunetuzumab. This drug is generally used to treat lymphoma.
J9353	Margenza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of margetuximab-cmkb given over minutes/hours typically used to treat metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.
J9354	Kadcyla	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ado-trastuzumab emtansine given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat breast cancer.
J9355	Herceptin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain cancers.
J9356	HerceptinHylecta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of trastuzumab, a chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.
J9358	Enhertu	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki given over minutes/hours, used to treat certain types of cancer.
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.
J9361	Ryzneuta	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, efbemalenograstim alfa-vuxw, 0.5 mg
J9376	Veopoz	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, pozelimab-bbfg, 1 mg
J9380	Tecvayli	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection of teclistamab-cqyv, typically used for relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.
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.
J9999	Amtagvi	Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs	lifileucel
K0003		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Lightweight wheelchair
K0004		Wheelchairs and Accessories	High strength, lightweight wheelchair
K0005		Wheelchairs and Accessories	An ultra-lightweight wheelchair.
K0006		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Heavy-duty wheelchair
K0007		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Extra heavy-duty wheelchair
K0008		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Deactivated code as of 2008
K0009		Wheelchairs and Accessories	A base for a non-powered wheelchair.
K0010		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Standard-weight frame for a motorized wheelchair.
K0011		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Standard-weight frame for a motorized wheelchair with programmable controls for speed, vibration, acceleration and braking.
K0012		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Lightweight motorized wheelchair that folds or collapses for portability.
K0013		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Deactivated code as of 2008
K0014		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Base for a motorized wheelchair.
K0108		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Wheelchair component or accessory.
K0606		Defibrillator and Accessories	Vest with a built-in heart pacing device that includes a heart event recorder.
K0800		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle with a weight capacity up to and including 300 pounds.
K0801		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.
K0802		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.
K0806		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle with a weight capacity up to and including 300 pounds.
K0807		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.
K0808		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.
K0812		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle.
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.
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.
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.
K0816		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.
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.
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.
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.

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.
K0868		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.
K0869		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.
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.
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.
K0877		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.
K0878		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
K0898		Power Mobility Devices	Power wheelchair.
K0899		Power Mobility Devices	Powered device for aiding mobility, such as a scooter.
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
L1320		Other Scoliosis Procedures	Thoracic, pectus carinatum orthosis, sternal compression, rigid circumferential frame with anterior and posterior rigid pads, custom fabricated
L1652		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Hip orthosis, bilateral thigh cuffs with adjustable abductor spreader bar, adult size, prefabricated, includes fitting and adjustment, any type
L1653		Orthotic Devices: Scoliosis Procedures	Hip orthosis, bilateral thigh cuffs with adjustable abductor spreader bar, adult size, prefabricated, off the shelf
L1821		Orthotics and Devices	Knee orthosis, elastic with condylar pads and joints, with or without patellar control, prefabricated, off the shelf
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.
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.
L1834		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
L1850		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Knee orthosis (KO), Swedish type, prefabricated, off-the-shelf
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.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
L5000		Lower Limb	A shoe insert for the toe portion, attached to an arch support.
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.
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.
L5683		Lower Limb	An initial, custom-made socket insert molded from gel or elasticized material.
L5783		Lower Limb	Addition to lower extremity, user adjustable, mechanical, residual limb volume management system
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.
L5841		Lower Limb	Addition, endoskeletal knee-shin system, polycentric, pneumatic swing, and stance phase control
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
L5859		Lower Limb	A powered and programmable hinge is added to a leg prosthesis.
L5940		Lower Limb	Addition to a below-knee prosthesis of a component made from ultra-light material such as titanium or carbon fiber.
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.
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.
L5984		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to a lower leg, ankle or foot prosthesis. The unit may be adjustable.
L5986		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to a leg, ankle or foot prosthesis. This type can rotate in more than one direction.
L5987		Lower Limb	A foot prosthesis with a weight-bearing vertical component.
L5988		Lower Limb	Addition of a shock absorber to the leg portion of a leg, ankle or foot prosthesis.
L6026		Upper Limb	A battery-powered partial hand prosthesis. The unit has an inner socket with a removable lower arm.
L6205		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm and elbow that is attached by a molded, expandable socket. The joint has locking hinges.
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.
L6715		Upper Limb	A motorized hand with bendable fingers for a prosthesis.
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.
L6882		Upper Limb	A computerized controller added to a prosthetic hand or hook.

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
L7007		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis for an adult.
L7008		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis for a child.
L7009		Upper Limb	An electric hook prosthesis for an adult.
L7040		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled gripper for hand prosthesis.
L7045		Upper Limb	An electric hook prosthesis for a child.
L7170		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled electronic prosthetic elbow.
L7180		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow prosthesis with sequential computerized control of elbow and terminal device.
L7185		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled electronic elbow prosthesis for a teen.
L7190		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow for a teen. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements).
L7191		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow for a child. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements).
L7259		Upper Limb	Electronic rotator for a wrist prosthesis.
L7700		General	A rubber seal that secures tightly against the interior walls of the prosthetic socket. To be used with a socket insert (liner).
L8615		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement headset used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.
L8616		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement microphone used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.
L8617		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement transmitting coil used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.
L8619		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement external speech processor used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.
L8679		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.
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.
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.
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.
L8685		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted, rechargeable pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.
L8687		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted, rechargeable pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.
L8688		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.
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.
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.
M0076		Other Medical Services	An injection procedure to treat connective tissue between muscles and bones to relieve pain.
Q2041		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.
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.
Q2042		Solutions and Drugs	An infusion of tisagenlecleucel, which is used to treat B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
Q2042	Kymriah	Solutions and Drugs	tisagenlecleucel
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.

Q2053	Tecartus	Solutions and Drugs	Brexucabtagene autoleucl/CAR T-cell typically given IV for the treatment for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).
Q2053	Ventavis	Solutions and Drugs	Brexucabtagene autoleucl/CAR T-cell typically given IV for the treatment for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).
Q2054	Breyanzi	Solutions and Drugs	lisocabtagene maraleucl
Q2054	Zarxio	Solutions and Drugs	Modified and selected immune cells (white blood cells) used in the treatment of lymphoma.
Q2055	Abecma	Solutions and Drugs	idecabtagene vicleucl
Q2055	Inflectra	Solutions and Drugs	Injection of T-cells, given to treat multiple myeloma.
Q2056		Solutions and Drugs	CAR T-cell treatment for multiple myeloma.
Q2056	Carvykti	Solutions and Drugs	ciltacabtagene autoleucl
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).
Q4101		Skin Substitutes	Each square centimeter of Apligraf brand substitute skin. The product is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.
Q4102		Skin Substitutes	Each square centimeter of Oasis brand substitute skin, used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.
Q4105		Skin Substitutes	Each square centimeter of Integra brand substitute skin, used to promote healing.
Q4106		Skin Substitutes	Each square centimeter of Dermagraft material. This substitute skin is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.
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.
Q4114		Skin Substitutes	An injection of Integra brand wound matrix. This is a liquid skin grafting material used to protect and aid wound healing.
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.
Q4121		Skin Substitutes	Each 2.2 inches of TheraSkin, a two-layer skin graft material.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Q5109	Ixifi	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of infliximab-qbt. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.
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.
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.
Q5112	Ontruzant	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-dtb given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.
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.
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.

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.
Q5116	Trazimera	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-qypp given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.
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.
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.
Q5119	Ruxience	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of rituximab, a drug used to treat certain types of cancers, rheumatoid arthritis, certain granulomatosis and pemphigus vulgaris.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Q5133	Tofidence	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, tocilizumab-bavi (tofidence), biosimilar, 1 mg
Q5134	Tyruko	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, natalizumab-sztn (tyruko), biosimilar, 1 mg
Q5135	Tyenne	Injection	Injection, tocilizumab-aazg, biosimilar, 1 mg
Q5138	Wezlana	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, ustekinumab-auub (wezlana), biosimilar, intravenous, 1 mg
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.
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.
S2053		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to replace tissue in the small intestine and liver with an intestinal transplant and a liver graft.
S2054		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to replace more than one organ in the body with donated organs from another person.
S2055		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgical removal and preparation of more than one organ from a donor.
S2060		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove damaged lung tissue and replace it with tissue transplanted from a donor.
S2061		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove part of a lung from a donor, for transplantation to another person.
S2065		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove a damaged pancreas and kidney. Replacement organs are transplanted into place during the same procedure.
S2102		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to transplant islet cells (pancreas tissue) from a donor.
S2112		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove knee cartilage from a donor. The tissue will be transplanted in another procedure.
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.
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
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
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
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
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

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).
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.
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.
S3800		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (als)
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).
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.
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.
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.
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.
S3854		Genetic Testing	This lab analysis reviews how specific gene information is used, in order to best manage treatment of breast cancer.
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.
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.
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.
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.
S4030		Obstetric and Fertility Services	An initial office visit for collecting sperm and ultimately storing it for future use.
S4031		Obstetric and Fertility Services	An additional office visit for collecting sperm and ultimately storing it for future use.
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.
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.
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.
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.
S9123		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Services of a registered nurse (RN) provided in the home on an hourly basis.
S9124		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Services of a licensed practical nurse (LPN) provided in the home on an hourly basis.
T1000		Not Valid for Medicare	Care provided by a licensed nurse whose services are available through private contract.
T1001		Not Valid for Medicare	An assessment or evaluation of nursing services.
T1002		Not Valid for Medicare	Registered nurse services, recorded in 15 minute increments.
T1003		Not Valid for Medicare	Licensed practical nurse services, recorded in 15 minute increments.
T1030		Not Valid for Medicare	Daily care provided in the home by a registered nurse.
T1031		Not Valid for Medicare	Daily nursing care provided in the home by a licensed practical nurse (LPN).
V2531		Contact Lenses	Scleral contact lens is worn directly on the sclera (white of eye). This lens is used for an individual who has a problem wearing a standard contact lens, requires a strong prescription or has a surface eye disease.
V2627		Prosthetic Eye	Shell made out of glass or plastic and placed over the sclera (white of eye). It is designed to be worn for a short period of time for cosmetic or reconstructive reasons.
V2628		Prosthetic Eye	Creation and fitting of an eye device used to prevent scarring.