

Commercial Service and Procedure Codes

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

COMMERCIAL	0182U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0183U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0184U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0185U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0186U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0187U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0188U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0189U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0190U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0191U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0192U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	01939	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0193U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	01940	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	01941	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	01942	Anesthesia: Radiological Procedures	Anesthesia services for a procedure to the lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0194U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0195U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with the proper growth of red blood cells, resulting in anemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0196U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0197U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0198U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0199U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0200U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0201U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0211U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material for abnormalities related to various types of cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0213T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0214T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0214U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of gene mapping that can indicate an inherited disorder.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0215T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0215U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of gene mapping that can indicate an inherited disorder.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0216T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0217T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0218T	Category III	An injection into a joint of the spine or its nerves, guided by ultrasound (sound waves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0218U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This laboratory test analyzes biomarkers to help diagnose muscular dystrophy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0221U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0222U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0230U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0231U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0232U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0233U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Friedreich ataxia, a disease that causes progressive nervous system damage and movement problems.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0234U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Rett syndrome, a developmental problem of the nervous system. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	0235U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0236U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0237U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing sudden cardiac arrest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0238U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0239U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0242U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0244U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0245U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0246U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0250U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0252U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This blood test determines the likelihood of a baby being born with Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or other defect such as spina bifida.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0268U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test can identify atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS), a condition that affects the blood and blood vessels.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0269U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for a decrease in platelets (thrombocytopenia) which can cause injured blood vessels to bleed more than usual and heal more slowly.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0270U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic platelet disorders, which include either an abnormal increase or abnormal decrease in platelets.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0271U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test can identify abnormally low counts of white blood cell (neutrophils) that fight off infection.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0272U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic markers which may indicate the likelihood of developing a bleeding disorder.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0273U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic indicators for developing a clotting disorder.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0274U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic platelet disorders, which include either an abnormal increase or abnormal decrease in platelets.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0276U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for a decrease in platelets (thrombocytopenia) which can cause injured blood vessels to bleed more than usual and heal more slowly.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0277U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This test looks for genetic platelet disorders, which include either an abnormal increase or abnormal decrease in platelets.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0282U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to identify protein markers (antigens) on red blood cells that can result in destruction of those cells by the immune system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0287U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0326U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0329U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue for mutations.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0334U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in solid organs for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0345T	Category III	Surgery to repair a heart valve via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0356U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material to determine the likelihood of recurring cancer in the mouth and throat.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0359U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic test using a blood sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0364U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines cancer tissue in the blood or lymph for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0379U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Tissue from a tumor biopsy is tested in order to identify mutations. This gives insight into the tumor's behavior and level of risk, and guides possible treatments.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0388U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Genetic testing to assess for the presence of gene mutations that help to design the best treatment plan for non-small cell lung cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0391U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines tissue from a solid tumor to determine the best chemotherapy and/or targeted gene therapy to treat the cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0400U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Lab test to determine the risk of passing a recessive genetic disorder on to the baby.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0405U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	This lab test examines genetic material to determine the likelihood of developing pancreatic cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0409U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A test that examines tissue from a solid tumor to determine the best chemotherapy and/or targeted gene therapy to treat the cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0414U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis looking for gene mutations that assist in developing treatment plans for lung cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0417U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	A lab analysis using blood or saliva to do gene mapping which can indicate an inherited disorder.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0439U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), DNA, analysis of 5 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and 3 DNA methylation markers, qPCR and digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as a 4-tiered risk score for a 3-year risk of symptomatic CHD	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	0440U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Cardiology (coronary heart disease [CHD]), DNA, analysis of 10 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and 6 DNA methylation markers, qPCR and digital PCR, whole blood, algorithm reported as detected or not detected for CHD	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0449U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Carrier screening for severe inherited conditions regardless of race or self-identified ancestry, genomic sequence analysis of 5 genes	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0460U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology, whole blood or buccal, DNA single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping by real-time PCR of 24 genes, with variant analysis and reported phenotypes	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0461U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology, pharmacogenomic analysis of single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping by real-time PCR of 24 genes, whole blood or buccal swab, with variant analysis, including impacted gene-drug interactions and reported phenotypes	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0465U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (urothelial carcinoma), DNA, quantitative methylationspecific PCR of 2 genes (ONECUT2, VIM), algorithmic analysis reported as positive or negative	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0467U	Classification: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (bladder), DNA, nextgeneration sequencing (NGS) of 60 genes and whole genome aneuploidy, urine, algorithms reported as minimal residual disease (MRD) status positive or negative and quantitative disease burden	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0469U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Rare diseases, whole genome sequence analysis for chromosomal abnormalities, copy number variants, duplications/deletions, inversions, unbalanced translocations, regions of homozygosity (ROH), inheritance pattern that indicate uniparental disomy and aneup	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0470U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (oropharyngeal), detection of minimal residual disease by next-generation sequencing (NGS) based quantitative evaluation of 8 DNA targets, cell-free HPV 16 and 18 DNA from plasma	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0473U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Oncology (solid tumor), nextgeneration sequencing of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffinembedded tissue with comparative sequence analysis from a matched normal specimen (blood or saliva), 648 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, insertion & deletion	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0474U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Hereditary pan-cancer (eg, hereditary sarcomas, hereditary endocrine tumors, hereditary neuroendocrine tumors, hereditary cutaneous melanoma), genomic sequence analysis panel of 88 genes with 20 duplications/deletions using nextgeneration sequencing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0475U	Proprietary Laboratory Analyses (PLA)	Hereditary prostate cancerrelated disorders, genomic sequence analysis panel using next-generation sequencing (NGS), Sanger sequencing, multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification, and array comparative genomic hybridization, evaluation of 23 genes.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0478U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (non-small cell lung cancer), DNA and RNA, digital PCR analysis of 9 genes (EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, ALK, ROS1, RET, NTRK 1/2/3, ERBB2, and MET) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, interrogation for single-nucleotide variants, insertions/	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0481U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	IDH1 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 [NADP+]), IDH2 (isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 [NADP+]), and TERT (telomerase reverse transcriptase) promoter (eg, central nervous system [CNS] tumors), next-generation sequencing (single-nucleotide variants [SNV], deletions,	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0483T	Category III	Surgery to implant and/or replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The valve is carried on a thin tube (catheter) that is introduced through an incision in the chest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0484T	Category III	Surgery to implant and/or replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The valve is carried on a thin tube (catheter) that is introduced through an incision in the chest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0487U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), cell-free circulating DNA, targeted genomic sequence analysis panel of 84 genes, interrogation for sequence variants, aneuploidy corrected gene copy number amplifications and losses, gene rearrangements, and microsatellite instabil	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0488U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Obstetrics (fetal antigen noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis for detection of fetal presence or absence of 1 or more of the Rh, C, c, D, E, Duffy (Fya), or Kell (K) antigen in alloimmunized pregnancies, reported as selected antigen	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0489U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Obstetrics (single-gene noninvasive prenatal test), cellfree DNA sequence analysis of 1 or more targets (eg, CFTR, SMN1, HBB, HBA1, HBA2) to identify paternally inherited pathogenic variants, and relative mutation-dosage analysis based on molecular count	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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 donor-derived cell-free DNA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0494U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Red blood cell antigen (fetal RhD gene analysis), next-generation sequencing of circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) of blood in pregnant individuals known to be RhD negative, reported as positive or negative	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0508U	Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA using 40 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), plasma, and urine, initial evaluation reported as percentage of donor-derived cell free DNA with risk for active rejection	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	0509U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA using up to 12 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) previously identified, plasma, reported as percentage of donor-derived cell-free DNA with risk for active rejection	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0512U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (prostate), augmentative algorithmic analysis of digitized whole-slide imaging of histologic features for microsatellite instability (MSI) status, formalin-fixed paraffinembedded (FFPE) tissue, reported as increased or decreased probability of MS	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue, report	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0523U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), DNA, qualitative, next-generation sequencing (NGS) of singlenucleotide variants (SNV) and insertion/deletions in 22 genes utilizing formalin-fixed paraffinembedded tissue, reported as presence or absence of mutation(s), location of	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0530U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (pan-solid tumor), ctDNA, utilizing plasma, next generation sequencing (NGS) of 77 genes, 8 fusions, microsatellite instability, and tumor mutation burden, interpretative report for single-nucleotide variants, copy number alterations, with therap	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0536U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Red blood cell antigen (fetal RhD), PCR analysis of exon 4 of RHD gene and housekeeping control gene GAPDH from whole blood in pregnant individuals at 10+ weeks gestation known to be RhD negative, reported as fetal RhD status	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0538U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), nextgeneration targeted sequencing analysis, formalin-fixed paraffinembedded (FFPE) tumor tissue, DNA analysis of 600 genes	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0539U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), cellfree circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA), 152 genes, nextgeneration sequencing, interrogation for singlenucleotide variants, insertions/deletions, gene rearrangements, copy number alterations, and microsatellite instability, using wh	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0540U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Transplantation medicine, quantification of donorderived cell-free DNA using next-generation sequencing analysis of plasma, reported as percentage of donorderived cell-free DNA to determine probability of rejection	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0543U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Oncology (solid tumor), nextgeneration sequencing of DNA from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue of 517 genes	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0544U		Pathology and Laboratory: Proprietary Laboratory Analyses	Nephrology (transplant monitoring), 48 variants by digital PCR, using cell-free DNA from plasma, donor-derived cell-free DNA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0569T		Category III: Tricuspid Valve Repair	Surgery to reconstruct a heart valve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0570T		Category III: Tricuspid Valve Repair	Surgery to reconstruct a heart valve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0572T		Category III: Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillator with Substernal Electrode	Surgery to insert a wire (electrode) for a heart rhythm device (defibrillator) under the skin.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0573T		Category III	Removal of substernal implantable defibrillator electrode	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0574T		Category III	Repositioning of previously implanted substernal implantable defibrillator-pacing electrode	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0580T		Category III	Removal of substernal implantable defibrillator pulse generator only	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0584T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0585T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0586T		Category III	Transplant cells from an organ donor (islet cell transplantation) to restore normal insulin secretion as a treatment for type 1 diabetes.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0609T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0610T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0611T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0612T		Category III	A magnetic resonance graph of the back, focused on the area of pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0623T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0624T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0625T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0626T		Category III	A CT scan is taken of heart arteries and the buildup of plaque is analyzed in order to assess the severity of heart disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0627T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0628T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0629T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0630T		Category III	Injection of cells or tissue into the lower spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0633T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0634T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0635T		Category III	A CT scan is done of one of the breasts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0636T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0637T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0638T		Category III	A CT scan is done of both breasts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0648T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance (QMR) uses a high-power magnetic field to take detailed pictures of body tissue.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0649T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance (QMR) uses a high-power magnetic field to take detailed pictures of body tissue.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0720T		Category III	Electrical stimulation of nerves in the brain.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	0742T		Category III	Imaging of blood flow in heart using single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0784T		Category III	Surgery to insert or replace a device that emits electrical pulses to the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0785T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that emits electrical pulses to the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0786T		Category III	Surgery to insert or replace a device that emits electrical pulses to the lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0787T		Category III	Surgery to revise or remove a device that emits electrical pulses to the lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0865T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain to compare with previous MRI.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	0866T		Category III	Quantitative magnetic resonance image (MRI) of the brain to compare with previous MRI.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15271		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15272		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15273		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs of an infant or child. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15274		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the upper body, arms or legs of an infant or child. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15275		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15276		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15277		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery on an infant or child to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15278		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery on an infant or child to attach a graft of skin substitute material to the head, face, genitals, hands, feet, fingers or toes. Multiple applications may be needed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15771		Surgery: Integumentary System	Graft using patient's fat removed by liposuction and inserted into trunk, breasts, scalp, arms, or legs, 50.0 cc or less	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15772		Surgery: Integumentary System	Graft using patient's fat removed by liposuction and inserted into trunk, breasts, scalp, arms, or legs, each additional 50.0 cc	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15777		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to implant a biologic material. The implant supports or strengthens an area of soft tissue.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15820		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excess skin and fatty tissue from the upper or lower eyelid. The procedure is sometimes done for cosmetic reasons.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15821		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excess skin and fatty tissue from the upper or lower eyelid. The procedure is sometimes done for cosmetic reasons.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15822		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excess skin and fatty tissue from the upper or lower eyelid. The procedure is sometimes done for cosmetic reasons.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15830		Surgery: Integumentary System	Plastic surgery to remove excess skin and fat, and to tighten the muscles of the abdomen (abdominoplasty). This surgery usually is done along with thigh and buttock lifts as a part of body contouring (body lift) after a massive weight loss.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15847		Surgery: Integumentary System	Plastic surgery to remove excess skin and fat, and to tighten the muscles of the abdomen (abdominoplasty). This surgery usually is done along with thigh and buttock lifts as a part of body contouring (body lift) after a massive weight loss.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15877		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15878		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	15879		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove fatty tissue and fat deposits using suction, from a body area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	17107		Surgery: Integumentary System	Use of a laser to remove a birthmark (skin lesion involving blood vessels), such as port wine stain or strawberry hemangioma.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	17108		Surgery: Integumentary System	Use of a laser to remove a birthmark (skin lesion involving blood vessels), such as port wine stain or strawberry hemangioma.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19294		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to place a device that will deliver radioactive material for radiation therapy after a partial mastectomy (breast removal).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19300		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove excessive breast tissue (mastectomy) when a man has overly enlarged breasts (gynecomastia).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19303		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a breast (mastectomy). A radical mastectomy additionally removes surrounding muscle tissue and nearby lymph nodes.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19316		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to remove excess tissue and shorten muscles so that breasts move to a higher position on the chest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19318		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery in which tissue is removed to reduce the size of the breasts (reduction mammoplasty).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19325		Surgery: Integumentary System	Cosmetic surgery to enlarge the size of the breasts. The reconstruction may be done with or without an implanted prosthesis (artificial breast).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19328		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a prosthesis (artificial breast) or other material implanted in a breast.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19330		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to remove a prosthesis (artificial breast) or other material implanted in a breast.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19340		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to insert a breast prosthesis (artificial breast) for reconstruction following a breast lift or removal of breast tissue (mastectomy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19342		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to insert a breast prosthesis (artificial breast) for reconstruction following a breast lift or removal of breast tissue (mastectomy).	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	19350		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19357		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19361		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19364		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19367		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19368		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19369		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19370		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19371		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	19380		Surgery: Integumentary System	Surgery to reconstruct a breast or nipple after a mastectomy. The procedure may use tissue expanders, implants, skin or muscle flaps or other reconstructive devices. Additional procedures may be needed to achieve the desired size or shape.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20930		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Obtain bone from an organ donor and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20931		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Obtain bone from an organ donor and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20936		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20937		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20938		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to take healthy bone from spine and prepare it for grafting.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20939		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Bone marrow aspiration for bone grafting, spine surgery only, through separate skin or fascial incision (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20974		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using electrodes placed over the skin and administration of low voltage current to stimulate bone healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20975		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using electrodes placed over the skin and administration of low voltage current to stimulate bone healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	20979		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Therapy using ultrasound to stimulate bone healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21050		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove bone from jaw joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21060		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove cartilage from the jaw joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21070		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical removal of bony process of upper jaw.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21121		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21122		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21123		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance a poorly developed chin or improve appearance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance the body or angle of the lower jaw.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21127		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to enhance the body or angle of the lower jaw.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21141		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21142		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21143		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21145		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21146		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21147		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the upper jaw to correct bone position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21150		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the upper jaw and nose. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21151		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones of the upper jaw and nose. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21154		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose and cheeks. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21155		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the upper jaw, nose and cheeks. Bone grafts are used. The procedure corrects abnormal bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21188		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the bones in the center of the face. The procedure corrects abnormalities of the head and face.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21193		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21194		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21195		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21196		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical reconstruction of the lower jaw to correct bone deformities.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	21198		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21199		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21206		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut jaw bone (osteotomy) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21208		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct or augment one or more bones in the face.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21209		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct or augment one or more bones in the face.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21210		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the nose, jaw or cheek with a bone graft. The procedure repairs the bone after an injury, infection or tumor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21240		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21242		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21243		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair or reconstruct the jaw joint (TMJ).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21244		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21245		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21246		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21247		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw near the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) using bone and cartilage taken from the rib.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21248		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21249		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reconstruct the jaw using an artificial part with posts that extend through the upper or lower jaw into the mouth. Dentures are attached to the posts to replace missing teeth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	21685		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to pull hyoid bone (c-shaped bone in upper neck) forward. Procedure is done to relieve airway that gets blocked during sleep.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22100		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22101		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22102		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22103		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Partial excision of posterior vertebral component (eg, spinous process, lamina or facet) for intrinsic bony lesion, single vertebral segment; each additional segment	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22110		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22112		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22114		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22116		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove spur, growth or bone disease on back bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22206		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22207		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22208		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22210		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22212		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22214		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22216		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22220		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22222		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22224		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22226		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut and remove a section of bone from the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22510		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	A surgery that injects bone cement into a broken or collapsed spine bone (vertebra) to stabilize it. Includes imaging used to guide the procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22511		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	A surgery that injects bone cement into a broken or collapsed spine bone (vertebra) to stabilize it. Includes imaging used to guide the procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22512		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	A surgery that injects bone cement into a broken or collapsed spine bone (vertebra) to stabilize it. Includes imaging used to guide the procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22513		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Procedure to insert balloon device into spine bone to create a cavity. The cavity is injected with bone cement to reduce pain of compression fracture.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22514		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Procedure to insert balloon device into spine bone to create a cavity. The cavity is injected with bone cement to reduce pain of compression fracture.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22515		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Procedure to insert balloon device into spine bone to create a cavity. The cavity is injected with bone cement to reduce pain of compression fracture.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22526		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	This treatment for back pain is a minor surgery to seal a tear in the inner tissue of the spinal column.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22527		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	This treatment for back pain is a minor surgery to seal a tear in the inner tissue of the spinal column.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22532		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22533		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22534		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22548		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22551		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	22552		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22554		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22556		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22558		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22585		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22590		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22595		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22600		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22610		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22612		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22614		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22630		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22632		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22633		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22634		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or device implants. The surgery is done to relieve back pain by eliminating motion between the back bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22800		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22802		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22804		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22808		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22810		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22812		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more back bones with bone grafts or implants. The surgery is done to correct abnormal spine curvature.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22818		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to straighten the spine by moving or cutting into one or more vertebrae so that the spine is realigned.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22819		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to straighten the spine by moving or cutting into one or more vertebrae so that the spine is realigned.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22830		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to explore or examine existing spinal fusion.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22840		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Posterior non-segmental instrumentation (eg, Harrington rod technique, pedicle fixation across 1 interspace, atlantoaxial transarticular screw fixation, sublaminae wiring at C1, facet screw fixation)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22841		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22842		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22843		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22844		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to attach one or more rods, hooks or wires to the spine. The procedure anchors the spine in a new position.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22845		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22846		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22847		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgical placement of spine device to correct abnormal curvature; multiple vertebrae (back bones) are involved.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	22848		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to anchor two or more bones of pelvis together using rods, hooks or wires.	N	Y

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

COMMERCIAL	23802		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together bones of shoulder joint (glenohumeral joint). Procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24160		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral and ulnar components	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24164		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; radial head	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24300		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION ELBOW UNDER ANESTHESIA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24360		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24361		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24362		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24363		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24365		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reshape the end of the elbow joint by grinding down the surface. The procedure is done to allow growth of new tissue.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24366		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged end of the elbow joint with an artificial part.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24370		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis). The procedure may include a graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	24371		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged ends of the elbow joint with new tissue or an artificial part (prosthesis). The procedure may include a graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25332		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25441		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25442		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25443		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25444		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25445		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroplasty with prosthetic replacement; trapezium	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25447		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace worn out ends of wrist joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25448		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Intercarpal or carpometacarpal joints Arthroplasty	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25449		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Revision of arthroplasty, including removal of implant wrist joint	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25800		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Complete w/o Bone Graft	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25805		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist w/sliding graft	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25810		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist w/ILIAC/Other Autograft	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25820		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Limited w/o Bone Graft	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	25825		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis Wrist Limited w/autograft	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27033		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, hip, including exploration or removal of loose or foreign body	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27090		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of an artificial hip part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27091		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of an artificial hip part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27096		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Injection of medication or imaging dye into the lower back joint where the spine and the pelvis meet (sacroiliac joint).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27120		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to restore socket of hip joint (acetabulum) to its normal state. Any damaged or infected bone or material is removed. A cast is applied.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27122		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to restore socket of hip joint (acetabulum) to its normal state. Any damaged or infected bone or material is removed. A cast is applied.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27125		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Partial hip replacement surgery where select bones are replaced with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27130		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Total hip replacement surgery with the hip and upper leg bone replaced with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27132		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Total hip replacement surgery with the hip and upper leg bone replaced with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27134		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27137		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27138		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to insert a new artificial hip (prosthesis) in place of an older one.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27146		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27147		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27151		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27156		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip or pelvis to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27158		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut a bone in the pelvis so that the pelvis as a whole aligns properly. This surgery often corrects a condition present from birth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27161		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to cut bone of hip (femoral neck or greater trochanter) to correct its alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27236		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a broken hip. Pins, wires or rods may hold the bone together. The end of the bone may be replaced with an artificial part.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27275		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION HIP JOINT GENERAL ANESTHESIA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27278		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the pelvis. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27279		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the pelvis. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27280		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones between base of spine and the pelvis. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27284		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the hip joint. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	27286		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the hip joint. The procedure is done to relieve pain by eliminating motion between the bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27299		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Unlisted procedure, pelvis or hip joint [when specified as open procedure for femoroacetabular impingement syndrome, other than capsular plication]	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27331		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, knee; including joint exploration, biopsy, or removal of loose or foreign bodies	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27332		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, with excision of semilunar cartilage (meniscectomy) knee; medial OR lateral	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27333		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy, with excision of semilunar cartilage (meniscectomy) knee; medial AND lateral	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27403		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrotomy with meniscus repair, knee	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27405		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27407		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27409		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a torn ligament in the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27412		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to implant new or additional knee cartilage made from existing cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27415		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a knee. The procedure involves transplanting bone or cartilage.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27416		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair a knee. The procedure involves transplanting bone or cartilage.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27418		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Anterior Tibial Tubercleplasty	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27420		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLOCATING PATELLA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27422		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLC PATELLA W/XTNSR RELIGNMT&/MUSC RL	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27424		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	RCNSTJ DISLC PATELLA W/PATELLECTOMY	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27425		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	LATERAL RETINACULAR RELEASE OPEN	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27427		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; extra-articular	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27428		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; intra-articular (open)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27429		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Ligamentous reconstruction (augmentation), knee; intra-articular (open) and extra-articular	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27437		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to reshape the end of the knee joint by grinding down the surface. The procedure is done to allow growth of new tissue.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27438		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged ends of a knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27440		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged or degenerated tibial portion of the knee joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27441		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27442		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged ends of a knee joint (cartilage) with artificial parts where it joins the leg (femur) bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27443		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the damaged cartilage of the knee and repair part of the knee that connects to the leg bone (femur) or tibial plateau joints with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27445		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27447		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace the whole knee joint with artificial parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27486		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out artificial part (prosthesis) in the knee joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27487		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out artificial part (prosthesis) in the knee joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27488		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to remove an artificial knee part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27570		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION KNEE JOINT UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27580		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to join together two or more bones of the knee joint. The procedure eliminates motion between the bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27599		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	UNLISTED PROCEDURE FEMUR/KNEE	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27700		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroplasty, ankle	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27702		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace damaged end of ankle joint with an artificial part (prosthesis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27703		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to replace a worn out ankle joint prosthesis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27704		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Removal of ankle implant	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27860		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	MANIPULATION ANKLE UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	27870		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthrodesis, ankle, open	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	28446		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to graft bone or cartilage to an ankle in order to repair an injury.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29804		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscopy) to examine the jaw joint (TMJ). The procedure may include taking a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29805		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, diagnostic, with or without synovial biopsy	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29806		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; capsulorrhaphy	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29807		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; repair of SLAP lesion	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29819		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with removal of loose body or foreign body	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29820		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; synovectomy, partial	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29821		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; synovectomy, complete	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29822		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; debridement, limited	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29823		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; debridement, extensive	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29824		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; distal claviclectomy including distal articular surface (Mumford procedure)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29825		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; with lysis and resection of adhesions, with or without manipulation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29826		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, Shoulder, Surgical; Decompression Of Subacromial Space With Partial Acromioplasty, With Coracoacromial Ligament (Ie, Arch) Release, When Performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29827		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery to repair the rotator cuff of the shoulder. The procedure may involve removing a small amount of bone or repairing muscles and ligaments in the area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29828		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, shoulder, surgical; biceps tenodesis	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29850		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of intercondylar spine(s) and/or tuberosity fracture(s) of the knee, with or without manipulation; without internal or external fixation (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	29851		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of intercondylar spine(s) and/or tuberosity fracture(s) of the knee, with or without manipulation; with internal or external fixation (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29855		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of tibial fracture, proximal (plateau); unicondylar, includes internal fixation, when performed (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29856		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided treatment of tibial fracture, proximal (plateau); bicondylar, includes internal fixation, when performed (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29860		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Exam of the hip joint using a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may include taking a sample of joint fluid for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29861		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove loose tissue or a foreign object from inside a hip joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29862		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Hip surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope). The procedure reshapes a damaged bone in the hip joint to encourage growth of new tissue.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29863		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove the lining of the hip joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29866		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29867		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29868		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to transplant bone or cartilage to a knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29870		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Exam of the knee using a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may include taking a sample of joint fluid for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29871		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may drain an infection or remove scar tissue or a foreign object.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29873		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may drain an infection or remove scar tissue or a foreign object.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29874		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope). The procedure may drain an infection or remove scar tissue or a foreign object.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29875		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove all or a part of the lining of a knee joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29876		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove all or a part of the lining of a knee joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29877		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair or remove damaged cartilage. The procedure may involve reshaping one or more bones in the joint to stimulate bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29879		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair or remove damaged cartilage. The procedure may involve reshaping one or more bones in the joint to stimulate bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29880		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove torn cartilage from the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29881		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove torn cartilage from the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29882		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair a tear in the meniscus. This is a C-shaped piece of cartilage inside the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29883		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair a tear in the meniscus. This is a C-shaped piece of cartilage inside the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29884		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove scar tissue from an injury or previous surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29885		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove damaged bone and cartilage. The surgery is a treatment for osteochondritis dissecans, where the blood supply to a bone has been cut off.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29886		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove damaged bone and cartilage. The surgery is a treatment for osteochondritis dissecans, where the blood supply to a bone has been cut off.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29887		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Knee surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to remove damaged bone and cartilage. The surgery is a treatment for osteochondritis dissecans, where the blood supply to a bone has been cut off.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29888		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to repair or reconstruct a ligament at the front or back of the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29889		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope) to repair or reconstruct a ligament at the front or back of the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29892		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopically aided repair of large osteochondritis dissecans lesion, talar dome fracture, or tibial plafond fracture, with or without internal fixation (includes arthroscopy)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29899		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Arthroscopy, ankle (tibiotalar and fibulotalar joints), surgical; with ankle arthrodesis	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29914		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair damage to the hip joint. The surgery can involve trimming, reshaping or reattaching various tissues and bone within the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29915		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair damage to the hip joint. The surgery can involve trimming, reshaping or reattaching various tissues and bone within the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29916		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Surgery using a scope (arthroscope) to repair damage to the hip joint. The surgery can involve trimming, reshaping or reattaching various tissues and bone within the joint.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	29999		Surgery: Musculoskeletal System	Joint surgery aided by a scope (arthroscope).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30400		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to reshape the nose. A simple procedure may lift the tip or remove excess fatty tissue. A more complex procedure can repair a damaged septum and reshape internal nose bones by filing or breaking them.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	30410		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to reshape the nose. A simple procedure may lift the tip or remove excess fatty tissue. A more complex procedure can repair a damaged septum and reshape internal nose bones by filing or breaking them.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30420		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to reshape the nose. A simple procedure may lift the tip or remove excess fatty tissue. A more complex procedure can repair a damaged septum and reshape internal nose bones by filing or breaking them.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30430		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30435		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30450		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to revise a previous nose reshaping surgery. This can involve minor tissue removal or more major bone reshaping.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30460		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to correct a misshapen nose and reshape a cleft lip or palate. The procedure may be limited to the nose tip or include reshaping the bones inside the nose.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30462		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to correct a misshapen nose and reshape a cleft lip or palate. The procedure may be limited to the nose tip or include reshaping the bones inside the nose.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30465		Surgery: Respiratory System	Procedure to open a narrowed nasal passage to the front chamber of the nose (vestibule).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	30468		Surgery: Respiratory System	Procedure to open a collapsed nasal passage using implants.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	31295		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	31296		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	31297		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	31298		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery with a scope (endoscope) to enlarge a sinus cavity.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32850		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of a lung from a donor body, including cold preservation until transport to the receiving person.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32851		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32852		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32853		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32854		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgery to transplant one or both lungs.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32855		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of one or both lungs from a donor body. The organs are inspected for damage and any soft tissue is removed from around the organs and their blood vessels.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	32856		Surgery: Respiratory System	Surgical removal of one or both lungs from a donor body. The organs are inspected for damage and any soft tissue is removed from around the organs and their blood vessels.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33202		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker or defibrillator (devices for regulating the heartbeat).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33203		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker or defibrillator (devices for regulating the heartbeat).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33206		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); atrial	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33207		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); ventricular	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33208		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of new or replacement of permanent pacemaker with transvenous electrode(s); atrial and ventricular	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33210		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous single chamber cardiac electrode or pacemaker catheter (separate procedure)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33211		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion or replacement of temporary transvenous dual chamber pacing electrodes (separate procedure)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33212		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing single lead	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33213		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing dual leads	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33214		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Upgrade of implanted pacemaker system, conversion of single chamber system to dual chamber system (includes removal of previously placed pulse generator, testing of existing lead, insertion of new lead, insertion of new pulse generator)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33221		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacemaker pulse generator only; with existing multiple leads	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33224		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing electrode, cardiac venous system, for left ventricular pacing, with attachment to previously placed pacemaker or implantable defibrillator pulse generator (including revision of pocket, removal, insertion, and/or replacement of existin	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33225		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert one or more wires (electrodes) for a pacemaker (device for regulating the heartbeat).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33227		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; single lead system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33228		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; dual lead system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33229		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator with replacement of pacemaker pulse generator; multiple lead system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33230		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator only; with existing dual leads	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33231		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator only; with existing multiple leads	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33233		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of permanent pacemaker pulse generator only	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33236		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove pacemaker wires (electrodes). A pacemaker is an implanted device for regulating the heartbeat.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33237		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a heart pacemaker (device for regulating heartbeat) or pacing wires (electrodes).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33240		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacing cardioverter-defibrillator. This device delivers an electric shock to control rapid or irregular heart rhythms in order to restore a normal heart beat.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	33241		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of implantable defibrillator pulse generator only	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33243		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove one or more pacing wires for a cardioverter-defibrillator device.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33244		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of single or dual chamber implantable defibrillator electrode(s); by transvenous extraction	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33249		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacemaker (device for regulating the heartbeat) and attach electrodes (wires).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33262		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; single lead system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33263		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; dual lead system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33264		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator with replacement of pacing cardioverter-defibrillator pulse generator; multiple lead system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33267		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to block a small sac (left atrial appendage) in the wall of the top left chamber of the heart in order to prevent a stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33268		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to block a small sac (left atrial appendage) in the wall of the top left chamber of the heart in order to prevent a stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33269		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to block a small sac (left atrial appendage) in the wall of the top left chamber of the heart in order to prevent a stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33270		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a pacing cardioverter-defibrillator. This device delivers an electric shock to control rapid or irregular heart rhythms in order to restore a normal heart beat.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33271		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of subcutaneous implantable defibrillator electrode	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33274		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert or replace pacemaker device in heart. The device is inserted through a vessel, via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33275		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove pacemaker device from the heart. The procedure includes using a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33276		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33277		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to insert a lead for a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33278		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33279		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33280		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33281		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to reposition a lead for a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33285		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of heart rhythm monitor under skin	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33286		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Removal, subcutaneous cardiac rhythm monitor	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33287		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33288		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a stimulation device in the phrenic nerve to improve breathing function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33340		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to close off a pouch on the left side of the heart (atrial appendage). The procedure uses an implant and is typically done to prevent blood clots.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33361		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33362		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33363		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33364		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into an artery in the leg, pelvis or chest and threaded into the heart where the valve is inserted.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33365		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The replacement valve is inserted through a hole in the chest, via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33366		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a heart valve with an artificial one. The replacement valve is inserted through a hole in the chest, via a thin tube (catheter).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33367		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into artery and threaded to the heart where the valve is inserted. Heart-lung bypass is used during surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33368		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into artery and threaded to the heart where the valve is inserted. Heart-lung bypass is used during surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33369		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace heart valve with an artificial one. A thin tube (catheter) with valve attached is inserted into artery and threaded to the heart where the valve is inserted. Heart-lung bypass is used during surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33405		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to replace a valve between the lower left heart chamber and the aorta. The replacement may be fully artificial or made of biologically similar tissue. Heart-lung bypass allows the heart to rest during surgery.	N	Y

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

COMMERCIAL	33572		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to clean plaque from a large section or the entire length of a heart artery. The artery is cleared before attaching a bypass graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33900		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33901		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33902		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33903		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33904		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Procedure to restore blood flow to one or both of the pulmonary arteries that goes from the heart to the lungs by implanting a small mesh tube (stent).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33927		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Implant total heart replacement system. Includes artificial heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33928		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and replace artificial heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33929		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove artificial heart for transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33930		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and preserve a heart and lung donated for transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33933		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Standard preparation of a heart and lung for transplant. The procedure includes removal of excess tissue and preparation of blood vessels that will be part of the transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33935		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to implant a donated heart and lung. The procedure includes removal of the damaged organs.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33940		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove and preserve a heart donated for transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33944		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Standard preparation of a heart for transplant. The procedure includes removal of excess tissue and preparation of blood vessels that will be part of the transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33945		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to implant a donated heart. The procedure may include removal of the damaged organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33975		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of a device to pump blood from the heart lower chambers (ventricles) when they have weakened or failed. This is a temporary device, usually replaced by an artificial heart or a transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33976		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of a device to pump blood from the heart lower chambers (ventricles) when they have weakened or failed. This is a temporary device, usually replaced by an artificial heart or a transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	33979		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Insertion of a device to pump blood from the heart lower chambers (ventricles) when they have weakened or failed. This is a temporary device, usually replaced by an artificial heart or a transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35302		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35303		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35304		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35305		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35371		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35372		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to remove plaque or clots from one or more arteries. The procedure may include repairing a damaged blood vessel with a patch (graft) from another blood vessel.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35556		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35558		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35566		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35571		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a vein graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35583		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery in the leg, using leg veins (graft) to replace the damaged artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35585		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery in the leg, using leg veins (graft) to replace the damaged artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35587		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery in the leg, using leg veins (graft) to replace the damaged artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35656		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35661		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35666		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35671		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Surgery to bypass (re-route) blood flow around a blocked artery using a synthetic material (graft) to replace the diseased artery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35700		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	An additional surgery performed on leg arteries after the initial operation. The procedure addresses a problem with the same blood vessel as the first surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35881		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Reoperation, femoral-popliteal or femoral (popliteal)-anterior tibial, posterior tibial, peroneal artery, or other distal vessels, more than 1 month after original operation	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	35883		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revision, femoral anastomosis of synthetic arterial bypass graft in groin, open; with nonautogenous patch graft (eg, polyester, ePTFE, bovine pericardium)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	35884		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revision, femoral anastomosis of synthetic arterial bypass graft in groin, open; with autogenous vein patch graft	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	36223		Cardiovascular Surgery:	Selective catheter placement, common carotid or innominate artery, unilateral, any approach, with angiography of the ipsilateral intracranial carotid circulation and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	36224		Cardiovascular Surgery	Selective catheter placement, internal carotid artery, unilateral, with angiography of the ipsilateral intracranial carotid circulation and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	36226		Cardiovascular Surgery	Selective catheter placement, vertebral artery, unilateral, with angiography of the ipsilateral vertebral circulation and all associated radiological supervision and interpretation, includes angiography of the cervicocerebral arch, when performed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	36475		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Treatment to destroy a non-functioning vein with heat generated from radio waves or a laser device.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	36516		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	An amount of blood is removed from the body. It is filtered to remove a particular component such as white or red cells, platelets, plasma or lipids. The filtered blood is then returned to the body.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37220		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, iliac artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37221		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, iliac artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37224		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37225		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37226		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37227		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, femoral, popliteal artery(s), unilateral; with transluminal stent placement(s) and atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37228		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37229		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37230		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37231		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial, peroneal artery, unilateral, initial vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s) and atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37232		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal angioplasty	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37233		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37234		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s), includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37235		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Revascularization, endovascular, open or percutaneous, tibial/peroneal artery, unilateral, each additional vessel; with transluminal stent placement(s) and atherectomy, includes angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37236		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including all angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; initial artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37237		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including all angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; each additional artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37238		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; initial vein	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37239		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transcatheter placement of an intravascular stent(s), open or percutaneous, including radiological supervision and interpretation and including angioplasty within the same vessel, when performed; each additional vein	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37241		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Occlusion of vein with review by radiologist	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37243		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Vascular embolization or occlusion, inclusive of all radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance necessary to complete the intervention; for tumors, organ ischemia, or infarction	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	37246		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty for occlusive disease, intracranial, coronary, pulmonary, or dialysis circuit), open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the sa	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37247		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty, open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the same artery; each additional artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37248		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty (except dialysis circuit), open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the same vein; initial vein	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	37249		Surgery: Cardiovascular System	Transluminal balloon angioplasty (except dialysis circuit), open or percutaneous, including all imaging and radiological supervision and interpretation necessary to perform the angioplasty within the same vein; each additional vein	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38225		Cellular and Gene Therapy	Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy; harvesting of T lymphocytes [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38226		Cellular and Gene Therapy	Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy; preparation of T lymphocytes [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38227		Cellular and Gene Therapy	Receipt and preparation of cells for Chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38228		Cellular and Gene Therapy	autologous CAR-T cell administration [CAR-T therapy]	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38240		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Transplantation of bone marrow or stem cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38241		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	Transplantation of bone marrow or stem cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	38243		Surgery: Hemic and Lymphatic Systems	An additional infusion of stem cells to make an original bone marrow transplant more effective.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	4110F		Category II: Therapeutic, Preventative, or Other Interventions	Internal mammary artery graft performed for primary, isolated coronary artery bypass graft procedure (CABG)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	42145		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove excess tissue in the back of the throat to widen the airway. The procedure treats sleep apnea.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43279		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (endoscope) to repair the esophagus.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43330		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to repair the esophagus through an incision into chest (thoracic approach) or abdomen.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43331		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to repair the esophagus through an incision into chest (thoracic approach) or abdomen.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43497		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to treat a disorder of the esophagus and allow a better passage of food and liquids from the esophagus into the stomach.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43644		Surgery: Digestive System	Stomach surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope). The procedure reduces the size of the stomach or creates a route for food that bypasses the stomach.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43659		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure on the stomach using a scope (laparoscope).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43770		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery for obesity aided by a scope (laparoscope) to place a band around the upper stomach.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43771		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to adjust the location or sizing of a restrictive band placed around the upper stomach.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43772		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to remove an adjustable band placed around the stomach. Access ports that may have been placed under the skin also are removed at this time.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43773		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) that removes a restrictive device from the stomach. An adjustable band is placed around the stomach.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43774		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to remove an adjustable band placed around the stomach. Access ports that may have been placed under the skin also are removed at this time.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43775		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery aided by a scope (laparoscope) to remove a portion of the stomach (gastric sleeve surgery). The procedure is done to help weight loss.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43843		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery through an incision in the abdomen to restrict or reduce the size of the stomach.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43845		Surgery: Digestive System	Abdominal surgery for obesity to reduce the size of the stomach. The procedure involves constructing a passage (bypass) that moves food around the outside of the stomach to reduce absorption. A part of the intestines may be reconstructed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	43846		Surgery: Digestive System	Abdominal surgery for obesity to reduce the size of the stomach. The procedure involves constructing a passage (bypass) that moves food around the outside of the stomach to reduce absorption. A part of the intestines may be reconstructed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44132		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery on a donor to remove intestinal tissue or an entire section of the intestines.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44133		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery on a donor to remove intestinal tissue or an entire section of the intestines.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44135		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant an intestine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44136		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant an intestine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44705		Surgery: Digestive System	Healthy stool bacteria from a donor is prepared and may be transplanted. This procedure treats a variety of conditions including irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and colitis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44715		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44720		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	44721		Surgery: Digestive System	Procedure to prepare donor intestinal graft for transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47133		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove the liver from a donor and procedure for preserving the liver.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47135		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove an ailing liver and transplant a healthy one in its place.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47140		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	47141		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47142		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to remove a section of the liver. The tissue will be donated to another person.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47143		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47144		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47145		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47146		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	47147		Surgery: Digestive System	Preparation of a liver donated for an organ transplant after removal.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	48160		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of the pancreas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	48550		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	48551		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	48552		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgical removal of a pancreas donated for an organ transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	48554		Surgery: Digestive System	Surgery to transplant pancreas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50300		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove kidney from organ donor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50320		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove kidney from organ donor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50323		Surgery: Urinary System	Preparation of the donor kidney for transplant surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50325		Surgery: Urinary System	Preparation of the donor kidney for transplant surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50327		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50328		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50329		Surgery: Urinary System	Procedure done to rebuild a vessel or ureter (kidney tube) of the donor kidney prior to transplant surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50340		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove damaged kidney prior to transplant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50360		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove an ailing kidney and transplant a healthy one in its place.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50365		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery to remove an ailing kidney and transplant a healthy one in its place.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	50547		Surgery: Urinary System	Surgery using a scope (laparoscope) to remove an entire kidney. The procedure may include removing nearby tissue such as lymph nodes, adrenal glands or a portion of the upper urinary tract (ureter).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	54400		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to implant a prosthesis into the penis. A prosthesis may be semi-rigid or inflatable. The inflatable prosthesis may include a pump and reservoir as well.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	54401		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to implant a prosthesis into the penis. A prosthesis may be semi-rigid or inflatable. The inflatable prosthesis may include a pump and reservoir as well.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	54405		Surgery: Male Genital System	Surgery to implant a prosthesis into the penis. A prosthesis may be semi-rigid or inflatable. The inflatable prosthesis may include a pump and reservoir as well.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	55970		Surgery: Intersex Surgery	Surgery to change male or female genitals from one gender to the other.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	55980		Surgery: Intersex Surgery	Surgery to change male or female genitals from one gender to the other.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	57291		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgical construction of an artificial vagina, using a pressure technique or skin grafts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	57292		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgical construction of an artificial vagina, using a pressure technique or skin grafts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	58674		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove or destroy non-cancerous tumor in uterus.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	58720		Surgery: Female Genital System	Surgery to remove one or both pairs of fallopian tubes or ovaries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	60660		Surgery: Endocrine System	Percutaneous ablation of 1 or more thyroid nodule(s)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	60661		Surgery: Endocrine System	Percutaneous ablation of additional lobe of thyroid nodule(s)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61715		Surgery: Nervous System	MRI guided focused ultrasound high intensity stereotactic intracranial ablation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61863		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61864		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant one or more additional devices for stimulating nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61867		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61868		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant one or more additional devices for stimulating nerves in the brain. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61885		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61886		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61889		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant a device to stimulate nerves in the brain. The procedure includes temporarily removing a portion of the skull.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61891		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to revise or replace a device that stimulates nerves in the brain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	61892		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a device that stimulates nerves in the brain. The procedure includes repairing the skull.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62263		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) located in the epidural space of the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62264		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) located in the epidural space of the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62280		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62281		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62282		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for a therapy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62287		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to treat bulging (herniated) disc in the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62292		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of dye near a vertebra to highlight the area on images. At the same time, medication is injected to treat a herniated (bulging) disc.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62320		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62321		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	62322		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62323		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of medicine into the space around the spinal cord for testing or as a treatment for pain or other problem.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62324		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62325		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62326		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62327		Surgery: Nervous System	An injection into a catheter (small tube) that has been placed into the space around the spinal cord. The injection is of medication or contrast material for a scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62350		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62351		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62360		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62361		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62362		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to implant or re-implant a tube (catheter) into the space around the spinal cord. The catheter connects to a pump or reservoir for medication.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	62380		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve. The surgery may include removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) or a disc (cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63001		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63003		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the upper back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63005		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the mid-lower back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63011		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of one or more vertebra (spine bones) in the lower back. The procedure is done to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63012		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to correct a misalignment of the spine caused by a vertebra that has slipped forward.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63015		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63016		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the upper back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63017		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgical removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the mid-lower back to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63020		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve. The surgery may include removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) or a disc (cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63030		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve. The surgery may include removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) or a disc (cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63035		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery to relieve pressure caused by one or more pinched nerves. The surgery may include the removal of part of a vertebra (spine bone) or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between two vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63040		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63042		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63043		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63044		Surgery: Nervous System	Additional surgery to relieve pressure on a nerve in the spine. The surgery may include the removal of part of a spine bone (vertebra) and/or the removal of a bulging disc (the cushion between the vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63045		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63046		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63047		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a vertebra (spinal bone) in the upper or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63048		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) in the neck or back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63050		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63051		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63052		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63053		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63055		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a bulging (herniated) disc in the upper back.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	63056		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a herniated disc in the lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63057		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord, caused by a bulging (herniated) disc.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63064		Surgery: Nervous System	Costovertebral approach with decompression of spinal cord or nerve root(s) (eg, herniated intervertebral disc), thoracic; single segment	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63066		Surgery: Nervous System	Costovertebral approach with decompression of spinal cord or nerve root(s) (eg, herniated intervertebral disc), thoracic; each additional segment	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63075		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of herniated disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63076		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of herniated disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63077		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a bulging (herniated) disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63078		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a bulging (herniated) disc and vertebral (spine) bone spurs in order to relieve a pinched nerve in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63081		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63082		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the neck in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63085		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63086		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63087		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63088		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63090		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63091		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the middle or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63101		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a spine bone (vertebra) in the upper back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63102		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a vertebra (spinal bone) in the upper or lower back in order to relieve a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63103		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of a vertebra (spine bone) in the upper or lower back in order to relieve pain from a pinched nerve.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63170		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) and surgery on the spinal cord to relieve pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63172		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and to drain a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63173		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and to drain a fluid-filled sac (cyst) on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63185		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and sever nerves in the spinal cord. This procedure relieves muscle spasm and pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63190		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and sever nerves in the spinal cord. This procedure relieves muscle spasm and pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63191		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and sever nerves in the spinal cord. This procedure relieves muscle spasm and pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63197		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove one or more bones of the spine (vertebrae) and disable nerves in the spinal cord that transmit pain signals to the brain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63200		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of a portion of vertebra (spine) and surgery to remove adhesions (scar tissue) on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63250		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery on the spine in order to repair an artery and vein that have formed improperly. The procedure requires removing a portion of a spine bone (vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63251		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery on the spine in order to repair an artery and vein that have formed improperly. The procedure requires removing a portion of a spine bone (vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63252		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery on the spine in order to repair an artery and vein that have formed improperly. The procedure requires removing a portion of a spine bone (vertebra).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63265		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; cervical	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63266		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; thoracic	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63267		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63268		Surgery: Nervous System	Laminectomy for excision or evacuation of intraspinal lesion other than neoplasm, extradural; sacral	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63270		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63271		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63272		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63273		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a portion of vertebra (spine) and abnormal tissue (lesion) from the spinal cord in the lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63275		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the neck. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	63276		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the middle back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63277		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63278		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63280		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the neck. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63281		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the middle back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63282		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63283		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the lower back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63285		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the neck. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63286		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine in the middle back. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63287		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63290		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove a tumor located inside the spine. The procedure requires removing a spine bone (vertebra) and may include removing a sample of tissue for testing (biopsy).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63295		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to reconstruct the spine following damage due to tumor or disease of the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63300		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63301		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63302		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63303		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63304		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63305		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63306		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the upper back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63307		Surgery: Nervous System	Surgery to remove all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord in the mid-lower back.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63308		Surgery: Nervous System	Removal of all or a part of the vertebra (spine) and lesion (abnormal tissue) located on the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63620		Surgery: Nervous System	radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into the spine. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63621		Surgery: Nervous System	radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into the spine. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63650		Surgery: Nervous System	Placement of electrode under the skin near the spine; the electrode attaches to a transmitter which produces electrical stimulation to alleviate pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63655		Surgery: Nervous System	Placement of electrode under the skin near the spine; the electrode attaches to a transmitter which produces electrical stimulation to alleviate pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63663		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery for a device implanted into the spine to relieve back pain. The surgery may be performed in order to insert or remove the device, or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63664		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery for a device implanted into the spine to relieve back pain. The surgery may be performed in order to insert or remove the device, or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	63685		Surgery: Nervous System	Back surgery for a device implanted into the spine to relieve back pain. The surgery may be performed in order to insert or remove the device, or to replace the device or one of its parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	64451		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of anesthetic or other medicine into a nerve to relieve pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	64479		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	64480		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	64483		Surgery: Nervous System	Injection of an anesthetic or steroid into the space around the spinal cord. The injection treats pain from bulging discs in the spine.	N	Y

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

COMMERCIAL	70460		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the skull and brain and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70470		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the skull and brain and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70480		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the eye socket or ear and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70481		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the eye socket or ear and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70482		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the eye socket or ear and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70486		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the face and jaw and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye might be used to highlight areas on the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70487		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the face and jaw and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye might be used to highlight areas on the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70488		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the face and jaw and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye might be used to highlight areas on the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70490		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the neck and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70491		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the neck and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70492		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the head taking x-rays of the neck and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70496		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the head. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70498		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the neck. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70540		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the eyes, face and neck. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70542		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the eyes, face and neck. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70543		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the eyes, face and neck. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70544		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the head.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70545		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels in the head. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70546		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the head. The study compares images with and without a contrast agent.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70547		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70548		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70549		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the neck. The study compares images with and without a contrast agent.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70551		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain and brainstem. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70552		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain and brainstem. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70553		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain and brainstem.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70554		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A functional MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain while it is working. The test can reveal changes in brain function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	70555		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A functional MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the brain while it is working. The test can reveal changes in brain function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71250		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71260		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	71270		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71271		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	In this screening for lung cancer, a CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the chest and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71275		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of non-heart blood vessels in the chest. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71550		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) study to evaluate lymph nodes in the chest. An MRI creates images with a strong magnetic field. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71551		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) study to evaluate lymph nodes in the chest. An MRI creates images with a strong magnetic field. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71552		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) study to evaluate lymph nodes in the chest. An MRI creates images with a strong magnetic field. A contrast agent may be used to highlight areas. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	71555		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the chest. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72125		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the upper (cervical) spine and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72126		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays of the upper (cervical) spine and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye (contrast) may be used to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72127		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the upper, middle or lower back. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. After one set of images, a second set is taken with contrast dye to highlight areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72128		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan circles the body taking x-rays of the middle back (thoracic spine) and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected highlight an area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72129		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan circles the body taking x-rays of the middle back (thoracic spine) and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected highlight an area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72130		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the upper, middle or lower back. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. After one set of images, a second set is taken with contrast dye to highlight areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72131		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of spine (low back). The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72132		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of spine (low back). The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72133		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan of the upper, middle or lower back. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. After one set of images, a second set is taken with contrast dye to highlight areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72141		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the upper spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72142		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the upper spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72146		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the middle spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72147		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the middle spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72148		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the lower spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72149		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the lower spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72156		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72157		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72158		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) of the interior of the spine (spinal canal). A contrast agent may be given to enhance the images.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72159		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and blood vessels inside the spine. A contrast agent may be injected to make a specific area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72191		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72192		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	72193		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y

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

COMMERCIAL	73725	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the leg. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74150	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74160	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Dye may be injected to make the area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74170	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) of the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Additional pictures are taken after injecting dye to make specific areas easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74174	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of blood vessels in the abdomen and pelvis. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight a specific area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74175	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight the area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74176	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of both the abdomen (belly) and pelvis. CT takes a series of x-rays as the machine revolves around the body. Contrast material may be injected during the procedure to enhance details.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74177	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of both the abdomen (belly) and pelvis. CT takes a series of x-rays as the machine revolves around the body. Contrast material may be injected during the procedure to enhance details.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74178	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of both the abdomen (belly) and pelvis. CT takes a series of x-rays as the machine revolves around the body. Contrast material may be injected during the procedure to enhance details.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74181	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the abdomen. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74182	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the abdomen. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74183	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of the abdomen. A contrast agent is introduced to highlight areas and multiple images are taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74185	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram is a detailed image of blood flow and vessel structures in the abdomen. A contrast agent may be injected to make the area of interest easier to see. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74261	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the colon (large intestine). The scan may be used to check for polyps or to help diagnose and stage colon cancer. Typically images are taken both with and without a contrast agent to enhance areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74262	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the colon (large intestine). The scan may be used to check for polyps or to help diagnose and stage colon cancer. Typically images are taken both with and without a contrast agent to enhance areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74263	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the colon (large intestine). The scan may be used to check for polyps or to help diagnose and stage colon cancer. Typically images are taken both with and without a contrast agent to enhance areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74712	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to take images of a fetus in the womb. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	74713	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to take images of a fetus in the womb. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75557	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75559	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75561	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of heart function. A contrast agent highlights areas on additional images. The heart muscle, blood flow, vessels and valves are evaluated while at work and at rest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75563	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of heart function. A contrast agent highlights areas on additional images. The heart muscle, blood flow, vessels and valves are evaluated while at work and at rest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75565	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to evaluate the flow of blood through the heart. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75571	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken of the heart to see if calcium buildup (plaque) is present. A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75572	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of the heart, typically performed prior to heart surgery. A CT scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight an area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75573	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan of the heart to look at how the structure has been affected by heart disease that has been present since birth. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight an area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75574	Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT scan taken with contrast dye to study the form and structure of the heart and its blood vessels. Arteries, veins and bypass grafts may be evaluated. The study may also look at heart function and plaque buildup.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	75580			Data from a CTA scan is analyzed to determine the status of narrowing arteries in the heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75635		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) angiogram produces images of the blood vessels in the abdomen. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Contrast dye may be injected to highlight the area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75710		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, extremity, unilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75716		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, extremity, bilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75736		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Angiography, pelvic, selective or supraselective, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75820		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venography, extremity, unilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	75822		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venography, extremity, bilateral, radiological supervision and interpretation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	76376		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Physician supervision and interpretation of 3-D image manipulation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	76377		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Physician supervision and interpretation of 3-D image manipulation.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	76380		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	CT (computed tomography) follow-up study. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image. Additional pictures are taken after injecting dye to make a specific area easier to see.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	76391		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	Combines magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with sound waves to create a visual map showing stiffness of body tissue. The imaging technique can show the difference between normal and abnormal tissues.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	76497		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	A CT (computed tomography) scan is made from a sequence of x-rays taken as the scanner moves in circles around the body. The images are assembled into a 3-D view.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	76498		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology (Diagnostic Imaging)	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view an area of the body. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77021		Radiology: Radiologic Guidance	MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) guidance is used to place a needle in a precise location.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77022		Radiology: Radiologic Guidance	An area inside the body is viewed with MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) during surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77046		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77047		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77048		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77049		Radiology: Breast, Mammography	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77078		Radiology: Bone/Joint Studies	A CT (computed tomography) scan is used for a bone mineral density study. The images help to evaluate the calcium and mineral content in one or more segments of bone. The scanner circles the body taking x-rays and assembles them into a 3-D image.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77084		Radiology: Bone/Joint Studies	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of blood vessels and bone marrow. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77371		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into brain tissue. A single dose or an entire therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77373		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiosurgery delivers radiation therapy directly into brain tissue. A single dose or an entire therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77425		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	A single radiation treatment given during a surgical procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77432		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Physician review and management of all aspects of stereotactic radiation therapy, from dose calculation and delivery to care supervision. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77435		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Physician review and management of all aspects of stereotactic radiation therapy, from dose calculation and delivery to care supervision. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77520		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77522		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77523		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	77525		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Radiation therapy using protons is directed at the affected site. Protons can be shaped to match damaged cells. This enables use of a high dose without damage to nearby healthy cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78429		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78430		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	78431		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78432		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78433		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78434		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	Imaging of blood flow in heart using positron emission tomography (PET).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78445		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Non-cardiac vascular flow imaging (ie, angiography, venography)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78451		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart using a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). Images are taken after giving a radioactive substance by mouth or IV to highlight blood flow and heart function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78452		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart using a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). Images are taken after giving a radioactive substance by mouth or IV to highlight blood flow and heart function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78453		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement into, through and out of the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to evaluate blood flow in all areas of the heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78454		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement into, through and out of the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to evaluate blood flow in all areas of the heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78457		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venous thrombosis imaging, venogram; unilateral	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78458		Radiology: Diagnostic Radiology	Venous thrombosis imaging, venogram; bilateral	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78459		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78466		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement through the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to identify the extent and location of any heart muscle injury.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78468		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is injected and its movement through the heart is recorded by a high-energy camera for several heart cycles. The procedure helps to identify the extent and location of any heart muscle injury.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78469		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart uses a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). The procedure helps to identify the extent and location of any heart muscle injury after a heart attack.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78472		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78473		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78481		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan is an imaging test that uses a radioactive marker to observe how the heart functions on the left side.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78483		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78491		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78492		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates heart function or blood flow, at rest or during exercise.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78494		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A true 3-D scan of the heart uses a high-energy CT (computed tomography) scanner (SPECT). Images are taken after giving a radioactive substance by mouth or IV to highlight blood flow.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78496		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A heart blood pool scan shows how well the heart is pumping blood. One or more pictures of the heart will be taken during the scan after a radioactive substance is given to highlight the blood flow. Pictures may be taken at rest and while exercising.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78499		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is given by mouth or IV. This highlights the heart structure and function on a scan so that it may be viewed more easily.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78608		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates brain function or blood flow.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78609		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	The PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance. The scan evaluates brain function or blood flow.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78811		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78812		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78813		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78814		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance that has been given by mouth or IV. A CT (computed tomography) scan may be superimposed for enhanced views.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78815		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance that has been given by mouth or IV. A CT (computed tomography) scan may be superimposed for enhanced views.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	78816		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A PET (positron emission tomography) scan creates images by detecting a radioactive substance that has been given by mouth or IV. A CT (computed tomography) scan may be superimposed for enhanced views.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	78999		Radiology: Nuclear Medicine	A radioactive substance is given by mouth or IV. This highlights one or more areas of the body on a scan so that they may be viewed more easily.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81099		Pathology and Laboratory: Urinalysis	UNLISTED URINALYSIS PROCEDURE	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81120		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that are connected to the development of cancer in the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81121		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that are connected to the development of cancer in the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81161		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This test checks for mutations of the DMD gene which affects production of the protein dystrophin. When mutations are present this can cause Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy, a progressive condition affecting muscles.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81162		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81163		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81164		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81165		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81166		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81167		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81168		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate mantle cell lymphoma.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81170		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81171		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81172		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81173		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81175		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81176		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81177		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate DRPLA (dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy), a progressive brain disorder that causes involuntary movements, mental and emotional problems, and a decline in thinking ability.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81178		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81179		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81180		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81181		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81182		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81183		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81184		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81185		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	81187		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate myotonic dystrophy, a form of muscular dystrophy accompanied by myotonia, the inability to relax a muscle.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81188		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81189		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Unverricht-Lundborg disease, a form of epilepsy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81191		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81192		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81193		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81194		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This genetic test analysis tissue from a solid tumor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81195		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	Cytogenomic analysis, optical genome mapping	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81200		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate Canavan disease, an inherited condition.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81201		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing polyps followed by colon cancer. This is a condition called FAP (familial adenomatous polyposis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81202		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing polyps followed by colon cancer. This is a condition called FAP (familial adenomatous polyposis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81203		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing polyps followed by colon cancer. This is a condition called FAP (familial adenomatous polyposis).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81204		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81205		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate an inherited problem with metabolism.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81206		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81207		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81208		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic breakpoints that can indicate chronic myelogenous leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81209		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate an inherited condition.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81210		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic variants that can indicate colon cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81212		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81215		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81216		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81217		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate breast cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81218		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81219		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81220		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81221		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81222		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81223		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81224		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate cystic fibrosis. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81225		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81226		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81227		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81228		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81229		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81231		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81232		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81233		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	81234		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate myotonic dystrophy, a form of muscular dystrophy accompanied by myotonia, the inability to relax a muscle.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81235		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing lung cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81236		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81237		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate lymphoma (lymph cell cancer).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81238		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with blood clotting. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81239		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate myotonic dystrophy, a form of muscular dystrophy accompanied by myotonia, the inability to relax a muscle.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81240		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with blood clotting. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81241		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with blood clotting. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81242		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate anemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81243		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81244		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate intellectual disabilities. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81245		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81246		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81247		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate hemolytic anemia, a condition in which the body destroys red blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81249		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate hemolytic anemia, a condition in which the body destroys red blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81250		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with glycogen storage. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81251		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Gaucher disease. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81252		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81254		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate the likelihood of developing hearing loss. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81255		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Tay-Sachs disease. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81256		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with too much iron (hemochromatosis). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81257		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81258		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81259		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81260		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with the nervous system. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81261		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate blood cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81262		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate blood cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81263		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate blood cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81265		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that compares genetic material from donor and recipient or from mother and fetus.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81266		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that compares genetic material from donor and recipient or from mother and fetus.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81269		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a blood problem. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81270		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y

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

COMMERCIAL	81310	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate acute myeloid leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81311	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate colon cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81312	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that can indicate muscular dystrophy.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81314	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate tumors in the gastrointestinal tract. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81315	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate promyelocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81316	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate promyelocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81317	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81318	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81319	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A genetic test used to screen for colon cancer. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81320	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81321	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81322	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81323	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Cowden syndrome. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81324	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate peripheral neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81325	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate peripheral neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81328	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81329	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81330	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate difficulty breaking down fats properly (Niemann-Pick disease). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81331	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how the body's hormones work (Prader-Willi syndrome or Angelman syndrome). Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81333	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate corneal dystrophy, which affects the clarity of the eye cornea. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81334	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81335	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81336	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate muscle degeneration. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81338	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81339	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate a problem with how bone marrow creates blood cells. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81342	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate leukemia or lymphoma. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81343	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81344	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate SCA (spinocerebellar ataxia), a disorder characterized by progressive incoordination of gait and is often associated with poor coordination of hands, speech, and eye movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81345	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate thyroid cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81346	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab test that evaluates how well a drug is metabolized by the body. This helps to identify the most effective drug therapy and the likelihood of developing severe side effects.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	81347		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81348		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81349		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material within an entire genome. Such tests may look for variants or abnormalities in chromosomes, among others.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81350		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to find the best drug therapy for a condition. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81351		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81352		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81353		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material that can indicate Li-Fraumeni syndrome.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81355		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to find the best drug therapy for a condition. Types of analysis include gene variants, full sequence analysis or breakpoints.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81357		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81360		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A laboratory analysis of genetic material that can indicate the presence of genetic mutations associated with leukemia.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81361		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample for variants that indicate whether or not a person has sickle cell anemia or other problems with hemoglobin.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81363		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample for variants that indicate whether or not a person has sickle cell anemia or other problems with hemoglobin.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81364		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample for variants that indicate whether or not a person has sickle cell anemia or other problems with hemoglobin.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81381		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis that identifies the type of human leukocyte antigen (HLA). The result is used to identify the best donor and recipient for bone marrow or cord blood.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81400		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81401		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81402		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81403		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81404		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81405		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81406		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81407		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81408		Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81425		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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81426		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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81427		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.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81440	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81457		This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81458		This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81459		This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81462		This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81463		This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81464		This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate the likelihood of developing a tumor in an organ.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81479	Pathology and Laboratory: Molecular Pathology	A lab analysis of genetic material to determine the specific genetic factor playing a role in a disease.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81518	Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81519	Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81520	Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines breast tissue for genetic abnormalities to help determine risk of recurrence.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	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).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81539		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	Blood test that determines the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81541		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	Genetic test using a urine sample to test for the likelihood of developing prostate cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81546		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines thyroid tissue for genetic abnormalities related to thyroid cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	81595		Pathology and Laboratory: Multianalyte Assays with Algorithmic Analyses	This lab test examines heart tissue for genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	84999		Pathology and Laboratory: Chemistry	A chemistry test to verify specific substances in blood, urine, stool or other body fluids.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	86849		Pathology and Laboratory: Immunology	Testing that involves the immune system function: its ability, action of particular components or the presence of specific infection-targeted responders.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	87999		Pathology and Laboratory: Microbiology	Unlisted microbiology procedure	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88199		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytopathology	Unlisted cytopathology procedure	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88230		Pathology and Laboratory	Tissue culture for non-neoplastic disorders; lymphocyte	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88237		Pathology and Laboratory	Tissue culture for neoplastic disorders; bone marrow, blood cells	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88240		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Cells taken as samples for testing or that need to be examined further are preserved by freezing. Each sample must be prepared carefully to ensure the information in the tissue is not altered.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88241		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Cells that have been frozen for long-term storage must be thawed prior to their use or before any testing can be done on them. Each cell group or sample is thawed separately.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88245		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome breakage affects an individual's genetic makeup. Breakage may appear as a weakness in the chromosome strand or as rearrangement of characteristics rather than exact copies in each strand.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88248		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome breakage affects an individual's genetic makeup. Breakage may appear as a weakness in the chromosome strand or as rearrangement of characteristics rather than exact copies in each strand.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88249		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome breakage affects an individual's genetic makeup. Breakage may appear as a weakness in the chromosome strand or as rearrangement of characteristics rather than exact copies in each strand.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88261		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome analysis of cells and karyotypes (the full chromosome set that describes a person's genetic makeup), with banding. Banding appears on paired chromosome bundles that are stained. Analysis checks for genetic anomalies and recessive traits.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88262		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome analysis of cells and karyotypes (the full chromosome set that describes a person's genetic makeup), with banding. Banding appears on paired chromosome bundles that are stained. Analysis checks for genetic anomalies and recessive traits.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88263		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome mosaicism is a condition that occurs during embryonic development. Instead of identical chromosomes, every so often one develops that contributes to an individual having more than one type of genetic makeup.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88264		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Full chromosome analysis of 20 to 25 cells to check for anomalies consistent with a specified cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88267		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome (genetic) analysis of fetal cells obtained from amniotic fluid or the surface of the placenta to detect genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88269		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Chromosome analysis of fetal cells from a sample of amniotic fluid without removing the cells from the fluid. The analysis is used to identify any genetic abnormalities.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88271		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Genetic test (molecular cytogenetics, DNA probe) used to detect an abnormality in a single gene. The sample used may be tissue or a body fluid containing cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88272		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	The test uses a fluorescent stain to detect DNA sequence in cells. DNA sequence determines an individual's genetic makeup.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88273		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	The test uses a fluorescent stain to detect DNA sequence in cells. DNA sequence determines an individual's genetic makeup.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88274		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	This study uses a technique that separates and recombines a DNA strand directly on a viewing slide. The technique analyzes how a genetic alteration affects the number of genes in a specified number of cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88275		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	This study uses a technique that separates and recombines a DNA strand directly on a viewing slide. The technique analyzes how a genetic alteration affects the number of genes in a specified number of cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88280		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Additional studies of full chromosome sets that describes a person's genetic makeup (karyotypes) beyond the base chromosome analysis. Karyotypes help to identify and organize genetic abnormalities and can pinpoint diagnosis of certain cancers.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	88283		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Additional cells counted beyond the base chromosome analysis. The study uses traditional microscopic techniques to check for genetic anomalies and recessive traits. Additional cell counts may be necessary to pinpoint a diagnosis for certain cancers.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88285		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Additional cells counted beyond the base chromosome analysis. The study uses traditional microscopic techniques to check for genetic anomalies and recessive traits. Additional cell counts may be necessary to pinpoint a diagnosis for certain cancers.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88289		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	The study analyzes chromosomes to find out if they contain any genetic traits associated with inherited conditions. The study involves several high-resolution examinations.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	88291		Pathology and Laboratory: Cytogenetic Studies	Expert interpretation and report relating to the results of a genetic cell study.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89240		Pathology and Laboratory: Other Procedures	A laboratory study of tissue, organs or fluid samples. A pathology study detects disease, if it is present. The sample may be removed during surgery or another procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89258		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Cryopreservation or cold preservation is the process of freezing, storing and thawing embryos.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89259		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Cryopreservation or cold preservation is the process of freezing, storing and thawing sperm.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89337		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Preserve egg cell by freezing (cryopreservation).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89342		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of one or more human embryos for one year.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89343		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of sperm or semen for one year.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89344		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Reproductive tissue, such as from a testicle or ovary, is cryopreserved (frozen to extremely cold temperatures) for the purpose of preserving and storing the tissue for future use.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89346		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Storage of human eggs (oocytes) for one year.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89352		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	A human embryo that has been preserved by freezing is thawed using a precise temperature water bath.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89353		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Sperm or semen that has been preserved by freezing is thawed in water that is temperature-controlled.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89354		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Specimens of human reproductive tissue, such as from a testicle or ovary, are preserved by freezing. They are thawed using a precise temperature water bath.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	89356		Pathology and Laboratory: Reproductive Medicine Procedures	Human eggs (oocytes) that have been preserved by freezing are thawed in water that is temperature-controlled.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	90283		Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Human immune globulin is derived from blood products and is typically given as a shot, through an IV or under the skin with fluids.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	90284	Hizentra,Cuvitru,G	Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Human immune globulin is derived from blood products and is typically given as a shot, through an IV or under the skin with fluids.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	90378	Synagis	Medicine: Immune Globulins, Serum or Recombinant Products	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) immune globulin. RSV is an infection that causes colds, coughs and sometimes pneumonia in children and infants.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	90867		Medicine: Psychiatry	Treatment planning for TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation), a technique for gently stimulating the brain using magnetic pulses. TMS is a treatment for depression and anxiety.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	90868		Medicine: Psychiatry	TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation) treatment, a technique for gently stimulating the brain using magnetic pulses. TMS is a treatment for depression and anxiety.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	90869		Medicine: Psychiatry	TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation) treatment, a technique for gently stimulating the brain using magnetic pulses. TMS is a treatment for depression and anxiety.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	90870		Medicine: Psychiatry	Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a treatment usually offered for severe depression when other treatments have failed. ECT passes electrical current into the brain causing a person to have a seizure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	91110		Medicine: Gastroenterology	Images of the digestive tract with a report of results. The test involves swallowing a tiny capsule containing a camera for viewing the inside of the digestive tract from the esophagus through the intestines.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	91111		Medicine: Gastroenterology	Images of the digestive tract with a report of results. The test involves swallowing a tiny capsule containing a camera for viewing the inside of the digestive tract from the esophagus through the intestines.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	91113		Medicine: Gastroenterology	A capsule the size of a large pill is swallowed and pictures of the colon are taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92920		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92921		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; each additional branch of a major coronary arter	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92925		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92928		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92929		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary arter	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92933		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	92934	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92937	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft , any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed; single vessel	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92938	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed; single vessel	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92943	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; single vessel	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	92944	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; each additional	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93228	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A physician's report of a heart study lasting up to 30-days. Heart activity (ECG or EKG) is transmitted in real-time for the entire period, including any events.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93229	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Support from one or more technicians for a heart study of up to 30 days. This includes connecting the event recorder (ECG or EKG), transmitting and reviewing data and preparing reports.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93350	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart ultrasound (echocardiograph) shows moving images of the heart. The images are taken both at rest and while exercising. Drugs may be given to stimulate stress.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93351	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart ultrasound (echocardiograph) shows moving images of the heart. The images are taken both at rest and while exercising. Drugs may be given to stimulate stress.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93451	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart. A recorder may measure internal pressure, oxygen saturation, blood volume and rhythm. One or both sides of the heart may be studied.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93452	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Heart study where a thin tube (catheter) is inserted into the heart through an arm or leg blood vessel. Imaging with contrast dye may be part of the procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93453	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Heart study where a thin tube (catheter) is inserted into the heart through an arm or leg blood vessel. Imaging with contrast dye may be part of the procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93454	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts. Dye is injected through the catheter to enhance areas on a scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93455	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts. Dye is injected through the catheter to enhance areas on a scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93456	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93457	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93458	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93459	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93460	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93461	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Placement of a thin tube (catheter) into heart blood vessels or heart bypass grafts to record heart function. Imaging is used to see if there are blockages in heart arteries.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93462	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Left heart catheterization by transseptal puncture through intact septum or by transapical puncture	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93565	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for selective left ventricular or left atrial angiography	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93566	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for selective right ventricular or right atrial angiography	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93567	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for supravalvular aortography	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93568	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Injection procedure during cardiac catheterization including imaging supervision, interpretation, and report; for nonselective pulmonary arterial angiography	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93590	Medicine: Cardiovascular	Procedure to repair a leak around a heart valve replacement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93593	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93594	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93595	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93596	Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	93597		Medicine: Cardiovascular	A heart study performed by inserting a thin tube (catheter) into the heart, with imaging guidance, to assess heart defect.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93620		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Evaluation of electrical activity within the heart by placing a thin tube (catheter) threaded through a leg or neck blood vessel. The heart may be stimulated to find the diseased area that can then be treated.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	93745		Medicine: Cardiovascular	Initial set-up and programming by a physician or other qualified health care professional of wearable cardioverter-defibrillator	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95805		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Nap study to see how quickly a person falls asleep during the day. Measures the level of daytime sleepiness. Standard test for narcolepsy and to check if REM sleep occurs. Usually done right after an overnight sleep study.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95807		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A sleep study records information about breathing effort and ability, heart rate and amount of oxygen that is in the blood while sleeping. Data may be recorded automatically or by an attendant.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95808		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A technician-monitored, overnight sleep study at a facility. Brain activity, breathing, blood pressure, heart rate and other factors are measured as well as the quality of sleep.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95810		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A technician-monitored, overnight sleep study at a facility. Brain activity, breathing, blood pressure, heart rate and other factors are measured as well as the quality of sleep.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95811		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	A technician-monitored, overnight sleep study at a facility. Brain activity, breathing, blood pressure, heart rate and other factors are measured as well as the quality of sleep.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95961		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Attendance by a physician for a study that maps the electrical circuits of the brain. The study typically is done to better understand seizure activity.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	95962		Medicine: Neurology and Neuromuscular Procedures	Attendance by a physician for a study that maps the electrical circuits of the brain. The study typically is done to better understand seizure activity.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	97037		Medicine: Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	Low-level laser therapy is used to reduce pain after surgery.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A4545		Miscellaneous Supplies	Supplies and accessories for external tibial nerve stimulator (e.g., socks, gel pads, electrodes, etc.), needed for one month	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A4555		Miscellaneous Supplies	Replacement of an electrode or transducer used with an electronic cancer treatment device.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6515		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, full leg, each, custom	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6516		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, foot, each, custom	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6517		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, below knee, each, custom	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6518		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, arm, each, custom	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6519		Compression Garments	Gradient compression garment, not otherwise specified, for nighttime use, each	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6523		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the arm, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6525		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the lower leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6526		Compression Garments	A padded compression garment for the leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6527		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression garment for the leg and foot, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6528		Compression Garments	A padded compression bra, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6529		Compression Garments	A custom-made, padded compression bra, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6574		Compression Garments	A custom-made compression garment for the arm and hand, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6580		Compression Garments	A heavy weight, custom-made compression glove, providing gradually increasing compression.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A6611		Compression Garments	Gradient compression wrap with adjustable straps, above knee, each, custom	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A9274		Miscellaneous Supplies	A portable disposable system for delivering insulin. It includes all supplies and accessories.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A9513		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Lutetium Lu 177. This drug is typically used to treat pancreatic tumors.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A9596		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	Gallium ga-68, given to highlight or mark areas during an imaging procedure such as a PET scan.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A9601		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Flortaucipir F18, a radioactive diagnostic agent used with a PET scan to get images of the brain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	A9607		Supplies for Radiology Procedures (Radiopharmaceuticals)	An injection of Lutetium Lu 177. This drug is typically used to treat prostate cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1062		Devices and Supplies	Intravertebral body fracture augmentation with implant (e.g., metal, polymer)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1605		Devices and Supplies	Pacemaker, leadless, dual chamber (right atrial and right ventricular implantable components), rate-responsive, including all necessary components for implantation	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1721		Cardioverter-Defibrillators	An implanted dual-chamber cardioverter-defibrillator manages activity either on both sides of the heart, or in both upper and lower chambers on one side. The device ensures correct rhythm and speed of the heart beat.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	C1722		Cardioverter-Defibrillators	An implanted single-chamber cardioverter-defibrillator manages activity in one chamber, on one side of the heart. The device ensures correct rhythm and speed of the heart beat.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1764		Devices	Event recorder, cardiac (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1767		Devices	A non-rechargeable implant used to stimulate nerves, used to aid movement of muscles.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1772		Devices	A programmable, implantable pump for infusions. An infusion delivers a fluid or medication over a period of several hours.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1777		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, endocardial single coil (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1779		Devices	Lead, pacemaker, transvenous VDD single pass	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1785		Devices	Pacemaker, dual chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1786		Devices	Pacemaker, single chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1874		Devices	Stent, coated/covered, with delivery system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1875		Devices	Stent, coated/covered, without delivery system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1876		Devices	Stent, noncoated/noncovered, with delivery system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1877		Devices	Stent, noncoated/noncovered, without delivery system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1880		Devices	Vena cava filter	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1882		Devices	An implanted heart pacing and rhythm-adjusting device.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1895		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, endocardial dual coil (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1896		Devices	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, other than endocardial single or dual coil (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1898		Devices	Lead, pacemaker, other than transvenous VDD single pass	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1899		Devices	Lead, pacemaker/cardioverter-defibrillator combination (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C1900		Devices	Lead, left ventricular coronary venous system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C2617		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Stent, noncoronary, temporary, without delivery system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C2619		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, dual chamber, nonrate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C2620		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, single chamber, nonrate-responsive (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C2621		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Pacemaker, other than single or dual chamber (implantable)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C2623		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Catheter, transluminal angioplasty, drug-coated, nonlaser	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C2625		Cardiovascular and Genitourinary Devices	Stent, noncoronary, temporary, with delivery system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8900		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image using contrast dye, taken of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8901		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image taken of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8902		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without contrast dye and then taken with contrast dye, of a blood vessel inside the abdomen.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8903		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8905		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8906		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8908		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to view and create images of one or both breasts. A contrast agent may be introduced to highlight an area. Multiple images may be taken.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8909		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the chest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8910		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image of a blood vessel in the chest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8911		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without and then with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the chest.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8912		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images with contrast dye of a blood vessel in the leg.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8913		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images of a blood vessel in the leg.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8914		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without and then with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the leg.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8918		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image with contrast dye of a blood vessel in the pelvis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8919		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram image of a blood vessel in the pelvis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C8920		Magnetic Resonance Angiography: Trunk and Lower Extremities	MR (magnetic resonance) angiogram images, first without and then with contrast dye, of a blood vessel in the pelvis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9047	Cablivi	Drugs and Biologicals	An injection of caplacizumab. This drug is typically used to treat thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and thrombosis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9173	Nypozi	Drugs and Biologicals	Injection, filgrastim-txid (Nypozi), biosimilar, 1 microgram	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9301	CAR-T	Drugs and Biologicals	Obecabtagene autoleucel, up to 410 million cd19 car-positive viable t cells, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9302	Zihera	Injection	Injection, zanidatamab-hrii, 2 mg (Zihera)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9303	Vylot	Injection	Injection, zolbetuximab-clzb, 1 mg (Vylot)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9304	Hympavzi	Injection	Injection, marstacimab-hncq, 0.5 mg (Hympavzi)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Amtagvi	Injection Unclassified biologics	lifileucel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Casgevvy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Empaveli	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	pegcetacoplan	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Enspryng	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	satralizumab-mwge	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Lamzedo	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	velmanase alfa-tycv	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Lantidra	Unclassified drugs	donislecet-jujn	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Lenmeldy	Unclassified drugs	atidarsagene autotemcel	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	C9399	Lytgobi	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	futibatinib	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Nulibry	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	fosdenopterin	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Omisirge	Injection Unclassified biologics	omidubicel-onlv	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Rethymic	Unclassified drugs	allogeneic processed thymus tissue-agdc	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Skysona	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	Elivaldogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Tecelra (afamitresg)	Injection Unclassified biologics	Tecelra (afamitresgene autoleucl)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9399	Tegsedi	Unclassified drugs or biologicals	inotersen	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9600		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of drug eluting intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9601		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transcatheter placement of drug-eluting intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9602		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with drug eluting intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9603		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal coronary atherectomy, with drug-eluting intracoronary stent, with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9604		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft (internal mammary, free arterial, venous), any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed;	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9605		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of or through coronary artery bypass graft (internal mammary, free arterial, venous), any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including distal protection when performed;	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9606		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of acute total/subtotal occlusion during acute myocardial infarction, coronary artery or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty, including	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9607		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; single vessel	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9608		Percutaneous Transcatheter and Transluminal Coronary Procedures	Percutaneous transluminal revascularization of chronic total occlusion, coronary artery, coronary artery branch, or coronary artery bypass graft, any combination of drug-eluting intracoronary stent, atherectomy and angioplasty; each additional coronary ar	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9757		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	Laminotomy (hemilaminectomy), with decompression of nerve root(s), including partial facetectomy, foraminotomy and excision of herniated intervertebral disc, and repair of annular defect with implantation of bone anchored annular closure device, including	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9762		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9763		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a strong magnetic field to study the heart function. The heart may be evaluated while it is working. The muscle and valves are evaluated. Blood flow may be recorded.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	C9791		Therapeutic Services and Supplies	Magnetic resonance imaging with inhaled hyperpolarized xenon-129 contrast agent, chest, including preparation and administration of agent	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7284		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a tissue sample (biopsy) from a saliva gland.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7940		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery to correct a problem with the jaw structure or function.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7941		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the lower jawbone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7943		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the lower jawbone. Includes a bone graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7944		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the jawbone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7945		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Remove a portion of the jawbone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7946		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Completely repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7947		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Partially repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7948		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone around the nose.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7949		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Repair cracks or breaks involving the top jawbone and surrounding face bone around the nose. Includes a bone graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7950		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Surgery for a bone graft to add bone to, or rebuild, the upper or lower jaw.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7995		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Synthetic or artificial bone graft of lower jaw or facial bones.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D7996		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	An implant for enlarging the lower jaw.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D9954		Adjunctive General Services	Snoring and sleep apnea device that is used in the morning to reposition the jaw after overnight treatment with a device that helps to correct bite alignment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	D9955		Adjunctive General Services	Office visit to adjust snoring and sleep apnea device that is used in the morning to reposition the jaw.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0183		Decubitus Care Equipment	Regular or heavy duty pressure-relieving mattress underlay or pad. The pad stimulates muscles intermittently at a set time interval, with an attached pump.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0466		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Ventilator for use at home.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0467		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Ventilator for use at home.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0468		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Home ventilator, dual-function respiratory device, also performs additional function of cough stimulation, includes all accessories, components and supplies for all functions	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	E0469		Respiratory Supplies	Lung expansion airway clearance, continuous high frequency oscillation, and nebulization device	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0470		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, without backup rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0471		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with back-up rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0472		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with backup rate feature, used with invasive interface, e.g., tracheostomy tube (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0483		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	A vest contains controls that deliver high frequency vibrations through the chest wall. This stimulates coughing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0486		Oxygen and Related Respiratory Equipment	A custom-made appliance fitted to the mouth and airway to keep the airway from collapsing. It may be adjustable.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0601		Suction Pump/CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0616		Monitoring Equipment	A heart event recorder that is implanted under the skin. The device has an activator switch and can be programmed.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0627		Patient Lifts	A chair fitted with a seat lift-assist device. The device is part of a mechanism that enables the chair to move in other ways.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0637		Patient Lifts	A device that provides support for both sitting and standing, that includes a lift-assist. Wheels may be attached.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0683		Respiratory Supplies	Non-pneumatic, non-sequential, peristaltic wave compression pump	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0737		Devices	Transcutaneous tibial nerve stimulator, controlled by phone application	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0747		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that attaches to the skin to stimulate bone growth in a specific area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0748		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that attaches to the skin to stimulate bone growth in the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0749		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	An electrical device that is implanted on or near a site where additional or rapid bone growth is desired.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0760		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	A device that uses low-intensity ultrasound passed over an area to stimulate or increase bone growth.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0766		Transcutaneous and/or Neuromuscular Electrical Nerve Stimula	A device that delivers electrical pulses or high-frequency radio waves (electromagnetic) to a cancerous area of the body for treatment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0782		Infusion Supplies	Medication delivery device that is implanted under the skin. The system includes all necessary catheters, connectors and pump for proper dosing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0783		Infusion Supplies	A programmable medication delivery device that is implanted under the skin. The system includes all necessary catheters, connectors and pump for proper dosing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0784		Infusion Supplies	Portable, battery-powered pump for delivering a set dose of insulin over time. The device typically is worn on a belt or strap.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0785		Infusion Supplies	A replacement catheter implanted into the spinal column. This catheter attaches to a pump that delivers medication over a prescribed period of time.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0786		Infusion Supplies	Replacement pump that is implanted near the spine. The device delivers a prescribed dose of medication over a period of time.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0950		Wheelchair Accessories	A tray that attaches to a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0951		Wheelchair Accessories	Heel cup or sling for stabilizing and supporting the heel and ankle. An ankle strap may be attached.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0952		Wheelchair Accessories	Supportive toe cup or loop.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0953		Wheelchair Accessories	A thigh or knee support attachment with hardware to mount onto a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0954		Wheelchair Accessories	A foot box for use with a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0955		Wheelchair Accessories	A cushioned headrest, with mounting hardware, for a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0956		Wheelchair Accessories	A supportive attachment that wraps around the upper body or hips, with hardware to mount to a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0957		Wheelchair Accessories	A mid-thigh support attachment with hardware to mount onto a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0960		Wheelchair Accessories	Supportive straps or a harness attachment for the shoulders or chest, with hardware for mounting to a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0967		Wheelchair Accessories	A hand rim with grip projections for a non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0969		Wheelchair Accessories	Adjuster to make a wheelchair narrower than manufactured width.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0970		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair footplates without leg rests.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0973		Wheelchair Accessories	Height-adjustable, detachable armrest for a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0985		Wheelchair Accessories	Seat lift mechanism for a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0986		Wheelchair Accessories	Push-activated power assist for a non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E0988		Wheelchair Accessories	Manual wheelchair accessory, lever-activated, wheel drive, pair	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1002		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered tilt mechanism for a wheelchair seat.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1003		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1004		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair. This type has an attachment to reduce the likelihood of the seat sliding sideways while reclining.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1005		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered seat recliner for a wheelchair. This type has a powered attachment that compensates if the seat begins to slide sideways while reclining.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1006		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1007		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions. This type has an attachment to adjust the seat if it slides sideways while reclining.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1008		Wheelchair Accessories	Powered wheelchair seat with tilt and recline functions. This type has a power attachment that adjusts the seat if it slides sideways while reclining.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1009		Wheelchair Accessories	Manually operated addition to a powered wheelchair seat. The components include a push-rod and leg rest so that the legs can be raised.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1010		Wheelchair Accessories	Pair of powered leg lift additions for attachment to a powered wheelchair seat.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	E1011		Wheelchair Accessories	Width adjustment package for a child's wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1012		Wheelchair Accessories	A powered leg rest addition for attachment to a powered wheelchair seat.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1017		Wheelchair Accessories	Heavy duty shock absorber for use with a heavy duty or extra-heavy duty non-motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1018		Wheelchair Accessories	Heavy-duty shock absorber for heavy-duty or extra heavy-duty power wheelchair, each	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1022		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair transportation securement system, any type includes all components and accessories	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1023		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair transit securement system, includes all components and accessories	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1028		Wheelchair Accessories	Swing-away, retractable or removable mounting hardware for a joystick, control interface or other wheelchair positioning accessory.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1032		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair accessory, manual swingaway, retractable or removable mounting hardware used with joystick or other drive control interface	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1033		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair accessory, manual swingaway, retractable or removable mounting hardware for headrest, cushioned, any type	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1034		Wheelchair Accessories	Wheelchair accessory, manual swingaway, retractable or removable mounting hardware for lateral trunk or hip support, any type	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1035		Rollabout Chair, Transfer System, Transport Chair	An adjustable chair used for moving a person from a bed or a chair to another place such as a bed or a chair. This equipment is operated by a caregiver.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1036		Rollabout Chair, Transfer System, Transport Chair	An adjustable, extra-wide chair rated for over 300 lbs used for moving a person from a bed or a chair to another place such as a bed or a chair. This equipment is operated by a caregiver.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1220		Wheelchair: Other and Accessories	A custom-sized or custom-built wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1229		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1230		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Three- or 4-wheeled powered vehicle such as a scooter or power chair for use in pedestrian areas.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1231		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Fitting, child-sized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1232		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized, adjustable, tilting wheelchair that can fold for storage. This model includes the seating system.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1233		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Child-sized tilting wheelchair without a seat attachment.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1239		Wheelchair: Pediatric	Powered, child-sized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1240		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair, detachable arms, (desk or full-length) swing-away detachable, elevating legrest	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1250		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair with fixed, full-length arms and swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1260		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair with either fixed or detachable arms. If the arms are detachable they may have a desk attachment. This model also has swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1270		Wheelchair: Lightweight	Lightweight wheelchair, fixed full-length arms, swing-away detachable elevating legrests	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1280		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair, detachable arms (desk or full-length) elevating legrests	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1285		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair with fixed, full-length arms and swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1290		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair with either fixed or detachable arms. If the arms are detachable they may have a desk attachment. This model also has swing-away, detachable footrests.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1295		Wheelchair: Heavy Duty	Heavy-duty wheelchair, fixed full-length arms, elevating legrest	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E1399		Additional Oxygen Related Equipment	Medical equipment such as a walker, oxygen delivery system or crutches, that is used to enable or assist a person to perform the tasks of daily living.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2298		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Complex rehabilitative power wheelchair accessory, power seat elevation system, any type	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2301		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Powered stand-assist for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2310		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Connection of electronics required for installation of a single powered seating system, including mounting, selector switch and on-off indicator.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2311		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Connection of electronics required for installation of two or more powered seating systems, including mounting, selector switch and on-off indicator.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2312		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for remote-control of a joystick by hand or chin, with mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2321		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for hand-operated, remote-control joystick, including all related electronics, mechanical stop switch and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2322		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Interface for hand-operated switches, including all related electronics, mechanical stop switch and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2323		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Standard joystick for a hand-controlled interface for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2324		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Chin cup portion of chin control interface for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2325		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Mouth-controlled (sip and puff) interface, including all related electronics, mechanical stop switch and swing-away mounting hardware, for motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2326		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Breath tube kit for a sip and puff (mouth-controlled) interface used with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2327		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head-controlled interface, including all related electronics, mechanical switch for changing direction and mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2328		Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head- or hand-controlled electronic interface, with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	E2329	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head-controlled interface, with related electronics, mechanical stop and direction-change switches, head array and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2330	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Head-controlled interface, with related electronics, mechanical stop and direction-change switches, head array and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2331	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Attendant control with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2340	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a width of 20 in. to 23 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2341	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a width of 24 in. to 27 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2342	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a depth of 20 in. or 21 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2343	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Custom-built seat frame with a depth of 22 in. to 25 in., for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2351	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Electronic interface for a speech generating device that makes use of a motorized wheelchair's main control interface.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2368	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement motor for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2369	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement gear box for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2370	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Combined replacement motor with gear box for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2371	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Group 27, sealed lead acid battery (gel cell, absorbed glassmat), for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2373	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Hand- or chin-controlled interface with a compact joystick or touchpad, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2374	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement interface: hand- or chin-controlled, with standard joystick, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2375	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement of non-expandable controller, including related electronics and mounting hardware; for use with a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2376	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement expandable controller, including related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2377	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Expandable controller upgrade with related electronics and mounting hardware, for use with a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2378	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Replacement motor for power wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2397	Wheelchair Accessories: Manual and Power	Lithium battery for a powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2500	Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing up to eight minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2502	Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing from eight to 20 minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2504	Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing from 20 to 40 minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2506	Speech Device	Digital speech generator capable of storing more than 40 minutes of pre-recorded messages.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2508	Speech Device	Text-to-speech synthesizer with a keyboard or other touch selector interface.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2510	Speech Device	Speech synthesizer with multiple input methods and access devices.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2511	Speech Device	Text-to-speech software for a computer or personal digital assistant (PDA).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2512	Speech Device	Mounting system for a speech generator.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2599	Speech Device	Speech generator accessory.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2613	Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2614	Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2615	Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2616	Wheelchair: Cushion	Wheelchair seat cushion for back positioning; more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2617	Wheelchair: Cushion	Custom-made wheelchair back cushion with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2620	Wheelchair: Cushion	Back positioning wheelchair seat back cushion, up to 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2621	Wheelchair: Cushion	Wheelchair seat cushion for back positioning, more than 22 inches wide, with mounting hardware.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2626	Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2627	Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2628	Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2629	Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E2630	Wheelchair: Arm Support	A movable arm support for a wheelchair. The support may be attached to the wheelchair or suspended overhead.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E8000	Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with back support, accessories and components.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E8001	Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with upright support, accessories and components.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	E8002	Pediatric Gait Trainer	Child's walking (gait) trainer, with front support, accessories and components.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0235	Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	PET scan (procedure that produces real time 3-D colored images of body tissue).	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	G0252		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	PET scan (procedure that produces real time 3-D colored images of body tissue) to diagnose breast cancer and or determine stage of cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0260		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Injection of medication (including anesthesia or steroid) into the joint at the base of the spine.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0289		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Arthroscopy, knee, surgical, for removal of loose body, foreign body, debridement/shaving of articular cartilage (chondroplasty) at the time of other surgical knee arthroscopy in a different compartment of the same knee	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0339		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Radiotherapy delivers radiation therapy directly into the tissues. A single dose or a whole therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0340		Miscellaneous Services, Diagnostic and Therapeutic	Radiotherapy delivers radiation therapy directly into the tissues. A single dose or a whole therapy can be delivered in one session. Stereotactic imaging is used to precisely map the target location in three dimensions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0448		Counselling, Wellness, and Screening Services	Insertion or replacement of a permanent pacing cardioverter-defibrillator system with transvenous lead(s), single or dual chamber with insertion of pacing electrode, cardiac venous system, for left ventricular pacing	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0455		Miscellaneous Services	Healthy stool bacteria from a donor is prepared and may be transplanted. This procedure treats a variety of conditions including irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and colitis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G0563		Radiology: Radiation Oncology	Stereotactic body radiation therapy, treatment delivery, per fraction to 1 or more lesions, including image guidance and real-time positron emissions-based delivery adjustments to 1 or more lesions, entire course not to exceed 5 fractions	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	G9143		Warfarin Responsiveness Testing	A test using genetic markers in cells to find out whether Warfarin will be an effective medication.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0129	Orencia	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of abatacept. This drug is a manufactured protein typically given for treatment of arthritis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0172	Aduhelm	Injection	An injection of aducanumab-awwa, a medication used to treat Alzheimer's disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0174	Leqembi	Injection	An injection of lecanemab. This drug is generally used to treat Alzheimer's disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0175	Kisunla	Injection	Injection, donanemab-azbt, 2 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0180	Fabrazyme	Injection	An infusion of agalsidase beta given over minutes/hours. This drug is most often used to treat an enzyme deficiency in Fabry disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0202	Lemtrada	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of alemtuzumab. This drug is typically used to treat leukemia or multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0217	Lamzede	Injection	An infusion given over minutes or hours of velmanase alfa-tycv, used to help the body break down complex sugars in some rare genetic conditions.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0218	Xenpозyme	Injection	An infusion of olipudase alfa, given over minutes/hours, used to treat acid sphingomyelinase deficiency (ASMD).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0219	Nexviazyme	Injection	An infusion of avalglucosidase given over minutes/hours, used to treat Pompe disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0221	Lumizyme	Injection	An infusion of alglucosidase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat an enzyme deficiency in Pompe disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0222	Onpattro	Injection	patisiran	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0223	Givlaari	Injection	givosiran	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0224	Oxlumo	Injection	An injection of lumasiran. This drug is used to treat primary hyperoxaluria type 1, which causes kidney stones and loss of kidney function.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0225	Amvuttra	Injection	lutrisiran	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0256	Aralast,Prolastin,Z	Injection	An infusion of alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given to treat lung problems related to an enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0257	Glassia	Injection	An infusion of alpha 1-proteinase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given to treat lung problems related to an enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0490	Benlysta	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of belimumab. This drug typically is given for treatment of lupus.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0491	Saphnelo	Injection	An infusion of anifrolumab-fnia given over minutes/hours, used to treat moderate to severe systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0517	Fasenra	Injection	An injection of benralizumab. This drug is typically used to treat asthma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0565	Zinplava	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of beztotoxumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0567	Brineura	Injection	An infusion of cerliponase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used as an enzyme replacement treatment for Batten disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0584	Crysvita	Injection	An injection of burosumab-twza. This drug is used to treat X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH), a disease where the body doesn't retain enough phosphorus.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0593	Takhzyro	Injection	An injection of lanadelumab-flyo. This drug is generally used to prevent attacks of hereditary angioedema (HAE), which is caused by low level or improper function of a protein called the C1 inhibitor.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0596	Ruconest	Injection	An injection of C1 esterase inhibitor. This drug typically is given for angioedema, a hereditary condition that causes the tissues to swell in a type of allergic reaction.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0597	Berinert	Injection	An infusion of C1 esterase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given for angioedema, a hereditary condition that causes the tissues to swell in a type of allergic reaction.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0598	Cinryze	Injection	An infusion of C1 esterase inhibitor given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given for angioedema, a hereditary condition that causes the tissues to swell in a type of allergic reaction.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0599	Haegarda	Injection	An injection of C1 esterase inhibitor (human), used to prevent hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0600	CalciumDisodium	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of edetate calcium disodium. This drug typically is used to treat lead poisoning.	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	J0606	Parsabiv	Injection	An injection of etelcalcetide, which is generally used to treat secondary hyperparathyroidism in patients with chronic kidney disease or who are undergoing hemodialysis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0638	Ilaris	Injection	An injection of canakinumab. This drug is used to treat autoimmune inflammatory conditions.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0739	Apretude	Injection	An injection of cabotegravir, used to treat HIV infection.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0775	Xiaflex	Injection	An injection of collagenase clostridium histolyticum. This drug is typically used to treat deformative connective tissue disorders.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0791	Adakveo	Injection	An infusion of crizanlizumab-tmca given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to prevent vaso-occlusive crisis in patients with sickle cell anemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0801	Acthargel,corticotri	Injection	An injection of corticotropin. This is a man-made form of a hormone that naturally is produced by the pituitary gland. It is used to treat a variety of disorders.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0802	Cortrophin	Injection	An injection of corticotropin. This is a man-made form of a hormone that naturally is produced by the pituitary gland. It is used to treat a variety of disorders.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0870	RYTELO	Injection	Injection, imetelstat, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0879	Korsuva	Injection	An injection of difelikefalin. This drug is typically used to treat itchy skin related to patient on hemodialysis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0889	Jesduvrog	Injection	Daprodustat, given by mouth. This drug is used to treat anemia due to chronic kidney disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0895	Desferal,deferoxar	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of deferoxamine mesylate. This drug is generally used to treat an excess of iron in the blood.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J0896	Rebzozyl	Injection	An injection of luspatercept-aamt, a drug used to treat anemia in patients with beta thalassemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1072	Azmiro	Drugs Other Than Chemotherapy	Injection, testosterone cypionate (azmiro), 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1203	Pombility	Injection	Injection, cipaglucoisidase alfa-atga, 5 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1290	Kalbitor	Injection	An injection of ecallantide. This drug is most often used to treat a condition called hereditary angioedema, where swelling occurs in the deep layers of the skin.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1299	Soliris	Injection	Injection, eculizumab, 2 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1301	Radicava	Injection	An infusion of edaravone given over minutes/hours. This drug is given to help treat amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1302	Enjaymo	Injection	An infusion of sutimlimab-jome given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat patients with a rare autoimmune disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1303	Ultomiris	Injection	An infusion of ravulizumab given over minutes/hours. This antibody is designed to treat paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1304	Qalsody	Qalsody	An injection of tofersen. This drug is typically used to treat Lou Gehrig's disease (ALS).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1305	Evkeeza	Injection	An infusion of evinacumab-dgnb given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1306	Leqvio	Injection	An injection of inclisiran. This drug is generally used to treat cardiovascular disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1307	PIASKY	Injection	Injection, crovalimab-akkz, 10 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1322	Vimizim	Injection	An infusion of elosulfase alfa given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically given as an enzyme replacement therapy to treat people who have Morquio A syndrome.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1323	Elrexfio	Injection	Injection, elranatamab-bcmm, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1325	Flolan,Veletri,epor	Injection	An infusion of epoprostenol given over minutes/hours. This medication is most often used to lower the blood pressure in the arteries of the lungs.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1411	Hemgenix	Injection	An infusion of etranacogene dezaparovec-drtb (Hemgenix) given over minutes/hours. This is a gene therapy used to treat hemophilia B.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1412	Roctavian		An infusion of valoctocogene roxaparovec-rvox given over minutes or hours, used to treat hemophilia A.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1413	Elevidys	Injection	An infusion of delandistrogene moxeparovec-rokl given over minutes or hours. This gene therapy is used to treat children aged 4-5 who have Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1414	Beqvez	Injection	Injection, fidanacogene elaparovec-dzkt, per therapeutic dose	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1426	Amondys45	Injection	An infusion of casimersen given over minutes/hours. This drug is used for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1427	Viltespo	Injection	Infusion of viltolarsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1428	Exondys51	Injection	Infusion of eteplirsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1429	Vyondys53	Injection	An infusion of golodirsen given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1437	MONOFERRIC	Injection	Injection, ferric derisomaltose, 10 mG	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1439	INJECTAFER	Injection	Injection, ferric carboxymaltose, 1 mG	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1440	Rebyota	Injection	Healthy stool bacteria from a donor is prepared and may be transplanted. This procedure treats a variety of conditions including irritable bowel syndrome, constipation and colitis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1442	Neupogen	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of filgrastim (G-CSF). This drug is given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1447	Granix	Injection	An injection of TBO-filgrastim (G-CSF). This drug is given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1448	Cosela	Injection	An infusion of trilaciclib given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to preserve bone marrow and immune system function during chemotherapy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1449	Rolvedon	Injection	An injection of eflapegrastim-xnst (Rolvedon), given to decrease the chance of infection in patients receiving myelosuppressive anti-cancer drugs.	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	J1459	Privigen	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1460	Gamastan	Injection	An injection of immune globulin. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1551	Cutaquig	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1552	atyglo	Injection	Injection, immune globulin , 500 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1554	Asceniv	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1555	Cuvitru	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1556	Bivigam	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1557	Gammalex	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1558	Xembify	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1559	Hizentra	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1560	Gamastan	Injection	An injection of immune globulin. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1561	Gammaked,Gamu	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1562	Vivaglobin	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1568	Octagam	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1569	Gammagard	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1575	Hyqvia	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1599	Panzyga	Injection	An infusion of immune globulin given over minutes/hours. Immune globulins are used to provide antibodies to patients with compromised immune systems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1628	Tremfya	Injection	Injection, guselkumab, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1632	Zulresso	Injection	An infusion of brexanolone given over minutes/hours. This drug is generally used to treat postpartum depression.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1743	Elaprase	Injection	An infusion of idursulfase give over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to improve walking and stair-climbing ability in patients who lack a certain enzyme.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1745	Infliximab,Remica	Injection	An infusion of infliximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1747	Spevigo	Injection	An infusion of spesolimab-sbzo given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat generalized pustular psoriasis (GPP), a long-term skin disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1749	Aurlymyn	Injection	Injection, iloprost, 0.1 mcg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1786	Cerezyme	Injection	An infusion of imiglucerase given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Gaucher's disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1823	Uplizna	Injection	An infusion of inebilizumab-cdon given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat neuromyelitis optic spectrum disorder (NMOSD) in patients who are anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody positive.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1931	Aldurazyme	Injection	An infusion of laronidase given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat a certain type of enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J1932		Injection	An injection of lanreotide. This drug is used in the treatment of acromegaly, an over-production of growth hormone.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2182	Nucala	Injection	An injection of mepolizumab. This drug is usually given for asthma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2267	OmvoH	Injection	Injection, mirikizumab-mrkz, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2277	Aphexda	Injection	Injection, motixafortide, 0.25 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2323	Tysabri	Injection	An infusion of natalizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat Crohn's disease or multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	J2326	Spinraza	Injection	An injection of nusinersen. This drug is typically given to treat spinal muscular atrophy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2327	Skyrizi	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of risankizumab, used to treat plaque psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and Crohn's disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2329	Briumvi	Injection	An infusion of ublituximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2350	Ocrevus	Injection	An infusion of ocrelizumab given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat multiple sclerosis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2351	Ocrevus Zunovo	Injection	Injection, ocrelizumab, 1 mg and hyaluronidase-ocsq	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2357	Xolair	Injection	An injection of omalizumab. This drug is used to treat asthma that does not respond to inhaled steroids.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2506	Neulasta	Injection	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2507	Krystexxa	Injection	An infusion of pegloticase given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat difficult cases of chronic gout.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2508	ELFABRIO	Injection	An infusion of pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj, a drug that is typically used to treat Fabry disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2562	Mozobil	Injection	An injection of plerixafor. This drug is used most often as part of a stem cell transplant plan.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2779	Susvimo	Injection	Placement of an eye implant that releases ranibizumab. This drug is used to treat macular degeneration caused by excessive blood vessel growth in the eye.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2786	Cinqair	Injection	An infusion of reslizumab given over minutes/hours, used to treat severe asthma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J2793	Arcalyst	Injection	An injection of rilonacept. This drug is typically used in the treatment of inherited auto-inflammatory diseases.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3032	Vyepti	Injection	An infusion of eptinezumab-jjmr given over minutes/hours, typically used to prevent migraine headaches.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3055	Talvey	Injection	Injection, talquetamab-tgvs, 0.25 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3111	Evenity	Injection	An injection of romosozumab. This drug is generally used to treat osteoporosis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3241	Tepezza	Injection	An infusion of teprotumumab-trbw given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat thyroid eye disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3245	Ilumya	Injection	An injection of tildrakizumab. This drug is used to treat severe plaque psoriasis (scaly, itchy dry patches on skin).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3247	Cosentyx	Injection	Injection, secukinumab, intravenous, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3262	Actemra	Injection	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of tocilizumab, typically used to treat a variety of autoimmune disorders.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3263	Loqtorzi	Injection	Injection, toripalimab-tpzi, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3316	Triptodur	Injection	An injection of triptorelin, generally given to treat prostate cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3358	Stelara	Injection	An injection of ustekinumab. This drug is used to treat auto-immune conditions including plaque psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3380	Entyvio	Injection	An infusion of vedolizumab given over minutes/hours, generally used to treat ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3385	Vpriv	Injection	An infusion of velaglucerase alfa given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Gaucher's disease, a genetic enzyme deficiency.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3392	Casgevy	Injection	Injection, exagamglogene autotemcel, per treatment	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3393	Zynteglo	Injection	betibeglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3394	Lyfgenia	Injection	lovotibeglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3397	Mepsevii	Injection	An infusion of vestronidase alfa-vjbc given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat Sly syndrome.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3398	Luxtuma	Injection	An injection of voretigene neparovec-rzyl. This gene therapy is used to treat congenital blindness.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3399	Zolgensma	Injection	An infusion of onasemnogene abeparovec-xioi given over minutes/hours, a gene therapy medication used to treat spinal muscular atrophy.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3401	VYJUVEK		Beremagene geperpavec-svdt, a gene therapy solution applied to the skin to treat dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa, which causes blistering in the middle layer of skin.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3490	Casgevy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3490	Nulibry	Unclassified drugs	fosdenopterin	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3490	Omisirge	Unclassified drugs	Omidubicel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3490	Prevymis	Unclassified drugs	letermovir (injectable)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3520	Edetatedisodium	Injection	An injection of edetate disodium (EDTA). This drug typically is used to treat poisoning by lead or other heavy metals.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Casgevy	Unclassified drugs	exagamglogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	ELFABRIO	Injection Unclassified biologics	pegunigalsidase alfa-iwxj	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Lamzede	Injection Unclassified biologics	velmanase alfa-tycv	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Lantidra	Injection Unclassified biologics	donislecel-jujn	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Lenmeldy	Injection Unclassified biologics	atidarsagene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Omisirge	Injection Unclassified biologics	omidubicel-ontv	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Rethymic	Injection Unclassified biologics	allogeneic processed thymus tissue-agdc	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Rystiggo	Injection Unclassified biologics	rozanolixizumab-noli	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Skysona	Injection Unclassified biologics	Elivaldogene autotemcel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Tecelra (afamitres)	Injection Unclassified biologics	Tecelra (afamitresgene autoleucl)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J3590	Vyvgart Hytrulo	Injection Unclassified biologics	efgartigimod alfa and hyaluronidase-qvfc	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7168	Kcentra	Clotting Factors	Human blood plasma concentrate (Kcentra) given to stop acute bleeding.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7169	Andexxa	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor Xa, used to reverse anticoagulation.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7170	Hemlibra	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor Xa, used to reverse anticoagulation.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7171	Adzynma	Clotting Factors	Injection, adamts13, recombinant-krhn, 10 iu	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	J7175	Coagadex	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor X given over minutes/hours, used as a blood clotting protein.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7177	Fibryga	Clotting Factors	An infusion of fibrinogen given over minutes/hours, used as a blood protein for blood clotting.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7178	Riastap	Clotting Factors	An infusion of fibrinogen given over minutes/hours, used as a blood protein for blood clotting.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7179	Vonvendi	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor (recombinant) given over minutes/hours used for treatment of hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7180	Corifact	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor XIII Concentrate (human) given over minutes/hours used to promote blood clotting in patients lacking the protein naturally.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7181	Tretten	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor XIII A-subunit (recombinant) given over minutes/hours used to promote clotting in patients lacking the protein naturally.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7182	Novoeight	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7183	Wilate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of von Willebrand factor complex (human) given over minutes/hours used for hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7185	Xyntha,XynthaSolo	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7186	Alphanate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of antihemophilic Factor VIII/von Willebrand factor complex given over minutes/hours, used for treatment of hemophilia and other blood clotting problems.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7188	Obizur	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7189	NovosevenRt	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIIa for blood clotting. Factor VIIa formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7190	HemofilM,Koate,M	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7192	Advate,Helixate,Kc	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7193	AlphanineSd,Mond	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor IX for blood clotting. Factor IX formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7194	Profilnine	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor IX for blood clotting. Factor IX formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7195	Benefix,Ixinity	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7197	Thrombatelii	Clotting Factors	An injection of antithrombin. This drug is typically given to treat blood clotting problems in patients lacking a normal protein.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7198	Feiba,FeibaNf	Clotting Factors	An injection of anti-inhibitor complex. This drug typically is given to promote normal blood clotting.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7199	Hemophiliaclofac	Clotting Factors	An injection of hemophilia clotting factor. This drug typically is given to promote normal blood clotting.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7200	Rixubis	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX (antihemophilic factor, recombinant) given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7201	Alprolix	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7202	Idelvion	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7203	Rebinyln	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor IX given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7204	Esperoct	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIII. Factor VIII formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7205	Eloctate	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7207	Adynovate	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7208	Jivi	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7209	Nuwiq	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of Factor VIII, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7210	Afstyla	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7211	Kovaltry	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7212	Sevenfact	Clotting Factors	An injection of Factor VIIa for blood clotting. Factor VIIa formulations are used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7213	Ixinity	Clotting Factors	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of coagulation factor IX, which helps the blood to form clots to stop bleeding and is used to treat hemophilia B.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7214	Attuvio	Clotting Factors	An infusion of Factor VIII given over minutes/hours, used to treat bleeding conditions, including hemophilia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7318	Durolane	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7321	Hyalgan,SupartzFx	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	J7322	Hymovis	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7324	Orthovisc	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7326	Gel-one	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7327	Monovisc	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7328	Gelsyn-3	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7329	Trivisc	Hyaluronan	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7330	MACI	Miscellaneous Drugs	Cartilage implant, generally done to repair defective cartilage in the knee.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7331	Sodium Hyalurona	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of hyaluronan, generally given to treat severe arthritic pain.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7331	SodiumHyalurona	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of hyaluronan, generally given to treat severe arthritic pain.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7332	Triluron	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of sodium hyaluronate. This medication typically is used to lubricate a joint, to treat arthritis pain that does not respond to more typical treatments.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7351	Durysta	Miscellaneous Drugs	An injection of bimatoprost. This medication is typically used to reduce pressure inside the eye.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7352	Scenesse	Miscellaneous Drugs	Afamelanotide in a controlled-release implant. This drug is used to increase pain free light exposure in patients with a history of phototoxic reactions from erythropoietic protoporphyria.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7354	Ycanth	Miscellaneous Drugs	Cantharidin for topical administration, 0.7%, single unit dose applicator (3.2 mg)	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7355	iDose TR	Miscellaneous Drugs	Injection, travoprost, intracameral implant, 1 microgram	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7601	OHTUVAYRE	Drugs Other Than Chemotherapy	Enfibrine, inhalation suspension, fda approved final product, non-compounded, administered through drme, unit dose form, 3 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J7686	Tyvaso(Refill,Start	Inhalation Solutions	An inhaled dose of treprostinil. This drug typically is given to improve exercise ability in patients with high blood pressure in the blood vessels of the lungs .	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J8999	Lytgobi	Injection Unclassified biologics	futibatinib	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9021	Rylaze	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of asparaginase, used for the treatment of leukemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9023	Bavencio	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of avelumab given over minutes/hours used to treat variety of cancers.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9024	Tecentriq Hybreza	Injection	Injection, atezolizumab, 5 mg and hyaluronidase-tqjs	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9026	Imdelltra	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, tarlatamab-dlle, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9028	Ankiva	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, nogapendekin alfa inbakicept-pmln, for intravesical use, 1 microgram	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9029	Adstiladrin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of nadofaragene firadenovec-vncg. This is a gene therapy, used to treat bladder cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9035	Avastin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9038	Niktimvo	Injections	Injection, axatilimab-csfr, 0.1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9039	Blincyto	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab-bvcr. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9042	Adcetris	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of brentuximab given over minutes/hours, used to treat lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9057	Aliqopa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of copanlisib given over minutes/hours used to treat relapsed follicular lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9061	Rybrevant	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of amivantamab-vmjw. This drug is typically used to treat non-small cell lung cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9063	Elahere	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of mirvetuximab soravtansine-gynx given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat peritoneal and ovarian cancer or cancer in the fallopian tubes.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9118	Aspartas	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of calaspargase pegol-mknl given over minutes/hours generally used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9119	Libtayo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of cemiplimab given over minutes/hours used to treat various cancers including squamous cell skin cancer, myeloma, and lung cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9153	Vyxeos	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of daunorubicin and cytarabine liposomal given over minutes/hours used to treat acute myeloid leukemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9161	Lymphir	Injection	Injection, denileukin diftitox-cxdl, 1 mcg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9173	Imfinzi	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of durvalumab given over minutes/hours used to certain types of cancer like NSCLC and SCLC.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9177	Padcev	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of enfortumab vedotin-efyv given over minutes/hours used to treat advanced for metastatic urothelial cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9203	Mylotarg	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of gemtuzumab ozogamicin given over minutes/hours, a chemotherapy drug used to treat leukemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9204	Poteligeo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of mogamulizumab given over minutes/hours used to treat cancer in the blood.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9210	Gamifant	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of emapalumab-lzg given over minutes/hours, used for the treatment of hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9223	Zepzelca	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of lurbinectedin given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat metastatic small cell metastatic lung cancer.	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	J9226	SupprelinLa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An implanted dose of histrelin, a drug used in the treatment of central precocious puberty.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9227	Sarclisa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of isatuximab-irc given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat multiple myeloma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9228	Yervoy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ipilimumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain types of cancers.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9229	Besponsa	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of inotuzumab ozogamicin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat leukemia.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9269	Elzonris	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tagraxofusp-erzs given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9272	Jemperli	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of dostarlimab-gtly. This drug is typically used to treat endometrial cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9273	Tivdak	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tisotumab vedotin-tftv given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat cervical cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9274	Kimtrak	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tebentafusp-tebn given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat unresectable or metastatic eye melanomas.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9281	Jelmyto	Chemotherapy Drugs	Mitomycin pyelocalyceal, given by injection or drops. This drug is used to treat urothelial cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9286	Columvi		An infusion of glofitamab, a drug that is typically used to treat lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9298	Opdualag	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of nivolumab and relatlimab, given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9299	Opdivo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of nivolumab given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9306	Perjeta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pertuzumab given over minutes/hours typically used to treat breast cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9309	Polivy	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of polatuzumab vedotin-piiq given over minutes/hours, generally used to treat lymphomas.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9311	RituxanHycela	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of rituximab and hyaluronidase. These drugs are typically used to treat a variety of conditions.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9312	Rituxan	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of rituximab given over minutes/hours, used to treat autoimmune disorders and cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9316	Phesgo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of pertuzumab in combination with trastuzumab and hyaluronidase-zzxf. This drug is typically used to treat breast cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9317	Trodelyv	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of sacituzumab govitecan-hziy given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9318	Romidepsin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of romidepsin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat T-cell lymphoma and similar cancers.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9319	Istodax,romidepsin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of romidepsin given over minutes/hours typically used to treat T-cell lymphoma and similar cancers.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9321	Epkinly		An injection of epcoritamab, used to treat large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9329	Tevimbra	Injection	Injection, tislelizumab-jsgr, 1mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9331	Fyarro	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of sirolimus given over minutes/hours. This drug typically is given to prevent the immune system from rejecting an organ transplant.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9332	Vyvgart	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of efgartigimod given over minutes/hours. This drug is used to treat generalized myasthenia gravis, a chronic autoimmune, neuromuscular disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9333	RYSTIGGO	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of rozanolixumab-noli, a drug that is used to treat a nerve and muscle problem called generalized myasthenia gravis.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9334	Vyvgart	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of efgartigimod used to treat generalized myasthenia gravis, a chronic autoimmune, neuromuscular disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9345	Zynyz	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of Retifanlimab given over minutes or hours. This drug is used to treat Merkel cell carcinoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9347	Imjudo	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of tremelimumab. This drug typically is used to treat liver or lung cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9348	Danyelza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of naxitamab-ggqk given over minutes/hours used to treat brain cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9349	Monjuvi	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of tafasitamab-cxix given over minutes/hours used in combination with lenalidomide to treat adults with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9350	Lunsumio	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of mosunetuzumab. This drug is generally used to treat lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9353	Margenza	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of margetuximab-cmkb given over minutes/hours typically used to treat metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9354	Kadcyla	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of ado-trastuzumab emtansine given over minutes/hours, typically used to treat breast cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9355	Herceptin	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab given over minutes/hours used to treat certain cancers.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9356	HerceptinHylecta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An injection of trastuzumab, a chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9358	Enhertu	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan-nxki given over minutes/hours, used to treat certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9359	Zynlonta	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion of loncastuximab tesirine-lpy given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9361	Ryzneuta	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, ebemalenograstim alfa-vuxw, 0.5 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9376	Veopoz	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection, pozelimab-bbfg, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9380	Tecvayli	Chemotherapy Drugs	Injection of teclistamab-cqyv, typically used for relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9381	Tzield	Chemotherapy Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of teplizumab. This drug is used to delay the onset of symptomatic (stage 3) type 1 diabetes.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	J9999	Amtagvi	Not otherwise classified, antineoplastic drugs	lifileucel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0003		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Lightweight wheelchair	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0004		Wheelchairs and Accessories	High strength, lightweight wheelchair	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0005		Wheelchairs and Accessories	An ultra-lightweight wheelchair.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	K0006		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Heavy-duty wheelchair	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0007		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Extra heavy-duty wheelchair	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0008		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Deactivated code as of 2008	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0009		Wheelchairs and Accessories	A base for a non-powered wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0010		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Standard-weight frame for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0011		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Standard-weight frame for a motorized wheelchair with programmable controls for speed, vibration, acceleration and braking.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0012		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Lightweight motorized wheelchair that folds or collapses for portability.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0013		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Deactivated code as of 2008	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0014		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Base for a motorized wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0108		Wheelchairs and Accessories	Wheelchair component or accessory.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0606		Defibrillator and Accessories	Vest with a built-in heart pacing device that includes a heart event recorder.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0800		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle with a weight capacity up to and including 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0801		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0802		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0806		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle with a weight capacity up to and including 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0807		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0808		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered vehicle with a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0812		Power Mobility Devices	Powered vehicle.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0813		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0814		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0815		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0816		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0820		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0821		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds and is collapsible for portability.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0822		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0823		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0824		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0825		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0826		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0827		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0828		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat and back. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0829		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0830		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style adjustable seat. This model has a weight capacity up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0831		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style adjustable seat. This model has a weight capacity up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0835		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0836		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0837		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0838		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0839		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0840		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0841		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0842		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0843		Power Mobility Devices	Dual-power, heavy-duty wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0848		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0849		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0850		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0851		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	K0852		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0853		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0854		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0855		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 601 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0856		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0857		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0858		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0859		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0860		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0861		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0862		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0863		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0864		Power Mobility Devices	Extra heavy-duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of more than 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0868		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0869		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0870		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0871		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0877		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0878		Power Mobility Devices	Standard powered wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0879		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0880		Power Mobility Devices	Very heavy-duty powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 451 to 600 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0884		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0885		Power Mobility Devices	Standard, dual-power wheelchair with captain's chair-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 300 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0886		Power Mobility Devices	Heavy-duty, dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity from 301 to 450 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0890		Power Mobility Devices	Child's powered wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 125 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0891		Power Mobility Devices	Child's dual-power wheelchair with sling- or solid-style seat. This model has a weight capacity of up to 125 pounds.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0898		Power Mobility Devices	Power wheelchair.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	K0899		Power Mobility Devices	Powered device for aiding mobility, such as a scooter.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L0720		Cervical Orthotics	Cervical-thoracic-lumbar-sacral-orthoses (cttso), anterior-posterior-lateral control, prefabricated item that has been trimmed, bent, molded, assembled, or otherwise customized to fit a specific patient by an individual with expertise	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1006		Orthotics and Devices	Scoliosis orthosis, sagittal-coronal control provided by a rigid lateral frame, extends from axilla to trochanter, includes all accessory pads, straps and interface, prefabricated item that has been trimmed, bent, molded, assembled, or otherwise customize	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1320		Other Scoliosis Procedures	Thoracic, pectus carinatum orthosis, sternal compression, rigid circumferential frame with anterior and posterior rigid pads, custom fabricated	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1652		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Hip orthosis, bilateral thigh cuffs with adjustable abductor spreader bar, adult size, prefabricated, includes fitting and adjustment, any type	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1653		Orthotic Devices: Scoliosis Procedures	Hip orthosis, bilateral thigh cuffs with adjustable abductor spreader bar, adult size, prefabricated, off the shelf	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1821		Orthotics and Devices	Knee orthosis, elastic with condylar pads and joints, with or without patellar control, prefabricated, off the shelf	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1832		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A rigid brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement. This type has adjustable joints to control range of motion.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1833		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A rigid brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement. This type has adjustable joints to control range of motion.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1834		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support the knee and restrict movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1840		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to stabilize the knee joint after injury. This brace controls both twisting and forward movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1843		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	L1844		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1845		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1846		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1847		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A knee brace with inflatable chambers for support in addition to cushioning. This type also has an adjustable joint for bending or straightening the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1848		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A knee brace with inflatable chambers for support in addition to cushioning. This type also has an adjustable joint for bending or straightening the knee.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1850		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Knee orthosis (KO), Swedish type, prefabricated, off-the-shelf	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1851		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1852		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace extending from the thigh down to the calf, worn to stabilize and restrict motion of the knee. This brace has adjustable joints for bending and straightening the knee, as well as control of twisting and side-to-side movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1860		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A brace worn to stabilize and support the knee, fitted to work with a replacement hip socket. The brace and socket attach to an artificial upper leg (thigh). The brace helps with learning to use the new leg.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1932		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A section of an ankle brace that lies along the front of the lower leg. The brace is made from rigid carbon fiber or a similar material.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L1933		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	Ankle foot orthosis, rigid anterior tibial section, total carbon fiber or equal material, prefabricated, off-the-shelf	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L2020		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The stirrup-type brace allows free movement of the ankle.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L2036		Orthotic Devices: Lower Limb	A custom-made brace worn to support and stabilize the knee and ankle. The fully immobilizing brace may have separate knee and ankle parts.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L3900		Orthotic Devices: Upper Limb	A custom-made hinge splint for a wrist-hand-finger brace that supports bending and flexing the wrist and one or more fingers.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L4631		Ancillary Orthotic Services	A custom-made brace worn to support the ankle while correcting foot movement such as over-pronation. The boot has a rocker bottom, heel lift, arch support and interior padding.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5000		Lower Limb	A shoe insert for the toe portion, attached to an arch support.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5301		Lower Limb	Artificial (prosthetic) lower leg; attached by a molded socket. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel. This prosthesis uses an external brace to transfer weight.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5321		Lower Limb	An artificial (prosthetic) leg attached by a molded socket with a knee joint movable in one direction. The foot piece is rigid around the ankle and has padding at the heel. This prosthesis uses an external brace to transfer weight.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5683		Lower Limb	An initial, custom-made socket insert molded from gel or elasticized material.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5783		Lower Limb	Addition to lower extremity, user adjustable, mechanical, residual limb volume management system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5827		Lower Limb	Endoskeletal knee-shin system, single axis, electromechanical swing and stance phase control, with or without shock absorption and stance extension damping	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5828		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis of a single axis knee joint with hydraulic swing and standing controls. This joint enables the knee to bend and straighten.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5841		Lower Limb	Addition, endoskeletal knee-shin system, polycentric, pneumatic swing, and stance phase control	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5845		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis knee joint of a movement assist and range of motion limiter. This device stops excessive movement of the joint while standing and at the same time assists bending the joint while walking.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5848		Lower Limb	Addition to a prosthesis knee joint of a hydraulic system with dampening chamber. The chamber absorbs shock or pressure during movement. The device may include valves to adjust the hydraulics.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5856		Lower Limb	Addition of a microprocessor with one or more electronic sensors, to a lower leg prosthesis. The device aids and limits movement of joints while walking and standing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5857		Lower Limb	Addition of a microprocessor with one or more electronic sensors, to a lower leg prosthesis. The device aids and limits movement of joints while walking.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5858		Lower Limb	Addition of a microprocessor with one or more electronic sensors, to a lower leg prosthesis. The device aids and limits movement of joints while standing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5859		Lower Limb	A powered and programmable hinge is added to a leg prosthesis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5940		Lower Limb	Addition to a below-knee prosthesis of a component made from ultra-light material such as titanium or carbon fiber.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5961		Lower Limb	A polycentric hip joint attaches on the outside of the body. It uses air or pressurized gas to move and can incorporate controls for flexing or extending the joint.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	L5968		Lower Limb	An ankle joint for a lower leg prosthesis that automatically raises the foot to prepare for heel strike while walking. This joint is also capable of limited rotation and side-to-side movements.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5984		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to a lower leg, ankle or foot prosthesis. The unit may be adjustable.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5986		Lower Limb	A rotation unit for attachment to a leg, ankle or foot prosthesis. This type can rotate in more than one direction.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5987		Lower Limb	A foot prosthesis with a weight-bearing vertical component.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L5988		Lower Limb	Addition of a shock absorber to the leg portion of a leg, ankle or foot prosthesis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6026		Upper Limb	A battery-powered partial hand prosthesis. The unit has an inner socket with a removable lower arm.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6028		Upper Limb	Partial hand including fingers, flexible or non-flexible interface, endoskeletal system, molded to patient model, for use without external power, not including inserts described by L6692	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6029		Upper Limb	Upper extremity addition, test socket/interface, partial hand including fingers	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6030		Upper Limb	Upper extremity addition, external frame, partial hand including fingers	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6031		Upper Limb	Replacement socket/interface, partial hand including fingers, molded to patient model, for use with or without external power	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6032		Upper Limb	Addition to upper extremity prosthesis, partial hand including fingers, ultralight material (titanium, carbon fiber or equal)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6033		Upper Limb	Addition to upper extremity prosthesis, partial hand including fingers, acrylic material	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6205		Upper Limb	A prosthesis for the lower arm and elbow that is attached by a molded, expandable socket. The joint has locking hinges.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6696		Upper Limb	A custom-made socket insert made from gel or elasticized material, for a full or partial arm prosthesis. This type is designed for a complex residual limb.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6700		Upper Limb	Upper extremity addition, external powered feature, myoelectronic control module, additional emg inputs, pattern-recognition decoding intent movement	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6715		Upper Limb	A motorized hand with bendable fingers for a prosthesis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6880		Upper Limb	An electric hand with movable fingers for a prosthesis. This type is switch-controlled and the fingers move independently of each other. Various grasping patterns can be set.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6882		Upper Limb	A computerized controller added to a prosthetic hand or hook.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6925		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis attached at the wrist by a suspension socket and removable lower arm shell. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6935		Upper Limb	An electric lower arm prosthesis attached below the elbow by a suspension socket and removable lower arm shell. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6945		Upper Limb	An electric lower arm prosthesis attached at the elbow by a molded inner socket and removable upper arm shell with external locking hinges. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6955		Upper Limb	An electric arm prosthesis with locking hinges, attached above the elbow by a molded inner socket and removable upper arm shell. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements) and includes batteries and a charger.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6965		Upper Limb	An arm prosthesis attached at the shoulder by a molded inner socket and removable shell. The elbow is mechanical and the terminal device uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements). Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L6975		Upper Limb	A full arm and shoulder joint prosthesis attached by a molded inner socket and removable shoulder shell. The elbow is mechanical and the terminal device uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements). Batteries and a charger are included.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7007		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis for an adult.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7008		Upper Limb	An electric hand prosthesis for a child.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7009		Upper Limb	An electric hook prosthesis for an adult.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7040		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled gripper for hand prosthesis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7045		Upper Limb	An electric hook prosthesis for a child.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7170		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled electronic prosthetic elbow.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7180		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow prosthesis with sequential computerized control of elbow and terminal device.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7185		Upper Limb	Switch-controlled electronic elbow prosthesis for a teen.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7190		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow for a teen. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7191		Upper Limb	Electronic elbow for a child. The prosthesis uses myoelectric power (electricity from muscle movements).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7259		Upper Limb	Electronic rotator for a wrist prosthesis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7406		Upper Limb	Addition to upper extremity, user adjustable, mechanical, residual limb volume management system	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L7700		General	A rubber seal that secures tightly against the interior walls of the prosthetic socket. To be used with a socket insert (liner).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8615		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement headset used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8616		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement microphone used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8617		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement transmitting coil used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	L8619		Prosthetic Implants	A replacement external speech processor used with an implanted cochlear hearing aid.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8679		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8681		Prosthetic Implants	A programmer that is used to set electrical signals sent out by an implanted pulse generator. This device is part of a system used to aid movement or control pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8682		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted receiver for radio signals sent by a nerve stimulator. This device is part of a system used to aid movement or control pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8683		Prosthetic Implants	A transmitter for sending radio signals to an implanted receiver. This device is part of a system that stimulates nerves to aid movement or control pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8685		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted, rechargeable pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8687		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted, rechargeable pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8688		Prosthetic Implants	An implanted pulse generator that stimulates nerves. This device is part of a system that aids movement or controls pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8701		Prosthetic Implants	Custom-made robotic arm. The device senses the patient's own EMG signals through sensors on the arm, allowing the individual to control movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	L8702		Prosthetic Implants	Custom-made robotic arm. The device senses the patient's own EMG signals through sensors on the arm, allowing the individual to control movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	M0076		Other Medical Services	An injection procedure to treat connective tissue between muscles and bones to relieve pain.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2041	Yescarta	Solutions and Drugs	An infusion of axicabtagene ciloleucel. This drug is given through an IV and is used to treat patients with relapsed or refractory large B-cell lymphoma.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2042	Kymriah	Solutions and Drugs	tisagenlecleucel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2043	Provenge	Solutions and Drugs	An infusion of sipuleucel-T. This drug is an immune therapy for treating prostate cancer that is mixed with a person's own blood cells. It is commonly referred to as a cancer vaccine because it spurs the immune system to act.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2053	Tecartus	Solutions and Drugs	Brexucabtagene autoleucel/CAR T-cell typically given IV for the treatment for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2054	Breyanzi	Solutions and Drugs	lisocabtagene maraleucel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2055	Abecma	Solutions and Drugs	idecabtagene vicleucel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2056	Carvykti	Solutions and Drugs	ciltacabtagene autoleucel	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q2057	Tecelra	Solutions and Drugs	Afamitresgene autoleucel, including leukapheresis and dose preparation procedures, per therapeutic dose	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4074	Ventavis	Drugs	A dose of iloprost inhalation. This drug is used in the treatment of high blood pressure affecting the lung artery (pulmonary arterial hypertension).	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4101		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Apligraf brand substitute skin. The product is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4102		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Oasis brand substitute skin, used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4105		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Integra brand substitute skin, used to promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4106		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Dermagraft material. This substitute skin is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4107		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of GrafJacket material. This is a type of substitute skin used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4114		Skin substitutes	An injection of Integra brand wound matrix. This is a liquid skin grafting material used to protect and aid wound healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4116		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of AlloDerm skin substitute. This is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4121		Skin substitutes	Each 2.2 inches of TheraSkin, a two-layer skin graft material.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4122		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Dermacell human tissue replacement. This product typically is used to aid wound healing, for burns and for adding bulk to an area.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4128		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 inches) of a biologic wound repair material. The product is designed to aid healing while allowing more natural movement.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4132		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Grafix. This is a type of substitute skin used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4133		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Grafix. This is a type of substitute skin used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4151		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of Amnioband or guardian skin substitute. It is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4154		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of Biovance skin substitute. It is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4159		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter (less than 0.25 square inches) of Affinity skin substitute. It is used to cover and protect a wound and promote healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4186		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of EpiFix, a biologic tissue implant. The material is typically used to seal spinal catheters in place and to help with wound healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q4187		Skin substitutes	Each square centimeter of Epicord, a biologic tissue implant. The material is typically used to seal spinal catheters in place and to help with wound healing.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5101	Zarxio	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of filgrastim-sndz (G-CSF), given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y

COMMERCIAL	Q5103	Infectra	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of infliximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5104	Renflexis	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of infliximab given over minutes/hours. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5107	Mvasi	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5108	Fulphila	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5109	Ixifi	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of infliximab-qbtx. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5110	Nivestym	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of filgrastim-aafi. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5111	Udenyca	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5112	Ontruzant	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-dttb given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5113	Herzuma	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-pkrb given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5114	Ogivri	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-dkst given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5115	Truxima	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of rituximab-abbs given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5117	Kanjinti	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of trastuzumab-anns given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used primarily in the treatment of certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5118	Zirabev	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5119	Ruxience	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of rituximab, a drug used to treat certain types of cancers, rheumatoid arthritis, certain granulomatosis and pemphigus vulgaris.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5120	Ziextenzo	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5121	Avsola	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of infliximab. This drug is typically used to treat autoimmune disorders including rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5122	Nyvepria	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5123	Riabni	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion of rituximab-arrx given over minutes/hours. A chemotherapy drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and certain types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5125	Releuko	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or injection of filgrastim-ayow. This drug is given to increase the production of white blood cells, improving immune function.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5126	Almysys	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5127	stimufend	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5129	vegzelma	Biosimilar Drugs	An infusion given over minutes/hours or an injection of bevacizumab. This drug is generally used to treat various types of cancer.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5130	fynetra	Biosimilar Drugs	An injection of pegfilgrastim. This drug is used to help prevent infections during cancer treatments by stimulating the production of white blood cells.	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5133	Tofidence	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, tocilizumab-bavi (tofidence), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5134	Tyruko	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, natalizumab-sztn (tyruko), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5135	Tyenne	Injection	Injection, tocilizumab-aazg, biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5138	Wezlana	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, ustekinumab-auub (wezlana), biosimilar, intravenous, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5146	Hercessi™	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, trastuzumab-strf (Hercessi™), biosimilar, 10 mg [Level II code]	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5148	Nypozi	Injection	Injection, filgrastim-txid (Nypozi), biosimilar, 1 microgram	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5151	Epysqli	Injection	Injection, eculizumab-aagh (epysqli), biosimilar, 2 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q5152	Bkemv	Injection	Injection, eculizumab-aeeb (bkemv), biosimilar, 2 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q9997	(PYZCHIVA® IV)	Biosimilar Drugs	Injection, ustekinumab-ttwe (PYZCHIVA® IV), intravenous, 1 mg [Level II code]	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	Q9999	Otulf	Injection	Injection, ustekinumab-aauz (otulf), biosimilar, 1 mg	Y	Y
COMMERCIAL	S0515		Vision Supplies	A single scleral lens is a type of large contact lens that has a fluid-filled center. The fluid provides relief of eye discomfort due to dryness or condition of the cornea.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S1040		Provider Services and Supplies	A custom-made helmet, usually worn by a child, that is designed to move the skull bones into their correct positions.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2053		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to replace tissue in the small intestine and liver with an intestinal transplant and a liver graft.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2054		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to replace more than one organ in the body with donated organs from another person.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2055		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgical removal and preparation of more than one organ from a donor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2060		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove damaged lung tissue and replace it with tissue transplanted from a donor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2061		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove part of a lung from a donor, for transplantation to another person.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2065		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove a damaged pancreas and kidney. Replacement organs are transplanted into place during the same procedure.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2102		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to transplant islet cells (pancreas tissue) from a donor.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2112		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to remove knee cartilage from a donor. The tissue will be transplanted in another procedure.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	S2118		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to treat a hip joint that is gradually wearing away. A metal is attached to the surface of the hip bones. This procedure is an alternative to total hip replacement for some people.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2205		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING ARTERIAL GRAFT(S), SINGLE CORONARY ARTERIAL GRAFT	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2206		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING ARTERIAL GRAFT(S), TWO CORONARY ARTERIAL GRAFTS	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2207		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING TWO ARTERIAL GRAFTS AND SINGLE VENOUS GRAFT	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2208		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING SINGLE ARTERIAL AND VENOUS GRAFT(S), SINGLE VENOUS GRAFT	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2209		Provider Services and Supplies	MINIMALLY INVASIVE DIRECT CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY INVOLVING MINI-THORACOTOMY OR MINI-STERNOTOMY SURGERY, PERFORMED UNDER DIRECT VISION; USING TWO ARTERIAL GRAFTS AND SINGLE VENOUS GRAFT	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2235		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery to implant a hearing aid component in the brainstem. This type of hearing aid stimulates the nerves responsible for hearing (auditory nerves).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2350		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery on the spine of the lower back to remove a disc that is pressing on a nerve or the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S2351		Provider Services and Supplies	Surgery on the spine of the lower back to remove an additional disc that is pressing on a nerve or the spinal cord.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3800		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (als)	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3840		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate the likelihood of developing a hormone problem that causes glands to be too active (multiple endocrine neoplasia).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3841		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for retinoblastoma	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3842		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for Von Hippel-Lindau disease	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3844		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate hereditary deafness. This test usually is done to identify the reason for a child's severe hearing loss.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3845		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate the type of alpha-thalassemia a person carries. Alpha-thalassemia is a condition where red blood cells cannot carry enough oxygen to the body's cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3846		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate the type of beta-thalassemia a person carries. Beta-thalassemia is a condition where red blood cells cannot carry enough oxygen to the body's cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3849		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for variants that indicate a person is a carrier of Niemann-Pick disease. Certain populations are vulnerable to different types, all of which affect the body's use of fats.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3850		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for sickle cell anemia	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3852		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for one known variant that may indicate if a person is likely to experience Alzheimer's disease starting before age 60.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3853		Genetic Testing	Genetic testing for myotonic muscular dystrophy	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3854		Genetic Testing	This lab analysis reviews how specific gene information is used, in order to best manage treatment of breast cancer.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3861		Genetic Testing	A type of EKG (electrocardiogram) that looks specifically for a rhythm that occurs with Brugada syndrome. This is an inherited irregular rhythm that can cause a person to faint or have a heart attack.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3865		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. This is a very common problem that enlarges one or more areas of the heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3866		Genetic Testing	This lab test analyzes a genetic sample (DNA) for a variant that may indicate hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. This is a very common problem that enlarges one or more areas of the heart.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S3870		Genetic Testing	This DNA analysis uses a technique that can identify missing and extra segments within individual chromosomes. The analysis may help to pinpoint causes or types of developmental delays, intellectual disabilities or autism.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S4030		Obstetric and Fertility Services	An initial office visit for collecting sperm and ultimately storing it for future use.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S4031		Obstetric and Fertility Services	An additional office visit for collecting sperm and ultimately storing it for future use.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S8035		Imaging	MEG, also known as magnetic source imaging, stands for magnetoencephalography. This imaging procedure takes pictures of the magnetic fields created by electrical activity between brain cells.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S8037		Imaging	An MRI scan of the bile ducts that includes everything around the liver to the common bile duct from the pancreas. This type of scan is sometimes called an MRCP.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S8042		Imaging	A low-field MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a magnetic field much less intense than a regular MRI to produce the same kind of pictures of structure and function of the body.	N	Y

COMMERCIAL	S8092		Imaging	An ultrafast CT (computed tomography) scan takes x-ray pictures very fast, so that many pictures can be put together to show the action of a body structure in motion.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S9123		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Services of a registered nurse (RN) provided in the home on an hourly basis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	S9124		Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	Services of a licensed practical nurse (LPN) provided in the home on an hourly basis.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	T1000		Not Valid for Medicare	Care provided by a licensed nurse whose services are available through private contract.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	T1001		Not Valid for Medicare	An assessment or evaluation of nursing services.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	T1002		Not Valid for Medicare	Registered nurse services, recorded in 15 minute increments.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	T1003		Not Valid for Medicare	Licensed practical nurse services, recorded in 15 minute increments.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	T1030		Not Valid for Medicare	Daily care provided in the home by a registered nurse.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	T1031		Not Valid for Medicare	Daily nursing care provided in the home by a licensed practical nurse (LPN).	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	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.	N	Y
COMMERCIAL	V2628		Prosthetic Eye	Creation and fitting of an eye device used to prevent scarring.	N	Y
No filters applied						