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Coding  
Companion

# Orthopaedics - Lower: Hips and Below

A comprehensive illustrated guide  
to coding and reimbursement

SAMPLE

— **2017**

**ICD-10**

A full suite of resources including the latest code set, mapping products, and expert training to help you make a smooth transition. [www.optumcoding.com/ICD10](http://www.optumcoding.com/ICD10)

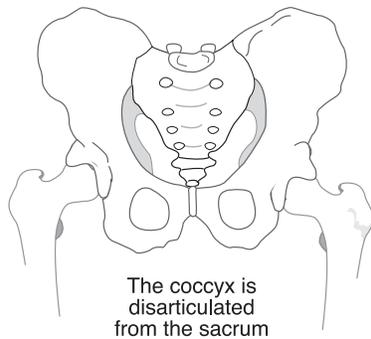
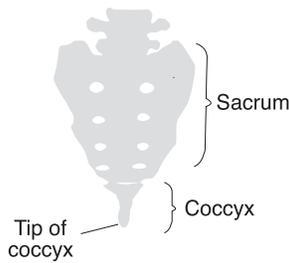
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SAMPLE

# 27080

27080 Coccygectomy, primary



## Explanation

The physician makes a 15 cm vertical incision over the coccyx. The coccyx is freed from surrounding soft tissue and disarticulated from the sacrum (separated from the joint). The incision is repaired in layers using sutures, staples, and/or Steri-strips. If infection is present, the physician may pack the wound with gauze, allowing the wound to heal by granulation tissue from within.

## Coding Tips

When 27080 is performed with another separately identifiable procedure, the highest dollar value code is listed as the primary procedure and subsequent procedures are appended with modifier 51. If significant additional time and effort is documented, append modifier 22 and submit a cover letter and operative report. Note that 27080 should not be reported when coccygectomy is performed in conjunction with excision decubitus/pressure ulcer. For pressure ulcer, see 15920, 15922, and 15931-15958.

## ICD-10-CM Diagnostic Codes

- C41.4 Malignant neoplasm of pelvic bones, sacrum and coccyx
- C79.51 Secondary malignant neoplasm of bone
- C7B.03 Secondary carcinoid tumors of bone
- D16.8 Benign neoplasm of pelvic bones, sacrum and coccyx
- D48.0 Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of bone and articular cartilage
- D49.2 Neoplasm of unspecified behavior of bone, soft tissue, and skin
- M53.3 Sacrococcygeal disorders, not elsewhere classified
- M86.351 Chronic multifocal osteomyelitis, right femur
- M86.352 Chronic multifocal osteomyelitis, left femur
- M86.451 Chronic osteomyelitis with draining sinus, right femur
- M86.452 Chronic osteomyelitis with draining sinus, left femur
- M89.751 Major osseous defect, right pelvic region and thigh
- M89.752 Major osseous defect, left pelvic region and thigh

## HCPCS Equivalent Codes

N/A

## Terms To Know

**benign.** Mild or nonmalignant in nature.

**decubitus ulcer.** Progressively eroding skin lesion produced by inflamed necrotic tissue as it sloughs off caused by continual pressure to a localized area, especially over bony areas, where blood circulation is cut off when a patient lies still for too long without changing position.

**incision.** Act of cutting into tissue or an organ.

**malignant.** Any condition tending to progress toward death, specifically an invasive tumor with a loss of cellular differentiation that has the ability to spread or metastasize to other areas in the body.

**ostectomy.** Excision of bone.

**osteomyelitis.** Inflammation of bone that may remain localized or spread to the marrow, cortex, or periosteum, in response to an infecting organism, usually bacterial and pyogenic.

**periostitis.** Inflammation of the outer layers of bone.

**soft tissue.** Nonepithelial tissues outside of the skeleton that includes subcutaneous adipose tissue, fibrous tissue, fascia, muscles, blood and lymph vessels, and peripheral nervous system tissue.

**suture.** Numerous stitching techniques employed in wound closure.

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

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

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

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

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

## Medicare Edits

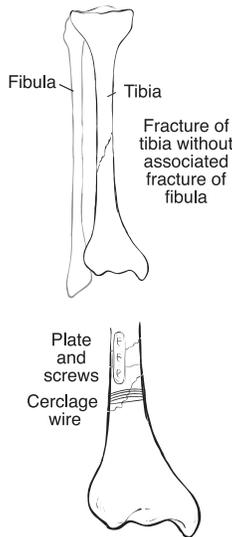
	Fac RVU	Non-Fac RVU	FUD	Status	MUE
27080	14.85	14.85	90	A	1(2)

	Modifiers				Medicare Reference
27080	51	N/A	62*	80	None

\* with documentation

# 27758

**27758** Open treatment of tibial shaft fracture (with or without fibular fracture), with plate/screws, with or without cerclage



A fracture of the tibia is treated in an open surgical session, with or without a fracture of the fibula, using hardware such as plates and screws, with or without cerclage wire

## Explanation

The physician repairs a fracture of the shaft of the tibia using internal fixation devices. An incision is made overlying the fracture area of the tibia. The physician extends the incision deep to the bone, identifying and exposing the fracture. Tissue is debrided as needed. The physician manipulates the pieces of bone together under direct visualization. Fixation devices, such as plates and screws or cerclage wires, are applied to hold the fracture in the desired position. The wound is irrigated with antibiotic solution. The physician may close the wound in layers or the wound may be left open to drain.

## Coding Tips

According to CPT guidelines, cast application or strapping (including removal) is only reported as a replacement procedure or when the cast application or strapping is an initial service performed without a restorative treatment or procedure. See "Application of Casts and Strapping" in the CPT book in the Surgery section, under Musculoskeletal System. For closed treatment of a tibial shaft fracture, see 27750 and 27752. For percutaneous skeletal fixation, see 27756. For open treatment by intramedullary implant, see 27759. For radiology services, see 73590.

## ICD-10-CM Diagnostic Codes

- M80.061A Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, right lower leg, initial encounter for fracture
- M80.062A Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, left lower leg, initial encounter for fracture
- M80.861A Other osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, right lower leg, initial encounter for fracture
- M80.862A Other osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, left lower leg, initial encounter for fracture
- M84.361A Stress fracture, right tibia, initial encounter for fracture
- M84.362A Stress fracture, left tibia, initial encounter for fracture
- M84.461A Pathological fracture, right tibia, initial encounter for fracture

- M84.462A Pathological fracture, left tibia, initial encounter for fracture
- M84.463A Pathological fracture, right fibula, initial encounter for fracture
- M84.464A Pathological fracture, left fibula, initial encounter for fracture
- S82.221A Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.221B Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.221C Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.222A Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.222B Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.222C Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.231A Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.231B Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.231C Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.232A Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.232B Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.232C Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.241A Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.241B Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.241C Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.242A Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.242B Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.242C Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.251A Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.251B Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.251C Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.252A Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.252B Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.252C Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.261A Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.261B Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.261C Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of right tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC

- S82.262A Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.262B Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type I or II
- S82.262C Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of left tibia, initial encounter for open fracture type IIIA, IIIB, or IIIC
- S82.421A Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.422A Displaced transverse fracture of shaft of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.431A Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.432A Displaced oblique fracture of shaft of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.441A Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.442A Displaced spiral fracture of shaft of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.451A Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.452A Displaced comminuted fracture of shaft of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.461A Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.462A Displaced segmental fracture of shaft of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.811A Torus fracture of upper end of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.812A Torus fracture of upper end of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.821A Torus fracture of lower end of right fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture
- S82.822A Torus fracture of lower end of left fibula, initial encounter for closed fracture

### HCPSC Equivalent Codes

N/A

### Terms To Know

**closed fracture.** Break in a bone without a concomitant opening in the skin. A closed fracture is coded when the type of fracture is not specified.

**debridement.** Removal of dead or contaminated tissue and foreign matter from a wound.

**internal skeletal fixation.** Repair involving wires, pins, screws, and/or plates placed through or within the fractured area to stabilize and immobilize the injury.

**irrigation.** To wash out or cleanse a body cavity, wound, or tissue with water or other fluid.

**open fracture.** Exposed break in a bone, always considered compound due to its high risk of infection from the open wound leading to the fracture. Broken bone ends may protrude through the skin and contaminants or foreign bodies are often embedded in the tissues.

**open reduction.** Treatment of a fracture or dislocation by surgically exposing the site and manipulating the fracture fragments or bone ends into proper alignment under direct vision.

**pathologic fracture.** Break in bone due to a disease process that weakens the bone structure, such as osteoporosis, osteomalacia, or neoplasia, and not traumatic injury.

### Medicare Edits

	Fac RVU	Non-Fac RVU	FUD	Status	MUE
<b>27758</b>	25.71	25.71	90	A	1(2)

	Modifiers				Medicare Reference
<b>27758</b>	51	50	62*	80	None

\* with documentation