Urinary System and Male Genital System

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Objectives

• Describe the anatomy of the urinary system
• Describe the anatomy and functions of the male reproductive system (the female reproductive system is covered elsewhere)
• Understand the structures and processes that form and eliminate urine
• Understand and learn where to locate diseases specific to the urinary system within ICD-9-CM
• Learn the components of the CPT® manual specific to the genitourinary system and male genital system
• Determine when and how to apply modifiers
• Discover which HCPCS Level II codes are significant to the genitourinary system

Anatomy: Urinary System

• Two kidneys (filters)
• Renal pelvis/one per kidney (funnels urine into ureters)
• Two ureters (to bladder)
• One bladder (storage)
• One urethra (exit)

Nephro = kidney
Renal = related to kidney
Pyelo = renal pelvis
Anatomy: Urinary System

• Kidneys
  – Retroperitoneal (behind the peritoneal cavity)
  – Right kidney
    • Liver is Superior and anterior to the right kidney
    • 12th thoracic vertebrae
  – Left kidney
    • Contact with spleen, pancreas and stomach
    • Contact with the 11th rib
  – Andrenal glands sit on top of the kidneys

• Diseases of Kidneys & Ureters
  – Atrophic kidney
  – Horshoe kidney
  – Kidney may be found in the pelvice
  – Double ureters

• Ureters – muscular tubes extending from the renal pelvises to the bladder
  – Retroperitoneal
  – Attach to the bladder
Anatomy: Urinary System

• Stones (syn. Calculi, nephrolithiasis, or kidney stones)
  – Junction of ureters and renal pelves
  – Where ureters cross the brim of the pelvic inlet
  – Where ureters pass through the wall of the bladder

• Bladder
  – Hollow muscular viscus
  – Walls of the bladder are composed of muscle
  – As urine fills the bladder, stretch receptors in the muscle wall respond
  – With relaxation, urine passes through the sphincter into the urethra and outside the body

• Male – urine left in the urethra is ejected by contraction of muscles located in the perineum
• Female – urethra is fairly short, explains why females more easily get bladder infections
Anatomy: Male Reproductive System

- Testicles (sperm production, contained in scrotum)
- Duct system (transport sperm)
  - Epididymis
  - Vas deferens
- Accessory glands (contribute to ejaculate)
  - Seminal vesicles
  - Prostate gland
- Penis
  - shaft
  - glans
  - prepuce

ICD-9-CM: Urinary

Look primarily to 580-629

- Listed anatomically
  - Kidney
  - Ureters
  - Bladder
  - Urethra
ICD-9-CM: Urinary

Inflammation
- Nephritis (583)
- Glomerulonephritis (580-582)

- Renal failure (584-586)
- CKD (585)
  - ESRD (585.6)
  - With hypertension (403-405)

ICD-9-CM: Urinary

- Disorders resulting from impaired renal function (588)
  - Report underlying condition first
    - Central diabetes insipidus (253.5)
    - Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (588.1)

- Small Kidney (589)
  - Uni- or bi-lateral
  - Congenital or by blockage/disease

- Pyelonephritis (590)
  - Identify responsible organism
ICD-9-CM: Urinary

• Hydronephrosis (591)
  – Fluid accumulation due to obstruction

• Calculi (stones)
  – Kidney and ureter (592)
  – Lower urinary tract (594)
  – Prostatic calculus (602.0)

• Acquired cysts of Kidney (593.2)
  – Congenital (753.1x)

ICD-9-CM: Urinary

• VUR (593.7x)
  – Backflow or urine into ureter

• Cystitis (595)
  – Bladder inflammation

• Voiding disorders (596)
  – Urinary incontinence (788.3x)

• UTI (599)
  – Report organism, when known
ICD-9-CM: Male Genitals

Look primarily to 600-608

- Listed anatomically
  - Prostate
  - Testes
  - Penis

Also...

- Congenital Anomalies
- Neoplasms
- Signs/Symptoms

ICD-9-CM: Male Genitals

- BPH (600)
  - Enlarged prostate
- Hyperplasia (600.2x-600.9x.)
- Prostatitis (601)
- PSA (790.93)
  - Elevated prostate specific antigen
- Dysplasia
  - PIN III (233.4)
  - PIN I or II (602.3)
ICD-9-CM: Male Genitals

- Hyrdocele (603)
  - Accumulation of serous fluid
- Orchitis (604)
  - Inflammation of testes
- Phimosis (605)
  - Narrowing of preputial orifice
- Balantitis (607.1)
  - Inflammation of foreskin
- Routine circumcision (V50.2)

ICD-9-CM: Male Genitals

- Male infertility (606)
  - Azoospermia
  - Oligospermia
  - Extratesticular
- Peyronie’s disease (607.85)
ICD-9-CM: Male Genitals

• Congenital Anomalies (752-753)
  – Cryptorchidism (752.51)
  – Hypospadias (752.61)
  – Epispadias (752.62)

• Neoplasms (by location)
  – e.g., Bladder cancer or prostate cancer
  – V76.44 Screening for malignant neoplasm of prostate

• Injury (866-867)

• Signs and Symptoms (788-789)

CPT®: Urinary

50010-53899

• Arranged by location/procedure type
  – Incision, excision, repair, etc.

• Bilateral vs. Unilateral

• Operating Microscope (69990) may be separate

• Surgical endoscopy always includes diagnostic endoscope
CPT®: Urinary

Kidney

Incision

- “otomy”
  - Nephrotomy (50045) = incision of kidney
  - Pyelotomy = incision of renal pelvis
  - Nephrolithotomy (50060-50075)
    - Incision to remove calculi
  - Percutaneous removal of calculi (50080-50081)
    - Nephrostomy tract (50395)

CPT®: Urinary

- Excision
  - “-ectomy”
  - e.g., nephrectomy (50234, 50236)
  - Radical
    - Supporting or adjacent structures
    - Areas of lymph nodes are taken
  - Ablation
CPT®: Urinary

Renal Transplantation (50300-50380)
- Donor nephrectomy (50300-50320)
- Standard preparation (50323-50325)
- Backbench reconstruction (50327-50329)
- Removal (50300, 50320)
- Other (50340-50380)

CPT®: Urinary

Introduction (aspiration, injection, instillation) (50382-50398)
- Ureteral stents
  - Percutaneous (50382-50384)
  - Transurethral (50385-50386)
  - Externally accessible (50387)
- Pyelography (50392-50394)
- Manometric Studies (50396)
- Tube change (50398)
CPT®: Urinary

Repair (50400-50540)
• “-orrhaphy” “-pexy” “-ostomy”
• e.g., symphysiotomy (50540)

Laparoscopy (50541-50549)
• Code by procedure

Endoscopy (50551-50580)
• Performed through natural or created opening
• e.g., renal endoscopy (50551)

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• Lithotripsy (50590)
  – Crushing of calculi (stones)
• Percutaneous ablation of renal tumors (50592)
• Cryotherapy for renal tumors (50593)

Ureter
Incision
• For insertion of stent (50605)
• 50610-50630 (open), watch for location
  – Stent via cystoscopy (52332)
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Excision (50650-50660)
• Typically for ureteral cancer
Introduction (50684-50690)
Repair (e.g., for stricture, inflammation, injury)
• Ovarian vein syndrome (50722)
• Anastomosis (e.g., 50740, 50750)
• Ureteral conduit (50820)
Laparoscopy (e.g., 50947, 50948)

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Endoscopy (50951-50961)
  – Examination of renal and ureteral structures
  – Code by approach

Bladder (51020-52700)

Incision
• e.g., cystotomy, cystostomy, cystolithotomy

Removal (51100-51102)
• Aspiration
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Excision/cystectomy (51500-51597)
  • Diverticulum vs. tumor
  • Sigmoid bladder (51590)
  • Neobladder (51596)
    – Consider 38770 (mod. 50 for bilat)

Introduction (51600-51720)
  • Cathether change (51702-51710)
  • Irrigation/instillation (51700)

Urodynamic

Uro logistics
  • Professional vs. Technical components
    – Modifiers 26 and TC
  • CMG (51728, 51729)
    – Pressure studies are separately reported
  • Uroflowmetry (51736-51741)
  • EMG (51784-51785)
  • Evoked response (51792)
  • Ultrasonography (51798)
CPT®: Urinary

Repair (51800-51980)
• Urethropexy (51840-51841)
  – Stress urinary incontinence (SUI)
  – Closure of fistulas
• Colposuspension
• Sling procedures

Laparoscopy (51990-51999)
• Incontinence
  – Marshall-Marchetti or Burch (51840-51841)
  – Surgical laparoscopic approach (51990)

Endoscopy (52000-52010)
• Code by location (ureter, pelvis, vesical neck, prostate)
CPT®: Urinary

Transurethral Surgery (52204-52355)
  • Biopsy (52204)
  • Cystourethroscopy
    – 52270 female specific
    – 52275 male specific
  • Female urethral syndrome (52285)
  • Ureteral strictures (53341-52346)
  • Ureteral/renal pelvic tumors (52351-52355)

CPT®: Urinary

Vesical Neck and Prostate (52400-52700)
  – Be aware of gender specification
  • Resection of bladder neck (52500)
    – Often bundled to more complex procedure
  • TURP (e.g., 52601)
  • Laser coagulation of prostate (52647)
  • Greenlight laser w/ TURP (52648)
  • Contact laser vaporization (52649)
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Urethra (53000-53899)

- Male
  - Prostatic
  - Membranous
  - Penile

Incision

- Urethrotomy (53000-53010)
- Meatotomy (53020/50325)
- Skene’s Glands (53060/53270)

CPT®: Urinary

Excision

- Total excision w/ cystostomy
  - Female specific (53210)
  - Male specific (53215)
- Excision of diverticulum
  - Female (53230)
  - Male (53235)
- Excision of Cowper’s (53250)
  - Male specific
CPT®: Urinary

Repair (53400-53520)
  • Urethroplasty
    – Type of repair
    – Gender
  • Sling for incontinence (53440-53442)
    – Male specific
  • Urethrorrhaphy
    – Female (53502)
    – Male (53505-53515)

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Manipulation (53600-53665)

Other Procedures (53850-53899)
  • Transurethral prostate destruction (53850-53853)
    – Male specific
  • Temp. prostatic stent (53855)
CPT®: Male Genitals

Penis (54000-55899)
• Incision (54000-54015)
• Destruction (54050-54065)
• Excision (54100-54164)
  – Excision of plaque (54110-54112)
  – Penectomy (54120-54135)
  – Circumcision (54120-54161)
• Introduction (54200-54250)
• Repair (54300-54440)
  – Hypospadia/epispadia (54300-54390)
  – Prosthesis (5440-54417)
• Manipulation (54450)

CPT®: Male Genitals

Testis (54500-54699)
• Biopsy (54000-54005)
  – Test sperm production
• Orchiectomy (removal)/orchiopexy (repair)
  – By abdominal laparoscope (54690-54692)
• Orchiopexy
  – By approach
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- Epididymis (54700-54901)
- Tunica Vaginalis (55000-55060)
- Scrotum (55100-55180)
- Vas Deferens (55200-55450)
- Spermatic Cord (55500-55559)
- Seminal Vesicles (55600-55680)

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Prostate

- Biopsy (55700)
  - w/ imaging guidance (76942 in addition)
    - Both professional (26) and technical (TC) components
- Excision (55801-55845)
  - Code by approach, lymph node involvement
- Other procedures (55870-55899)
  - treatments for malignancy
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Reproductive System Procedures
Male Reproductive system

• 55920 Placement of needles or catheters into pelvic organs and/or genitalia (except prostate for subsequent interstitial radioelement application)

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Intersex Surgery

• 55970 Intersex surgery; male to female

• 55980 female to male
HCPCS Level II

• Catheter supplies
  – e.g., A4353, A4346
• Drugs for prostate cancer
• Drugs for decreased testosterone

Modifiers

• 22 – Increased surgical services
  – SIGNIFICANT documented additional work
• 50 – Bilateral procedures
• 52 - Reduced services
  – Voluntarily reduced
• 53 discontinued service
  – Reduced for patient safety
• 58 staged/related during global period
Modifiers

- 62 Two Surgeons
  - Kidney transplant procedures
  - 50300-50380

- Backbench preparation of donor kidney

The End