Root Operation Definitions and Examples

Alteration
Definition: Modifying the anatomic structure of a body part without affecting the function of the body part
Explanation: Principal purpose is to improve appearance
Examples: Face lift, breast augmentation

Bypass
Definition: Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part
Explanation: Rerouting contents of a body part to a downstream area of the normal route, to a similar route and body part, or to an abnormal route and dissimilar body part. Includes one or more anastomoses, with or without the use of a device
Examples: Coronary artery bypass, colostomy formation

Change
Definition: Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or a mucous membrane
Explanation: All CHANGE procedures are coded using the approach EXTERNAL
Examples: Urinary catheter change, gastrostomy tube change

Control
Definition: Stopping, or attempting to stop, post-procedural bleeding
Explanation: The site of the bleeding is coded as an anatomical region and not to a specific body part
Examples: Control of post-prostatectomy hemorrhage, control of post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage

Creation
Definition: Making a new genital structure that does not take over the function of a body part
Explanation: Used only for sex change operations
Examples: Creation of vagina in a male, creation of penis in a female
## Root Operation Definitions and Examples

### Destruction

**Definition:** Physical eradication of all or a portion of a body part by the direct use of energy, force or a destructive agent

**Explanation:** None of the body part is physically taken out

**Examples:** Fulguration of rectal polyp, cautery of skin lesion

### Detachment

**Definition:** Cutting off all or a portion of the upper or lower extremities

**Explanation:** The body part value is the site of the detachment, with a qualifier if applicable to further specify the level where the extremity was detached

**Examples:** Below knee amputation, disarticulation of shoulder

### Dilation

**Definition:** Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part

**Explanation:** The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice. Accomplished by stretching a tubular body part using intraluminal pressure or by cutting part of the orifice or wall of the tubular body part

**Examples:** Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, pyloromyotomy

### Division

**Definition:** Cutting into a body part without draining fluids and/or gases from the body part in order to separate or transect a body part

**Explanation:** All or a portion of the body part is separated into two or more portions

**Examples:** Spinal cordotomy, osteotomy

### Drainage

**Definition:** Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part

**Explanation:** The qualifier DIAGNOSTIC is used to identify drainage procedures that are biopsies

**Examples:** Thoracentesis, incision and drainage
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## Root Operation Definitions and Examples

### Insertion

**Definition:** Putting in a nonbiological device that monitors, assists, performs or prevents a physiological function but does not physically take the place of a body part

**Explanation:** N/A

**Examples:** Insertion of radioactive implant, insertion of central venous catheter

### Inspection

**Definition:** Visually and/or manually exploring a body part

**Explanation:** Visual exploration may be performed with or without optical instrumentation. Manual exploration may be performed directly or through intervening body layers

**Examples:** Diagnostic arthroscopy, exploratory laparotomy

### Map

**Definition:** Locating the route of passage of electrical impulses and/or locating functional areas in a body part

**Explanation:** Applicable only to the cardiac conduction mechanism and the central nervous system

**Examples:** Cardiac mapping, cortical mapping

### Occlusion

**Definition:** Completely closing an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part

**Explanation:** The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice

**Examples:** Fallopian tube ligation, ligation of inferior vena cava

### Reattachment

**Definition:** Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location

**Explanation:** Vascular circulation and nervous pathways may or may not be reestablished

**Examples:** Reattachment of hand, reattachment of avulsed kidney
Root Operation Definitions and Examples

**Release**

**Definition:** Freeing a body part from an abnormal physical constraint by cutting or by use of force

**Explanation:** Some of the restraining tissue may be taken out but none of the body part is taken out

**Examples:** Adhesiolysis, carpal tunnel release

**Removal**

**Definition:** Taking out or off a device from a body part

**Explanation:** If a device is taken out and a similar device put in without cutting or puncturing the skin or mucous membrane, the procedure is coded to the root operation CHANGE. Otherwise, the procedure for taking out a device is coded to the root operation REMOVAL

**Examples:** Drainage tube removal, cardiac pacemaker removal

**Repair**

**Definition:** Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its normal anatomic structure and function

**Explanation:** Used only when the method to accomplish the repair is not one of the other root operations

**Examples:** Colostomy takedown, suture of laceration

**Replacement**

**Definition:** Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically takes the place and/or function of all or a portion of a body part

**Explanation:** The body part may have been taken out or replaced, or may be taken out, physically eradicated, or rendered nonfunctional during the Replacement procedure. A Removal procedure is coded for taking out the device used in a previous replacement procedure

**Reposition**

**Definition:** Moving to its normal location, or other suitable location, all or a portion of a body part

**Explanation:** The body part is moved to a new location from an abnormal location, or from a normal location where it is not functioning correctly. The body part may or may not be cut out or off to be moved to the new location

**Examples:** Reposition of undescended testicle, fracture reduction
# Root Operation Definitions and Examples

## Resection

**Definition:** Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part  
**Explanation:** N/A  
**Examples:** Total nephrectomy, total lobectomy of lung

## Restriction

**Definition:** Partially closing an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part  
**Explanation:** The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice  
**Examples:** Esophagogastric fundoplication, cervical cerclage

## Revision

**Definition:** Correcting, to the extent possible, a portion of a malfunctioning device or the position of a displaced device  
**Explanation:** Revision can include correcting a malfunctioning or displaced device by taking out or putting in components of the device such as a screw or pin  
**Examples:** Adjustment of position of pacemaker lead, recementing of hip prosthesis

## Supplement

**Definition:** Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically reinforces and/or augments the function of a portion of a body part  
**Explanation:** The biological material is non-living, or is living and from the same individual. The body part may have been previously replaced, and the Supplement procedure is performed to physically reinforce and/or augment the function of the replaced body part  
**Examples:** Herniorrhaphy using mesh, free nerve graft, mitral valve ring annuloplasty, put a new acetabular liner in a previous hip replacement

## Transfer

**Definition:** Moving, without taking out, all or a portion of a body part to another location to take over the function of all or a portion of a body part  
**Explanation:** The body part transferred remains connected to its vascular and nervous supply  
**Examples:** Tendon transfer, skin pedicle flap transfer
Transplantation

Definition: Putting in or on all or a portion of a living body part taken from another individual or animal to physically take the place and/or function of all or a portion of a similar body part

Explanation: The native body part may or may not be taken out, and the transplanted body part may take over all or a portion of its function

Examples: Kidney transplant, heart transplant