

## HCSF RATE CLASSIFICATION NUMBER DESCRIPTIONS FOR HCSF CLASS GROUP 3

HCSF Rate (Change the second digit of the Fund Rate Classification Numbers to a "4" for D.O. Physician & Surgeons)

### Classification

Number	Description
80281	CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE - MINOR SURGERY: Cardiologists not engaging in major surgery may qualify under this code if the following are performed: 1) left heart catheterizations; 2) insertion of permanent pacemakers - if by implantation via transvenous endocardial insertion.
80282	DERMATOLOGY: Minor Surgery includes: 1) Dermabrasion: Removal of the external layers of the skin by abrasion. 2) Hair Transplants. 3) Chemabrasion: Removal of the external layers of the skin by chemical means. 4) Deep x-ray therapy. 5) Silicone injections.
80272	ENDOCRINOLOGY: That branch of medicine which deals with the endocrine (ductless) glands (such as the thyroid, adrenal and pituitary, etc., glands) and with the various internal secretions. Surgical removal of a ductless gland (e.g., thyroidectomy) would be surgery performed by a MAJOR SURGICAL SPECIALIST.
80294	PHYSICIANS - MINOR SURGERY, FAMILY PRACTICE AND GENERAL PRACTICE - MINOR SURGERY: Includes minor surgical procedures such as D&C's and vasectomies.
80274	GASTROENTEROLOGY - MINOR SURGERY: Procedures include colonoscopic and other endoscopic examinations as well as "needle" and "forceps" biopsies and snare polypectomies.
80276	GERIATRICS - MINOR SURGERY: Some commonly related minor surgical procedures include: Needle biopsies (NOTE: See "Classification by Procedures."). 2) Myelography and encephalography. 3) Radiopaque dye injections for radiological study purposes.
80277	GYNECOLOGY - MINOR SURGERY: Includes minor surgery such as: 1) Conization 2) Laser surgery 3) LEEP 4) Hysteroscopy
80278	HEMATOLOGY - MINOR SURGERY
80279	INFECTIOUS DISEASES - MINOR SURGERY
80284	INTERNAL MEDICINE - MINOR SURGERY: In addition to the procedures described under "INTERNAL MEDICINE - NO SURGERY." Includes minor surgical procedures such as: 1) All endoscopic examinations. 2) Radiopaque dye injections for scans or other radiographic study purposes. 3) Implantation of <u>transvenous</u> pacemakers. COLON-RECTAL (PROCTOLOGY): Minor surgery includes office or hospital outpatient procedures, such as: 1) Surgical or other removal of polyps. If due to size, location, or for other reasons (suspected or confirmed malignancy) the surgical removal of the polyps is done "inpatient", such surgery is considered major surgery. Polyps are nodules or neoplastic (new growth) tissue found on mucous membranes of the nose, bladder, stomach, large intestine, anus and rectum; 2) Surgical treatment of external hemorrhoids (those outside the anal sphincter). <u>NOTE:</u> Surgical treatment of fissures and/or fistulae would be major surgery. 3) Biopsies.
80285	LARYNGOLOGY - MINOR SURGERY: Includes office and hospital outpatient department minor surgery, including pneumatic or mechanical esophageal dilation, <u>not</u> including tonsillectomies or adenoidectomies which are major surgery.
80286	NEOPLASTIC DISEASES - MINOR SURGERY: Related office and/or hospital outpatient department minor surgical procedures, such as surgical or other (via electro-cautery or fulguration removal) of polyps are included.
80288	NEUROLOGY - MINOR SURGERY: Minor surgical procedures include: 1. Myelograms. 2. Injection of radiopaque dyes for radiologic study purposes. 3. Encephalograms. 4. Computerized tomograms of the brain, with or without contrast enhancement (C-T scans).
80114	SURGERY - OPHTHALMOLOGY: Minor Surgical procedures include office or hospital outpatient department such as: a)Incision and drainage of internal hordeolum (styes); b)Excision of large cysts (larce chalazia, etc.); c)Lacrimal (tear) duct surgery; d)Eyelid surgery-necessarily done in treatment of disease or defect, not intended as plastic cosmetic (blepharoplasty). In addition to the procedures previously described, also includes major surgical procedures such as: 1) Enuclation (removal of the eye from its socket); 2. Re-attachment of detached retinas; 3. Cataract removal; 4. Intra-ocular lens implantations; 5. Eye muscle surgery; 6. Removal of embedded foreign objects; 7. Corneal transplants; 8. Other intra-ocular surgery; 9. Radial keratotomy.
80290, 80270, 80285 and 80291	OTOLOGY/RHINOLOGY/LARYNGOLOGY/OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY - MINOR SURGERY: Minor surgical procedures include office or hospital outpatient department procedures such as myringotomies - incision of the tympanic membrane with tubes, as well as removal of polyps (otopolypus). Also includes office or hospital outpatient department procedures such as: a) Corrective surgery for deviation of the septum. (Where the deviation requires inpatient surgery, a major surgical specialist code applies). b) Surgical removal of benign tumors such as nasal polyps, warts and/or small blood vessel tumors known as hemangiomas. NOTE: The following are only included under procedures performed by a major surgical specialist: 1) Surgical treatment of cancer of the nose and sinuses. 2) Treatment of nasal fractures with marked displacement and deformity.

- 80292 PATHOLOGY (CLINICAL AND/OR ANATOMICAL) MINOR SURGERY: That branch of medicine which deals with the origin, nature, causes and development of disease. Clinical pathology pertains to the symptoms and cause of a disease as observed by the physician, as opposed to the anatomic changes found by the pathologist.
- 80293 PEDIATRICS - MINOR SURGERY: If more than 10% of the physician's practice is devoted to patients placed in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, or Tertiary Care Unit, this code will apply.
- 80280 RADIOLOGY - DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPY - MINOR SURGERY: Includes injection of radiopaque dye into blood vessels, lymphatics, sinus tracts, fistulae, spinal cord or intrathecally for radiologic diagnostic study. All radiological invasive diagnostic procedures are included under this classification, i.e., angiography; arteriography; complete fluoroscopic procedure. This code also applies to any Radiologist who performs radiation therapy. In addition to the procedures previously described, radiation therapy is included, meaning the insertion of irradiated substances, for therapeutic purposes, into the body via natural orifices, or interstitially, (not including irradiated substances administered orally).
- 80424 URGENT CARE PHYSICIANS: This classification applies to any general practitioner or specialist providing immediate care in an outpatient clinic advertised as urgent care, emergi-care, etc., but not involving emergency practice. Similar practice in a hospital setting or that accepts ambulance service shall be considered emergency medicine.

### GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION RELATED TO HCSF CLASS GROUP 3

NOTE: Any applicant who would ordinarily be classified as Physician - No Surgery who performs any of the following procedures shall be classified as Physician - Minor Surgery:

- 1 spinal or caudal (coccygeal area) anesthesia;
- 2 protoscopies or sigmoidoscopies for office or hospital outpatient department removal of colon/rectal polyps or for biopsy of other colon/rectal polyps or for biopsy of other colon/rectal tissue; colonoscopies;
- 3 office or hospital outpatient department ligation of internal hemorrhoids;
- 4 office or hospital outpatient surgical treatment of external hemorrhoids;
- 5 all endoscopies;
- 6 exchange transfusions in the newborn, by a pediatrician, exceeding 3, on an average, in a calendar year, would be classified as minor surgery;
- 7 needle biopsy of the prostate (transperietal or via cystoscope), whether or not a "closed" or "open" needle is used, and whether or not the biopsy is a "percutaneous" one;
- 8 computerized tomogram (C-T scans) of the brain – with or without enhancement (using a radiopaque dye); all other scans using radiopaque dyes would also be minor surgical procedures;
- 9 myringotomies (incision of the tympanic membrane, or eardrum) with tubes;
- 10 lymphangiography;
- 11 sialography; (radiographic photograph of a salivary duct);
- 12 radiopaque dye injections into blood vessels, lymphatics, sinus tracts, fistulae, spinal cord or intrathecally (via sheath of a tendon) for radiologic diagnostic study;
- 13 PEG - percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy;
- 14 percutaneous tracheostomy;
- 15 radiation therapy - the insertion of irradiated substances, for therapeutic purposes, into the body via natural orifices, or interstitially;
- 16 shock therapy - the treatment of certain psychotic disorders by the injection of drugs or by electrical shocks - both methods inducing coma, with or without convulsions, (as previously mentioned "cardioversion" performed in life-threatening situations would not serve to increase a physician's premium classification);
- 17 angiography;
- 18 arteriography;
- 19 Phlebography;
- 20 Discograms;
- 21 myelography;
- 22 pneumoencephalography;
- 23 fluoroscopy (complete procedure);
- 24 permanent pacemakers - transvenous implantation;
- 25 brain mapping, EEG's, EVOC potentials;
- 26 assisting in major surgery on physicians own patients;
- 27 polypectomy - surgical removal of a polyp;
- 28 subclavian or internal jugular catheterization.