

**OFFICE OF STATEWIDE HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT AND
AMBULATORY SURGERY DATA REPORTING MANUAL,
MEDICAL INFORMATION REPORTING FOR CALIFORNIA, FOURTH EDITION**

Reporting Requirements:

- Fill from the left-most position and do not skip fields.
- The full range of CPT-4 codes should be used to report ambulatory surgery procedures performed. Category II CPT-4 codes are not accepted by OSHPD. Modifiers are not accepted by OSHPD.
- Up to twenty Other Procedures may be reported to OSHPD

Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS)			
	Terminology	Codes	For OSHPD
Level I	"CPT"		
	Category I	00001-99999	Report
	Category II	0001F-9999F	See below*
	Category III	0001T-9999T	Report
	Modifiers	-00 thru -99	See below*
Level II	Terminology	Codes	For OSHPD
	"National Codes" or "HCPCS"	A0000-V9999	See below*
	Modifiers	-AA thru -ZZ, -A thru -Z, and -A1 thru -Z9	See below*

*Codes in this category will cause an error if reported to OSHPD. Please convert to a Category I or Category III code when applicable to report procedure to OSHPD

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Three categories within HCPCS Level 1 CPT-4 codes are:

1. Category I CPT-4 codes, established by the CPT Editorial panel, are required for reporting services and procedures performed to OSHPD.
2. Category II CPT-4 codes are a set of supplemental tracking codes for performance measurements, are optional and are not accepted by OSHPD.
3. Category III CPT-4 codes are a set of temporary codes for emergency technology, services and procedures and are required to be used instead of Category I unlisted codes when reporting to OSHPD.

The following procedural codes are **not accepted** by OSHPD for reporting ED and AS records:

- CPT-4 codes, Category II
- ICD-9-CM

Criteria for Reporting:

For Ambulatory Surgery Data :

A procedure should be reported to OSHPD if the following criteria are met:

1. the procedure is performed on an outpatient basis, and
2. the procedure is performed in one of these areas: general operating rooms, ambulatory surgery rooms, endoscopy units, or cardiac catheterization laboratories of a hospital or freestanding ambulatory surgery clinic (Section 128700 of California Health and Safety Code), and
3. the procedure is surgical in nature, carries a procedural risk, or carries an anesthetic risk

If **all** criteria apply, then report procedure on the record to OSHPD.

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For Emergency Department Data:

Report the procedure if it is performed in the Emergency Department and if the procedure is surgical in nature, carries a procedural risk, or carries an anesthetic risk.

Note: Not all ED records will have a procedure. All ED records are to be reported to OSHPD regardless of whether a procedure was performed.

Surgery, Procedural Risk, Anesthetic Risk

The definition of a significant procedure is one that is surgical in nature, or carries a procedural risk or carries an anesthetic risk.

(1) **Surgery** includes incision, excision, amputation, introduction, endoscopy repair, destruction, suture and manipulation.

(2) **Procedural risk** – This term refers to a professionally recognized risk that a given procedure may induce some functional impairment, injury, morbidity, or even death. This risk may arise from direct trauma, physiologic disturbances, interference with natural defense mechanisms, or exposure of the body to infection or other harmful agents.

Traumatic procedures are those that are invasive, including nonsurgical procedures that utilize cutdowns, that cause tissue damage (e.g., irradiation), or introduce some toxic or noxious substance (e.g., caustic test reagents).

Physiologic risk is associated with the use of virtually any pharmacologic or physical agent that can affect homeostasis (e.g., those that alter fluid distribution, electrolyte balance, blood pressure levels, and stress or tolerance tests).

Any procedure in which it is obligatory (or usual) to utilize pre- or postmedications that are associated with physiologic or pharmacologic risk may be considered as having a “procedural risk,” for example, those that require heavy sedation or drugs selected for their systemic effects such as alteration of metabolism, blood pressure or cardiac function. Some of the procedures that include harmful exposures are those that can introduce bacteria into the bloodstream (e.g., cardiac catheterization), those capable of suppressing the immune system, those that can precipitate idiosyncratic reactions such as anaphylaxis after the use of contrast materials, and those involving substances with known systemic toxicity.

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Long-life radioisotopes pose a special kind of exposure risk to other persons as well as to the patient. Thus, these substances require special precautionary measures and the procedures using them carry procedural risk.

(3) **Anesthetic risk** – Any procedure that either requires or is regularly performed under general anesthesia carries anesthetic risk, as do procedures under local, regional, or other forms of anesthesia that induce sufficient functional impairment necessitating special precautions to protect the patient from harm.

Cancelled Procedures:

If a procedure is begun but cannot be completed (similar to the description in CPT modifier 74), report the record to OSHPD showing the CPT procedure code. Code one of the V codes (V64) as Other Diagnosis to explain the reason for the incomplete procedure.

If a procedure has not begun (similar to the description in CPT modifier 73), do not report the record to OSHPD.