

Exhibit A: Notice of Public Hearing

Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6D, § 8, the Health Policy Commission (HPC), in collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General (AGO) and the Center for Health Information and Analysis (CHIA), will hold a public hearing on health care cost trends. The hearing will examine health care provider, provider organization and private and public health care payer costs, prices and cost trends, with particular attention to factors that contribute to cost growth within the Commonwealth's health care system.

Scheduled hearing dates and location:

Monday, October 5, 2015, 9:00 AM
Tuesday, October 6, 2015, 9:00 AM
Suffolk University Law School
First Floor Function Room
120 Tremont Street, Boston, MA 02108

Time-permitting, the HPC will accept oral testimony from members of the public beginning at 4:00 PM on both days. Any person who wishes to testify may sign up to offer brief comments on a first-come, first-served basis when the hearing commences on October 5 and 6.

Members of the public may also submit written testimony. Written comments will be accepted until October 9, 2015 and should be submitted electronically to HPC-Testimony@state.ma.us, or, if comments cannot be submitted electronically, sent by mail, post-marked no later than October 9, 2015, to the Health Policy Commission, 50 Milk Street, 8th floor, Boston, MA 02109, attention Lois H. Johnson.

Please note that all written and oral testimony provided by witnesses or the public may be posted on the HPC's website: www.mass.gov/hpc.

The HPC encourages all interested parties to attend the hearing. For driving and public transportation directions, please visit: <http://www.suffolk.edu/law/explore/6629.php>. Suffolk University Law School is located diagonally across from the Park Street MBTA station (Red and Green lines). Parking is not available at the law school but information about nearby garages is listed at the link provided.

If you require disability-related accommodations for this hearing, please contact Kelly Mercer at (617) 979-1420 or by email at Kelly.A.Mercer@state.ma.us a minimum of two (2) weeks prior to the hearing so that we can accommodate your request.

For more information, including details about the agenda, expert and market participant panelists, testimony and presentations, please check the Annual Cost Trends Hearing section of the HPC's website, www.mass.gov/hpc. Materials will be posted regularly as the hearing dates approach.

Exhibit B: Instructions and HPC Questions for Written Testimony

On or before the close of business on September 11, 2015, please electronically submit written testimony signed under the pains and penalties of perjury to: HPC-Testimony@state.ma.us. **You may expect to receive the questions and exhibits as an attachment received from HPC-Testimony@state.ma.us.** If you have any difficulty with the template or did not receive it, please contact Kelly Mercer at Kelly.A.Mercer@state.ma.us or (617) 979-1420.

Please complete your responses in the provided **Microsoft Word** template. If necessary, you may include additional supporting testimony or documentation in an Appendix. Please submit any data tables included in your response in **Microsoft Excel or Access format**.

We encourage you to refer to and build upon your organization's 2013 or 2014 Pre-Filed Testimony responses, if applicable. Additionally, if there is a point that is relevant to more than one question, please state it only once and make an internal reference. If a question is not applicable to your organization, please indicate so in your response.

The testimony must contain a statement that the signatory is legally authorized and empowered to represent the named organization for the purposes of this testimony, and that the testimony is signed under the pains and penalties of perjury. An electronic signature will be sufficient for this submission.

If you have any other questions regarding this process or regarding the following questions, please contact Lois Johnson at Lois.Johnson@state.ma.us or (617) 979-1405.

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Exhibit B: HPC Questions for Written Testimony

1. Chapter 224 of the Acts of 2012 (Chapter 224) requires health plans to reduce the use of fee-for-service payment mechanisms to the maximum extent feasible in order to promote high-quality, efficient care delivery.
 - a. Please describe your organization's efforts in the last 12 months to meet this expectation. Attach any analyses your organization has conducted on the effects of alternative payment methods (APMs) on (i) total medical expenses, (ii) premiums, and (iii) provider quality. Please specifically describe efforts and analyses related to bundled payment and similar payment methods.

Response: United has worked and continues to work on incorporating alternative payment arrangements with providers as agreements come up for renewal. These arrangements include Pay for Performance metrics addressing both clinical quality and efficiency measures.

- b. Please describe specific efforts your organization plans to undertake between now and October 1, 2016 to increase the use of APMs, including any efforts to expand APMs to other primary care providers, hospitals, specialists (including behavioral health providers), and other provider and product types. Please specifically describe efforts related to bundled payment and similar payment methods.

Response: United is working to implement programs in Massachusetts that have been successful in other regions of the United States including bundled payment arrangements. These arrangements are primarily targeted to Orthopedic Procedures (Hip and Knee Replacements). The bundles include pre-operative, inter-operative, anesthesia, and follow-up care expenses associated with the procedure. United's plan sponsors are supporting and encouraging this form of contracting with financial incentives to their employees and their dependents.

- c. In its 2014 Cost Trends Report, the HPC stated that major payers and providers should begin introducing APMs for preferred provider organization (PPO) covered lives in 2016, with the goal of reaching at least one-third of their PPO lives that year. Please describe your plans to achieve this goal. Additionally, please describe any specific barriers for moving self-insured business into APM arrangements.

Response: United has all product contracts with its providers. These contracts cover Preferred Provider Arrangements and the incentives and payment arrangements that United has in place cover PPO covered lives.

2. Describe your organization's efforts to develop insurance products or plan designs that encourage members to use high-value (high-quality, low-cost) services, settings, and providers, and detail progress made over the past year. Example of such efforts include: phone triage or telehealth services; targeted information about and incentives to reduce avoidable emergency department (ED) use; and reference pricing, or cash-back reward programs for using low-cost providers. Please describe the result of these efforts and attach any quantitative analyses your organization

has conducted on these products, including take-up, characteristics of members (e.g., regional, demographic, health status risk scores), members' utilization of care, members' choice of providers, and total medical spending. Please describe efforts your organization plans between now and October 1, 2016 to continue progress in encouraging members to use high-value services, settings and providers. What barriers have you identified to introducing insurance products or plan designs that encourage members to use high-value services, settings and providers in Massachusetts?

Response: In order to steer members towards high value providers UnitedHealthcare is working to roll out tiered benefit plans in Massachusetts during 2016. We understand that tiered benefit plans are growing in popularity because they provide more direct ways for members to take control of their health care costs. These plans include affordable plan options while still incorporating the services our members expect from us.

While not yet available in Massachusetts we first offered tiered benefits in 2005 for providers designated for quality and cost efficiency by our UnitedHealth Premium program, and we currently have over 25,000 policies across all business segments using this approach. While tiered benefits based on the UnitedHealth Premium program have been successful, there are additional factors that significantly impact cost and therefore we have begun expanding our tiered benefit options.

Our most recent offering expands tiered benefits to include additional cost drivers, such as services done at a hospital facility as compared to a free-standing facility, and inpatient services at hospitals that charge significantly more than their peers for comparable services.

The UnitedHealth Premium program offers members tools and information about hospitals and physicians so that they can make more informed decisions about where to receive care. The choice is up to the member.

Some customers offer employees benefit differentials, such as lower copayment or coinsurance levels, for selecting UnitedHealth Premium designated specialists. The decision as to whether to implement incentives is left up to our self-funded customers.

Premium Designation

Wide variation in medical practices often results in inconsistent clinical outcomes and inefficient care delivery. We have committed to address these national issues by establishing the UnitedHealth Premium Designation program.

We are a national leader in health care transparency by providing information on quality and cost to our members. Comparative data empowers members to make informed decisions about their health care purchases and, in turn, supports physicians and hospitals to deliver the highest quality care at the lowest price—ultimately creating a better health care system for all. Key features of our approach and program include:

Broad Specialty and Market Availability

The Premium program uses national industry, evidence-based and medical specialty society standards to evaluate physicians across 27 specialties to advance safe, timely, effective, efficient, equitable and patient-centered care. Evidence-based standards for care exist for all 27 specialties,

representing the greatest opportunity to reduce variations in care quality and cost. Physician designations for the 27 specialty areas of focus are currently available across 160 markets in 42 states, making this the most expansive program of its type in the industry.

Maximizing Quality and Affordability

Our approach uses a superior evaluation methodology. We have the scope of claims data and the analytical processes to provide credible information about the quality and cost efficiency of physicians. Only those physicians meeting quality standards, or who do not have enough data to assess quality are then eligible for a cost efficiency designation. In 2014, we've added specialties and measurements that improve our ability to identify doctors who provide the most cost-efficient care.

No Additional Cost or Fees

There is no network access fee for the UnitedHealth Premium program; the program is not a restrictive network in any way. Designation information is available to all members as an integrated part of our national network. It is informational and available to all members throughout the benefit year. Members do not need to elect access to the program at open enrollment.

Member Activation and Engagement

Our approach integrates advanced member engagement strategies including communications strategies, support tools, coaching and incentives to steer members to Premium providers. We have an outreach strategy that not only provides information when members look for it on **myuhc.com**, but also provides the information at times when they are seeking care through interactions with nurses and customer care.

Financial Impact for Customers

Rising health care costs place significant pressure on benefit leaders to identify solutions to limit their company's financial exposure, while providing affordable health care to their employees. The UnitedHealth Premium program targets those clinical areas that drive variation and provide a significant opportunity to impact the quality and cost of care. Our program focuses on 27 specialty areas that account for more than 80 percent of an average customer's medical spend. We offer several flexible tiered benefit options a customer may use to encourage member participation, or they can establish a specific incentive design, as long as it adheres to the program's benefit plan guidelines.

By relying on our Premium Tier 1 physicians who are recognized for quality and/or cost efficiency to help manage a patient or an episode of care, the program has been shown to yield savings of one percent to four percent.

Further, combining a tiered plan design with place of service benefit differentials may deliver savings of an additional one percent to two percent. Place of service benefit differentials include facilities like outpatient, diagnostic or ambulatory centers or independent labs that perform services and submit claims as a freestanding entity and not as a hospital. Costs will typically be lower when members use this type of facility instead of a hospital for outpatient services.

3. Chapter 224 requires payers to provide members with requested estimated or maximum allowed amount or charge price for proposed admissions, procedures and services through a readily available “price transparency tool.” Please describe your organization’s progress in meeting this requirement. If you had a tool in place prior to November, 2012, please describe your organization’s prior experience, including how long your tool has been in use and any changes you have made to the tool over time.

a. Using **HPC Payer Exhibit 1** attached, please provide available data regarding the number of individuals that seek this information and identify the top ten admissions, procedures and services about which individuals have requested price information for each quarter listed below and the number of inquiries associated with each.

b. Do consumers have the ability to access cost data for the following types of services (yes/no)? If no, please explain.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Inpatient | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Outpatient | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Diagnostic | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Office Visits (medical) | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Office Visits (behavioral) | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

37T

c. Does consumer-accessible cost data reflect actual provider contracted rates? If no, please explain.

Yes ☒ No ☐

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d. Do you provide actual out-of-pocket estimates that reflect a member’s specific benefits and deductible status? If no, please explain.

Yes ☒ No ☐

37T

e. Do you provide provider quality and/or patient experience data with your cost data? If no, please explain.

Yes ☒ No ☐

37T

f. Please describe any information you have collected regarding how your members use this information and the value of this information to members. Please describe any analyses you have conducted to assess the accuracy of estimates provided and the impact of increased price transparency for members as well as any limitations in the tools you have identified and ways your organization plans to address them.

Response:

- In the first year after the tool was introduced, people using our web based tool myHCE were 7% and 9% more likely to visit a quality and efficiency designated primary care physician or orthopedist respectively.
 - Results are 100% accurate 88% of the time; and fees are within +/- 5% of the value 90% of the time.
 - Q4 2014 consumer research results:
 - 82% of users said that myHCE was useful for researching quality of physicians and facilities
 - 84% of users indicate they would use myHCE again
 - 83% of users say myHCE helps them better understand their benefits
 - We're currently working on pulling the provider search and transparency experience together into one journey. Today, these are two separate tools. Finding a doctor is the first place many consumers start, and soon we will be able to give them insights into cost information at that key moment.
4. The Massachusetts health care environment has recently undergone significant changes, including multiple hospital and physician group acquisitions and affiliations. Please describe your views on recent market changes, including any impacts these changes have had on costs (e.g., prices and total medical expenses), referral patterns, quality and access to care.

Response: United has maintained contractual relationships with many of the acquired facilities and affiliated physician groups. In fact, United has maintained participation status for 100% of the licensed acute care hospitals in the Commonwealth and this is expected to be maintained. The goals of quality and access are United's goals and have been maintained as the basis for these affiliations by the provider community, thus our goals are aligned.

5. As documented by the Office of the Attorney General in 2010, 2011, and 2013; by the Division of Health Care Finance and Policy in 2011; by the Special Commission on Provider Price Reform in 2011; by the Health Policy Commission in 2014; and by the Center for Health Information and Analysis in 2012, 2013, and 2015, prices paid to different Massachusetts providers for the same services as well as global budgets vary significantly across different provider types, and such variation is not necessarily tied to quality or other indicia of value.
- a. In your view, what are acceptable and unacceptable reasons for prices for the same services, or global budgets, to vary across providers?

Response: Prices for goods and services continue to vary by facilities because of differing admission and service levels of the particular hospitals. United views differences for these reasons acceptable. Differences acquired just because of leverage and market presence may not be as acceptable.

- b. What steps are you taking to address this variation in prices and budgets? Please include any approaches you have considered implementing to reduce the role that past or current fee-for-service price disparities play in global budgets.

Response: United is considering Tiered approaches to Plan Sponsors as one way of addressing the variation in pricing and budgets. Additionally, United is supporting transparency with Web-enabled tools to assist United members in making informed decisions about the facilities predicted costs for particular procedures.

6. Please describe your policies and procedures, including notice policies and protections from out-of-network charges, for members referred to out-of-network providers and cases in which services at in-network facilities are provided by out-of-network providers. Please describe any policies you have in place to ensure that a referring provider informs a patient if a provider to whom they are referring the patient is not in the patient's insurance network.

Response: United continues to make both hard copy and web-enabled directories available to members and providers. Additionally, United encourages contact with its customer service personnel through telephonic means illustrated on the reverse side of members ID cards to encourage the patient and the physician office to secure the most up to date information of participation status of contemplated providers for referral.

7. The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission and others have noted that patient visits to outpatient-based practices, which can bill a "facility fee," are increasing faster than visits to freestanding practices. Please describe any shift you have observed toward increased use of outpatient-based practices and the impact of facility fees and any such shift toward the use of outpatient-based practices on health care costs, quality and access.

Response: United has not noticed any impact of this practice upon quality or access. As stated above, we have noticed an increase in the form of billing by facility based providers.

8. The Commission has identified that spending for patients with co-morbid behavioral health and chronic medical conditions is 2 to 2.5 times as high as spending for patients with a chronic medical condition but no behavioral health conditions. As reported in the July 2014 Cost Trends Report, higher spending for patients with behavioral health conditions is concentrated in emergency departments and inpatient care.

- a. Please describe your efforts in the past 12 months to effectively address the needs of these patients in an integrated manner, clearly identifying areas of progress, attaching any attaching analyses you have conducted.

Response: We are aware of the impact of comorbidity on overall healthcare costs and that members with medical and behavioral issues may benefit from a more comprehensive integration of care systems. To that end, our UHC data systems effectively integrate medical and behavioral data such that trends and needs can be effectively identified. We have implemented a new and streamlined internal cross-referral platform such that various patient touch points (e.g. a medical transplant care manager, a nurse-line nurse, a

behavioral intensive care manager) can instantly and electronically refer a member for assistance from either medical or behavioral resources. We have incorporated behavioral health screening (e.g. depression screening) at all medical touch points with the goal of encouraging such electronic behavioral referral. We also incorporate medical information in the behavioral care management systems and protocols that encourage referrals toward available medical program.

We have also eliminated potential barriers to behavioral care. Members can in fact freely self-refer to routine behavioral outpatient treatment with no need for preauthorization or review. Moreover, for members who need or desire more specific assistance with behavioral needs, we have licensed behavioral care managers available to help with education and referral.

We are currently engaged in a comprehensive information system redesign that will effectively integrate medical and behavioral clinical information to provide for a holistic, member-centric, individualized treatment approach.

- b. Please describe your specific plans for the next 12 months to ensure that integrated treatment is provided for these patients, including specific goals and metrics you will use to measure performance whether you use a behavioral health managed care organization (“a carve-out”) or manage behavioral health care within your organization.

Response: All of United Healthcare’s behavioral health is internally administered by our integrated subsidiary Optum, not a carve out. Hence, policies and procedures, coverage determination guidelines, certificates of coverage, etc. are consistent and integrated. We monitor overall behavioral health penetration and utilization as part of total health management including comparison with various regional and demographic norms. We are in the process of looking at emergency room utilization to identify unmet behavioral health treatment needs (e.g. substance abuse, suicide attempts, chronic pain). In fact, many of these initiatives are in design and pre-implementation stages as information management system redesign continues. Consequently, we do not yet have identified goals or metrics which will be part of our redesigned medical behavioral integration processes.

9. Please submit a summary table showing actual observed allowed medical expenditure trends in Massachusetts for CY2012 to CY2014 according to the format and parameters provided and attached as **HPC Payer Exhibit 2** with all applicable fields completed. Please explain for each year 2012 to 2014, the portion of actual observed allowed claims trends that is due to (a) demographics of your population; (b) benefit buy down; (c) and/or change in health status of your population. Please note where any such trends would be reflected (e.g., utilization trend, payer mix trend).

Response: See the attached HPC Payer Exhibit 2

The foregoing statements, opinions and data were compiled from responses provided to me by employees of UnitedHealthcare and are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I affirm that I am legally authorized and empowered to represent UnitedHealthcare Insurance Company for the purposes of this testimony, and that the testimony is signed under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Dated this 11th day of September, 2015

UNITEDHEALTHCARE INSURANCE COMPANY

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'SJF', is written above the printed name.

Stephen J. Farrell
Health Plan CEO

HPC Payer Exhibit 1 - Health Care Service
Price Inquiries CY2014-2015

| <u>Year</u> | | <u>Total Sessions</u> | <u>Unique Users</u> |
|-------------|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 2014 | Q1 | 4524 | 2886 |
| | Q2 | 4537 | 2922 |
| | Q3 | 4380 | 2842 |
| | Q4 | 4974 | 3349 |
| 2015 | Q1 | 5616 | 3683 |
| | Q2 | 4661 | 3042 |

**HPC Payer Exhibit 1 - Top 10 Admissions, Procedures and Services for CY 2014 by
Quarter**

| <u>Year</u> | | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Care Path ID</u> | <u>Care Path Name</u> |
|-------------|----|-------------|---------------------|---|
| 2014 | Q1 | 1 | cb001 | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 2 | us005 | Ultrasound - Pregnancy |
| | | 3 | bp005 | Back Pain - Chiropractor Visit - Six Visits |
| | | 4 | bp004 | Back Pain - Physical Therapy |
| | | 5 | cb002 | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 6 | cs001 | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |
| | | 7 | mr002 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |
| | | 8 | bp002 | Back Pain - Doctor Visit |
| | | 9 | lw004 | Hemoglobin A1c Test |
| | | 10 | cs002 | Colonoscopy - Diagnostic |
| | Q2 | 1 | cb001 | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 2 | us005 | Ultrasound - Pregnancy |
| | | 3 | mr002 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |
| | | 4 | cs001 | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |
| | | 5 | bp004 | Back Pain - Physical Therapy |
| | | 6 | cb002 | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 7 | mr005 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Upper Extremity - Arm |
| | | 8 | vy001 | Vasectomy - Male Sterilization |
| | | 9 | er004 | Emergency Room Visit |
| | | 10 | dm001 | Diabetes |
| | Q3 | 1 | cb001 | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 2 | us005 | Ultrasound - Pregnancy |
| | | 3 | cs001 | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |
| | | 4 | mr002 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |
| | | 5 | ka001 | Knee Arthroscopy With Meniscus Surgery |
| | | 6 | cb002 | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 7 | mr005 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Upper Extremity - Arm |
| | | 8 | mr001 | MRI Scan With and Without Dye - Brain |
| | | 9 | bp004 | Back Pain - Physical Therapy |
| | | 10 | us003 | Ultrasound - Pelvic - via Abdominal Wall |
| | Q4 | 1 | CB001 | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 2 | CS001 | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |
| | | 3 | OV040 | Dermatology - Specialist Visit |
| | | 4 | CB002 | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 5 | CS002 | Colonoscopy - Diagnostic |
| | | 6 | CS003 | Colonoscopy with Polyp Removal |
| | | 7 | KA001 | Knee Arthroscopy With Meniscus Surgery |
| | | 8 | VY001 | Vasectomy - Male Sterilization |
| | | 9 | MR002 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |
| | | 10 | BC001 | Birth Control - Intrauterine Device |
| | | 1 | CB001 | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 2 | MR002 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |

| | | | | |
|------|----|----|-------|---|
| 2015 | Q1 | 3 | BC001 | Birth Control - Intrauterine Device |
| | | 4 | OV040 | Dermatology - Specialist Visit |
| | | 5 | CB002 | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 6 | CS001 | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |
| | | 7 | OV048 | Obstetrics and Gynecology - Specialist Visit |
| | | 8 | MH002 | Mental Health Counseling - Psychologist |
| | | 9 | CS002 | Colonoscopy - Diagnostic |
| | | 10 | XR026 | Mammogram - Preventive Screening - Digital |
| | Q2 | 1 | CB001 | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 2 | CS001 | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |
| | | 3 | OV040 | Dermatology - Specialist Visit |
| | | 4 | CB002 | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| | | 5 | MR002 | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |
| | | 6 | CS002 | Colonoscopy - Diagnostic |
| | | 7 | KA001 | Knee Arthroscopy With Meniscus Surgery |
| | | 8 | ER004 | Emergency Room Visit |
| | | 9 | OV048 | Obstetrics and Gynecology - Specialist Visit |
| | | 10 | MR001 | MRI Scan With and Without Dye - Brain |

| Care Path ID | Release | Main CPT Code | Short Description (150 character limit) (Vignette Content) | Care Path Name |
|--------------|---------|---------------|--|---|
| AA001 | R4.2 | 34802 | This is the repair of a bulging weak area of the aorta through a small incision made in the groin. | Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm - Endovascular Repair |
| AA002 | TBD | 36200 | | Angiography - Aorta |
| AB001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This is a condition in which the lung's large air passages become irritated and swollen because of infection or exposure to an irritant. | Bronchitis - Acute |
| AB002 | R3 | 99214 | This is a lung disease that makes breathing difficult through destruction of lung tissue and, or, the chronic blocking of airways. | COPD - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease |
| AB003 | R3 | 99215 | This is a lung condition characterized by swelling and narrowing of the airways, which can cause wheezing, coughing, and difficulty breathing. | Asthma |
| AB004 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This is a lung infection caused by germs (bacteria, a virus or a fungus). | Pneumonia - Lung Infection - Office Visit |
| AC001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This is a condition in which the pores, or openings, in the skin are blocked with oil, dirt and bacteria. | Acne |
| AC002 | R3 | 99213 | This procedure involves the removal of a mole, a growth or spot on the skin. The color of a mole depends on how much pigment it contains. | Mole Removal |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| AC003 | R4.2 | 10060 | This is the drainage of fluid (pus) from an abscess, which is a collection of pus produced by the body as a result of inflammation or infection. | Abscess - Incision and Drainage |
| AC004 | R4.2.4 | 11771 | This is the drainage of fluid from a small sac of fluid in the skin at the base of the spine, just above the crease of the buttocks. | Pilonidal Cyst - Excision |
| AE001 | R4.2 | 97810 | This is the placing of hair-thin needles through the skin at specific points in the body aimed at improving certain symptoms and health conditions. | Acupuncture |
| AF001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This is a fungal infection on a foot or both feet. It is also known as tinea pedis. | Athletes Foot |
| AP001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This can develop after an injury to the ankle joint, overuse of the ankle joint, arthritis in the ankle joint, or infection in the ankle joint. | Ankle Pain |
| AP002 | R4.2.4 | 29898 | This surgery uses small instruments and a camera to learn the cause of and treat problems in the ankle joint. | Ankle Arthroscopy |
| AP003 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This is an office visit to evaluate heel pain. Plantar fasciitis is the most common cause of heel pain. | Plantar Fasciitis - Office Visit |
| AP004 | R4.2.4 | 20550 | This is an injection of medication given directly into the heel to help relieve pain associated with plantar fasciitis. | Plantar Fasciitis - Injection |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--|--------------------------|
| AR001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This is a condition in which the skin develops red bumps or welts that itch due to an allergic response. | Allergic Rash |
| AR002 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a rash that develops when a parasite that lives in the water burrows under the skin. It is also known as schistosomiasis. | Swimmers Itch |
| AR003 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a chronic condition characterized by areas of skin that are itchy, irritated, and dry. | Eczema |
| AS001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | These symptoms are due to the body's immune reaction to foreign substances. They can include itchy and watery eyes, itchy and runny nose and sneezing. | Allergy Symptoms |
| AS002 | R4.2 | 95004 | These tests are done to determine if you are allergic to a specific substance (allergen). They are often done to find the cause of certain symptoms. | Allergy Testing |
| AS003 | R4.2 | 95165 | These are injections given to decrease allergy symptoms if avoidance of allergens and the use of medication don't adequately control them. | Allergy Injections |
| AY001 | R4.2 | 44970 | This minimally invasive surgery uses small instruments and a camera to remove the appendix through several small cuts in the abdomen. | Appendectomy - Inpatient |

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|---|-------------------------------------|
| AY002 | R4.2 | 44970 | This minimally invasive surgery uses small instruments and a camera to remove the appendix through several small cuts in the abdomen. | Appendectomy - Outpatient |
| BB001 | R4.2 | 25600 | This is an office visit for the evaluation and treatment of a broken bone in the wrist. | Broken Wrist - Doctor Visit |
| BB002 | R4.2 | 25600 | This is an emergency room visit for the evaluation and treatment of a broken bone in the wrist. | Broken Wrist - Emergency Room |
| BB003 | R4.2 | 26720 | This is an office visit for the evaluation and treatment of a broken finger. | Broken Finger - Doctor Visit |
| BB004 | R4.2 | 26720 | This is an emergency room visit for the evaluation and treatment of a broken finger. | Broken Finger - Emergency Room |
| BB005 | R4.2 | 28470 | This is an office visit for the evaluation and treatment of a broken foot. | Broken Foot - Doctor Visit |
| BB006 | R4.2 | 27759 | This is an emergency room visit for the evaluation and treatment of a broken foot. | Broken Foot - Emergency Room |
| BB007 | TBD | 27750 | | Broken Leg - Doctor Visit |
| BB008 | TBD | 27759 | | Broken Leg - Inpatient |
| BC001 | R4.2 | 58300 | This is the insertion of a small device, called an IUD, into the uterus to prevent pregnancy. | Birth Control - Intrauterine Device |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-------|---|---|
| BC002 | R4.2 | 58670 | This minimally invasive surgery uses small instruments and a camera to cut or clamp the fallopian tubes to prevent a pregnancy. | Birth Control - Cut and Tie Tubes |
| BD001 | R2.2.2 | 36415 | This is a procedure that involves taking blood from a vein for various types of testing. | Blood Draw |
| BH001 | Deleted | 27193 | This is the non-surgical treatment of a broken or fractured pelvic bone, which is part of the hip joint. | Broken Pelvis |
| BI001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This is a bacterial infection of the urinary tract. This includes an infection in the bladder, kidney, ureters or urethra. | Urinary Tract - Bladder Infection |
| BP002 | R1 | 99213 | A history, physical exam, evaluation and treatment of back pain by a healthcare provider. | Back Pain - Doctor Visit |
| BP004 | R1 | 97001 | A history, physical exam, evaluation and treatment of back pain by a physical therapist. | Back Pain - Physical Therapy |
| BP005 | R1 | 98940 | A history, physical exam, assessment and treatment of back pain by a chiropractor. | Back Pain - Chiropractor Visit - Six Visits |
| BP010 | R4.1 | 98940 | A history, physical exam, and treatment of back pain by a chiropractor. | Back Pain - Chiropractor Visit - One Visit |
| BP006 | R1 | 62311 | Epidural injections deliver medication directly into an area around the spinal cord to help relieve pain. | Back Pain - Epidural Steroid Injection |

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| BP007 | R2.2.2 | 63012 | This is a surgery to remove part of one or more lumbar vertebrae, the bones that make up the lower part of the spine. | Back Pain - Lumbar Laminectomy |
| BP008 | R2.2.2 | 22612 | This surgery involves fusing, or joining, two or more lumbar vertebrae, the bones that make up the lower part of the spine. | Back Pain - Lumbar Fusion |
| BP009 | R2.2.2 | 63030 | This surgery involves removing all or part of the disk that cushions or lubricates the bones in the back and protects the spinal column. | Back Pain - Lumbar Discectomy |
| BP011 | R4.2 | 72265 | This test is when dye is injected into the fluid-filled space that surrounds the spinal cord. It produces images of the spinal cord and nerve roots. | Back Pain - Lumbar Myelogram |
| BP012 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This is an abnormal, sideways curvature of the spine. | Scoliosis - Office Visit |
| BR001 | TBD | 19357 | | Breast Reconstruction After Mastectomy |
| BS001 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This is a condition in which small fluid-filled sacs called bursae become inflamed. Bursae protect tendons and muscles as they move over bone. | Shoulder Bursitis - Office Visit |
| BS002 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This is a condition in which a tendon becomes inflamed or irritated. Tendons are a thick band of tissue that connects the muscles to bones. | Tendinitis - Office Visit |

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| CA001 | R4.2 | 35301 | This is the surgical removal of plaque from the inner wall of the carotid artery. | Carotid Artery Surgery - Endarterectomy |
| CB001 | R2.2 | 59409 | This is the delivery of a baby through the mother's vagina, or birth canal. | Childbirth - Vaginal Delivery and Newborn Care |
| CB002 | R2.2 | 59514 | This is the delivery of a baby through an incision in the mother's abdomen. | Childbirth - Cesarean Delivery and Newborn Care |
| CC001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This is a viral infection that causes a runny nose, sore throat, sneezing and coughing. | Common Cold |
| CF001 | R2.2.2 | 22554 | This surgery involves fusing, or joining, two or more cervical vertebrae, the bones that make up the upper part of the spine. | Neck Pain - Cervical Spine Fusion |
| CF002 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This relates to a history, physical exam, and treatment of neck pain by a healthcare provider. | Neck Pain - Primary Care Physician |
| CM005 | R1 | 98941 | Chiropractic care focuses on the body's structure, how it functions and how it affects health. | Chiropractic Manipulation |
| CP001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This contagious viral infection is characterized by an itchy, blistering rash. | Chickenpox |
| CR001 | R3 | 19083 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of breast tissue to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Breast |

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| CR002 | R3 | 19303 | This surgery involves the removal of varying amounts of breast tissue. It is usually performed after a diagnosis of breast cancer. | Cancer - Breast - Mastectomy - Single |
| CR003 | R3 | 77413 77412 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Breast - Radiation |
| CR004 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Breast - Chemotherapy |
| CR005 | R3 | 13132 | This involves the removal of a skin lesion to check for abnormal or cancerous cells and Moh's Surgery to repair the defect. | Biopsy - Skin |
| CR006 | R3 | 57520 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of the cervix to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Cervix |
| CR007 | R3 | 58150 | This surgery involves the removal of a woman's uterus, also known as a womb, through an incision in the abdomen. | Cancer - Cervix - Hysterectomy |
| CR008 | R3 | 45380 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of colon tissue to check for the presence of abnormal, cells in the bowels or rectum. | Biopsy - Colon |
| CR009 | R3 | 44140 | This surgery involves the removal of parts of the large intestine (colon) through an incision in the abdomen. | Cancer - Colon - Partial Removal of Intestines |

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| CR010 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Colon - Chemotherapy |
| CR011 | R3 | 43239 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of tissue from the esophagus to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Esophagus |
| CR012 | Deleted | 43117 | This surgery involves the removal of part or all of the esophagus through an incision in the neck, chest, or upper abdomen. | Cancer - Esophagus Removal |
| CR013 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Esophagus - Chemotherapy |
| CR014 | R3 | 77414 77412 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Esophagus - Radiation |
| CR015 | R3 | 60100 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of tissue from the thyroid to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Thyroid |
| CR016 | R3 | 60240 | This surgery involves removal of the thyroid gland through an incision in the neck. | Cancer - Thyroid Removal |
| CR017 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Thyroid - Chemotherapy |
| CR018 | R3 | 77418 77386 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Thyroid - Radiation |
| CR019 | TBD | 38221 | | Biopsy - Blood |
| CR020 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Blood - Chemotherapy |

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| CR021 | TBD | 38241 | | Cancer - Blood - Bone Marrow Transplant |
| CR022 | R3 | 52204 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of bladder tissue to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Bladder |
| CR023 | R3 | 52235 | This surgery involves the removal of tissue from the bladder using an instrument that either cuts the tissue away or burns it. | Cancer - Bladder - Cystoscopy with Tissue Removal |
| CR024 | R3 | 51595 | This surgery involves the removal of the bladder through an incision in the lower abdomen. It is usually done after a diagnosis of bladder cancer. | Cancer - Bladder Removal |
| CR025 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Bladder - Chemotherapy |
| CR026 | Deleted | 32405 | This procedure involves the removal of a suspicious sample of lung tissue to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Lung |
| CR027 | Deleted | 32480 | This surgery involves the removal of a single lobe of a lung through an incision in the chest. It is often done after a diagnosis of lung cancer. | Cancer - Lung Removal |
| CR028 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Lung - Chemotherapy |
| CR029 | R3 | 77413 77412 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Lung - Radiation |

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| CR030 | R3 | 54505 | This procedure involves the removal of a sample of testicle tissue to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Testicles |
| CR031 | R3 | 54530 | This surgery involves removing one or both testicles through an incision in the groin. It is often performed after a diagnosis of testicular cancer. | Cancer - Testicle Removal |
| CR032 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Testicles - Chemotherapy |
| CR033 | R3 | 77413 77412 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Testicles - Radiation |
| CR034 | R3 | 50200 | This procedure involves the removal of a sample of kidney tissue to check for kidney disease or the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Kidney |
| CR035 | R3 | 50545 | This surgery involves the removal of a kidney, usually through an incision that is made on the side of the abdomen below the ribcage. | Cancer - Kidney Removal |
| CR036 | R3 | 31535 | This procedure involves removing a suspicious sample of tissue from the mouth or throat to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Neck |

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| CR037 | R3 | 38724 | This surgery involves removal of the lymph nodes and surrounding tissue in the neck. It is usually done after a diagnosis of head or neck cancer. | Cancer - Neck Lymph Node Removal |
| CR038 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Head or Neck - Chemotherapy |
| CR039 | R3 | 77448 77386 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Head or Neck - Radiation |
| CR040 | R3 | 55700 | This procedure involves the removal of a sample of prostate tissue to check for the presence of abnormal, or cancerous, cells. | Biopsy - Prostate |
| CR041 | R3 | 55866 | This surgery involves removing the prostate gland through an incision in the lower abdomen. It is often performed after a prostate cancer diagnosis. | Cancer - Prostate Removal |
| CR042 | TBD | 96413 | | Cancer - Prostate - Chemotherapy |
| CR043 | R3 | 77443 77412 | This form of treatment involves the use of various types of radiation, or high-energy rays, to kill cancer cells in a specific area of the body. | Cancer - Prostate - Radiation |
| CS001 | R1 | 45378 | This is an examination of the large intestine (colon) using a thin, lighted tube with a camera on the end. | Colonoscopy - Preventive Screening |

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| CS002 | R1 | 45378 | This is an examination of the large intestine (colon) using a thin, lighted tube with a camera on the end. | Colonoscopy - Diagnostic |
| CS003 | R3 | 45385 | This involves an examination of the large intestine (colon) and removal of a polyp using a thin, flexible lighted tube with a camera on the end. | Colonoscopy with Polyp Removal |
| CS004 | R4.2.4 | 45330 | This is an examination of the lower part of the large intestine using a thin, flexible lighted tube with a camera on the end. | Sigmoidoscopy - Diagnostic |
| CS005 | R4.2.4 | 45385 | This is a procedure that examines the large intestine and removes a growth (polyp) found during the procedure. | Colonoscopy with Polyp Removal - Preventive |
| CT001 | R1 | 74160 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your abdomen. | CT Scan With Dye - Abdomen |
| CT002 | R1 | 71260 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your chest. | CT Scan With Dye - Chest |
| CT003 | R1 | 72193 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your pelvic area. | CT Scan With Dye - Pelvis |
| CT004 | R1 | 70450 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the structures in your head and brain. | CT Scan Without Dye - Head or Brain |

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| CT005 | R1 | 74177 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your abdomen and pelvic area. | CT Scan With Dye - Abdomen and Pelvis |
| CT006 | R1 | 70486 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the structures in your face, including the mouth and jaw. | CT Scan Without Dye - Maxillofacial - Face |
| CT007 | R1 | 74150 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your abdomen. | CT Scan Without Dye - Abdomen |
| CT008 | R1 | 74170 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your abdomen both before and after contrast. | CT Scan Without Dye Followed by With Dye - Abdomen |
| CT009 | R1 | 72192 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your pelvic area. | CT Scan Without Dye - Pelvis |
| CT010 | R1 | 71275 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your chest. | CT Angiography Without Dye Followed by With Dye - Chest |
| CT011 | R4.2.4 | 70498 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your neck. | CT Angiography Without Dye Followed by With Dye - Neck |
| CT012 | R4.2.4 | 72125 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the structures in your neck (cervical spine). | CT Scan Without Dye - Cervical Spine |

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| CT013 | R4.2.4 | 72132 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the bones and discs in your lower back (lumbar spine). | CT Scan With Dye - Lumbar Spine |
| CT014 | R4.2.4 | 73200 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and structures in your arm. | CT Scan Without Dye - Arm |
| CT015 | R4.2.4 | 73700 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the tissues and structures in your leg. | CT Scan Without Dye - Leg |
| CT016 | R4.2.4 | 74174 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your abdomen and pelvis. | CT Angiography Without Followed by With Dye - Abdomen and Pelvis |
| CT017 | R4.2.4 | 75572 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of your heart and its blood vessels. | CT Scan With Dye - Heart |
| CT018 | R4.2.4 | 75574 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of your heart and its blood vessels. | CT Angiography With Dye - Heart |
| CT019 | TBD | 77012 | | CT Scan Guidance |
| CT020 | R4.2.4 | 75571 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of your heart and its blood vessels. | CT Scan Without Dye - Heart |
| CT021 | R4.2.4 | 72131 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the bones and discs in your lower back (lumbar spine). | CT Scan Without Dye - Lumbar Spine |

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| CT022 | R4.2.4 | 75635 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create detailed images of the aorta and other arteries in the abdomen. | CT Angiography With Dye - Aorta and Abdominal Arteries |
| CT023 | R4.2.4 | 76380 | This is a test that uses X-rays to create follow-up images of the tissues and structures being examined. | CT Scan - Follow Up Study |
| CV001 | R1 | 93015 | This test helps diagnose problems with the coronary arteries and determine heart attack risk. | Heart Stress Test |
| CV004 | R1 | 93351 | A test that uses both a heart stress test and ultrasound to diagnose problems with your heart and coronary arteries. | Heart Stress Test With Heart Ultrasound |
| CV005 | R1 | 93303 | This test uses ultrasound (sound waves) to create images of the heart. | Heart Ultrasound for Birth Defects |
| CV006 | R1 | 93306 | This test uses different types of ultrasounds (sound waves) to create images of the heart and the flow of blood through the heart. | Heart Ultrasound With Blood Flow Study |
| CV007 | R3 | 99214 | This condition occurs when the arteries that carry blood and oxygen to the heart muscle become narrowed or clogged. | Coronary Artery Disease - Heart Disease |
| CV008 | R4.2 | 93653 | This is an irregular heart rhythm that, if left untreated, may cause a stroke. | Atrial Fibrillation - Heart Rhythm Evaluation |
| CV009 | Deleted | 93458 | | Heart Attack - Stent Placement |

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| CV010 | TBD | 93312 | This is a test that creates moving images of the heart using a probe that is placed down the throat to the lower part of the esophagus. | Transesophageal Echocardiogram - TEE |
| CV011 | R4.2.4 | 93653 | This is an invasive test that evaluates how well the electrical activity of the heart is working. | Heart Rhythm Evaluation |
| CY001 | R2.2.1 | 52332 | This is an examination of the bladder and urethra using a special tube with a light and camera on the end. | Bladder Exam - Cystoscopy |
| DC001 | R2.1 | 93458 | This is a procedure in which a small flexible tube is guided through a large blood vessel that leads to the heart. | Cardiac Catheterization - Diagnostic |
| DC002 | R2.2.2 | 92928 | This is the placement of a small flexible catheter and mesh tube with a medication put into it to open a blocked heart artery. | Coronary Angioplasty with Drug-Eluting Stent |
| DC003 | R2.2.2 | 92920 | This when a small flexible tube is used to open a blocked heart artery. | Coronary Angioplasty |
| DC004 | R2.2.2 | 92928 | This is the use of a small flexible catheter and mesh tube to open a blocked heart artery. | Coronary Angioplasty with Non-Drug-Eluting Stent |
| DC005 | R4.2 | 33533 | This surgery involves taking a blood vessel from one part of the body and using it to create a flow of blood around a blocked coronary artery. | Heart Bypass - Coronary Artery Bypass Graft |

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| DC006 | R4.2 | 33249 | This is an electrical device that detects life-threatening irregular heartbeats and gives an electrical shock to restore the heart's normal rhythm. | Heart Arrhythmia - Defibrillator Insertion |
| DC007 | R4.2 | 33405 | This surgery involves replacing a damaged heart valve with a mechanical valve or a valve made from living tissue. | Heart Valve Replacement |
| DC008 | R4.2 | 33208 | This is an electrical device that senses your heart rate and stimulates your heart to beat if it beats too slowly. | Heart Arrhythmia - Pacemaker Insertion-Inpatient |
| DC009 | R4.2 | 33208 | This is an electrical device that senses your heart rate and stimulates your heart to beat if it beats too slowly. | Heart Arrhythmia - Pacemaker Insertion-Outpatient |
| DC010 | TBD | 36140 | | Angiography - Extremity |
| DM001 | R3 | 99214 | This is a condition where the body can't use glucose, a type of sugar, normally and its level in the blood rises. | Diabetes |
| EI001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This is an infection of the middle ear that is caused by germs (bacteria or virus) and results in ear pain. | Ear Infection - Acute |
| EI002 | R2.1 | 69436 | This surgery involves placing a small tube in one or both eardrums to drain fluid from the middle ear. | Ear Infection - Chronic - Ear Tubes |
| EI003 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is an inflamed, swollen outer ear and ear canal caused by an infection. It is also known as otitis externa. | Swimmers Ear |

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| EI004 | R3 | 99213 | This is the progressive or increasing loss of hearing that occurs as a person ages. It is also known as presbycusis. | Hearing Loss - Adult |
| EK001 | R1 | 93000 | An electrocardiogram is a recording of the electrical activity of the heart. It may be called an EKG or ECG. | Electrocardiogram - EKG |
| EK002 | R4.2 | 95819 | This is a recording of the electrical activity of the brain, often done to evaluate seizures. It is also known as an EEG. | Electroencephalogram - EEG |
| EK003 | R4.2 | 95861 | This is a recording of a muscle's electrical activity that is used to evaluate the muscle and nerves that control it. It is also known as an EMG. | Electromyogram - EMG |
| ER004 | R2.2 | 99284 | This is the evaluation and management of your symptoms or injury in a 24 hour emergency room. | Emergency Room Visit |
| ER011 | R2.2 | 99213 | This is the evaluation and management of your symptoms or injury in an Urgent Care or Convenience Care Clinic setting. | Urgent Care Visit - Established Patient |
| ER012 | R4.2.5 | 99203 | This is the evaluation and management of your symptoms in an Urgent Care or Convenience Care Clinic setting. | Urgent Care Visit - New Patient |
| FS001 | R4.2 | 28296 | This surgery involves removing a bony growth at the base of the big toe and allowing the toe to be straightened. | Bunion Surgery |

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| GB001 | R2.2.2 | 43644 | This type of weight loss surgery makes the stomach smaller and does not allow food to go through a portion of the stomach and bowels. | Weight Loss Surgery - Gastric Bypass |
| GB002 | R2.2.2 | 43770 | This type of weight loss surgery is done using small instruments and a camera to place an adjustable band around the top part of the stomach. | Weight Loss Surgery - Laparoscopic Band |
| GB003 | R4.2 | 43775 | This type of weight loss surgery uses small instruments and a camera to make the stomach smaller and limit the food that can be eaten at one time. | Weight Loss Surgery - Gastric Sleeve |
| GL001 | R2.2.2 | 47562 | This minimally invasive surgery uses small instruments and a camera to remove the gallbladder through several small cuts in the abdomen. | Gallbladder Removal - Laparoscopic |
| GL002 | R4.2.4 | 47600 | This surgery involves the removal of the gallbladder through a cut (incision) in the upper right part of the abdomen. | Gallbladder Removal - Open Incision |
| GT001 | R4.2 | 99213 | This is a form of arthritis caused by uric acid deposits in a joint, which leads to inflammation and pain in the joint. | Gout |
| HB001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This occurs when the stomach contents back up into the esophagus (food pipe). | Heartburn |
| HB002 | R4.2.4 | 43239 | This is a sore, or sores, that develop in the lining of the stomach. | Stomach Ulcers - Upper Endoscopy With Biopsy |

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| HB003 | Deleted | 43239 | | Esophagus Ulcers - Upper Endoscopy With Biopsy |
| HC001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This is a condition in which you have too much of a certain type of cholesterol circulating in your blood. | High Cholesterol |
| HI001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is the development of itchy, red welts. A cause may not be known, but it can be an allergic reaction to something you had contact with or ate. | Hives |
| HL001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is the presence of tiny insects on the scalp, the skin that covers the top of your head. It is also known as pediculosis capitis. | Head Lice |
| HP001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This health problem occurs when the flow of blood causes too much pressure on the walls of arteries. This condition is also called hypertension. | High Blood Pressure - Hypertension |
| HR001 | R2.2.1 | 49650 | This is a procedure in which a surgeon uses small instruments and a camera to repair bulging in the groin area. | Hernia Repair in Groin - Laparoscopic |
| HR002 | R2.2.1 | 49505 | This is surgery in which a surgeon repairs a bulging in the groin area through a cut, or incision, made in the groin. | Hernia Repair in Groin - Open Incision |
| HR003 | R3 | 44202 | This surgery uses small instruments and a camera to remove a section of the small bowel through several small cuts in the abdomen. | Upper Intestine Removal - Laparoscopic |

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| HR004 | R4.2 | 43281 | This is the surgical repair of a condition where part of the stomach pushes up through a weakness in the muscle between the chest and abdomen. | Hiatal Hernia Repair |
| HR005 | R4.2 | 46221 | This is the surgical removal of a hemorrhoid, an enlarged and often painful vein in the anus and/or beginning of the rectum. | Hemorrhoid Surgery |
| HR006 | R4.2 | 49560 | This is the surgical repair of a bulging through a weakness in the abdominal wall (hernia). | Hernia Repair in Abdomen - Inpatient |
| HR007 | R4.2 | 49560 | This is the surgical repair of a bulging through a weakness in the abdominal wall (hernia). | Hernia Repair in Abdomen - Outpatient |
| HR008 | R4.2 | 44120 | This surgery involves the removal of part of the small intestine through an incision in the abdomen. It is also known as an enterectomy. | Upper Intestine Removal |
| HR009 | R4.2.4 | 45380 | This long-term condition is associated with inflammation and sores (ulcerations) in the lining of the colon and rectum (large bowel). | Ulcerative Colitis - Colonoscopy |
| HR010 | R4.2.4 | 45378 | This condition occurs when pouches (diverticula) that have formed in the wall of the large intestine become inflamed or infected. | Diverticulitis - Colonoscopy |
| HR011 | R4.2.4 | 44140 | This surgery involves the removal of all or part of the large intestine through an incision in the abdomen. | Lower Intestine Removal - Open Incision |

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| HT001 | R2.2.2 | 58558 | This is an exam of the inside lining of the uterus using a special tube with a light and camera on the end. | Uterus Exam with Biopsy |
| HT002 | R4.2 | 58340 | This is a procedure where an x-ray of the uterus and fallopian tubes after a dye is injected through the cervix into the uterus. | Uterus Exam - Hysterosalpingography |
| HT003 | R4.2 | 59812 | This is the spontaneous (sudden or unplanned) loss of a pregnancy before 20 weeks from the first day of your last menstrual period. | D and C - Miscarriage |
| HY001 | R2.2.2 | 58150 | This surgery involves the removal of a woman's uterus, also known as a womb, through an incision in the abdomen. | Hysterectomy - Abdominal |
| HY002 | R2.2.2 | 58260 | This surgery involves the removal of a woman's uterus, also known as womb, through the vagina. | Hysterectomy - Vaginal |
| HY003 | R2.2.2 | 58720 | This surgery is when a woman's ovaries and fallopian tubes are removed through several small incisions or a larger single incision in the abdomen. | Ovary and Fallopian Tube Removal |
| HY004 | R3 | 58150 | This is when the cells that normally line the inside of the uterus are found in other parts of the body outside the uterus. | Endometriosis - Inpatient |

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| HY005 | R3 | 58140 | This surgery involves the removal of an abnormal growth of non-cancerous (benign) tissue from a woman's uterus or womb. | Uterine Fibroid Removal |
| HY006 | R3 | 58662 | This is when the cells that normally line the inside of the uterus are found in other parts of the body outside the uterus. | Endometriosis - Outpatient |
| HY007 | R4.2 | 58563 | This procedure involves using extreme temperatures or high energy radio waves to destroy the tissue that lines the inside of the uterus. | Abnormal Uterine Bleeding - Endometrial Ablation |
| HY009 | R4.2 | 58100 | This is any vaginal bleeding that is different from a normal menstrual pattern, such as bleeding or spotting after menopause. | Abnormal Uterine Bleeding - Office Visit |
| HY010 | R4.2 | 57288 | This surgery involves placing a sling at the bottom of the bladder. The sling supports the bladder and urethra, helping decrease leakage of urine. | Stress Incontinence Repair - Sling Operation |
| HY011 | R4.2.4 | 57454 | This procedure involves an exam of the vagina and cervix with a binocular-like instrument called a colposcope. | Cervix Biopsy - Colposcopy |
| HY012 | R4.2.4 | 49322 | This surgery involves the removal of the contents of an ovarian cyst using small instruments and a camera inserted into small cuts in the abdomen. | Ovarian Cyst - Aspiration |

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| HY013 | R4.2.4 | 58925 | This surgery involves the removal of an ovarian cyst through a cut in the lower abdomen. | Ovarian Cyst - Removal |
| HY014 | R4.2.4 | 57160 | This is the insertion of a small device, called a pessary, into the vagina. A pessary provides support for the uterus and bladder. | Vaginal Support Device - Insertion |
| IF001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This is a respiratory infection caused by one of the influenza (flu) viruses. | Flu - Influenza |
| IN002 | R2.1 | 20610 | This procedure involves using a needle and syringe to deliver medication into a knee joint. | Knee Injection |
| IT001 | R4.2.4 | 11765 | This procedure involves removing skin into which the corner or side of a toenail has grown. The nail is then trimmed to help it grow straight. | Ingrown Toenail Removal - Office Visit |
| KA001 | R2.1 | 29881 | This surgery uses small instruments and a camera to look inside the knee joint and treat a torn meniscus. | Knee Arthroscopy With Meniscus Surgery |
| KA002 | R2.1 | 29888 | This surgery uses small instruments and a camera to look inside the knee joint and treat a torn ligament. There may also be a small knee incision. | Knee Arthroscopy With ACL Surgery |
| KI001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | Common causes of minor knee pain include arthritis, injuries and overuse of the knee joint. | Knee Pain - Minor |
| LB001 | R4.2.4 | 47000 | This procedure involves the removal of a sample of liver tissue to check for conditions involving the liver. | Biopsy - Liver |

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| LD001 | R4.2 | 99213 | This is an office visit for the evaluation and treatment of a bacterial infection transmitted by a tick bite. | Lyme Disease - Office Visit |
| LI001 | R2.2.1 | 66984 | This is surgery to remove a lens that has become cloudy and impairs your vision. A man-made lens is then inserted in its place. | Cataract Removal with Lens Implant |
| LI002 | R4.2 | 66170 | This procedure involves making an opening in the eye and inserting a tiny tube that allows fluid to drain out. This lowers the pressure in the eye. | Glaucoma - Eye Shunt |
| LT001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This condition happens when your thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone. | Low Thyroid |
| LW001 | R1 | 84443 | This test measures the level of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in the blood. | Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone Test - TSH |
| LW002 | R1 | 85025 | This test provides important information about red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets, which are the key components of the blood. | Complete Blood Count - CBC Test |
| LW003 | R1 | 80053 | This group of tests measures the level of cholesterol, protein, sugar, calcium and electrolytes in the blood. | Comprehensive Metabolic Panel Test |
| LW004 | R1 | 83036 | This test is used to provide a measure of your blood sugar (glucose) control for the previous 2 to 3 months. | Hemoglobin A1c Test |

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| LW005 | R1 | 80061 | This group of tests measures the cholesterol and triglyceride levels in your blood. | Cholesterol Test |
| LW006 | R1 | 81003 | This test uses a machine to check for abnormal levels of various substances in the urine (e.g., glucose (sugar), blood, and protein). | Urinalysis - Automated Urine Test |
| LW007 | R1 | 82306 | This test measures the level of vitamin D in the blood. | Vitamin D Test |
| LW008 | R1 | 87070 | This test checks for the presence of bacteria in body fluids other than urine, blood or stool. | Bacterial Culture - Other Source Test |
| LW009 | R1 | 87086 | This test checks for the presence of bacteria in the urine. | Bacterial Culture - Urine Test |
| LW010 | R1 | 80048 | This group of tests measures the level of sugar, electrolytes and waste products in the blood. | Basic Metabolic Panel Test |
| LW011 | R1 | 80050 | This group of tests includes a CBC (blood count), a Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (metabolism) and a TSH (thyroid function). | General Health Panel Test |
| LW012 | R1 | 87591 | This test checks for the presence of Neisseria gonorrhoeae, the bacteria that cause gonorrhea, in the male or female reproductive system. | Gonorrhea Test |
| LW013 | R1 | 80076 | This group of blood tests measures several liver enzymes and proteins. It is done to help determine how well the liver is working. | Liver Panel Test |

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| LW014 | R1 | 84153 | This test measures the blood level of a protein produced by the prostate gland. | Prostate-Specific Antigen - PSA Test |
| LW015 | R1 | 87491 | This test checks for the presence of chlamydia trachomatis, the bacteria that causes chlamydia, in the male or female reproductive system. | Chlamydia Test |
| LW016 | R1 | 87624 87624 | This test checks for the presence of the human papillomavirus (HPV), a virus that can cause genital warts and cervical cancer. | Human Papillomavirus - HPV Test |
| LW017 | R1 | 84439 | This test measures the blood level of a hormone made by the thyroid gland (Thyroxine, which is also known as T4). | Thyroid Hormone Test - Thyroxine - T4 |
| LW018 | R1 | 85610 | This test measures how long it takes your blood to clot. | PT Blood Test |
| LW019 | R1 | 88142 | This test, which is a screening test for cervical cancer, checks for abnormal changes in cells taken from the cervix. | Pap Smear Test |
| LW020 | R1 | 82550 | This test measures the blood level of creatine kinase, an enzyme that is released into the blood after a muscle injury. | Creatine Kinase Test |
| LW021 | R1 | 81025 | This test measures the level of human chorionic gonadotropin hormone, or HCG, in the urine to help determine if a woman is pregnant. | Urine Pregnancy Test |

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| LW023 | R2.1 | 82270 | This test checks to see if there is any hidden blood in the stool. It is one method of screening for colorectal cancer. | Blood in Stool Test |
| LW024 | R2.1 | 86140 | This test measures the level of C-reactive protein (CRP) in your blood. CRP is an indicator of inflammation in the body. | C-Reactive Protein - CRP Test |
| LW025 | R2.1 | 82565 | This test measures the level of creatinine in your blood. | Creatinine Test |
| LW026 | R2.1 | 82977 | This test measures the level of glutamyltransferase (GGT) in your blood. | Liver Enzyme Study - GGT Test |
| LW027 | R2.1 | 82947 | This test measures the blood level of glucose (sugar) after not eating for at least eight hours. | Fasting Blood Glucose Test |
| LW028 | R1 | 87081 | This test checks the presence of bacteria in body fluids. | Screening Culture Test |
| LW029 | R1 | 87880 | This test checks for a specific type of bacteria, Group A Streptococcus, in the throat. | Strep Throat Test |
| LW030 | R2.1 | 85014 | This test measures the portion of your blood that is made of up red blood cells. | Hematocrit Test |
| LW031 | R2.1 | 85018 | This test measures the amount of hemoglobin (a protein that carries oxygen) in your blood. | Hemoglobin Test |
| LW032 | R2.1 | 87804 | This test checks for the presence of the influenza (also known as the flu) virus. | Influenza Test |
| LW033 | R2.1 | 83615 | This test measures the level of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in your blood. | Lactate Dehydrogenase - LDH Test |

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| LW034 | R2.1 | 85651 | This test is used to help measure of the degree of inflammation in the body. | Sed Rate - ESR Test |
| LW035 | R2.1 | 86580 | This test is used to determine if you have been infected with tuberculosis. | Tuberculosis - TB Test |
| LW036 | R2.1 | 84479 | This test measures the blood levels of triiodothyronine, a thyroid hormone. | Thyroid Hormone Test - Triiodothyronine - T3 |
| LW037 | R2.1 | 84550 | This test measures the amount of uric acid in your blood. | Uric Acid Test |
| LW038 | R2.1 | 81000 | This test includes an examination of a urine sample by sight, dipstick (paper strip) and microscope. | Urinalysis - Manual Urine Test |
| LW039 | R2.1 | 82043 | This test measures the amount of a protein called albumin in your urine. | Urine Microalbumin Test |
| LW040 | R2.2.2 | 86308 | This test checks the level of a specific antibody in your blood that can indicate an infection with a virus that causes mononucleosis. | Mononucleosis Test |
| LW041 | R4.2.4 | 85730 | This test measures how long it takes your blood to clot. | PTT Blood Test |
| LY001 | R2.2.1 | 50590 | In this procedure, shock waves are used to break up stones inside a kidney or ureter. | Kidney Stone Disintegration - Lithotripsy |
| LY002 | R3 | 99213 | This is a hard, solid mass that forms in the urinary tract and often resembles a small pebble. | Kidney Stone |

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| MG001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This is a throbbing pain that usually occurs on one side of the head. It is often associated with nausea, vomiting and sensitivity to light or sound. | Migraine Headache |
| MH001 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a master's degree mental health provider. | Mental Health Counseling - Masters Degree Counselor |
| MH002 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a psychologist. | Mental Health Counseling - Psychologist |
| MH003 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a psychiatrist who can prescribe medication. | Mental Health Counseling with Medication - Psychiatrist |
| MH004 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a nurse who can prescribe medication. | Mental Health Counseling with Medication - Nurse with Prescriptive Authority |
| MH005 | R4.1 | 124 | Services include 5 days of treatment in a structured therapeutic environment. | Mental Health Treatment - Facility Based Care |
| MH006 | R4.1 | 126 | Services include 5 days of treatment in a structured therapeutic environment, to evaluate and treat alcohol. | Alcohol or Drug Use Treatment - Facility Based Care |

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| MH007 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a master's degree mental health provider. | Mental Health Counseling - Masters Degree Counselor |
| MH008 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a psychologist. | Mental Health Counseling - Psychologist |
| MH009 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a psychiatrist who can prescribe medication. | Mental Health Counseling with Medication - Psychiatrist |
| MH010 | R4.1 | 90791 | Services include 1 initial evaluation and 5 follow-up appointments in an office by a nurse who can prescribe medication. | Mental Health Counseling with Medication - Nurse with Prescriptive Authority |
| MO001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a viral illness that usually results in fever, sore throat, and swollen glands. It is spread by close contact with an infected person. | Mononucleosis |
| MP001 | R4.2 | 99213 | This is a condition where a man's testosterone level is below the normal range. Testosterone is a hormone important for male growth and development. | Low Testosterone - Office Visit |
| MR001 | R1 | 70553 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the brain. | MRI Scan With and Without Dye - Brain |
| MR002 | R1 | 73721 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the knee joint. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Knee |

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| MR003 | R1 | 72148 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the lower spine. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Lumbar Spine |
| MR004 | R1 | 70551 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the brain. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Brain |
| MR005 | R1 | 73221 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your upper extremity, including your arm, forearm, and hand. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Upper Extremity - Arm |
| MR006 | R1 | 72158 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the lower spine. | MRI Scan Without and With Dye - Lumbar Spine |
| MR007 | R1 | 72141 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the cervical spine (neck). | MRI Scan Without Dye - Cervical Spine |
| MR008 | R4.2 | 74183 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your abdomen. | MRI Scan With and Without Dye - Abdomen |
| MR009 | R4.2 | 73721 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your ankle joint. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Ankle |
| MR010 | R4.2 | 77059 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to make detailed images of the structures in your breasts. | MRI Scan Without and With Dye - Both Breasts |
| MR011 | R4.2 | 73221 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your elbow joint. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Elbow |

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| MR012 | R4.2 | 70543 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your face. | MRI Scan Without and With Dye - Face |
| MR014 | R4.2 | 75561 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the heart and surrounding blood vessels. | MRI Scan Without and With Dye - Heart |
| MR015 | R4.2 | 73721 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to make detailed images of the hip joint. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Hip |
| MR017 | R4.2 | 70336 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your jaw, including the temporomandibular joint (TMJ). | MRI Scan - Jaw |
| MR019 | R4.2 | 72195 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to make detailed images of the tissues and organs in the pelvis. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Pelvis |
| MR020 | R4.2 | 72197 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to make detailed images of the tissues and organs in the pelvis. | MRI Scan Without Dye and With Dye - Pelvis |
| MR021 | R4.2 | 73221 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your wrist. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Wrist |
| MR022 | R4.2.4 | 71552 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your chest. | MRI Scan Without and With Dye - Chest |

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| MR023 | R4.2.4 | 73221 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the shoulder joint and surrounding tissues. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Shoulder |
| MR024 | R4.2.4 | 77058 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the structures in your breast. | MRI Scan Without and With Dye - One Breast |
| MR025 | R4.2.4 | 70544 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your head. | MR Angiography Without Dye - Head |
| MR026 | R4.2.4 | 70546 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your head. | MR Angiography Without and With Dye - Head |
| MR027 | R4.2.4 | 70547 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your neck. | MR Angiography Without Dye - Neck |
| MR028 | R4.2.4 | 70549 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your neck. | MR Angiography Without and With Dye - Neck |
| MR029 | R4.2.4 | 71555 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your chest. | MR Angiography - Chest |
| MR030 | R4.2.4 | 74185 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the blood vessels in your abdomen. | MR Angiography - Abdomen |

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| MR031 | R4.2.4 | 74181 | This test uses magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the tissues and organs in your abdomen. | MRI Scan Without Dye - Abdomen |
| MS001 | R4.2 | 99214 | This is a chronic neurological condition where the body reacts against its own nervous tissue (an autoimmune process). | Multiple Sclerosis - Office Visit |
| NC001 | R4.2 | 95911 | These are tests that measure the speed and strength of electrical signals as they travel along a nerve. | Nerve Conduction Studies |
| OS001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a viral infection that causes blister-like sores, most commonly on the outer edge of the lip. They are also called fever blisters. | Cold Sore |
| OV001 | R1 | 99201 | This is an office visit with a new healthcare provider for a problem that only requires a brief exam and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - New Patient - Minimal Complexity |
| OV002 | R1 | 99202 | This is an office visit with a new healthcare provider for problem(s) that only require a problem focused exam and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - New Patient - Low Complexity |
| OV003 | R1 | 99203 | This is an office visit with a new healthcare provider for problems that require an expanded exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - New Patient - Moderate Complexity |

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| OV004 | R1 | 99204 | This is an office visit with a new healthcare provider for problems that require a detailed exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - New Patient - Moderate to High Complexity |
| OV005 | R1 | 99205 | This is an office visit with a new healthcare provider for problems that require a comprehensive exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - New Patient - High Complexity |
| OV006 | R1 | 99211 | This is an office visit with an established healthcare provider for a problem that only requires a brief exam and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - Established Patient - Minimal Complexity |
| OV007 | R1 | 99212 | This is an office visit with an established healthcare provider for problem(s) that only require a problem focused exam and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - Established Patient - Low Complexity |
| OV008 | R1 | 99213 | This is an office visit with an established healthcare provider for problems that require an expanded exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - Established Patient - Moderate Complexity |
| OV009 | R1 | 99214 | This is an office visit with an established healthcare provider for problems that require a detailed exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - Established Patient - Moderate to High Complexity |
| OV010 | R1 | 99215 | This is an office visit with an established healthcare provider for problems that require a comprehensive exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Primary Doctor - Established Patient - High Complexity |

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| OV011 | R1 | 99241 | This is an office visit with a specialist you were referred to for minor symptoms. | Office Visit - Specialist - Minimal Complexity |
| OV012 | R1 | 99242 | This is an office visit with a specialist you were referred to for problem(s) that only require a problem focused exam and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Specialist - Low Complexity |
| OV013 | R1 | 99243 | This is an office visit with a specialist you were referred to for problems that require an expanded exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Specialist - Moderate Complexity |
| OV014 | R1 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a specialist you were referred to for problems that require a detailed exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Specialist - Moderate to High Complexity |
| OV015 | R1 | 99245 | This is an office visit with a specialist you were referred to for problems that require a comprehensive exam, counseling and/or treatment. | Office Visit - Specialist - High Complexity |
| OV016 | R1 | 99394 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for females 12 to 17 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Female Patient - Age 12-17 |
| OV017 | R1 | 99395 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for females 18 to 39 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Female Patient - Age 18-39 |
| OV018 | R1 | 99396 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for females 40 to 64 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Female Patient - Age 40-64 |

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| OV019 | R1 | 99393 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for children 5 to 11 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Patient - Age 5-11 |
| OV020 | R3 | 99397 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for children 5 to 11 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Patient - Female Age 65 and Over |
| OV021 | R1 | 99391 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for children younger than 1. | Wellness Visit - Established Patient - Age Less Than 1 |
| OV022 | R1 | 99392 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for children 1 to 4 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Patient - Age 1-4 |
| OV023 | R1 | 99381 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for children younger than 1. | Wellness Visit - New Patient - Age Less Than 1 |
| OV024 | R1 | 99383 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for children 12 to 17 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Female Patient - Age 12-17 |
| OV025 | R1 | 99382 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for children 1 to 4 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Patient - Age 1-4 |
| OV026 | R1 | 99385 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for females 18 to 39 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Female Patient - Age 18-39 |
| OV027 | R1 | 99386 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for females 40 to 64 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Female Patient - Age 40-64 |
| OV028 | R1 | 99384 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for children 5 to 11 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Patient - Age 5-11 |

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| OV029 | R3 | 99387 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for females age 65 and older. | Wellness Visit - New Patient - Female Age 65 and Over |
| OV030 | R1 | 99394 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for males 12 to 17 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Male Patient - Age 12-17 |
| OV031 | R1 | 99395 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for males 18 to 39 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Male Patient - Age 18-39 |
| OV032 | R1 | 99396 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for males 40 to 64 years of age. | Wellness Visit - Established Male Patient - Age 40-64 |
| OV033 | R1 | 99383 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for children 12 to 17 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Male Patient - Age 12-17 |
| OV034 | R1 | 99385 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for people 18 to 39 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Male Patient - Age 18-39 |
| OV035 | R1 | 99386 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for people 40 to 64 years of age. | Wellness Visit - New Male Patient - Age 40-64 |
| OV036 | R3 | 99397 | This is a routine office visit with a regular healthcare provider for males age 65 and older. | Wellness Visit - Established Patient - Male Age 65 and Over |
| OV037 | R3 | 99387 | This is a routine office visit with a new healthcare provider for males age 65 and older. | Wellness Visit - New Patient - Male Age 65 and Over |

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| OV038 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of allergies and disorders of the immune system. | Allergy and Immunology - Specialist Visit |
| OV039 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the heart and blood vessels. | Cardiology - Specialist Visit |
| OV040 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of healthy and diseased skin, hair, and nails. | Dermatology - Specialist Visit |
| OV041 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of conditions of the ear, nose, and throat. | Ear Nose, and Throat - Specialist Visit |
| OV042 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the primary care of people of all ages, ranging from infants to the elderly. | Family Medicine - Specialist Visit |
| OV043 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of conditions that affect the digestive tract. | Gastroenterology - Specialist Visit |
| OV045 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of common and complex illnesses of adults. | Internal Medicine - Specialist Visit |

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| OV046 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of conditions of the nervous system. | Neurology - Specialist Visit |
| OV047 | R4.2 | 97802 | This is an office visit with a healthcare provider who specializes in food and nutrition. | Nutritionist - Specialist Visit |
| OV048 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of conditions of women's health. | Obstetrics and Gynecology - Specialist Visit |
| OV049 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and medical treatment of various types of cancer in adults. | Medical Oncology - Specialist Visit |
| OV050 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones, muscles and joints. | Orthopedic Surgery - Specialist Visit |
| OV051 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor whose primary focus is helping individuals with physical impairments and disabilities. | Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation - Specialist Visit |
| OV052 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a healthcare provider who specializes in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of conditions of the foot and ankle. | Podiatrist - Specialist Visit |

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| OV053 | R4.2 | 99244 | This is an office visit with a doctor who specializes in evaluating and treating conditions of the urinary tract and male reproductive system. | Urology - Specialist Visit |
| PE001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This condition happens when the membrane that lines the eyelid (conjunctiva) becomes red, usually due to an infection or allergic reaction. | Pink Eye |
| PH001 | R3 | 99213 | This condition involves the enlargement of the prostate, a male reproductive gland that surrounds the urethra. | Enlarged Prostate - BPH |
| PH002 | R3 | 52601 | This surgery involves removing part or all of the prostate gland using a thin, lighted tube with a camera on the end. | Enlarged Prostate Surgery - TURP |
| PH003 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This condition involves inflammation of the prostate. The prostate is a gland located at the base of a man's bladder. | Prostate Infection - Office Visit |
| PP001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a chronic condition typically characterized by skin that is red, thick, and covered with patchy areas that are silver or white in color. | Psoriasis |
| PS001 | R4.2.4 | 60500 | This surgery involves removing one or more of the parathyroid glands. The surgery is called a parathyroidectomy. | Parathyroid Surgery |

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| PT001 | R1 | 97140 | Massage and traction are hands-on treatments provided by a physical therapist. | Physical Therapy - Massage and Traction |
| PT002 | R1 | 97110 | These are exercises to help to increase strength, endurance, range of motion and flexibility. | Physical Therapy - Exercises |
| PT003 | R1 | 97112 | These are exercises to improve movement, balance, coordination and posture. | Physical Therapy - Nerve and Muscle Retraining |
| PT004 | R1 | 97530 | This is the use of activities such as lifting, pulling and bending to improve daily functioning. | Physical Therapy - Functional Activities |
| RA001 | R3 | 99214 | This is a form of arthritis characterized by inflammation, which can lead to extensive damage to the tissues in and around the joints. | Rheumatoid Arthritis |
| RA002 | R4.2 | 99213 | This is a condition that most commonly affects the joints of older people. Joints are the areas of the body where moving bones meet. | Osteoarthritis - Office Visit |
| RB001 | R4.2.4 | 61510 | This surgery involves removing a piece of bone from the skull, so a surgeon can operate on the brain and surrounding structures. | Brain Surgery - Craniotomy |
| RD001 | R2.2.1 | 67110 | This surgery involves repairing a retina that has separated from the back of the eye. | Retinal Detachment Repair |
| RS001 | R4.2.4 | 42415 | This is a surgery to remove one or more of the salivary glands due to a tumor, chronic infection or blockage in the gland. | Salivary Gland Surgery |

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| RT001 | TBD | 77413 77407 | This is the use of high-energy rays to control or kill cancer cells. | Radiation Treatment Delivery - Intermediate |
| RT002 | R1 | 77414 77412 | This is the use of high-energy rays to control or kill cancer cells. | Radiation Treatment Delivery - Complex |
| RT003 | R1 | 77418 77386 | This is the use of high-energy rays to control or kill cancer cells. | Radiation Treatment Delivery - Varied Intensity - Complex |
| RW001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a skin infection caused by a fungus called tinea. The specific name of the fungal infection is determined by the body part affected. | Ringworm |
| SA001 | R2.2.1 | 95811 | This is a condition in which your breathing pauses during sleep because of blockage of the airways. The pause in breathing is called apnea. | Sleep Apnea |
| SC001 | R2.2.2 | 99213 | This is a contagious skin infection caused by tiny mites, which cause sores and intense itching. | Scabies |
| SH001 | R2.2.1 | 99213 | This is a painful rash characterized by blisters on one side of the body. It is caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox. | Shingles |
| SI001 | R2.1 | 31231 | This is an inflammation of the sinuses due to infection, allergies or other medical conditions. | Sinusitis - Acute |
| SI002 | R2.2.1 | 31237 | This is an examination of the nasal cavity and sinuses using a thin, lighted tube. A small piece of abnormal tissue is taken for biopsy. | Sinus Endoscopy with Biopsy |

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| SI003 | R4.2 | 30140 | This surgery is performed to open up the airways in the nose by removing part of one of the nasal turbinate bones and straightening the nasal septum. | Nasal Turbinate Excision |
| SN001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This condition occurs when the lining of the inside of the nose swells, which can make it difficult to breathe through your nose. | Stuffy Nose |
| SP001 | R3 | 99213 | This can be caused by overuse, injury, degenerative changes, inflammation, or infection in the shoulder joint. | Shoulder Pain |
| SP002 | R3 | 29807 | This surgery uses small instruments and a camera to look in the shoulder joint and treat a torn cartilage, or labrum. | Shoulder Arthroscopy with Labrum Repair |
| SP003 | R3 | 29827 | This surgery uses small instruments and a camera to look in the shoulder joint and repair a torn tendon in the rotator cuff. | Shoulder Arthroscopy with Rotator Cuff Repair |
| SS001 | R1 | 95810 | This test assesses how long and how well you sleep. | Sleep Study |
| SS002 | R1 | 95811 | This test assesses how long and how well you sleep while wearing a mask that delivers pressurized air. | Sleep Study With CPAP |
| SS003 | R3 | 95806 | This test assesses how long and how well you sleep. | Sleep Study at Home |
| ST001 | R2.1 | 99213 | This condition includes pain or a feeling of scratchiness in the throat. It is also known as pharyngitis. | Sore Throat |

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| ST002 | R3 | 99213 | This is inflammation and/or swelling of the larynx (voice box) which leads to hoarseness or difficulty speaking. | Laryngitis |
| ST003 | R4.2 | 31575 | This is an examination of the back of the throat, including the voice box, using a small flexible tube placed through the nose or mouth into the throat. | Laryngoscopy |
| SY001 | R4.2.4 | 36471 | This is a procedure that involves injecting a sclerosing, or irritating, solution into small varicose veins. | Sclerotherapy |
| SY002 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | These are enlarged, twisted veins just under the surface of the skin. They are usually found in the legs. | Varicose Veins - Office Visit |
| SZ001 | R4.2 | 99223 | This occurs when there is abnormal electrical activity in the brain that causes changes in movement, sensation, or level of consciousness. | Seizures - Inpatient |
| TH001 | R2.2.2 | 27130 | This surgery replaces the two major parts of the hip joint with man-made materials. | Hip Replacement |
| TH002 | R4.2.4 | 27134 | This surgery involves replacing an artificial hip joint that has been damaged by infection, increased wear and tear, or other medical conditions. | Hip Replacement - Revision |
| TH003 | R5.4 | 27130 | This surgery replaces the two major parts of the hip joint with man-made materials. | Hip Replacement - Outpatient |

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| TJ001 | R4.2 | 99213 | This is an office visit to treat a group of conditions that limit jaw movement and may cause pain in the jaw joint and surrounding tissues. | TMJ - Office Visit |
| TK001 | R2.2.2 | 27447 | This surgery replaces the major parts of the knee joint with a man-made or artificial joint, called a prosthesis. | Knee Replacement |
| TK002 | R4.2.4 | 27487 | This surgery involves replacing an artificial knee joint that has become damaged due to infection, wear and tear, trauma or other medical conditions. | Knee Replacement - Revision |
| TR001 | R2.1 | 42826 | This surgery involves removal of the tonsils. The tonsils are lymph tissues located on each side in the back of the throat. | Tonsil Removal |
| TR002 | R2.2.1 | 42820 | This surgery involves the removal of the adenoids and tonsils. The tonsils and adenoids are lymph tissues located in the back of the throat. | Tonsil and Adenoid Removal |
| UE001 | R1 | 43235 | This is an exam of the esophagus, stomach, and upper intestine using a thin tube with a camera. | Upper Endoscopy |
| UE002 | R1 | 43239 | This is an exam of the esophagus, stomach and upper intestine using a thin tube with a camera. A biopsy may be done to evaluate abnormal findings. | Upper Endoscopy With Biopsy |

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| UE003 | R2.1 | 43248 | This is a procedure in which a small tube and dilator are placed through the mouth into the esophagus (food pipe) to stretch a narrowed area. | Upper Endoscopy With Dilation |
| UE004 | R4.2 | 43262 | This procedure involves placing a small tube through the mouth into the small bowel to evaluate the pancreatic and biliary duct. | ERCP |
| US001 | R1 | 76700 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the organs in the abdomen. | Ultrasound - Abdomen |
| US002 | R1 | 76641 | This test uses sound waves to create detailed images of the structures in the breast. | Ultrasound - Breast |
| US003 | R1 | 76856 | This test uses sound waves to create detailed images of the organs in the lower abdomen or pelvic area. | Ultrasound - Pelvic - via Abdominal Wall |
| US004 | R1 | 76770 | This test uses sound waves to create detailed pictures of the organs in the rear of the abdomen. | Ultrasound - Rear of Abdomen |
| US005 | R1 | 76811 | This test uses sound waves to create detailed images of your uterus and unborn baby. | Ultrasound - Pregnancy |
| US006 | R1 | 76830 | This test uses sound waves from a probe inserted in the vagina to create images of the female reproductive organs. | Ultrasound - Pelvic - Via Vagina |

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| US007 | R4.2.4 | 76881 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the structures in your arm or leg. | Ultrasound - Arm or Leg |
| US008 | R4.2.4 | 76506 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the structures in the head. | Ultrasound - Brain |
| US009 | R4.2.4 | 76510 | This test uses sound waves to create complete images of the tissues and structures in the eye(s). | Ultrasound with 1 and 2 Dimensional Scans - Eye |
| US010 | R4.2.4 | 76511 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the tissues and structures in the eye(s). | Ultrasound with 1 Dimensional Scan - Eye |
| US011 | R4.2.4 | 76512 | This test uses sound waves to create complete images of the tissues and structures in the eye(s). | Ultrasound with 2 Dimensional Scan - Eye |
| US012 | R4.2.4 | 76513 | This test uses sound waves and a water bath to create images of the tissues and structures in the eye(s). | Ultrasound with 2 Dimensional Scan and Water Bath - Eye |
| US013 | R4.2.4 | 76514 | This test uses sound waves to measure the thickness of the cornea in the eye(s). | Ultrasound with Measurement of Corneal Thickness - Eye |
| US014 | R4.2.4 | 76519 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the tissues and structures in the eye(s) in order to determine the strength of a lens implant. | Ultrasound with Lens Calculation - Eye |

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| US015 | R4.2.4 | 76536 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the soft tissues in your neck. | Ultrasound - Neck Soft Tissues |
| US016 | R4.2.4 | 76604 | This test uses sound waves to create detailed images of the organs in the chest. | Ultrasound - Chest |
| US017 | R4.2.4 | 76705 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the tissues and organs in the abdomen. | Ultrasound - Abdomen - Limited or Follow-Up |
| US018 | R4.2.4 | 76801 | This test uses sound waves to create images of your uterus and unborn baby when you are less than 14 weeks into your pregnancy. | Ultrasound - Pregnant Uterus Less than 14 Weeks |
| US019 | R4.2.4 | 76805 | This test uses sound waves to create images of your uterus and unborn baby when you are more than 14 weeks into your pregnancy. | Ultrasound - Pregnant Uterus More than 14 Weeks |
| US020 | R4.2.4 | 76813 | This test uses sound waves to obtain specific measurements of your unborn baby to check for chromosomal abnormalities (such as Down syndrome). | Ultrasound - Fetal Neck Measurements |
| US021 | R4.2.4 | 76815 | This test uses sound waves to create limited images of your uterus and unborn baby. | Ultrasound - Pregnant Uterus - Limited |
| US022 | R4.2.4 | 76816 | This test uses sound waves to create follow-up images of your uterus and unborn baby. | Ultrasound - Pregnant Uterus - Follow-Up |

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| US023 | R4.2.4 | 76817 | This test uses sound waves to create images of your uterus and unborn baby. For this test, a probe is inserted into your vagina. | Ultrasound - Pregnant Uterus - Via Vagina |
| US024 | R4.2.4 | 76821 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the blood flow through certain arteries in your unborn baby's head. | Ultrasound - Fetal Cerebral Artery Blood Flow |
| US025 | R4.2.4 | 76825 | This test uses sound waves to create images of your unborn baby's heart. | Ultrasound - Fetal Heart |
| US026 | R4.2.4 | 76826 | This test uses sound waves to create follow-up images of your unborn baby's heart. | Ultrasound - Fetal Heart Follow-Up |
| US027 | R4.2.4 | 76827 | This test uses sound waves to create images of your unborn baby's heart. It also measures the flow of blood as it goes through the heart. | Ultrasound - Fetal Heart Blood Flow |
| US028 | R4.2.4 | 76828 | This test uses sound waves to create images of your unborn baby's heart. It also measures the flow of blood as it goes through the heart. | Ultrasound - Fetal Heart Blood Flow Follow-Up |
| US029 | R4.2.4 | 76831 | This is a test where sound waves create images of the uterus and fallopian tubes before and after saline is placed into the uterus. | Ultrasound - Uterus - Saline Sonohysterography |
| US030 | R4.2.4 | 76870 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the testicles and other tissue inside the scrotum. | Ultrasound - Scrotum |

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| US031 | R4.2.4 | 76872 | This test uses sound waves from a probe that is inserted into the rectum. It is usually done in men to create images of the prostate gland. | Ultrasound - Prostate - Via Rectum |
| US032 | R4.2.4 | 76882 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the structures in your arm or leg. | Ultrasound - Arm or Leg - Limited |
| US033 | R4.2.4 | 76885 | This test uses sound waves to create images of the structures in an infant's hips. | Ultrasound - Infants Hips |
| US034 | R4.2.4 | 76977 | This test uses sound waves to measure the density of the bones in your wrist, fingers, leg or heel. | Ultrasound - Arm or Leg - Bone Density |
| VA001 | R2.2.1 | 90658 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting the flu, also known as influenza. | Vaccine - Flu - Adult |
| VA002 | R2.2.1 | 90658 | This vaccine decreases your child's risk of catching the flu, also known as influenza. | Vaccine - Flu - Child |
| VA003 | R2.2.1 | 90649 | This vaccine protects against the strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) that cause cervical cancer and genital warts. | Vaccine - Human Papillomavirus - HPV |
| VA004 | R2.2.1 | 90471 | This vaccine protects against the development of shingles, an infection that causes a painful rash. The pain may remain for months after the rash goes away. | Vaccine - Shingles - Age 60 and Over - Preventive |

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| VA005 | R2.2.2 | 90670 | This vaccine decreases the risk of a streptococcus pneumoniae infection, which can cause ear infections, pneumonia, and meningitis. | Vaccine - Pneumonia |
| VA006 | R2.2.2 | 90633 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting hepatitis A, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis A - Child |
| VA007 | R3 | 90632 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting hepatitis A, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis A - Adult |
| VA008 | R2.2.2 | 90744 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting hepatitis B, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis B - Child |
| VA009 | R3 | 90746 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting hepatitis B, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis B - Adult |
| VA010 | R2.2.2 | 90707 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting measles, mumps or rubella, which are childhood diseases caused by different viruses. | Vaccine - Measles, Mumps, Rubella - MMR |
| VA011 | R2.2.2 | 90716 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting chickenpox, a viral infection that causes itchy, fluid-filled blisters that crust over. | Vaccine - Chickenpox |
| VA012 | R2.2.2 | 90700 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting diphtheria, tetanus, or pertussis, which are diseases caused by 3 different bacteria. | Vaccine - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis - DTaP |

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| VA013 | R2.2.2 | 90648 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting serious infections caused by Haemophilus influenza type B bacteria. | Vaccine - Hib |
| VA014 | R2.2.2 | 90734 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting bacterial meningitis, an infection of the lining around the spinal cord and brain. | Vaccine - Meningitis |
| VA015 | R2.2.2 | 90713 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting polio, a viral infection that affects the nervous system and can lead to paralysis. | Vaccine - Polio |
| VA016 | R2.2.2 | 90681 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of becoming sick with rotavirus, a viral infection that causes diarrhea and dehydration. | Vaccine - Rotavirus |
| VA017 | R2.2.2 | 90715 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis, diseases caused by 3 different bacteria. | Vaccine - Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis - Tdap |
| VA018 | R2.2.2 | 90714 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting tetanus, also known as lockjaw, and diphtheria. | Vaccine - Tetanus - Td |
| VA019 | R2.2.1 | 90658 | This vaccine decreases your risk of catching the flu, also known as influenza. | Vaccine - Flu - Adult - Convenient Care Clinic |

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| VA020 | R4.2.4 | 90471 | This vaccine protects you from getting shingles and the nerve pain that can occur afterwards. It is not usually a covered benefit if you are under 60. | Vaccine - Shingles - Age 50 to 59 - Convenient Care Clinic - May Not be a Covered Service |
| VA021 | R4.2.4 | 90471 | This vaccine protects you from getting shingles and the nerve pain that can occur afterwards. It is not usually a covered benefit if you are under 60. | Vaccine - Shingles - Age 50 to 59 - May Not be a Covered Service |
| VA022 | R4.2.4 | 90471 | This is a vaccine that protects against the development of shingles, a painful rash, and the nerve pain that can develop after the rash goes away. | Vaccine - Shingles - Age 60 and Over - Preventive - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA023 | R4.2.4 | 90700 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting diphtheria, tetanus, or pertussis, which are diseases caused by 3 different bacteria. | Vaccine - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis - DTaP - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA024 | R4.2.4 | 90632 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting hepatitis A, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis A - Adult - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA025 | R4.2.4 | 90633 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting hepatitis A, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis A - Child - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA026 | R4.2.4 | 90746 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting hepatitis B, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis B - Adult - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA027 | R4.2.4 | 90744 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting hepatitis B, a viral infection of the liver. | Vaccine - Hepatitis B - Child - Convenient Care Clinic |

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| VA028 | R4.2.4 | 90649 | This vaccine protects against the strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) that cause cervical cancer and genital warts. | Vaccine - Human Papillomavirus - HPV - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA029 | R4.2.4 | 90713 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting polio, a viral infection that affects the nervous system and can lead to paralysis. | Vaccine - Polio - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA030 | R4.2.4 | 90734 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting bacterial meningitis, an infection of the lining around the spinal cord and brain. | Vaccine - Meningitis - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA031 | R4.2.4 | 90707 | This is a vaccine that decreases your child's risk of getting measles, mumps or rubella, which are childhood diseases caused by different viruses. | Vaccine - Measles, Mumps, Rubella - MMR - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA032 | R4.2.4 | 90670 | This vaccine decreases the risk of a streptococcus pneumoniae infection, which can cause ear infections, pneumonia, and meningitis. | Vaccine - Pneumonia - Convenient Clinic |
| VA033 | R4.2.4 | 90714 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting tetanus, also known as lockjaw, and diphtheria. | Vaccine - Tetanus - Td - Convenient Care Clinic |
| VA034 | R4.2.4 | 90715 | This is a vaccine that decreases your risk of getting tetanus, diphtheria, or pertussis, diseases caused by 3 different bacteria. | Vaccine - Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis - TdaP - Convenient Care Clinic |

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| VH001 | R4.2 | 99213 | This is an office visit to evaluate and treat a serious viral infection of the liver, which can lead to liver disease that gets worse over time. | Hepatitis B - Office Visit |
| VI001 | R4.2.4 | 99213 | This is an inflammation or infection of the vagina, which is a passageway from the uterus to the outside of the female body. | Vaginal Infection - Office Visit |
| | R5.4 | 99201-GT | This online visit allows you to see and talk with a healthcare provider from your smartphone, tablet or computer. | Virtual Visit |
| VY001 | R3 | 55250 | This procedure involves cutting and blocking the tubes that carry sperm. This prevents sperm from leaving a man's body and resulting in a pregnancy. | Vasectomy - Male Sterilization |
| WS001 | R3 | 64721 | This involves cutting a ligament in the palm of the hand to relieve pressure on the nerve that runs through a passage way called the carpal tunnel. | Carpal Tunnel Surgery |
| WS002 | R4.2.4 | 25111 | This surgery involves making a small cut over a ganglion cyst and removing both the cyst and its stem (or stalk). | Wrist Cyst - Removal |
| XR001 | R1 | 71020 | This x-ray creates images of the lungs, heart, ribs, and other structures in the chest. | X-ray Chest - 2 Views |

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| XR002 | R1 | 74000 | This x-ray creates images of the organs in the abdomen (stomach, liver, spleen, and intestines). | X-ray Abdomen |
| XR008 | R1 | 73510 | This X-ray creates two different images of the bones that form a hip joint. | X-ray Hip - 2 Views |
| XR009 | R1 | 73140 | This x-ray creates several different images of one or more fingers. | X-ray Fingers - 2 Views |
| XR010 | R1 | 77080 | This test measures bone density in the lower spine and the hip. | Bone Density Study - Hips, Pelvis, and Spine |
| XR011 | R1 | 77057 | This is an X-ray that provides images of the breasts. Check with your provider to see if they use film or digital images. | Mammogram - Preventive Screening - Film |
| XR013 | R1 | 73610 | This x-ray creates several different images of the bones in the ankle. | X-ray Ankle - 3 Views |
| XR014 | R1 | 71010 | This x-ray creates an image of the lungs, heart, ribs, and other structures in the chest. | X-ray Chest - Single View |
| XR015 | R1 | 73630 | This x-ray creates several different images of the bones in your foot. | X-ray Foot - 3 Views |
| XR016 | R1 | 73130 | This x-ray creates several different images of the bones in your hand. | X-ray Hand - 3 Views |
| XR019 | R1 | 73030 | This x-ray creates several different images of the shoulder joint and surrounding structures. | X-ray Shoulder - 2 Views |
| XR020 | R1 | 73110 | This x-ray creates several different images of the wrist bones and surrounding structures. | X-ray Wrist - 3 Views |

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| XR021 | R1 | 78452 | This test uses a radioactive substance to create images of blood flow to the heart muscle and diagnose problems with the heart and coronary arteries. | Heart SPECT Imaging Studies |
| XR022 | R1 | 78815 | These tests use a radioactive substance to create images of your organs. The images show their size and shape and how well they are functioning. | PET Scan with CT Scan |
| XR023 | R1 | 73562 | This x-ray creates several different images of the knee joint and surrounding structures. | X-ray Knee |
| XR024 | R1 | 72040 | This x-ray creates several different images of the bones in the neck (cervical vertebrae). | X-ray Cervical Spine |
| XR025 | R1 | 72100 | This x-ray creates several different mages of the bones in the lower back (lumbar vertebrae). | X-ray Lumbar Spine |
| XR026 | R2.2 | G0202 | This is an X-ray of the breast that provides images on a computer. Check with your provider to see if they use film or digital images. | Mammogram - Preventive Screening - Digital |
| XR027 | R3 | G0204 | This is a special x-ray of the breast that provides images on a computer. Check with your provider to see if they use film or digital images. | Mammogram - Diagnostic - Digital |

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| XR028 | R3 | 77056 | This is a special x-ray of the breast that provides images on radiology film. Check with your provider to see if they use film or digital images. | Mammogram - Diagnostic - Film |
| XR029 | R4.2 | 78227 | This is a special test that uses a radioactive tracer to diagnose problems in the gallbladder, bile ducts, and liver. | HIDA Scan |
| XR031 | R4.2.4 | 70110 | This X-ray creates several different images of the bones in the jaw. | X-ray Jaw |
| XR032 | R4.2.4 | 70140 | This X-ray creates fewer than three images of the bones in the face. | X-ray Facial Bones - Fewer than 3 Views |
| XR033 | R4.2.4 | 70150 | This X-ray creates at least three images of the bones in the face. | X-ray Facial Bones - 3 Views |
| XR034 | R4.2.4 | 70160 | This X-ray creates at least three images of the bones of the nose. | X-ray Nasal Bones |
| XR035 | R4.2.4 | 70200 | This X-ray creates at least four images of the bones that make up the eye's orbits (cavities where the eye is located). | X-ray Eye Sockets |
| XR036 | R4.2.4 | 70210 | This X-ray creates fewer than three images of the frontal, ethmoid, maxillary and sphenoid sinuses. | X-ray Sinuses - Fewer than 3 Views |
| XR037 | R4.2.4 | 70220 | This X-ray creates at least three images of the frontal, ethmoid, maxillary and sphenoid sinuses. | X-ray Sinuses - 3 Views |
| XR038 | R4.2.4 | 70250 | This X-ray creates fewer than four images of the bones in the skull. | X-ray Skull - Fewer than 4 Views |

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| XR039 | R4.2.4 | 70260 | This X-ray creates at least four images of the bones in the skull. | X-ray Skull - 4 Views |
| XR040 | R4.2.4 | 70355 | This X-ray uses a small dose of radiation to create a single image of all the teeth in the upper and lower jaw. | X-ray Jaw - Panoramic |
| XR041 | R4.2.4 | 70360 | This X-ray creates two images of the soft tissues in the neck. | X-ray Neck Soft Tissue |
| XR042 | R4.2.4 | 71111 | This X-ray creates at least four images of the chest area, including the lungs, heart, ribs and other structures in the chest. | X-ray Chest - 4 Views |
| XR043 | R4.2.4 | 72050 | This X-ray creates at least four images of the bones of the spine in the neck (cervical vertebrae). | X-ray Cervical Spine - 4 Views |
| XR044 | R4.2.4 | 72110 | This X-ray creates at least four images of the bones in the lower back (lumbar and sacral vertebrae). | X-ray Lumbar Spine - 4 Views |
| XR045 | R4.2.4 | 72170 | This X-ray creates fewer than three images of the bones around your hips. | X-ray Pelvis - Fewer than 3 Views |
| XR046 | R4.2.4 | 72190 | This X-ray creates at least three images of the bones around your hips. | X-ray Pelvis - 3 Views |
| XR047 | R4.2.4 | 72200 | This X-ray creates fewer than three images of the bones that form the sacroiliac joints. | X-ray Sacroiliac Joint - Fewer than 3 Views |
| XR048 | R4.2.4 | 72202 | This X-ray creates three images of the bones that form the sacroiliac joints. | X-ray Sacroiliac Joint - 3 Views |
| XR049 | R4.2.4 | 72220 | This X-ray creates two images of the bones that make up the sacrum and coccyx (tailbone). | X-ray Tailbone |

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| XR050 | R4.2.4 | 73560 | This X-ray creates one or two images of the knee joint and surrounding structures. | X-ray Knee - Fewer than 3 Views |
| XR051 | R4.2.4 | 73564 | This X-ray creates at least four images of the knee joint and surrounding structures. | X-ray Knee - 4 Views |
| XR052 | R4.2.4 | 73590 | This X-ray creates two images of the bones in your lower leg (below the knee). | X-ray Lower Leg - 2 Views |
| XR053 | R4.2.4 | 74220 | This X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe). The images are taken before and after you swallow barium (a dye). | X-ray Esophagus - Swallowing Study |
| XR054 | R4.2.4 | 74230 | This X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe) as you swallow food that has been mixed with a dye (barium). | X-ray Esophagus - Modified Swallowing Study |
| XR055 | R4.2.4 | 74240 | This special X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe), stomach and the first part of the small intestine (duodenum). | Upper GI |
| XR056 | R4.2.4 | 74241 | This special X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe), stomach and the first part of the small intestine (duodenum). | Upper GI with Abdominal X-ray |
| XR057 | R4.2.4 | 74245 | This special X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe), stomach and the entire small intestine. | Upper GI with Small Intestine X-ray |

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| XR058 | R4.2.4 | 74246 | This special X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe), stomach and the first part of the small intestine (duodenum). | Upper GI with Additional Dye |
| XR059 | R4.2.4 | 74247 | This X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe), stomach and the first part of the small intestine (duodenum). | Upper GI with Additional Dye and Abdominal X-ray |
| XR060 | R4.2.4 | 74249 | This special X-ray creates detailed images of the esophagus (food pipe), stomach and the entire small intestine. | Upper GI with Additional Dye and Small Intestine X-ray |
| XR061 | TBD | 74250 | | X-ray Small Intestine |
| XR062 | R4.2.4 | 74270 | This X-ray creates detailed images of the large intestine (colon and rectum). The images are taken before and after you swallow barium (a dye). | Barium Enema |
| XR063 | TBD | 74400 | | X-ray Kidneys without and with Dye |
| XR064 | R4.2.4 | 77055 | This is an X-ray of one breast that provides images on radiology film. Check with your provider to see if they use film or digital images. | Mammogram Single Breast - Diagnostic - Film |
| XR065 | R4.2.5 | 77071 | This X-ray creates multiple images of a joint as a healthcare provider puts pressure or stress on the joint. | X-ray Joint - Positioned Under Stress |
| XR066 | R4.2.5 | G0206 | This is an X-ray of one breast that provides images on a computer. Check with your provider to see if they use film or digital images. | Mammogram Single Breast - Diagnostic - Digital |

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|-------|--------|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| XR067 | R4.2.4 | 78070 | This test uses a radioactive chemical to find problems with the parathyroid glands. | Parathyroid SPECT Imaging Study |
| XR068 | R4.2.5 | 93886 | This test uses different types of ultrasounds (sound waves) to create images of the flow of blood through the blood vessels in the brain. | Transcranial Blood Flow Study |

HPC Payer Exhibit 2

****All cells shaded in BLUE should be completed by carrier****

Actual Observed **Total Allowed Medical Expenditure** Trend by Year
Fully-insured and self-insured product lines

| | Unit Cost | Utilization | Provider Mix | Service Mix | Total |
|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| CY 2012 | -4.9% | 5.6% | N/A | N/A | 0.5% |
| CY 2013 | -2.6% | -6.0% | N/A | N/A | -8.5% |
| CY 2014 | 5.9% | -5.8% | N/A | N/A | -0.2% |

UHC does not separate observed trends by provider or service mix

Notes:

1. ACTUAL OBSERVED TOTAL ALLOWED MEDICAL EXPENDITURE TREND should reflect the best estimate of historical actual allowed trend for each year divided into components of unit cost, utilization, , service mix, and provider mix. These trends should not be adjusted for any changes in product, provider or demographic mix. In other words, these allowed trends should be actual observed trend. **These trends should reflect total medical expenditures which will include claims based and non claims based expenditures.**
2. PROVIDER MIX is defined as the impact on trend due to the changes in the mix of providers used. This item should not be included in utilization or cost trends.
3. SERVICE MIX is defined as the impact on trend due to the change in the types of services. This item should not be included in utilization or cost trends.
4. Trend in non-fee for service claims (actual or estimated) paid by the carrier to providers (including, but not limited to, items such as capitation, incentive pools, withholds, bonuses, management fees, infrastructure payments) should be reflected in Unit Cost trend as well as Total trend.