

## 43216-43217

● **43216 Esophagoscopy, flexible, transoral; with removal of tumor(s), polyp(s), or other lesion(s) by hot biopsy forceps**

(Do not report 43216 in conjunction with 43197, 43198, 43200)

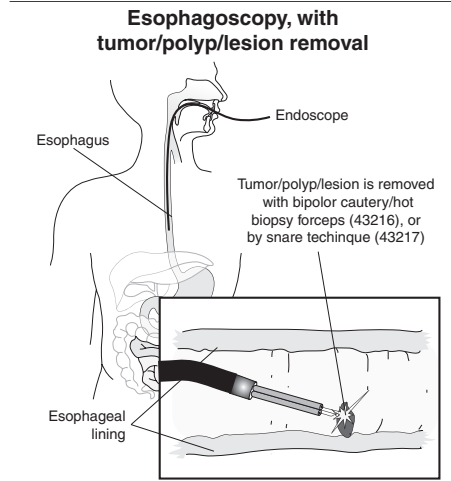
● **43217 Esophagoscopy, flexible, transoral; with removal of tumor(s), polyp(s), or other lesion(s) by snare technique**

(Do not report 43217 in conjunction with 43211 for the same lesion)

(Do not report 43217 in conjunction with 43197, 43198, 43200)

(For esophagogastroduodenoscopy with removal of tumor[s], polyp[s], or other lesion[s] by snare technique, use 43251)

(For endoscopic mucosal resection, use 43211)



### ICD-10-CM Diagnostic Codes

C15.3	Malignant neoplasm of upper third of esophagus
C15.4	Malignant neoplasm of middle third of esophagus
C15.5	Malignant neoplasm of lower third of esophagus
C15.8	Malignant neoplasm of overlapping sites of esophagus
C15.9	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus, unspecified
C78.89	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other digestive organs
D00.1	Carcinoma in situ of esophagus
D00.2	Carcinoma in situ of stomach
D13.0	Benign neoplasm of esophagus
D13.1	Benign neoplasm of stomach
D37.8	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of other specified digestive organs
D3A.094	Benign carcinoid tumor of the foregut NOS
D3A.098	Benign carcinoid tumors of other sites
D48.1	Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of connective and other soft tissue
D49.0	Neoplasm of unspecified behavior of digestive system
F10.188	Alcohol abuse with other alcohol-induced disorder
F10.288	Alcohol dependence with other alcohol-induced disorder
F10.988	Alcohol use, unspecified with other alcohol-induced disorder
K22.710	Barrett's esophagus with low grade dysplasia
K22.711	Barrett's esophagus with high grade dysplasia
K22.719	Barrett's esophagus with dysplasia, unspecified
K22.8	Other specified diseases of esophagus
K23	Disorders of esophagus in diseases classified elsewhere

### CCI Edits

Refer to Appendix A for CCI edits.

### AMA CPT Assistant

**43216:** Spring 94: 1, Oct 08: 6, Jan 13: 11, Dec 13: 3

**43217:** Spring 94: 1, Oct 08: 6, Jan 13: 11, Dec 13: 3

### Pub 100

**43217:** Pub 100-04, 12, 40.6

### Facility RVUs

Global: 000

Code	Work	PE Facility	MP	Total Facility
43216	2.40	1.38	0.31	4.09
43217	2.90	1.54	0.44	4.88

### Non-facility RVUs

Code	Work	PE Non-Facility	MP	Total Non-Facility
43216	2.40	9.07	0.31	11.78
43217	2.90	9.38	0.44	12.72

### Modifiers (PAR)

Code	Mod 50	Mod 51	Mod 62	Mod 66	Mod 80
43216	0	3	0	0	1
43217	0	3	0	0	1

### AMA Coding Guideline

#### Endoscopy Procedures on the Esophagus

When bleeding occurs as a result of an endoscopic procedure, control of bleeding is not reported separately during the same operative session.

Esophagoscopy includes examination from the cricopharyngeus muscle (upper esophageal sphincter) to and including the gastroesophageal junction. It may also include examination of the proximal region of the stomach via retroflexion when performed.

#### Plain English Description

Esophagoscopy using a flexible endoscope is performed with removal of tumors, polyps, or other lesions by hot biopsy forceps (43216) or by snare technique (43217). The endoscope is introduced through the mouth and advanced into the esophagus. Velopharyngeal closure, the base of the tongue, and the hypopharynx are examined. Vocal cord motion is observed and the pharyngeal musculature is evaluated. When the scope reaches the cricopharyngeus, the patient is asked to burp or swallow to facilitate passage of the scope which is then advanced along the entire length of the esophagus to the gastroesophageal junction. Any abnormalities are noted. The scope is then withdrawn and the entire circumference of the esophagus is examined. The tumor, polyp, or other lesion is identified. In 43216, hot biopsy forceps are used to remove the lesion. Hot biopsy method uses insulated monopolar forceps to remove and electrocoagulate (cauterize) tissue simultaneously. Hot biopsy forceps are used primarily for removal of small polyps and treatment of vascular ectasias. In 43217, a wire snare loop is placed around the lesion. The loop is heated to shave off and cauterize the lesion. Lesions may be removed en bloc with one placement of the snare or in a piecemeal fashion, which requires multiple snare applications.