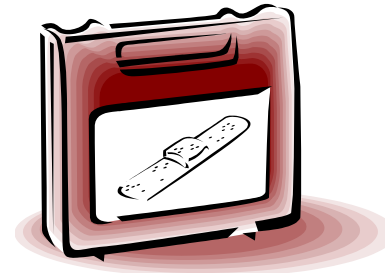


# OMG (Oh my gallbladder)

## “Attack of the gallbladder”



## Fun Facts

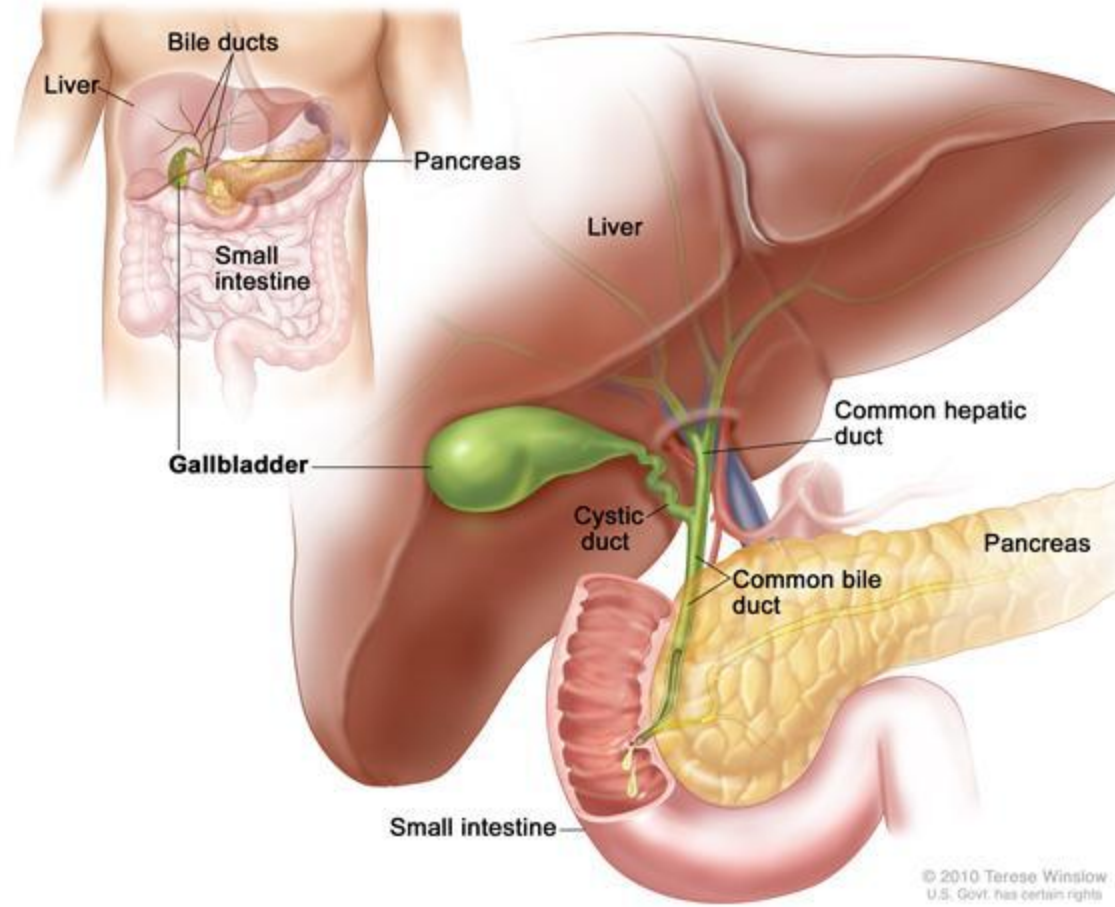


- The gallbladder is a sac located under your liver
- Primary function of gallbladder is to store and concentrate bile (brown or yellowish fluid) that is produced by the liver
- Before a meal the gallbladder is filled with bile to the size of a small pear
- During a meal the gallbladder reacts to signals squeezing the bile into the small intestine by way of the “ducts”. The bile’s function is to aid in the digestion of fats
- After the meal, the gallbladder is empty and becomes flat

## Fun Facts

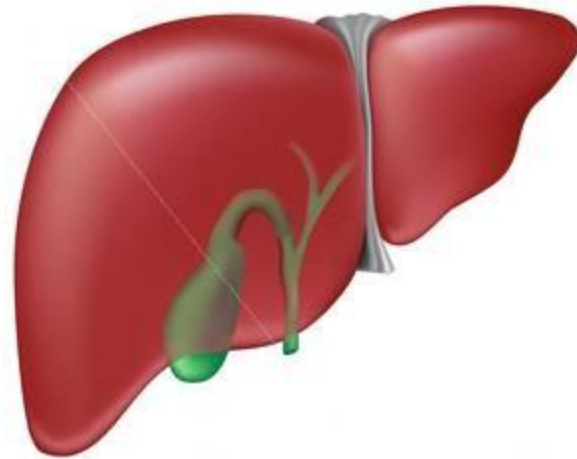


- Gallstones are made up of excess cholesterol found in the bile and begins to solidify into crystals
- Once the gallbladder is removed, the bile flows directly into the small intestine from the liver
- This can sometimes lead to diarrhea as the bile is no longer stored and aiding in the digestion of fatty foods
- Bile is necessary to absorb essential fats and other nutrients



# Types of Gallbladder Disease

- Gallstones: Hard, pebble-like formations that develop in the gallbladder
- Cholecystitis (chronic/acute): Inflammation of the gallbladder
- Polyps: Growths of tissue in the gallbladder
- Tumors: Abnormal growths on the gallbladder and bile ducts
- Biliary dyskinesia: Bile does not flow from the gallbladder or common bile duct and backs up in the gallbladder



# Gallstones

Blockage of bile duct by gallstones

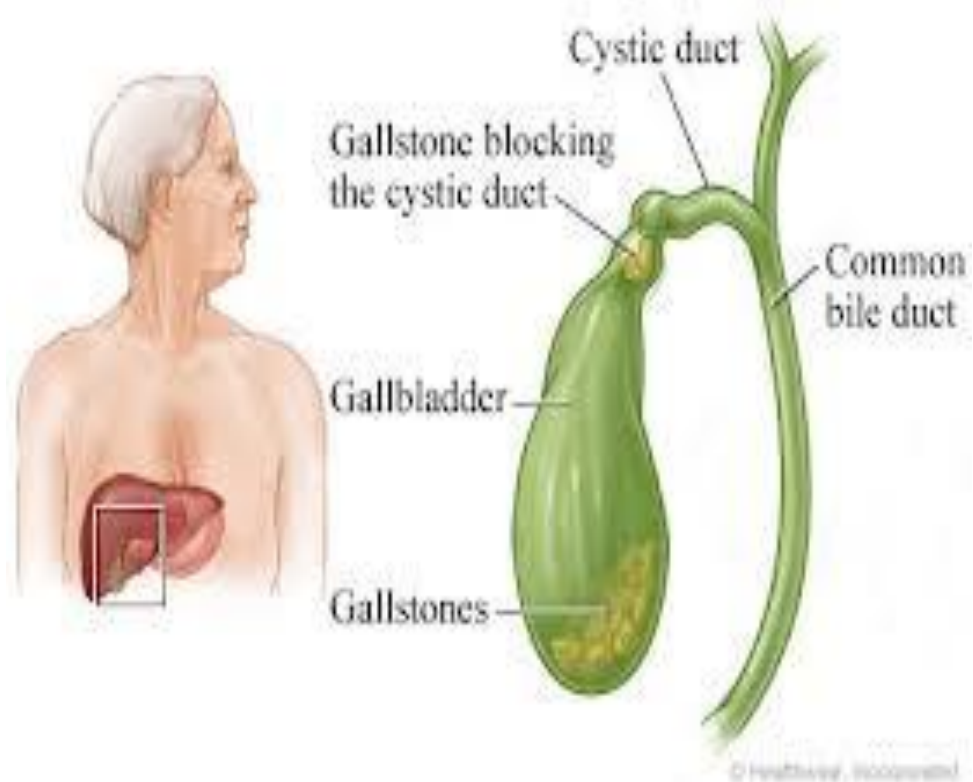


Healthy gallbladder

Gallbladder with gallstones

# Types of Gallbladder Disease

- Gallbladder Cancer: Uncommon type of cancer and can be difficult to diagnose as there are not particular signs and symptoms. The location of the gallbladder also makes it harder to detect.
- Gallstone Pancreatitis: Gallstones lodged into the duct can prevent the flow of pancreatic enzymes causing acute pancreatitis



## Statistical Tidbits

- 257 Gallbladder surgeries performed
- 243 Laparoscopic repairs (176 no grams)
- 189 Patients were female (74%)
- 68 Patients were male (26%)
- Patient age ranged between 19 years old to 90 years old
- 61% were between 30 to 59 years old

\*\*\*These statics were based on one year's data from the surgeon I code for

# Who is at Risk for Gallstones?\*

- Native Americans
- Family history of gallstones
- Overweight
- Eat a lot of sugar
- Pregnant
- Lack of exercise

\*American College of Surgeons

## Common Signs and Symptoms:

- Pain, primarily on the upper right side of the abdomen, pain can radiate to the back
- Pain can wake you up at night
- Pain following meals, intolerance of fatty foods
- Burning sensation in the stomach
- Nausea, vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Loss of appetite
- Fever

# Diagnosing Gallbladder Disease

- Abdominal Ultrasound
- Abdominal X-ray
- HIDA (Hepatobiliary iminodiacetic acid scan)
- ERCP (Endoscopic retrograde cholangiogram)
- MRCP (Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography)
- Blood tests (liver function ,CBC, amylase & lipase)

# Treatment Options

## Surgery:

- Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy- 4 small slits are made in the abdomen and instruments are used to remove the Gallbladder
- Open Cholecystectomy- Incision is made on the right side of the abdomen under the rib cage, and the gallbladder is removed
- Single-Site da Vinci Surgery - Performed through 1 small incision through the belly button.

# Treatment Options

## Nonsurgical:

- Stone Retrieval via a catheter placed into the gallbladder through the skin or through an endoscope

## Asymptomatic Gallstones:

- Watch and wait
- Exercise
- Modify diet with limited fatty foods



# Diagnosis Codes

## ICD-9 CM Codes

- 574.20- **Cholelithiasis**- calculus of gallbladder without mention of cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- 574.10- Calculus of gallbladder with other cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- 574.00- Calculus of gallbladder with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction

## ICD-10 Codes

- K80.20- Calculus of gallbladder and bile duct with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- K80.10- Calculus of gallbladder with other cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- K80.00- Calculus of gallbladder with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction

# Diagnosis Codes

## ICD-9-CM Codes

- 574.30-**Choledocholithiasis**- calculus of bile duct with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- 574.40- Calculus of bile duct with (chronic) cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- 574.60- Calculus of gallbladder and bile duct with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction

## ICD-10 Codes

- K80.42- **Choledocholithiasis**- calculus of bile duct with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- K80.44- Calculus of bile duct with (chronic) cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction
- K80.62- Calculus of gallbladder and bile duct with acute cholecystitis; without mention of obstruction

# Diagnosis Codes

## ICD-9 CM Codes

- 575.0- Acute **cholecystitis**; without mention of calculus
- 575.10- Other cholecystitis, (unspecified)
- 575.11- Chronic cholecystitis
- 575.12- Acute and chronic cholecystitis
- 575.3- Hydrops of gallbladder  
575.6- Cholesterolosis of gallbladder (strawberry gallbladder)
- 575.8- Biliary dyskinesia

## ICD-10 Codes

- K81.0- Acute **cholecystitis**; without mention of calculus
- K81.9- Other cholecystitis, (unspecified)
- K81.1- Chronic cholecystitis
- K81.2- Acute and chronic cholecystitis)
- K82.1- Hydrops of gallbladder
- K82.4- Cholesterolosis of gallbladder (strawberry gallbladder))
- K82.2- Biliary dyskinesia

# CPT® Codes for Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy

- 47562- Laparoscopy Cholecystectomy;
- 47563- Cholecystectomy with cholangiography
- 47564- Cholecystectomy with exploration of common duct
- 47570- Cholecystoenterostomy
- 47579- Unlisted laparoscopy procedure, biliary tract

\*\*Surgical laparoscopy always includes diagnostic laparoscopy

\*\*Complete list starts with code 47560 thru 47579

# CPT® Codes for Open Cholecystectomy

- 47600- Cholecystectomy;
- 47605- with cholangiography
- 47610- Cholecystectomy with exploration of common duct;
- 47612- with choledochoenterostomy
- 47620- with transduodenal sphincterotomy or sphincterplasty, w/wo cholangiography
- 47999- Unlisted procedure, biliary tract

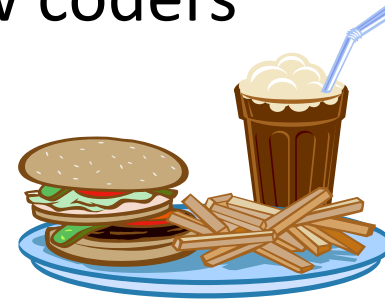
\*\*Additional codes including anastomosis codes are listed under the Biliary Tract section in the CPT® code book

# CODING SCENARIO

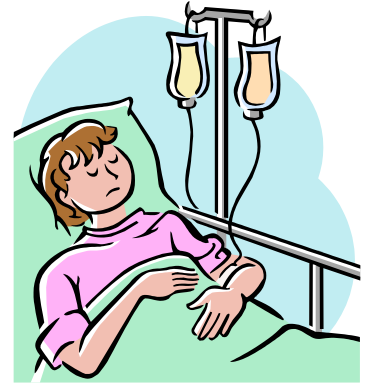
- You have been planning this day for months
- A day of fun at the “Happiest Place on Earth”
- Coders from all over the country will be joining you
- Big Thunder Mountain Railroad-definitely an “E” ticket ride



- You enjoy lunch with your fellow coders



- Then all of a sudden you experience sharp pain in your right upper abdomen with pain lasting awhile
- Followed by nausea and vomiting



- At the hospital you are told that you have Cholelithiasis; based on the ultrasound test
- Surgery is recommended
- The surgeon performs Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy with cholangiography
- Pathology comes back as; Acute Cholecystitis with Cholelithiasis

## CODING

- A. Pain right upper abdominal quadrant 789.01
- B. Nausea and vomiting 787.01
- C. Cholelithiasis 574.20
- D. Acute Cholecystitis with Cholelithiasis 574.00

Which diagnostic code should the surgeon use when billing his/her surgical procedure? \_\_\_\_\_

CPT® code ??

# ICD-10 Diagnosis codes

- Right upper quadrant pain R10.11
- Nausea & Vomiting R11.2
- Cholelithiasis K80.20
- Acute Cholecystitis with Cholelithiasis K80.00
- Amusement Park Y92.831

- Actual laparoscopic cholecystectomy and liver biopsy video that will be uploaded
- Approximate time of video – 20 Minutes



# TRIVIA

- Ultrasound imaging, or sonography, was developed during World War I to help ships track submarine movement. The first use of ultrasounds for medical purposes started in the 1950s

- Questions????????????

- Thank You for Attending this presentation
- E-mail: [jplouffe@abrazohealth.com](mailto:jplouffe@abrazohealth.com)