

List of Device Category Codes for Present or Previous Pass-Through Payment and Related Definitions

HCPCS Codes	Category Long Descriptor
C1883*	Adaptor/extension, pacing lead or neurostimulator lead (implantable)
C1765*	Adhesion barrier
C1713*	Anchor/screw for opposing bone-to-bone or soft tissue-to-bone (implantable)
L8690	Auditory osseointegrated device, includes all internal and external components
C1715	Brachytherapy needle
C1716#	Brachytherapy source, non-stranded, Gold-198, per source
C1717#	Brachytherapy source, non-stranded, Gold-198, per source
C1718#	Brachytherapy source, Iodine 125, per source
C1719#	Brachytherapy source, non-stranded, non-high dose rate Iridium-192, per source
C1720#	Brachytherapy source, Palladium 103, per source
C2616#	Brachytherapy source, non-stranded, Yttrium-90, per source
C2632	Brachytherapy solution, iodine-125, per mCi
C1721	Cardioverter-defibrillator, dual chamber (implantable)
C1882*	Cardioverter-defibrillator, other than single or dual chamber (implantable)
C1722	Cardioverter-defibrillator, single chamber (implantable)
C1888*	Catheter, ablation, non-cardiac, endovascular (implantable)
C1726*	Catheter, balloon dilatation, non-vascular
C1727*	Catheter, balloon tissue dissector, non-vascular (insertable)
C1728	Catheter, brachytherapy seed administration
C1729*	Catheter, drainage
C1730*	Catheter, electrophysiology, diagnostic, other than 3D mapping (19 or fewer electrodes)
C1731*	Catheter, electrophysiology, diagnostic, other than 3D mapping (20 or more electrodes)
C1732*	Catheter, electrophysiology, diagnostic/ablation, 3D or vector mapping
C1733*	Catheter, electrophysiology, diagnostic/ablation, 3D or vector mapping, other than cool-tip
C2630*	Catheter, electrophysiology, diagnostic/ablation, other than 3D or vector mapping, cool-tip
C1887*	Catheter, guiding (may include infusion/perfusion capability)
C1750	Catheter, hemodialysis/peritoneal, long-term
C1752	Catheter, hemodialysis/peritoneal, short-term
C1751	Catheter, infusion, inserted peripherally, centrally or midline (other than hemodialysis)
C1759	Catheter, intracardiac echocardiography
C1754	Catheter, intradiscal
C1755	Catheter, intraspinal
C1753	Catheter, intravascular ultrasound
C2628	Catheter, occlusion
C1756	Catheter, pacing, transesophageal
C2627	Catheter, suprapubic/cystoscopic
C1757	Catheter, thrombectomy/embolectomy
C1885*	Catheter, transluminal angioplasty, laser
C1725*	Catheter, transluminal angioplasty, non-laser (may include guidance, infusion/perfusion capability)
C1714	Catheter, transluminal atherectomy, directional
C1724	Catheter, transluminal atherectomy, rotational
C1758	Catheter, ureteral
C1760*	Closure device, vascular (implantable/insertable)
L8614	Cochlear implant system
C1762*	Connective tissue, human (includes fascia lata)
C1763*	Connective tissue, non-human (includes synthetic)
C1881	Dialysis access system (implantable)
C1884*	Embolization protective system
C1764	Event recorder, cardiac (implantable)
C1767**	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), non-rechargeable
C1820	Generator, neurostimulator (implantable), with rechargeable battery and charging system
C1768	Graft, vascular
C1769	Guide wire
C1770	Imaging coil, magnetic resonance (insertable)
C1891	Infusion pump, non-programmable, permanent (implantable)
C2626*	Infusion pump, non-programmable, temporary (implantable)
C1772	Infusion pump, programmable (implantable)
C1818*	Integrated keratoprosthesis
C1821	Interspinous process distraction device (implantable)
C1893	Introducer/sheath, guiding, intracardiac electrophysiological, fixed-curve, other than peel-away
C1892*	Introducer/sheath, guiding, intracardiac electrophysiological, fixed-curve, peel-away
C1766	Introducer/sheath, guiding, intracardiac electrophysiological, steerable, other than peel-away
C1894	Introducer/sheath, other than guiding, other than intracardiac electrophysiological, non-laser
C2629	Introducer/sheath, other than guiding, other than intracardiac electrophysiological, laser
C1776*	Joint device (implantable)
C1895	Lead, cardioverter--defibrillator, endocardial dual coil (implantable)
C1777	Lead, cardioverter--defibrillator, endocardial single coil (implantable)
C1896	Lead, cardioverter-defibrillator, other than endocardial single or dual coil (implantable)
C1900*	Lead, left ventricular coronary venous system
C1778	Lead, neurostimulator (implantable)
C1897	Lead, neurostimulator test kit (implantable)
C1898	Lead, pacemaker, other than transvenous VDD single pass
C1779*	Lead, pacemaker, transvenous VDD single pass
C1899	Lead, pacemaker/cardioverter-defibrillator combination (implantable)

C1780*	Lens, intraocular (new technology)
C1878*	Material for vocal cord medialization, synthetic (implantable)
C1781*	Mesh (implantable)
C1782*	Morcellator
C1784*	Ocular device, intraoperative, detached retina
C1783	Ocular device, aqueous drainage assist device
C2619	Pacemaker, dual chamber, non rate-responsive (implantable)
C1785	Pacemaker, dual chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)
C2621*	Pacemaker, other than single or dual chamber (implantable)
C2620	Pacemaker, single chamber, non rate-responsive (implantable)
C1786	Pacemaker, single chamber, rate-responsive (implantable)
C1787*	Patient programmer, neurostimulator
C1788	Port, indwelling (implantable)
C2618	Probe, cryoablation
C2614	Probe, percutaneous lumbar discectomy
C1789	Prosthesis, breast (implantable)
C1813	Prosthesis, penile, inflatable
C2622	Prosthesis, penile, non-inflatable
C1815	Prosthesis, urinary sphincter (implantable)
C1816	Receiver and /or transmitter, neurostimulator (implantable)
C1771*	Repair device, urinary, incontinence, with sling graft
C2631*	Repair device, urinary, incontinence, without sling graft
C1814*	Retinal tamponade device, silicone oil
C1773*	Retrieval device, insertable
C2615*	Sealant, pulmonary, liquid (Implantable)
C1817*	Septal defect implant system, intracardiac
C1874*	Stent, coated/covered, with delivery system
C1875*	Stent, coated/covered, without delivery system
C1876*	Stent, non-coated/non-covered, with delivery system
C1877	Stent, non-coated/non-covered, without delivery system
C2625*	Stent, non-coronary, temporary, with delivery system
C2617*	Stent, non-coronary, temporary, without delivery system
C1819	Tissue localization excision device
C1879*	Tissue marker (implantable)
C1880	Vena cava filter

* Refer to the definition below for further information on this device category code.

** Effective 1/1/06 C1767 descriptor was changed for succeeding claims. See CR 4250, Jan. 3, 2006 for details.

*** While the pass-through payment status for device category codes has expired, these codes are still active and hospitals are still required to report the device category C-codes (except the brachytherapy source codes, which are separately paid under the OPPS) on claims when such devices are used in conjunction with procedures billed and paid under the OPPS.

The brachytherapy descriptors were changed to the ones shown above, effective 7/1/07. These 6 brachytherapy source codes were paid as pass-through devices from 2000 through 2002, as noted. Beginning in 2004, all brachytherapy sources have been paid separately as non-pass-through items from the procedure with which they are billed, and additional brachytherapy source HCPCS codes have been added for payment. To see the most current comprehensive list of brachytherapy source codes, see the latest OPPS/ASC final rule.

3D mapping catheter (C1732) - Refers to a catheter used for mapping the electrophysiologic properties of the heart. Signals are identified by a specialized catheter and changed into a 3-dimensional map of a specific region of the heart.

Adaptor for a pacing lead (C1883) - Interposed between an existing pacemaker lead and a new generator. The end of the adaptor lead has the appropriate connector pin that will enable utilization of the existing pacemaker lead with a new generator that has a different receptacle. These are required when a generator is replaced or when two leads are connected to the same port in the connector block.

Adhesion barrier (C1765) - A bioresorbable substance placed on and around the neural structures, which inhibits cell migration (fibroblasts) and minimizes scar tissue formation. It is principally used in spine surgeries, such as laminectomies and discectomies.

Anchor for opposing bone-to-bone or soft tissue-to-bone (C1713) - Implantable pins and/or screws that are used to oppose soft tissue-to-bone, tendon-to-bone, or bone-to-bone. Screws oppose tissues via drilling as follows: soft tissue-to-bone, tendon-to-bone, or bone-to-bone fixation. Pins are inserted or drilled into bone, principally with the intent to facilitate stabilization or oppose bone-to-bone. This may include orthopedic plates with accompanying washers and nuts. This category also applies to synthetic bone substitutes that may be used to fill bony void or gaps (i.e., bone substitute implanted into a bony defect created from trauma or surgery).

Balloon dilatation catheter, non-vascular (C1726) - Catheter used to dilate strictures or stenoses through the insertion of an uninflated balloon affixed to the end of a flexible catheter, followed by the inflation of the balloon at the specified site (e.g., common bile duct, ureter, small or large intestine). [For the reporting of vascular balloon dilatation catheters, see category "Transluminal angioplasty catheter" (C1725 and C1885).]

Balloon tissue dissector catheter (C1727) - Balloon tipped catheter used to separate tissue planes, used in procedures such as hernia repairs.

Catheter, ablation, non-cardiac, endovascular (implantable) (C1888) - A radiofrequency or laser catheter designed to occlude or obliterate blood vessels (e.g., veins).

Cardioverter-defibrillator, other than single or dual chamber (C1882) - Includes cardiac resynchronization devices.

Coated stent (C1874, C1875) - Refers to a stent bonded with drugs (e.g., heparin), layered with biocompatible substances (e.g., phosphorylcholine), or with silicone or a silicone derivative (e.g., PTFE, polyurethane).

Connective tissue, human (C1762) - These tissues include a natural, cellular collagen or extracellular matrix obtained from autologous rectus fascia, decellularized cadaveric fascia lata, or decellularized dermal tissue. They are intended to repair or support damaged or inadequate soft tissue. They are used to treat urinary incontinence resulting from hypermobility or Intrinsic Sphincter Deficiency (ISD), pelvic floor repair, or for implantation to reinforce soft tissues where weakness exists in the urological anatomy. Note this excludes those items that are used to replace skin. For reporting mesh when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Mesh." For reporting urinary incontinence repair device when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Urinary incontinence repair device."

Connective tissue, non-human (includes synthetic) (C1763) - These tissues include a natural, acellular collagen matrix typically obtained from porcine or bovine small intestinal submucosa, or pericardium. This bio-material is intended to repair or support damaged or inadequate soft tissue. They are used to treat urinary incontinence resulting from hypermobility or Intrinsic Sphincter Deficiency (ISD), pelvic floor repair, or for implantation to reinforce soft tissues where weakness exists in the urological or musculoskeletal anatomy. [This excludes those items that are used to replace skin.] [For reporting mesh when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Mesh."] [For reporting urinary incontinence repair device when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Urinary incontinence repair device."]

Cool-tip electrophysiology catheter (C2630) - Ablation catheter that contains a cooling mechanism and has temperature sensing capability.

Covered stent (C1874, C1875) - Refers to a stent layered with silicone or a silicone derivative (e.g., PTFE, polyurethane).

Drainage catheter (C1729) - Intended to be used for percutaneous drainage of fluids. (NOTE: This category does NOT include Foley catheters or suprapubic catheters. Refer to category C2627 to report suprapubic catheters.)

Electrophysiology catheter (C1730, C1731, C1732, C1733, C2630) - Assists in providing anatomic and physiologic information about the cardiac electrical conduction system. Electrophysiology catheters are categorized into two main groups: (1) diagnostic catheters that are used for mapping, pacing, and/or recording only, and (2) ablation (therapeutic) catheters that also have diagnostic capability. The electrophysiology ablation catheters are distinct from non-cardiac ablation catheters.

Electrophysiology catheters designated as "cool-tip" refer to catheters with tips cooled by infused and/or circulating saline. Catheters designated as "other than cool-tip" refer to the termister tip catheter with temperature probe that measures temperature at the tissue catheter interface.

Embolization protective system (C1884) - A system designed and marketed for use to trap, pulverize, and remove atheromatous or thrombotic debris from the vascular system during an angioplasty, atherectomy, or stenting procedure.

Extension for a pacing lead (C1883) - Provides additional length to an existing pacing lead but does not have the capability of an adaptor.

Extension for a neurostimulator lead (C1883) - Conducts electrical pulses from the power source (generator or neurostimulator) to the lead. The terms neurostimulator and generator are used interchangeably.

Guiding catheter (C1887) - Intended for the introduction of interventional/diagnostic devices into the coronary or peripheral vascular systems. It can be used to inject contrast material, function as a conduit through which other devices pass, and/or provide a mechanism for measuring arterial pressure, and maintain a pathway created by the guide wire during the performance of a procedure.

Infusion pump, non-programmable, temporary (implantable) (C2626) - Short-term pain management system that is a component of a permanent implantable system used for chronic pain management.

Integrated keratoprosthesis (C1818) - The device is composed of a flexible, one-piece biocompatible polymer. It is used to replace diseased corneas in conditions and patient states where traditional corneal transplantation is not indicated or possible. Implantation of the procedure is done in a two-stage surgical approach.

Intraocular lens (new technology) (C1780) - Refers to the intraocular lenses approved by CMS as "new technology IOL." A list of these lenses is published periodically in the *Federal Register*. The latest publication can be found on page 25740 of the *Federal Register* notice dated May 3, 2000.

Intraoperative ocular device for detached retina (C1784) - A perfluorocarbon substance instilled during a vitreoretinal procedure to treat detached retina.

Joint device (C1776) - An artificial joint such as a finger or toe that is implanted in a patient. Typically, a joint device functions as a substitute to its natural counterpart

Left ventricular coronary venous system lead (C1900) - Designed for left heart placement in a cardiac vein via the coronary sinus and is intended to treat the symptoms associated with heart failure. This code should be reported with CPT codes 33224 or 33225.

Liquid pulmonary sealant (C2615) - An absorbable, synthetic solution that forms a seal utilizing a photochemical polymerization process. It is used to seal visceral pleural air leaks incurred during pulmonary resection.

Material for vocal cord medialization, synthetic (C1878) - Synthetic material that is composed of a non-absorbable substance such as silicone and can be injected or implanted to result in vocal cord medialization.

Mesh (C1781) - A mesh implant or synthetic patch composed of absorbable or non-absorbable material that is used to repair hernias, support weakened or attenuated tissue, cover tissue defects, etc. [For reporting connective tissue (human or non-human) when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Connective tissue, human" or "Connective tissue, non-human."] [For reporting urinary incontinence repair device when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Urinary incontinence repair device."]

Morcellator (C1782) - Used for cutting, coring, and extracting tissue in laparoscopic procedures. These are distinct from biopsy devices because morcellators are used for the laparoscopic removal of tissue.

Pacemaker, other than single or dual chamber (C2621) - Includes cardiac resynchronization devices as well as other pacemakers that are neither single or dual chamber.

Patient programmer (C1787) - Programmer that allows the patient to operate their neurostimulator, for example, programming the amplitude and rate of stimulation of a neurostimulator system. Only a non-console patient programmer is eligible for transitional pass-through payments.

Peel-away introducer/sheath (C1892) - A non-absorbable sheath or introducer that separates into two pieces. This device is used primarily when removal of the sheath is required after a catheter or lead is in the desired position.

Retinal tamponade device, silicone oil (C1814) - A device used as a permanent/prolonged retinal tamponade in the treatment of complex retinal detachments. This is used as a post-operative retinal tamponade following vitreoretinal surgery.

Retrieval device, insertable (C1773) - A device designed to retrieve other devices or portions thereof (e.g., fractured catheters, leads) lodged within the vascular system. This can also be used to retrieve fractured medical devices or to exchange introducers/sheaths.

Septal defect implant system (C1817) - An intracardiac metallic implant used for closure of various septal defects within the heart. The septal defect implant system includes a delivery catheter. The category code for the septal defect implant system (C1817) includes the delivery catheter; therefore, the delivery catheter should not be reported separately.

Stents with delivery system (C1874, C1876, C2625) - Stents packaged with delivery systems generally include the following components: stent mounted or unmounted on a balloon angioplasty catheter, introducer, and sheath. These components should not be reported separately.

Temporary non-coronary stent (C2617, C2625) - Usually composed of a substance, such as plastic or other non-absorbable material, designed to permit removal. Typically, this type of stent is placed for a period of less than one year.

Tissue marker (C1879) - A material that is placed in subcutaneous or parenchymal tissue (may also include bone) for radiopaque identification of an anatomic site. These markers are distinct from topical skin markers, which are positioned on the surface of the skin to serve as anatomical landmarks.

Transluminal angioplasty catheter (C1725, C1885) - Designed to dilate stenotic blood vessels (arteries and veins). For vascular use, the terms "balloon dilatation catheter" and "transluminal angioplasty catheter" are frequently used interchangeably. [For the reporting of non-vascular balloon dilatation catheters, see the category "Balloon dilatation catheter" (C1726).]

Transvenous VDD single pass pacemaker lead (C1779) - A transvenous pacemaker lead that paces and senses in the ventricle and senses in the atrium.

Urinary incontinence repair device (C1771, C2631) - Used to attach or insert a sling graft for the purpose of strengthening the pelvic floor. It consists of the device components used to deliver (suprapubically or transvaginally) and/or fixate (via permanent sutures or bone anchors) the sling graft. The device may or may not be packaged with a sling graft. Report the appropriate category for a device with or without a sling graft. NOTE: For reporting connective tissue (human or non-human) when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Connective tissue, human" (C1762) or "Connective tissue, non-human" (C1763). For reporting mesh when used to treat urinary incontinence, see the category "Mesh" (C1781).

Vascular closure device (implantable/insertable) (C1760) - Used to achieve hemostasis at arterial puncture sites following invasive or interventional procedures using biologic substances (e.g., collagen) or suture through the tissue tract.

Vector mapping catheter (C1732) - Refers to an electrophysiology catheter with an "in-plane" orthogonal array of electrodes. This catheter is used to locate the source of a focal arrhythmia.

NOTE:

For specific information on Medicare's application process for pass-through devices, refer to the CMS website at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/HospitalOutpatientPPS/04_passthrough_payment.asp#TopOfPage