1. **Modifier ___** is appended when the service is greater than usually required for the listed procedure.

2. **Modifier ___** is used when a physician conducts diagnostic tests or other services using equipment he or she doesn’t own.

3. **Modifier ___** indicates more than one (non-E/M) procedure was provided during the same session.

4. Append modifier ___ to a procedure or service during the postoperative period if the procedure or service was: planned at the time of the original procedure, a more extensive procedure is needed, or for therapy following a diagnostic surgical procedure.

5. Use modifier ___ is used to identify procedures not normally reported together, but are appropriate under the circumstances.

6. Apply modifier ___ when all of the following conditions are met: subsequent surgery arising from an initial surgery, subsequent surgery occurs during the global period of the initial surgery, or the subsequent surgery requires a return to the operating room.

7. **Modifier ___** is appended when the service is greater than usually required for the listed procedure.

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12. Apply modifier ___ when all of the following conditions are met: subsequent surgery arising from an initial surgery, subsequent surgery occurs during the global period of the initial surgery, or the subsequent surgery requires a return to the operating room.

13. **Modifier ___** is appended when the service is greater than usually required for the listed procedure.

14. **Abdominal** An endovascular ___ aneurysm repair involves open femoral or iliac artery exposure and then access with a device manipulated and positioned and deployed, leaving the endograft to repair the aneurysm.

15. **Acute** If a patient presents with symptoms less than eight weeks post-MI, it is considered ___.

16. **AF** Atrial fibrillation.

17. **Anastomosis** Joining of two or more blood vessels.

18. **Aneurysm** A local abnormal dilation of an artery due to a congenital defect or weakness of the vessel walls is known as an ___.

19. **Aneurysm/o** Aneurysm.

20. **Aneurysms** ___ involve ballooning or "out pouching" of a vessel wall.

21. **Angiography** Radiographic visualization of blood vessels following introduction of contrast material.

22. **Angioplasty** Balloon ___ involves inserting a balloon catheter into a narrow or occluded blood vessel to dilate the vessel by inflating the balloon.

23. **Angioplasty** Procedure to open narrow or blocked vessels.

24. **Angioplasty** Percutaneous transluminal coronary ___ is a non-surgical procedure relieving narrowing and obstruction of coronary arteries.

25. **Angi/o; Vas/o; Vascul/o** Vessel.

26. **Annuloplasty** Surgical reconstruction of the ring (annulus) of a heart valve.

27. **Annuloplasty** ___ involves work solely on the ring (annulus).

28. **Annulus** The ring of tissue where the valve leaflets normally attach to the aorta.

29. **Antegrade** Moving or extending anteriorly, moving with the flow.

30. **Aorta** Please note the Appendix makes the assumption the starting point is catheterization from the ___.

31. **Aortic** The ___ valve leads from the left ventricle in the aorta.

32. **Aortic** The coronary arteries begin at the ___ sinuses, located just above the aortic valve in the ascending aorta.

33. **Aort/o** Aorta.

34. **Appendix L** ___ of the CPT codebook contains the vascular families and their orders.
35. **Arrhythmia**  Ip. heart rate or rhythm; loss of rhythm

36. **Arterial transposition**  ___ codes are used to describe the transposition or anastomosis of a diseased artery to a healthy artery

37. **Arteries**  ___ carry blood away from the heart

38. **Arteries**  The coronary ___ are the network of blood vessels carrying oxygen and nutrient-rich blood to the cardiac muscle tissue

39. **Arteriol/o**  Artery

40. **Arteriosclerosis**  ___ is hardening of the arteries

41. **Arteriovenous Fistula**  An ___ describes the communication between a vein and an artery (allowing oxygenated and deoxygenated blood to mingle)

42. **Arter/o; Arteri/o**  Aorta

43. -ary  pertaining to

44. **Asymptomatic**  ___ varicose veins require no therapy unless for cosmetic appearance

45. **Atherectomy**  Percutaneous transluminal coronary ___ is a technique in which a cutting device (a blade or rotating blade) removes plaque buildup from the artery wall

46. **Ather/o**  Yellowish, fatty plaque

47. **Atherosclerosis**  ___ is a buildup of plaque on arterial walls

48. **Atherosclerosis**  Build up of plaque on artery walls

49. **Athersclerosis**  ___ is a common cause of aortic aneurysms

50. **Atria**  The upper chamber are the ___, which are "holding tanks," and receive blood as it comes into the heart

51. **Atri/o**  Atrium

52. **Atrioventricular**  The ___ node is located lower in the septal wall of the atrium

53. **Atrioventricular**  Relating to both the atria and the ventricles of the heart

54. **Atrioventricular**  ___ valves are the tricuspid on the right, and the mitral (or bicuspid) on the left

55. **Behind**  The heart sits ___ the sternum (breastbone)

56. **Between**  The heart sits ___ the lungs

57. **Bi-**  two

58. **Bifurcation**  Division into two branches

59. **Birurcation**  Division into two branches

60. **Biventricular**  ___ pacing is established when a third lead is threaded into the coronary sinus and over the heart to provide stimulation to the left ventricle

61. **Brady-**  slow

62. **Bundle of HIS**  ___ (AV bundle) Muscle fibers in the heart's conduction system branching off to the right and left sides of the heart

63. **Bypass**  A ___ vein graft involves bypassing an arterial blockage with a section of vein reversed so the vein valves are in the direction of arterial flow

64. **CABG**  Coronary Artery Bypass Graft

65. **Cancer/o; Carcin/o**  Cancer

66. **Capillaries**  Smallest branches of arteries and veins

67. **Capillaries**  The ___ connect the arteries to veins

68. **Cardi/o**  Heart

69. **Cardiovascular**  The ___ system is comprised of the heart, arteries, and veins

70. **Cardioversion**  ___ is use of defibrillator paddles to restore normal rhythm of the heart by electrical shock

71. **Catheterization**  Cardiac ___ is the most commonly performed minimally invasive diagnostic test enabling evaluation of the heart's chambers, valves, and coronary arteries

72. **Central**  ___ insertion is into the jugular, subclavian, or femoral veins; or the inferior vena cava

73. **Chordae Tendineae**  String-lite tendons linking papillary muscles to the tricuspid valve in the right ventricle and the mitral valve in the left ventricle

74. **Chronic**  If a patient presents with symptoms after eight weeks post-MI, it is considered ___

75. **CKD**  A relationship is assumed between the hypertension and the ___ whether stated or not

76. **Comissurotomy**  A ___ is surgical opening or division of a fibrous band or ring

77. **Conduction**  The heart is able to move blood throughout the body as a result of its ___ system
Conduction System
Generates and distributes electrical impulses over the heart and along the septum to stimulate contraction, allowing blood to move throughout the body.

Conduction
___ is the progression of electrical impulses through the heart causing the heart to beat.

Contralateral
Situated on, pertaining to, or affecting the opposite side, as opposed to ipsilateral.

Controlled
___ hypertension refers to an existing state of hypertension under control by therapy.

Coronary
___ circulation refers to movement of blood via coronary arteries and veins to and from tissues of the heart.

Coronary Artery Bypass Graft
___ is a surgical procedure performed to go around (or bypass) blockages in the coronary arteries to improve blood flow to heart muscle.

Coronary Circulation
Movement of blood through coronary vessels supplying tissues of the heart.

Coron/o
Heart

CPR
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

CT
Computed Tomography

de-
down; from

Digital Subtraction Angiography
Arteriography using electronic circuitry to subtract the background of bone and soft tissue to provide a useful image of arteries injected with contrast medium

Dual Chamber
When a pacemaker wire is situated in the right ventricle and right atrium, the pacing system is referred to as a ___ pacemaker.

Dub
The "___" sound is the aortic and pulmonary valves closing

ECG; EKG
Electrocardiogram

Ech/o; son/o
Sound

-edema
swelling

Electr/o
Electrical

Electrocardiogram
The ___ is a diagnostic tool used to measure and record electrical activity of the heart, interpretation of which allows for diagnosis of a wide range of heart conditions.

Electrodes
___ (also referred to as leads) can be placed transvenously into the right side of the heart or into the coronary sinus (for left ventricular pacing, or they can be placed on the heart (epicardial) by open (thoracotomy) or endoscopic technique

Electrophysiological ___ studies involve invasive testing of the electrical conduction system of the heart.

Endarterectomy
___ is an excision of diseased layers of an artery.

Endocardi/o
Endocardium

Endocarditis
___ is inflammation or infection of the inner lining of the heart (endocardium).

Endocardium
The innermost ___ is composed of a thin layer of endothelium and a thin layer of connective tissue.

Epi-
upon; above

Epicardial
Relating to the outermost (on top) layer of the heart wall.

Epicardium
The ___ (or visceral pericardium) covers the heart's surface and extends to the great vessels.

EPS
Electrophysiological studies

False
In a ___ aneurysm, a hematoma is present.

First Order Vessel
Primary branch off the main truck of a vascular system.

Fistula
A ___ describes an abnormal passageway from a hollow organ to the surface or from one organ to another.

Four
The heart contains ___ chambers.

-gram
recording, writing

-graph
instrument used to record

-graphy
process of recording

Heart
The ___ is composed primarily of cardiac muscle tissue (myocardium) repeatedly contracting and relaxing

Heart Failure
___ occurs when the heart cannot pump enough blood to supply the body's other organs.

Hickman
The ___ catheter, which is inserted and secured into a large vein in the chest for long-term use to administer drugs or nutrients.
| 117. holes | In a Takeuchi procedure, ____ holes are made in the aorta and pulmonary artery at the level of the anomalous coronary artery and where the vessels touch each other |
| 118. Hypertension | ____ or high blood pressure, is a chronic medical condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is elevated |
| 119. Iliac | Endovascular repair of an ____ aneurysm involves access through the femoral artery to place a graft in the iliac artery to cover the aneurysm and eliminate the risk of rupture |
| 120. Implantable Defibrillator | Implantable device delivering an electrical shock to restore a normal heart rhythm |
| 121. Infarction | Death of tissue |
| 122. Infundibulum | The ____, also known as the outflow tract, extends to the pulmonary artery |
| 123. In-situ | The "____" graft is a method used for revascularization of lower and upper extremities to avoid amputation |
| 124. Interchangeably | Arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis are used ____ in the ICD-9-CM codebook |
| 125. Interventional cardiology/radiology | ____ is a branch of medicine diagnosing and treating diseases using minimally invasive techniques under imaging guidance |
| 126. Intracoronary | Within the heart |
| 127. Intraosseous infusion | ____ is accomplished by insertion of a special needle through the skin, muscle tissue, and into the bone marrow cavity of either the tibia or fibula |
| 128. Ipsilateral | Situated on, pertaining to, or affecting the same side, as opposed to contralateral |
| 129. -ium | ____ membrane |
| 130. IVR | Interventional Cardiology/Radiology |
| 131. IVUS | Intravascular Ultrasound |
| 132. LAD | Left anterior descending |
| 133. LAD, or LD | Left Anterior Descending |
| 134. LC | Left Coronary Artery |
| 135. LCX | Left circumflex coronary |
| 136. LCX, or LC | Left Circumflex Artery |
| 137. Left | ____ heart catheterization requires arterial access |
| 138. Left Ventricle | The ____ is the most muscular chamber of the heart, because it is responsible for distributing oxygen-rich blood throughout the body |
| 139. Left Ventricle | The blood leaving the ____ exits through the aorta, the body's main artery |
| 140. LM | Left main |
| 141. Lub | The "____" sound is the tricuspid and mitral valves closing |
| 142. Main Trunk of the Arterial System | Aorta |
| 143. Main Trunk of the Venous System | Vena Cava |
| 144. Mediastin/o | Mediastinum |
| 145. -megaly | enlarged |
| 146. Mitral | The ____ valve has only two leaflets and is named mitral because its shape resembles a bishop's hat or miter |
| 147. Mitral Regurgitation | The backwash of blood into the left atrium is called ____ |
| 148. MRI | Magnetic Resonance Imaging |
| 149. My/o | Muscle |
| 150. Myocardial | Relating to the myocardium (second layer of the wall of the heart) |
| 151. Myocardial Infarction | An ____ or heart attack, is a sudden decrease in coronary artery blood flow resulting in death of the heart muscle |
| 152. Myocardi/o | Myocardium |
| 153. Myocardium | The ____ is the contracting muscle of the heart and consists of striated fibers interlaced into bundles |
| 154. Myocardium | The heart is a fist-sized, cone-shaped muscle called the ____ |
| 155. Nonselective | ____ catheterization is placement of a catheter into the desired blood vessel |
| 156. Non-Selective Catheterization | Catheter placed in the main trunk, contrast may be injected, images may be taken, but the catheter is not moved into any other branches |
| 157. Nonselective Catheterization | Catheter placed in the main trunk, contrast may be injected, images may be taken, the catheter is not moved into any other branches |
158. Non-Tunneled Catheter  A catheter inserted through the skin directly into a great vessel
159. NSTEMI In an ___, the plaque or blockage only partially occludes the coronary artery and only a portion of the heart muscle being supplied by the affected artery dies
160. Occlusion Closure; the act of closing
161. -ole small
162. -oma tumor
163. Ox/o Oxygen
164. Pacemaker ___ cells have the ability to generate an electrical impulse, to pass the impulse to other cells, and to shorten the fibers in the heart when receiving the impulse
165. Pacemaker A ___ uses low-energy electronic pulses to overcome conduction disorders of the heart
166. PACs Premature atrial contractions
167. Papillary Muscles Muscles attached to the lower portion of the interior wall of the ventricles and connected to the chordae tendineae
168. -pathy disease, abnormality
169. PCI Percutaneous coronary intervention
170. PDA Posterior Descending Artery
171. Percardiectomy ___ describes the removal of the fibrous sac (pericardium) surrounding the heart
172. peri- around
173. Pericardi/o Pericardium
174. Pericardiocentesis ___ involves drawing off collected fluid (via a specialized needle) built up inside the double-layered pericardial sac
175. Pericarditis ___ is inflammation of the sac surrounding the heart (pericardium), caused by infection
176. Pericardium A two-layered, protective membrane, the ___ surrounds the heart and roots the great vessels
177. Pericardotomy ___ refers to an incision made for a clot/foreign body removal
178. Peripheral ___ insertion is into the basilic, cephalic, or other peripheral veins
179. Peripheral Artery Disease ___ is similar to coronary artery disease, except it affects the arteries outside the heart and brain
180. PET Positron Emission Tomography
181. Phleb/o; Ven/o Vein
182. -phobia fear (abnormal)
183. poly- many
184. Portal Vein The ___ is a short but very wide vein formed by many of the veins draining the digestive system
185. Presumed There is a ___ cause-and-effect relationship between hypertension and chronic kidney disease (CKD)
186. Professional The ___ portion of the service includes the physician interpretation and report
187. Prolapse Valve ___ occurs when valve leaflets prolapse, or fall backward, into the heart chamber
188. Prolapse Sinking of an organ or other part
189. PSVT Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
190. PTC Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty
191. PTCA Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty
192. Pulmonary ___ circulation is movement of blood from the heart, to the lungs, and back to the heart again
193. Pulmonary The ___ valve is between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery
194. Pulmonary Circulation Movement of blood from the heart, to the lungs, and back to the heart again
195. Pulmon/o Lung
196. Pulse generator The ___ us usually placed into a surgically created subcutaneous pocket on the chest just under the clavicle
197. Purkinje Fibers Conduction myofibers branching off of the right and left bundle branches into cells of the myocardium
198. PVCs Premature ventricular contractions
199. PVD Peripheral Vascular Disease
200. RC Right Coronary Artery
201. Regurgitation Valve ___ occurs when the valve does not close properly and blood backflows, or leaks, back into the chamber
020. **Regurgitation**
Aortic ___ is when the aortic valve between the aorta and the left ventricle does not close properly, and blood leaks backwards through the valve.

021. **Regurgitation**
Flowing backwards.

022. **Retrograde**
Moving backward or against the usual direction.

023. **Revascularization**
Reestablishment of blood supply to a part.

024. **Rhythm/o**
Rhythm.

025. **RI**
Ramus intermedius.

026. **Right**
___ heart catheterization requires venous access.

027. **Roadmapping**
Overlaying of two images. A stored image is superimposed upon a current fluoroscopic image, or a current image can be copied for storage and later used in roadmapping.

028. **Scler/o**
Hard.

029. **-sclerosis**
Hardening, hardness.

030. **Sclerotherapy**
___ is a procedure obliterating veins through a reaction caused by a chemical solution injected directly into the vein.

031. **Second Order Vessel**
Secondary branch and comes off the first order vessel.

032. **Secundum**
A hole between the right and left atria is called a ___.

033. **Selective**
___ catheterization means the needle or catheter must be manipulated into other branches of the vascular family.

034. **Selective Catheterization**
A catheter is placed in the branches further off the main trunk.

035. **Semilunar**
The ___ valves are the pulmonary on the right, and the aortic on the left.

036. **Septal Defect**
A ___ refers to a condition in which the septum, dividing the right and left sides of the heart, does not close completely.

037. **Septum**
The heart is divided into the right and left sides by a muscular wall, the ___.

038. **Shunts**
___ are performed in situations where the heart defect results in too little blood flow to the lungs resulting in low oxygen levels in the blood, or cyanosis.

039. **Single Chamber**
Placement of a single pacemaker lead is referred to as a ___ pacemaker.

040. **Sin/o**
Sinus.

041. **Sinoatrial**
Refers to the sinus of the venae cavae of the mature heart, and the right atrium.

042. **Sinoatrial**
The ___ node is located in the right atrium by the superior vena cava.

043. **SPECT**
___ scans use small amounts of radioactive substances injected into a vein and a special camera to produce images of the heart.

044. **SPECT**
Single photon emission computed tomography.

045. **Stab Avulsion**
The ___ removes the varicose veins through incisions 2 to 3 mm in length using a small, hooked instrument.

046. **STEMI**
In a ___, the coronary artery is completely blocked and virtually all the heart muscle being supplied by the affected artery starts to die.

047. **Stenosis**
Narrowing, stricture.

048. **Stenosis**
Aortic ___ is the narrowing of the aortic valve due to disease or the degeneration inherent in the natural aging process.

049. **Stenosis**
Valve___ is a condition of the heart in which one or more of the heart valve openings is narrow (or stenotic) and restricts the flow of blood through the heart.

050. **-stenosis**
narrowing; stricture.

051. **Stent**
Percutaneous intracoronary ___ placement is a procedure in which a perforated stainless steel tube is mounted on a balloon catheter in a "crimped" or collapsed state and inserted into a coronary artery.

052. **Steth/o; Thorac/o**
Chest.

053. **-stomy**
artificial opening.

054. **Subendocardial**
Under or below the endocardium.

055. **Syncope**
Loss of consciousness and postural tone.

056. **Systemic**
___ circulation supplies nourishment to tissue located throughout the body, with the exception of the heart and lungs.

057. **Systemic Circulation**
Supplies nourishment to tissue located throughout the body, with the exception of the heart and lungs.

058. **tachy-**
fast.

059. **TC**
The facility providing the equipment for the diagnostic test or other services will append modifier ___.
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<td>242</td>
<td>The ___ component pays for operation and maintenance of equipment, necessary supplies, etc.</td>
<td>Tertiary branch and further, comes off the second order vessel</td>
<td>There are ___ layers of the heart muscle</td>
<td>___ are used when calcified plaque or persistent clot formations do not respond to balloon angioplasty procedures</td>
<td>___ is destruction of a blood clot</td>
<td>___ studies are used to evaluate cardiovascular function by using a tilt table with continuous ECG and intermittent blood pressure monitoring</td>
<td>Transvenous intrahepatic portosystemic shunt</td>
<td>cutting instrument</td>
<td>Through or across the lumen (tube) of an artery</td>
<td>___ (TMR) is when the laser is inserted and fired between heartbeats to make channels through the left ventricle enhancing flow of oxygen carrying blood back to the severely damaged muscle</td>
<td>Through or across a vein</td>
<td>The ___ valve has three leaflets or cusps</td>
<td>Division into three branches or parts</td>
<td>___ is the common arterial trunk opening out of both ventricles in the heart while the fetus is in stages if early development in utero</td>
<td>___ refers to an artificial opening made to insert a tube for drainage purposes, for specimen collection, or culture</td>
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<td>Tunneled Catheter</td>
<td>To code for secondary hypertension, ___ codes are assigned.</td>
<td>Uncontrolled hypertension may refer to untreated hypertension or hypertension not responding to current therapy</td>
<td>Valves ___ of the heart direct blood flow from the right to the left</td>
<td>Valv/o; Valvul/o</td>
<td>Valve leaflets fall backward into the heart chamber</td>
<td>Valvuloplasty A ___ (repair) may be accomplished by sutures, patches, or rings, which involves work on the whole valve, including the leaflets of the valve and the ring or the annulus</td>
<td>Valvuloplasty Surgical reconstruction of a valve</td>
<td>Vascular Family Network of vessels arising form the aorta’s main branch or network of vessels arising from one primary branch off the access site</td>
<td>Vascular family A single primary branch with all of its secondary and tertiary branches is defined as a</td>
<td>Vascular family A ___ is a group of vessels fed by a primary branch of the aorta or a primary branch of the vessel</td>
<td>Veins ___ transport blood at a lower pressure, they are not as strong as arteries</td>
<td>Veins ___ carry blood back to the heart</td>
<td>Ventricle Lower chamber of the heart; right ventricle, left ventricle</td>
<td>Ventrices The lower chambers are the ___, and pump blood out of the heart</td>
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