The Total on Totals

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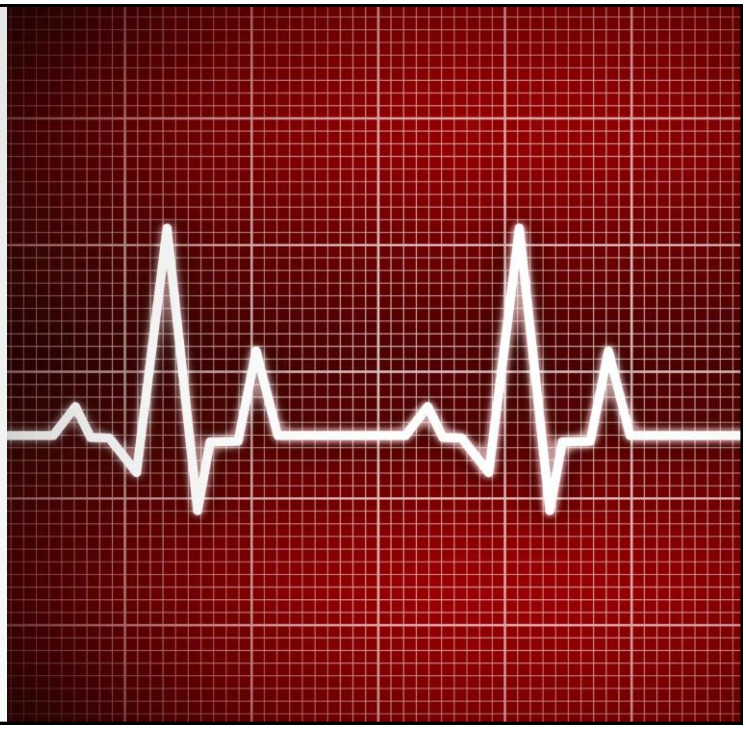


Who Am I

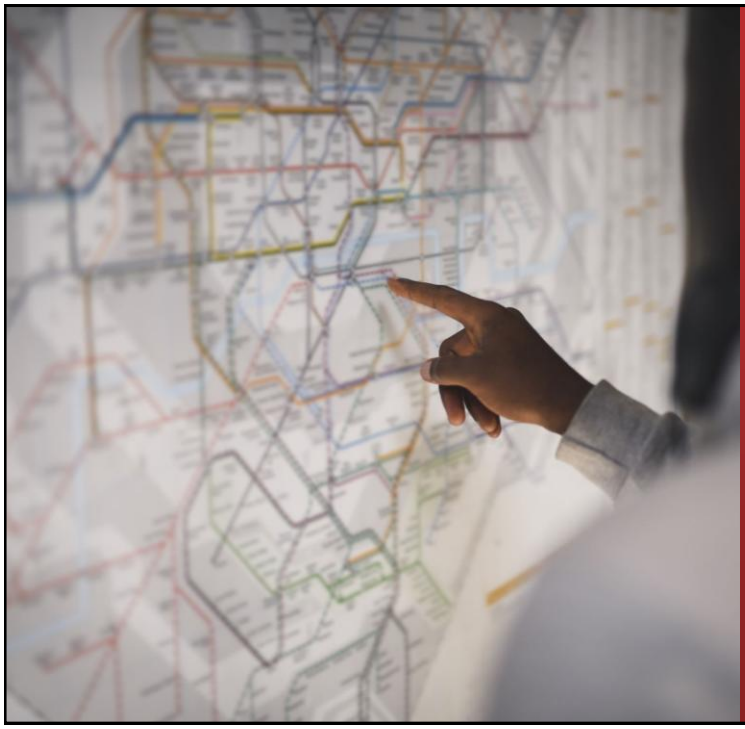
Goals

- Review total joint coding
- Review each joint that we can total.
- Give coding advice from a provider approach.
- Have fun doing it

Part 1 The Knee

Total Knees And why we do them.

- Why it's done. The most common reason for knee replacement surgery is to ease pain caused by arthritis. People who need knee replacement surgery usually have problems walking, climbing stairs and getting up out of chairs. If only one part of the knee is damaged, surgeons often can replace just that part.
- Fractures can also lead to total knees if there is to much arthritic changes in the knee that wont allow Hemiarthroplasties.



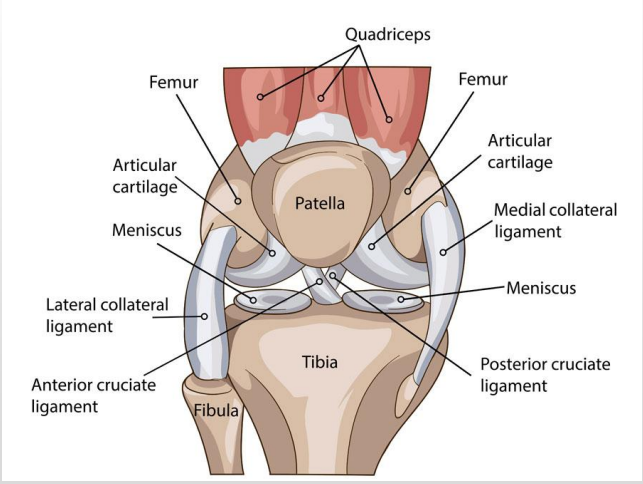
Road map to success.

The way I code these is the GPS method.

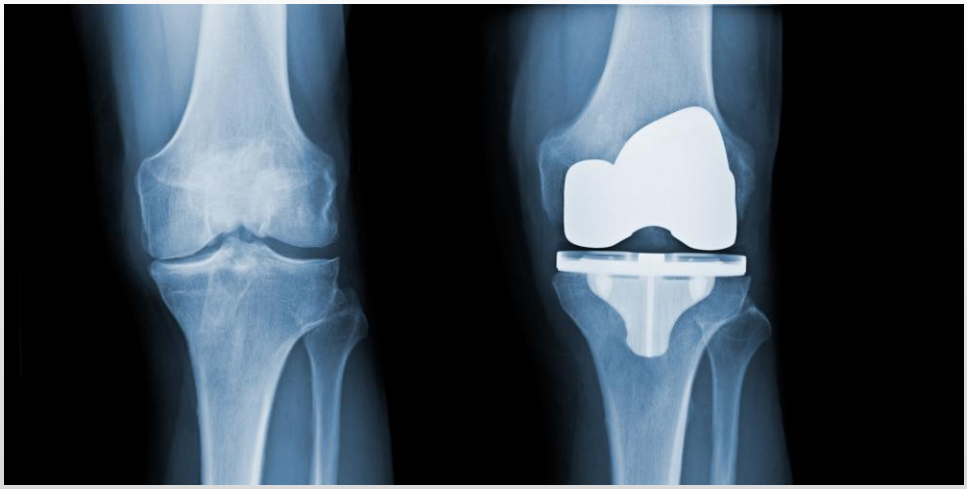
Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA)

- Both the medial and lateral compartments of a knee are reshaped, and a prosthesis implanted in a patient who has damage to both compartments.
- Menisectomy, synovectomy, debridement, and release of the lateral retinacula, ligament or capsule are all included.
- The Patella can be replaced and isn't billed separately.

Knee Anatomy



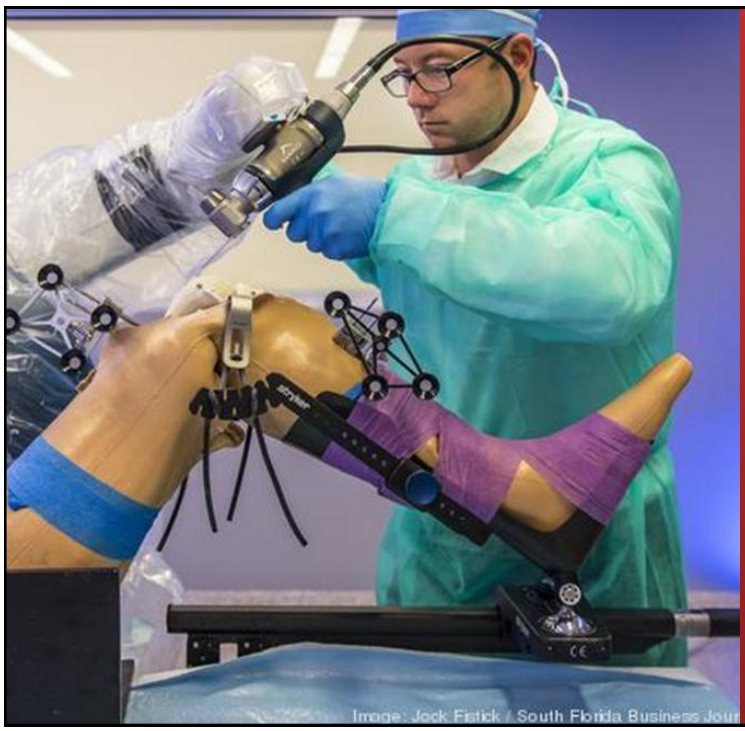
Total Knee what it looks like



Unicompartmental Total Knee

- Either the medial Or lateral compartment of a knee are reshaped, and a prosthesis implanted in a patient who has damage to either compartments.

Unicompartmental Total Knees



Robotic Total Knee Replacements

Coding for these

- 27447-Arthroplasty, knee, condyle and plateau; medial AND lateral compartments with or without patella resurfacing
- 27446-Arthroplasty, knee, condyle and plateau; medial OR lateral compartment
- 27486-Revision of total knee arthroplasty, with or without allograft; 1 component
- 27487-Revision of total knee arthroplasty, with or without allograft; femoral and entire tibial component (Also Conversion to TKA)
- Mako 20985- Computer-assisted surgical navigational procedure for musculoskeletal procedures, image-less
- Preoperative scans 0054T Fluoro, 0055T CT/MRI
- 27488- Removal of prosthesis, including total knee prosthesis, methylmethacrylate with or without insertion of spacer, knee

Recovery times for a Total Knee

- Most patients will take up to 3 months to return to most activities and likely 6 months to one year to fully recover to maximal strength and endurance following a total knee replacement. This is highly dependent on preoperative conditioning, additional medical problems, and patient expectations.

Part 2 The Elbow

Total Elbows and why we do them

- The elbow joint brings together three bones called the humerus, ulna and radius. At the ends of these bones where they come together, they are covered by a specialized structure called cartilage. Cartilage provides a smooth surface on which the bones can glide against one another. Damage to the bones or cartilage can cause chronic (long-term) pain, swelling and stiffness of the joint.
- Doctors perform elbow replacement surgery to relieve pain and increase range of motion in people with chronic elbow pain. This surgery often improves people's quality of life when medications or physical do not ease their pain adequately.
- Conditions that may lead to elbow replacement surgery include:
- **Injury:** A broken bone in the elbow.
- **Osteoarthritis:** Worn-down cartilage in the joints.
- **Rheumatoid arthritis:** An autoimmune disorder involving inflammation (swelling) of the joints.

Total Elbow Prosthesis

Elbow Anatomy

Total Elbow

Coding Total Elbows

- 24363 - Arthroplasty, elbow with distal humerus and proximal ulnar prosthetic replacement
- 24370- Revision of total elbow arthroplasty, including allograft when performed; humeral or ulnar component
- 24371 - Revision of total elbow arthroplasty, including allograft when performed humeral and ulnar component
- 24160-Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral and ulnar components

Recovery Time for A Total Elbow

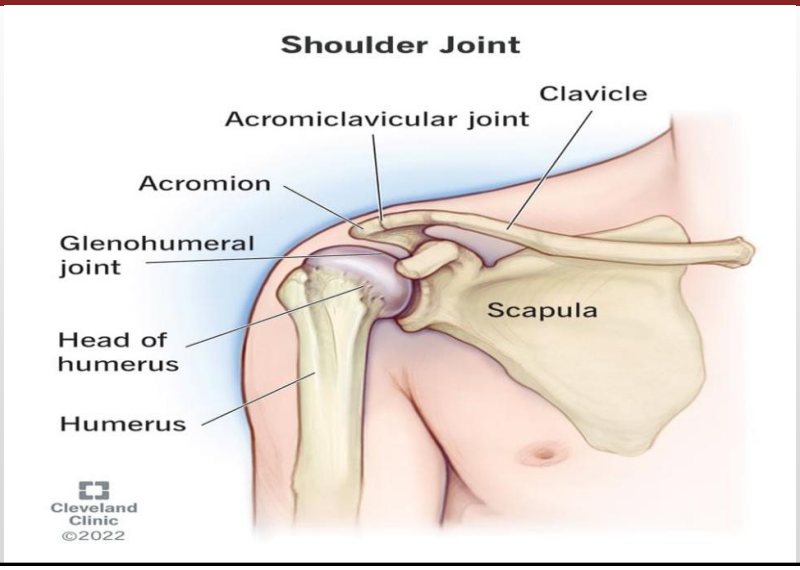
- Some people can start to use their new elbow as soon as 12 weeks after surgery. Complete recovery can take up to a year. There will be limits to how much weight you can lift. Lifting too heavy of a load can break the replacement elbow or loosen the parts.

Part 3 Shoulder

Total shoulder and why we do them

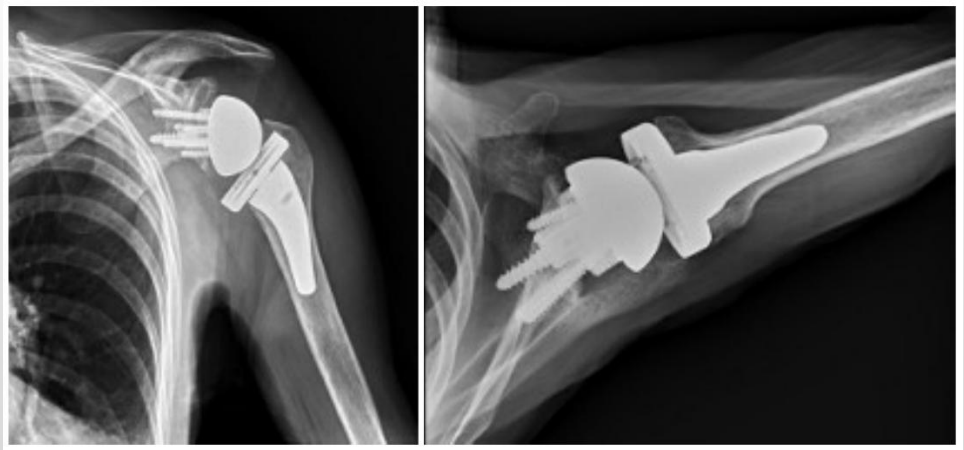
- The shoulder joint can be replaced by an artificial shoulder or shoulder replacement for pain caused by arthritis or when the shoulder is severely fractured or broken. Arthritis is when the cartilage on the ends of the bones is gone and there is bone rubbing on bone in the joint. Arthritis can be caused by fractures, rheumatoid disease, torn rotator cuff tendons or just by wear and tear over time.

Shoulder Anatomy



Total Shoulder Arthroplasty

Reverse Total Shoulder



Total Shoulder Side by Side

Coding Total Shoulder

- 23472-Arthroplasty, glenohumeral joint; total shoulder (glenoid and proximal humeral replacement
- 23473- Revision of total shoulder arthroplasty, including allograft when performed; humeral or glenoid component
- 23474-Revision of total shoulder arthroplasty, including allograft when performed; humeral and glenoid component
- 23334-Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral or glenoid component
- 23335-Removal of prosthesis, includes debridement and synovectomy when performed; humeral and glenoid components

Recovery Time From a total Shoulder

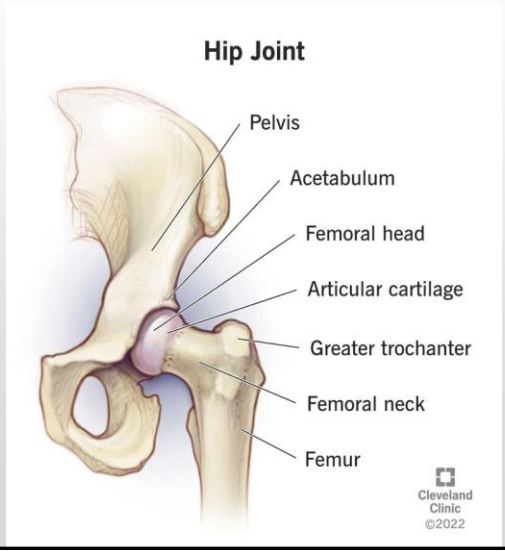
- The recovery period varies from person to person and also depends on the type of surgery you had. Typically, you should use your arm for waist-level activities on day one following surgery. You should dress and feed yourself within the first week. Be careful with driving. Only resume driving when you're certain that you can do so safely. But expect at least 6 weeks.

Part 4 The Hip

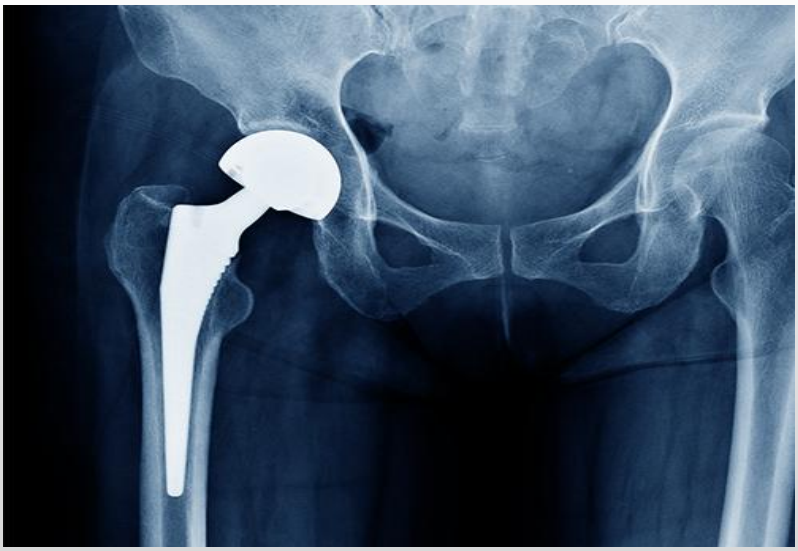
Why we do total hips

- Conditions that can damage the hip joint, sometimes making hip replacement surgery necessary, include:
- Osteoarthritis. Commonly known as wear-and-tear arthritis, osteoarthritis damages the slick cartilage that covers the ends of bones and helps joints move smoothly.
- Rheumatoid arthritis. Caused by an overactive immune system, rheumatoid arthritis produces a type of inflammation that can erode cartilage and occasionally underlying bone, resulting in damaged and deformed joints.
- Osteonecrosis. If there isn't enough blood supplied to the ball portion of the hip joint, such as might result from a dislocation or fracture, the bone might collapse and deform.

Total Hip Arthroplasty



Total Hip Arthroplasty



Total Hip Arthroplasty

- 27130-Arthroplasty, acetabular and proximal femoral prosthetic replacement (total hip arthroplasty), with or without autograft or allograft
- 27132- Conversion of previous hip surgery to total hip arthroplasty, with or without autograft or allograft
- 27125- Hemiarthroplasty, hip, partial (eg, femoral stem prosthesis, bipolar arthroplasty)
- 27134-Revision of total hip arthroplasty; both components, with or without autograft or allograft
- 27137-Revision of total hip arthroplasty; both components, with or without autograft or allograft
- 27138-Revision of total hip arthroplasty; femoral component only, with or without allograft
- 27091-Removal of hip prosthesis; complicated, including total hip prosthesis, methylmethacrylate with or without insertion of spacer

Recovery time for a total hip

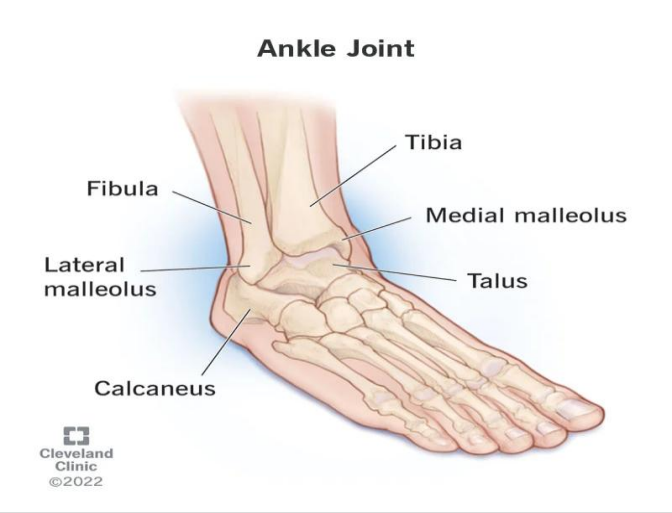
- After about 14 days, most patients are usually feeling better. Somewhere around 2-6 weeks, people really turn a corner after a hip replacement. A full recovery usually takes up to a year, but after 2-3 months, most patients are doing pretty well.

Part 5 The Ankle

Why we do total ankles

- Total ankle replacement, or ankle arthroplasty, treats ankle arthritis. The surgery can help reduce ankle pain, increase joint stability and improve overall mobility. Healthcare providers only recommend ankle replacement when other treatments can't relieve the symptoms of ankle arthritis.

Total Ankle Arthroplasty



Total Ankle Arthroplasty

Coding Total Ankles

- 27702- Arthroplasty, ankle; with implant (total ankle
- 27703- Arthroplasty, ankle; revision, total ankle
- 27704- Removal of ankle implant

Recovery Time for Total Ankle

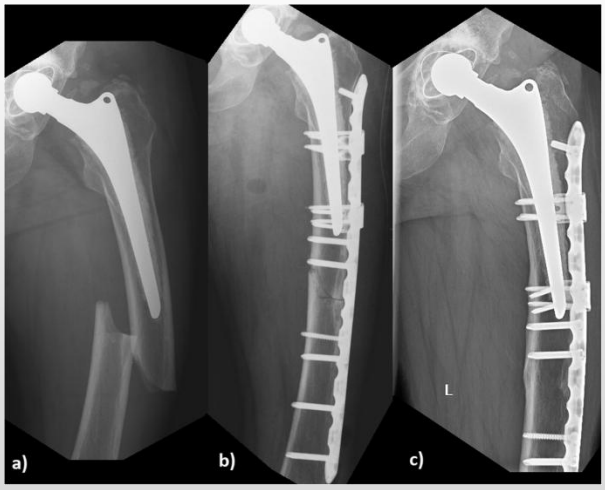
- You will need to keep weight off of the foot for 10 to 12 weeks. Recovery can take 3 to 6 months.

Complications

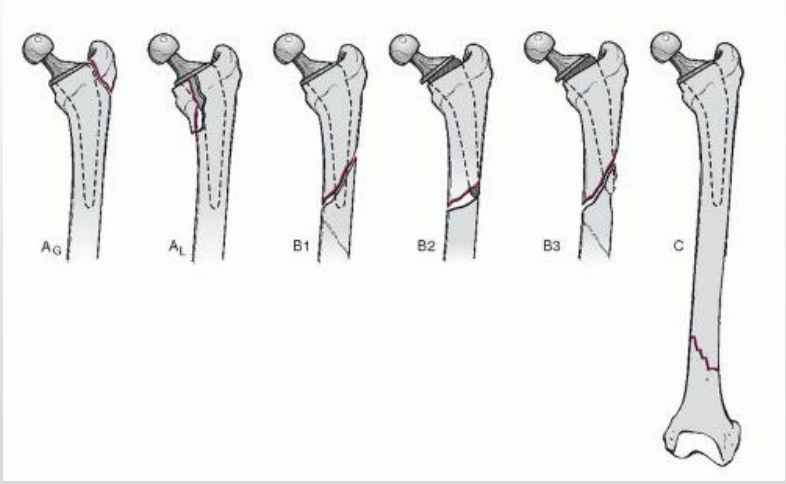
Periprosthetic Fractures

- Periprosthetic fractures are fractures that occur in association with an orthopaedic implant, most often used for joint arthroplasty or fracture fixation. They are associated with significant morbidity and increased mortality in some cases.

Periprosthetic Hip Fracture



More Periprosthetic fractures



Treating Periprosthetic Hip Fractures

- The General Approaches to treating periprosthetic hip fractures include:

1. Open reduction and internal fixation.
2. Revision of the total arthroplasty with an exchange of some or all of the implants.
3. A combination of both.