



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Health**

**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT
MEDICAL SERVICES SCHEDULE**

for use by

**INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR MEDICAL
PRACTITIONERS**

treating

PUBLIC PATIENTS

VALID FROM 1st December 2013

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- 1.0 Introduction and general outline of the Western Australian Government Medical Services Schedule, its application to the hospital system and associated explanatory notes, including the latest schedule changes
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Please note: Descriptions of MBS items included in WAGMSS are **not included in this document**, but can be found in the latest Medicare Benefits Schedule Book, CD or downloaded from the Commonwealth Department of Health website <http://www.health.gov.au>

Fee Schedule: an Excel based interactive fees schedule can be found on the West Australian Department of Health VMP website <http://www.health.wa.gov.au/vmp/>

1.0 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICES

SCHEDULE (WAGMSS)

1.1 INTRODUCTION

THE SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

This Schedule of medical services is produced by the Department of Health, Western Australia, and updates the Western Australian Government Medical Services Schedule of 1st December 2012 with effect from 1st December 2013.

The Schedule defines medical procedures and the fee payable, and is intended for use by private medical practitioners to define and charge for medical services they provide to public patients admitted to government non teaching hospitals. For a charge to be raised against a medical procedure, it must be listed in the Schedule.

For the most part, service items and their descriptions included in WAGMSS are identical to the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS). Descriptions for MBS items included in the WAGMSS can be found online from the Commonwealth Department of Health website.

<http://www.health.gov.au/internet/mbsonline/publishing.nsf/Content/Medicare-Benefits-Schedule-MBS-1>

Where an item description includes a phrase in brackets such as (*See para T8.49 of explanatory notes to this Category*) the explanatory notes can be found in the MBS Book and apply to that WAGMSS item.

There are also a number of service items unique to WAGMSS for attendances, obstetrics and anaesthetics. Descriptions and numbers for these are given in this document.

CAUTION

Although WAGMSS is based upon the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS), it should be noted that not all item numbers and descriptions are included. An MBS item number cannot be used unless it is published in the WAGMS Schedule.

The following MBS items are **not** included in this version of the Schedule:

- Category 1 Attendance items relating to surgery, consulting rooms or home visits as VMP services, and all MBS items in groups
- A1 General Practitioner attendances
 - A2 Other non referred attendances
 - A3 Specialist attendances
 - A10 Optometric Services
 - A11 After Hours
 - A14 Health Assessments
 - A16 Medical Practitioner (Sports Physician),
 - A17 Medication Management Reviews
 - A18 General practice associated with PIP incentive payments
 - A19 Other non referred attendances associated with PIP incentive payments
 - A21 Medical Practitioner (Emergency Physician)
 - A22 GP after hours attendances to which no other item applies
 - A23 Other non-referred after hours attendances to which no other item applies
 - A25 Outer Metropolitan Specialist Trainees
 - A27 Pregnancy Support Counselling
- Category 3 Therapeutic Procedures – all items in
- T2 Radiation Oncology
- Category 5 Diagnostic imaging services – all items in
- I4 Nuclear Medicine Imaging
 - I5 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Magnetic Resonance Angiography (MRA)
- Category 6 Pathology Services – all items with the exception of Simple Basic Tests
- Category 7 Cleft Lip & Palate Services – all items
- Category 8 Miscellaneous Services

PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION

Each professional service listed in the Schedule is a complete medical service in itself. However, a service may also form part of a more comprehensive service covered by another scheduled item, in which case, the fee payable for the comprehensive service covers all individual elements. For example, benefit is not payable for a bronchoscopy where a foreign body is removed from the bronchus since the bronchoscopy is an integral part of the removal operation.

Where a service is rendered partly by one medical practitioner and partly by another, only the one fee is payable. This may be instanced by the case in which a radiographic examination is partly completed by one medical practitioner and finalised by another, the only fee payable being that for the total examination.

Where different medical practitioners render separate services covered by individual items in the Schedule, the individual items apply. For example if antenatal care in the hospital is provided by one medical practitioner, and the confinement and postnatal care are provided by another medical practitioner, the fee for the first practitioner's services are payable under Item 16500 while the fee for the latter practitioners services are payable under item 16519.

SERVICES ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT OF FEES

Professional services include medical services rendered by or on behalf of a medical practitioner. Medical services, which may be rendered 'on behalf of' a medical practitioner, include services where a portion of the service is performed by a technician employed by or, (in accordance with accepted medical practice) acting under the supervision of the medical practitioner.

With the exception of telephone consultations and obstetric deliveries claimed in accordance with the Midwifery Group Practice arrangements at Bunbury Hospital – (management of labour, incomplete), medical services will attract benefits only if they have been physically performed by a medical practitioner on not more than one patient on the one occasion (i.e. two or more patients can not be attended simultaneously although patients may be seen consecutively). The requirement of 'physical performance'

- Needs to be met whether or not assistance is provided in the performance of the service according to accepted medical standards, or
- Where a consultant, supervising a registrar as part of that registrar's approved training programme, is
 - a. physically present for all or part of the time the service is provided by the registrar; and
 - b. during such time that the consultant is not physically present, is positioned to immediately attend the patient in person within a medically appropriate time frame.

For X-rays, except where there is a specific contract for the provision of these services, the fee paid will depend upon the involvement of hospital staff and/or equipment. (See section 1.3 for more details)

For family group therapy and group psychotherapy services covered, fees are payable only if the services have been conducted in a public hospital by the medical practitioner. Fees are not payable for these group items when a medical practitioner employed by the Government of Western Australia renders the service.

SERVICES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF FEES

Fees are not payable in respect of a professional service in the following circumstances:

1. Non therapeutic cosmetic surgery.
2. Other services, such as manipulations performed by physiotherapists, even though they may be undertaken/provided on the advice of a medical practitioner.
3. Where the service was rendered on premises other than a public hospital, EXCEPT for telephone consultations (Items WA05 or WA06 see OP1609/02)) or in cases where a public patient is referred by the hospital for specialist services.
4. Where the medical expenses for the service are for a compensable injury or illness for which the patient's insurer or compensation agency has accepted liability.
5. Where the service is a medical examination for the purposes of life insurance, superannuation, or provident account scheme, or admission to membership of a friendly society.
6. Where the service was rendered in the course of the carrying out of a mass immunisation programme.
7. Where public outpatient services are not provided by the hospital.
8. Where the employer of the person to whom the service was rendered incurred the medical expenses.
9. Where the person to whom that service was rendered was employed in an industrial undertaking and that service was rendered for the purposes connected with the operation of that undertaking.
10. Where the service was a health screening service.
11. Where the services were rendered in association with the following:
 - injection of human chorionic gonadotrophin (HCG) in the management of obesity
 - chelation therapy
 - hyperbaric oxygen therapy in the treatment of multiple sclerosis
 - removal of tattoos
 - the transplantation of a thoracic or abdominal organ, other than a kidney, or of a part of an organ of that kind; or the transplantation of a kidney in conjunction with the transplantation of a thoracic or other abdominal organ, or part of an organ of that kind
 - the removal from a cadaver of kidneys for transplantation
 - the administration of microwave (UHF radio wave) cancer therapy, including the intravenous injection of drugs used in the therapy

1.2 GENERAL - EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITIONS

Public Patient	is an 'eligible' person who receives or elects to receive free of charge to them, a public hospital service, and includes an involuntary patient detained in authorised portions of the hospital.
An "eligible person"	is a person who resides permanently in Australia. This includes New Zealand citizens and holders of permanent residence visas. Applicants for permanent residence may also be eligible persons, depending on circumstances.

MEDICAL SERVICE AGREEMENT

In order to provide hospital services, the medical practitioner must have a current Medical Service Agreement with the Health Service. Fees are only paid for services where there is a valid MSA.

RECOGNITION AS SPECIALIST OR CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN

Where a medical practitioner has been recognised as a specialist or consultant physician for the purposes of the Health Insurance Act, 1973, fees are payable at a higher rate in respect of certain services rendered by him or her in the practice of the speciality in which he or she is so recognised. All enquires concerning the recognition of specialists and consultant physicians should be directed to the appropriate Commonwealth Department.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

The fees for each item number in the Western Australian Government Medical Services Schedule, are not included in this description but are shown separately as an Excel interactive spreadsheet. The fees do **not** include the item number description.

CONTRACT FEE RATE

A medical practitioner may elect for fees to be paid at other than 100%. In these cases the manner in which fees are calculated is as follows.

The fee paid for any item in the Western Australian Government Medical Services Schedule (WAGMSS) is the base fee for that item, multiplied by the contracted percentage, which is then rounded up to the nearest 5 cents.

For example, assuming the contracted rate is 71%

E.g.	Step 1 - WA0045	= \$49.25
	Step 2 - \$49.25 x 71%	= \$34.97
	Step 3 - \$34.97 rounded up to nearest 5 cents	= \$35.00

For derived fees, the base from which the fee is to be derived must be calculated **BEFORE** the contract percentage is applied . An example of how to calculate the anaesthetic fees, all of which are derived, is shown below.

E.g.	Step 1 – CA020	= 4 RVG units	
		= 4 x \$35.90	= \$143.60
	Step 2 - \$143.60 x 71%		= \$101.96
	Step3 - \$101.96 rounded up to nearest 5 cents		= \$102.00

1.3 DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING CHARGES (DI)

Where there is no separate contract specifically for the provision of DI services, DI charges fall into three categories:

- **Full Service Fee - where the VMP provides the service, facilities and reports on the film**, payment will be 100% of the MBS fee for that item.
- **Reporting Fee - where the VMP simply reports on the film, the hospital providing the equipment and staff**, a reading fee is paid that is 42% of the MBS fee for that item. Where a VMP has signed a VMP contract which stipulates a fee rate other than 100%, reporting payments will be made as 42% of the stipulated fee rate for that item.
- **Facility Charge - by the hospital against the VMP for the use of hospital equipment/staff for DI services provided to private patients**, a facility charge will be raised that is 42% of the MBS fee for that item.

Before invoicing the hospital for payment of either the full service and/or reporting fee, please check with the hospital to determine whether these charges can be included as part of an invoice containing other fee for service charges, or whether they need to be separately invoiced.

Note: All Diagnostic Imaging (DI) charges in WAGMSS are identical to the Medicare Benefit Schedule (MBS) valid at the date of service.

1.4 BUSINESS RULES

Business rules are used to assess every account submitted for payment. These rules cover – age and sex related items, Aftercare, Restrictives, Composites, Time dependencies, Multiple procedures.

1.4.1 - After-care; see section 5.0 Operations

1.4.2 - Restrictives; see section 5.0 Operations

1.4.3 - Multiple Operations Rule; see section 5.0 Operations

1.4.4 - Composites

The Schedule includes a number of items, which apply only in conjunction with another specified service listed in the Schedule. These items provide for the application of a fixed loading or factor to the fee for the service with which they are rendered.

When these particular procedures are rendered in conjunction, the procedures are to be regarded as one service. The fee for the service will be ascertained in accordance with the composite business rules.

1.4.5 - Time Dependencies

The description of certain items include phrases such as 'maximum of 6 sessions in any 12 month period'. These are classified as time dependencies and restrict the use of these items during that time period.

1.5 CORRECTION, ADDITIONS, DELETIONS OR FEE CHANGES

From 1st December 2013, the following changes will be made to the WAGMSS:- All descriptive changes, deletions and new items introduced in the Commonwealth Medical Benefit Schedule between 1st November 2012 to the 1st October 2013 **where relevant to WAGMSS**, have been incorporated. Details of these changes can be found in the MBS books and supplements. These can be viewed and downloaded from the Commonwealth Department of Health website <http://www.health.gov.au/>

1. *Deletions are items 30511 and 30512*
2. *Replacements are 14215 with 31587, 30514 with 31584 and 31441 with 31590*
3. *New items to be added are*
 - a) *Ophthalmology item 11244*
 - b) *Botulinum Injection item 18375*
 - c) *Bariatric procedure items 31569, 31572, 31575, 31578, 31581, 31584, 31587 and 31590*
 - d) *Varicose vein procedure items 32523 and 32526*
4. *Over the past 12 months Medicare has made adjustments to the descriptions of a range of items in their schedule. Where these items are also used in WAGMSS, the new descriptions have been adopted from 1st December 2013. The items are 00141, 00143, 00195, 00414, 00415, 00416, 00417, 02723, 02727, 11503, 11602, 11604, 11605, 11708, 11709, 11820, 30515, 30518, 30601, 30653, 30656, 30659, 30660, 32520, 32522, 33806, 37201, 37202, 37203, 37206, 37207, 37208, 37245, 37605 and 37606.*
5. *From 1st December 2013, the anaesthetic RVG Base Unit Value will be \$35.90*
6. *Amendments have been made to the wording of Services Eligible for Payment of Fees (page 5) and Management of Labour & Delivery (page 30) to accommodate the Midwifery Group Practice arrangements at Bunbury Hospital*

Please note MBS **derived** fees in the WAGMSS are paid at the MBS value and adjusted with MBS updates

Despite every care being taken to ensure the accuracy of this schedule, it is probable that some errors exist. Should you notice an error it will be appreciated if you would inform your local hospital of the error, so that a correction can be made with the next issue.

RULINGS

Where changes or new circumstances arise in response to the Schedule, the Department of Health WA will issue Rulings on their interpretation or application as necessary.

2.0 BILLING PROCEDURES

2.1 SERVICE DETAILS

Practitioners should claim for services rendered by submitting their own private account forms to the relevant public hospital. Separate invoices are required for each VMP provider number. (i.e. no invoice to have services provided under different VMP provider numbers or by multiple medical practitioners.)

Fees will not be paid in respect to a professional service unless there is recorded on the account setting out the fee for the service, the following particulars:

1. The name and appropriate VMP provider number of the practitioner who actually rendered the service. (see Section 2.2)
2. Patient's identifier.
3. The date on which the professional service was rendered.
4. An item number from the Schedule, and a description of the professional service sufficient to identify the item that relates to that service.
5. Where payment is sought for reading an X-ray, the item number for the total procedure should be listed and endorsed 'reading only'.
6. Amount(s) claimed for each service/scheduled item number.
7. Where a practitioner has attended the patient on more than one occasion on the same day, and has on each occasion rendered a professional service (i.e. professional attendances), the time at which each such attendance commenced; and an explanation of why multiple attendances were required.
8. Where the same item number is claimed more than once, it will be necessary to differentiate between the 'sites' on the body.
9. Where a consultant physician or a specialist in the practice of his/her speciality rendered the professional service to a patient, the Health Service must confirm that the medical practitioner is accredited to provide specialist services at that hospital. For account processing purposes, to confirm the medical practitioners accreditation, the Health Service will provide to clerks processing VMP accounts, a correctly authorised list of registered VMPs indicating the specialties that they are accredited to provide. The clerk will then treat this as a service with a 'valid referral' when processing the account.
10. In the case of an anaesthetist, the account should also show the name of the medical practitioner who performed the operation.
11. Where a duplicate account is issued, the account must be marked 'DUPLICATE'.

Practitioners should be aware that claims for payment will be returned or disallowed where the Schedule item number is not provided.

The medical practitioner claiming payment for the service bears responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the information.

Other than in exceptional circumstances, no account will be accepted for payment

by a public hospital if a period of 180 DAYS has elapsed since the service was rendered, or as otherwise specified in the applicable Medical Services Agreement.

2.2 VMP PROVIDER NUMBERS

Each contracted medical practitioner is allocated a hospital specific VMP Provider Number (VMPPN). The VMPPN is for WA VMP payment purposes only and cannot be used for Medicare, as the provider number does NOT confer any eligibility for Medicare benefits.

The purpose of the VMPPN is to determine

1. The method of payment selected. (EFT or cheque)
2. The correct mailing address for payment statements.
3. The fee rate applying to the services provided and the period of the contract under which the medical practitioner is operating.

A separate VMPPN is required for each hospital location and each contract (irrespective of location) under which a medical practitioner provides services.

The medical practitioner must have a current Medical Service Agreement(s) covering all VMP provider numbers for payments to be made.

Note: It is essential that the appropriate VMPPN be shown on each invoice, especially where a medical practitioner holds multiple VMPPN at one location, otherwise the invoice may be paid against the wrong contract, payment made to the wrong account, and the statement posted to the wrong address.

2.3 GST REQUIREMENTS

The Commonwealth Government introduced a Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 1 July 2000. All services rendered to public patients in public hospitals on or after 1 July 2000 by Medical Practitioners who are independent contractors, are subject to GST.

CATEGORIES OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

For the purposes of the VMP Medical Account Assessment System, medical practitioners can fall into one of the following GST categories:

- does not have an Australian Business Number (ABN)
- has an ABN but invoice is not GST compliant
- has an ABN, is registered for GST and invoice is GST compliant
- has an ABN, is not registered for GST and invoice is GST compliant
- has a registered RCTI agreement

GST COMPLIANT INVOICE

Invoices submitted for payment by medical practitioners must conform to Australian Taxation Office requirement for a tax invoice. In addition to the billing details set out above, the following details are required to be shown on an invoice in order to be GST compliant:

- tax invoice number
- invoice date
- medical practitioner's ABN (or that of the practice operated from)
- medical practitioner's trading name
- medical practitioner's trading address
- Total value (exclusive of GST)
- Total Price (inclusive of GST) of the invoice (only when no RCTI agreement exists; (see below for RCTI details))

Additionally, unless the medical practitioner has an RCTI agreement, GST compliant invoices must be restricted to a maximum of **25 lines per invoice** in order to avoid cyclical rejection. GST regulations do not allow large invoices to be split or smaller ones to be combined.

ADJUSTMENT NOTES

When a GST compliant invoice is submitted by a medical practitioner who has an ABN and is registered for GST but has not signed an RCTI agreement, an 'adjustment note' is required to be issued when the total amount payable (assessed amount plus applicable GST amount) is **greater** than the total price shown on the invoice.

Note: An adjustment note is not required for medical practitioners who have RCTI agreements or where the total amount payable is less than or equal to the total price shown on the invoice.

The medical practitioner must sign and return the adjustment note before the invoice can be certified for payment.

The returned adjustment must be attached to the original invoice and can be used by the hospital to claim input tax credit.

RCTI AGREEMENTS

Where a medical practitioner has an ABN and is registered for GST, they may enter into a Recipient Created Tax Invoice (RCTI) agreement with the hospital.

An RCTI agreement allows the hospital to produce a tax invoice on behalf of the medical practitioner, and **adjustment notes are no longer required**.

Under an RCTI agreement:

- An invoice is technically known as a 'claim'
- Large invoices can be split or smaller invoices combined
- The invoice must show the medical practitioner's ABN
- The invoice total need not include a GST amount as this will be automatically calculated for you

Note: A medical practitioner providing services to a hospital under different contracts, will require a separate VMPPN for each contract. Each contract is likely to have a different ABN. As an RCTI agreement can relate to only **one** ABN, a separate RCTI agreement will be required for each ABN.

WITHHOLDING TAX (WHT)

Where a Medical Practitioner does not have an ABN, the invoice will be subject to a Withholding Tax of 46.5% and GST will not be applied to these services.

WHT is calculated on the assessed amount of the service.

Examples of GST compliant invoices for anaesthetic and other services are shown below.

(current fees are not used in these examples)

TAX INVOICE

BENTLEY HOSPITAL
MILLS STREET
BENTLEY WA 6102

Claim Number: 1082

DR BRUCE SCARLETT
VMPPN 1234567H
ABN: 11 222 333 444
ST JOHN OF GOD MEDICAL CENTRE
100 MURDOCH DVE MURDOCH WA 6150
Tel: (08) 9222 4222 Fax: (08) 9222 4067

Services Provided by DR BRUCE SCARLETT

Date/ Time	Patient	Invoice/ Reference	Referring Doctor	Item	Description	Fee
11 Sep 2000 09:34:31	CARROL, MRS JAN PAC 636 599	Inv: 15387 Ref: 61450	LYN HEAL	*30390	LAPAROSCOPY DIAGNOSTIC INPATIENT	180.00
11 Sep 2000 09:34:41	CARROL, MRS JAN	Inv: 15387 Ref: 61451	LYN HEAL	*35640	D&C INPATIENT	110.78
11 Sep 2000 09:33:31	KITE, MRS MELODY PAC635902	Inv: 15386 Ref: 61448	SIMON JONES	*35637	LAPAROSCOPY COMPLICATED LESS IHR INPATIENT	328.10
11 SEP 2000 09:33:52	KITE, MRS MELODY	Inv: 15386 Ref: 61449	SIMON JONES	*35640	D&C INPATIENT	110.78
11 SEP 2000 09:36:33	PICKLE, MISS JOAN PAC637211	Inv: 15390 Ref: 61456	ANTHONY PEEL	*35637	LAPAROSCOPY COMPLICATED LESS IHR INPATIENT	328.10
11 SEP 2000 09:36:41	PICKLE, MISS JOAN	Inv: 15390 Ref: 61457	ANTHONY PEEL	*35640	D&C INPATIENT	110.78
11 Sep 2000 09:35:09	LOTIS, MISS SHARON PAC637256	Inv: 15388 Ref: 61452	KAI LITO	*35657	HYSTERECTOMY VAGINAL INPATIENT	543.90
11 Sep 2000 09:35:23	LOTIS, MISS SHARON	Inv: 15388 Ref: 61453	KAI LITO	*35580	ANT & POST INPATIENT	325.20
11 Sep 2000 09:35:46	PILOT, MISS SANDY PAC635990	Inv: 15389 Ref: 61454	KIM BLITO	*35688	STERILIZATION INPATIENT	322.30
11 Sep 2000 09:35:55	PILOT, MISS SANDY	Inv: 15389 Ref: 61455	KIM BLITO	*35640	D&C INPATIENT	110.78
FEES TOTAL						2470.62
GST						247.06
AMOUNT NOW OWING						<u>2717.68</u>

Dr P.S.Y Miller
M.A. BM. B.Ch.,D.R.C.O.G.,F.R.C.A
SPECIALIST ANAESTHETIST

VMP Prov No – 0257074A

TAX INVOICE

P.S.Y Miller Pty Ltd
ABN 38 009 123 456
189 Royal Street
East Perth 6004
Phone: 9222 4222
Fax: 9222 4067

Date Issued:

08/09/2000

The Hospital Secretary
Bentley Health Service
PO Box 158
Bentley WA 6102

Reference No: 003515

For Anaesthetic and other Services rendered

Patient:	Mr John KINSOP	PAC 636161			
Surgeon	Mr L. Stagg				
Anaes. Started:	10:20	Anaes ended	11:55	Anaes.duration:	1 hour, 35 mins
Physical	1	Other Modifier:	0		
Modifier					

Date:	ASA Code	Description:	RVG Units
		Other Modifiers	0
		Physical Status Modifier	1
		Time Units	7
01/09/2000	CF752	Ventral, or incisional hernia, repair of requiring muscle transposition, mesh hemioplasty or resection of strangulated bowel (assist.)	6
Total Units x \$20.00			14
Fees Total			280.00
Goods And Services Tax			28.00
Amount now owing			308.00

Please send your payment to:

Dr P.S.Y Miller
P.O. Box 8172
Stirling Street
Perth WA 6849

2.4 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (DVA)

All patients with DVA entitlements should be admitted to public hospitals with the financial classification shown as DVA. Medical practitioners have the option to submit DVA accounts to the hospital for payment by the VMP system, instead of the Department of Veteran Affairs. The hospital will pay the medical practitioner. Annual reimbursement of these costs from DVA is undertaken by the DVA Management Unit in Health Finance.

DEAD ON ARRIVAL

Patients pronounced dead on arrival to hospital should be taken directly to the morgue. Accounts for attendance to certify death in these circumstances should be directed to the Coroners office.

In circumstances where the patient was admitted to a hospital emergency department and the Medical Practitioner called in to certify death, the hospital is responsible for payment.

2.5 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Claims for medical services rendered must be supported by adequate notation/documentation in the hospital's patient medical records to support the claim.

For medical records documentation to be considered 'adequate', notations must include the following detail

- **Time**
- **Date**
- **Sufficient detail to describe the care provided, particularly level of consultation and complexity of care given. (see page 18 for guidelines for attendances)**
- **Notes to be written in legible handwriting**
- **Signature of medical practitioner**

If the medical practitioner does not provide sufficient documentary evidence in the patient's medical record, the account will be returned unpaid or if already paid, an adjustment note issued.

Medical practitioners are not permitted to amend hospital documents (patient records) after the account/invoice for the service has been presented UNLESS special circumstances exist. Those special circumstances are to be documented and presented to the Hospital Executive for approval to amend.

Documentation of patient care is the property of the hospital and is **NOT** to be removed from the hospital premises.

Services in excess of the approved standard must have satisfactory explanations attached to claims for payment. If not, the account WILL be returned unpaid.

APPEALS

Appeals against assessments made in accordance with the above principles should be referred through the Health Service General Manager for consideration by the Director General of Health.

3.0 MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITAL PATIENT RECORDS

RECORDING OF MEDICAL SERVICES

A sufficient standard of detail recorded in patient's medical records to support medical practitioner's accounts for services rendered, is essential.

GUIDELINES FOR PATIENT RECORDS

The attending medical practitioner shall keep a record in the hospital file of the essential features of the patient's condition and instructions for treatment. These records are the property of the hospital. The medical practitioner shall endeavour to fulfil the following guidelines to good practice:

Admission Data

1. Identification of patient
2. Admission diagnosis, other significant diagnosis and a clear statement of anticipated treatment.
3. Record of requests for investigations
4. Therapeutic orders
5. Medication with known adverse drug reactions
6. Consent form(s) [where applicable]

Process Data

1. Changes to current therapy
2. Diagnostic procedures
3. Operation report and anaesthetic record. Drugs and dosages used during anaesthesia
4. Notation of reports of all investigations
5. Record of progress
6. Intravenous fluid orders

Outcome Data

1. Final diagnosis.

Medical practitioners are to provide written orders for drugs. Where appropriate forms are provided by the hospital these should be used.

Notwithstanding above, the present practices concerning:

- I. the administration of verbally-ordered drugs without written prescription and
- II. the admission of patients in the absence of adequate verbal orders for treatment,

shall be permitted to continue, both in emergency situations or when the medical practitioner is not on the hospital premises at the time in question, **PROVIDED** always that the practitioner must supply a retrospective written authorisation at the first opportunity, and in any event **WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE ORDER BEING GIVEN.**

4.0 ATTENDANCES

The complete explanatory notes for professional attendances can be found in the current Medical Benefits Schedule Book issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing.

The following guidelines address specific WAGMSS issues:

FEE FOR HOSPITAL VISIT

Professional attendance by the Medical Practitioner upon the patient is necessary before a consultation may be regarded as a professional attendance.

A fee for a hospital visit should only be raised where the attendance on the patient involves:

- a) An evaluation by examination of the patient's physical or psychological condition, or:
- b) Where there is significant alteration in management ordered and documented.

For payment of a visit, documentary evidence is required in the hospital's patient records.

The circumstances in which an 'initial patient/attendance' charge may be raised, vary between General Practitioners, Consultant Physicians and Specialists.

For a GP the 'initial patient' refers to the first patient seen on any occasion of service. An occasion of service is an attendance by the GP at the hospital during which one or more patients are seen.

For Consultant Physicians and Specialists the 'initial attendance' refers to the first time the patient is seen for a single course of treatment, so that all other visits by that patient over the treatment period, are to be charged as subsequent or follow ups.

There are four categories that apply to GP attendances, which relate to the level of complexity of that attendance. The following notes are intended to help in the selection of the most appropriate category.

- Level A –** These items are for the obvious and straightforward cases. In this context 'limited examination' means examination of the affected part if required, and 'management' the action taken. (e.g. triple antigen or tetanus immunisation)
- Level B –** The descriptions of these items introduce the words 'selective history' and 'implementation of a management plan in relation to one or more problems'. 'Selective history' means a history relating to a specific problem or condition; and 'implementation of a management plan' includes formulation of the decision or plan of management and any immediate action necessary such as advising or counselling the patient, ordering tests, or referring the patient to a specialist medical practitioner or other allied health professional. The essential difference between levels A & B relate to complexity not time. (e.g. otitis media presenting as earache)
- Level C –** Further levels of complexity are implied in these items by the introduction of 'taking a detailed history' and 'examination of multiple systems'. A physical attendance of at least 20 minutes is necessary to qualify for a Level C attendance. The words following 'OR' in the items for Levels B and C allow for the situation where an attendance involves some components of a more complex level but the time taken is less than specified in the higher level. Benefit is claimable at the appropriate lower level, eg if an attendance involved a detailed history and examination of multiple systems, arranging investigations and implementing a management plan, but the time taken was less than 20 minutes, it would constitute a Level B attendance. Example: Essential hypertension presenting as headache
- Level D –** These items cover the difficult problems where the diagnosis is elusive and highly complex, requiring consideration of several possible differential diagnoses, and the making of decisions about the most appropriate investigations and the order in which they should be performed. These items also include cases which need prolonged discussion. (e.g. migraine with peripheral neurological signs; depression presenting as insomnia or headaches; complex psychological or family relationship problems). A physical attendance of at least 40 minutes is necessary to qualify for a level D attendance.

FREQUENCY OF FEES FOR VISIT

Departmental guidelines for maximum payments for medical practitioner's visits are:

ACUTE PERIOD	Daily visit for a period of 10 days
SUB-ACUTE	Three times a week
NON-ACUTE PERIOD	Three times a week
NURSING HOME TYPE	Long stay patients (over 35 days) one visit a week.
RESPIRE/REHABILITATIVE	One weekly visit

Patients in hospital (may also include previous hospitalisation) for a period of 35 days will automatically be classified Nursing Home Type unless a Certificate of Acute Status is issued by the attending medical practitioner.

Where a medical practitioner considers that more visits were necessary than provided in these guidelines, an explanation should be attached to the account. Should the management of an acute inpatient require more than one (1) visit per day, there should be a reasonable lapse of time between visits, and the times of such visits should be entered on the account.

CONSULTATION AND PROCEDURE RENDERED AT THE ONE ATTENDANCE

Where a consultation and another medical service are rendered during the course of a single attendance, benefits are payable for both subject to certain exceptions. The exceptions are:

- 1) Items with descriptions qualified by the words.
 - a) 'Each Attendance' 'At an Attendance' or 'Attendance at which'.

Where a service listed in this sub-paragraph 1.a) is performed in conjunction with a consultation a fee is payable for either the consultation or the service **but not for both:**

- b) 'including all related attendances'
 - c) 'including associated consultation'
- 2) Those items which cover or include a component for antenatal or postnatal care.
- 3) Those items which provide separate benefit for special services for the treatment of obstetrical complications.
- 4) Those items where the attendance is an integral part of the service.

For those services covered by sub-paragraphs 1.b), 1.c), 2. 3. and 4. above, fees are payable only for the procedure specified in the scheduled item.

In cases where the fee for an attendance depends upon consultation time, the time spent in carrying out a procedure, which is covered by another item in the Schedule, must not be included in calculating the consultation time.

Medical practitioners should ensure that a fee for a consultation is charged only when a consultation actually takes place. It is not expected that a consultation fee will be charged on every occasion a procedure is performed.

NOTE:

- **Only when the hospital has initiated the attendance may a medical practitioner claim a 'hospital initiated' attendance item. For a fee to be raised, evidence of 'hospital initiation' must be recorded in the patient medical record.**
- **Where a medical practitioner having completed the 'hospital initiated' attendance, elects to conduct other routine patient visits, these only attract 'routine attendance' fees other than in exceptional circumstances.**
- **Payment of 'after hours' and 'after midnight' fees is dependent upon the hospital initiating the attendance, and applies only to that attendance**
- Advice rendered by telephone or letter is **NOT PAYABLE** except as provided in items WA05 or WA06 for certain telephone consultations.
- The cost of travel between neighbouring towns is **NOT PAYABLE** except as provided in items WA32 or WA33.
- Where medical practitioners have made arrangements with the hospital concerned to use outpatient facilities, or lease premises situated within the hospital to see their private patients, the fee to be raised is a matter between the patient and the practitioner. The hospital is not responsible for payment.

UNIQUE WAGMSS CONSULTATION ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

PROLONGED PROFESSIONAL ATTENDANCES

Professional attendance on a patient requiring continuous attendance on the patient to the exclusion of all other patients, whether or not the patient is in imminent danger of death.

Claims for these attendances should be made using Medical Benefits Schedule Group A5 Prolonged Attendances, items 160, 161, 162, 163 or 164

SPECIAL CONSULTATIONS & TRAVEL COSTS

TELEPHONE CONSULTATIONS

NOTE: This 'consultation fee' is payable only when a nurse at a public hospital, in a 'single-doctor' town, telephones a medical practitioner for urgent medical advice and/or patient management instructions, in relation to a non inpatient or the inpatient of another medical practitioner who is unavailable. This item is not payable in association with an attendance by that doctor on that patient on the same occasion.

WA0005 In Hours

WA0006 After Hours

TRAVEL COSTS

WA0032 Where a medical practitioner from an adjacent town travels to a "one-doctor" town to assist with a procedure

WA0033 Travel costs associated with the provision of medical services to the public hospital of a neighbouring town, where the local practitioner is absent or sick and when approved by the relevant Hospital Administrator

GENERAL PRACTITIONER ATTENDANCES		LEVEL 'A'	LEVEL 'B'	LEVEL 'C'	LEVEL 'D'
ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AS PART OF A ROUTINE VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL	Initial patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0045	WA0050	WA0055	WA0060
	Each subsequent patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0046	WA0051	WA0056	WA0061
HOSPITAL INITIATED ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN-HOURS An attendance that occurs between 8am and 6pm on any weekday that is not a public holiday	Initial patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0045H	WA0050H	WA0055H	WA0060H
	Each subsequent patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0046H	WA0051H	WA0056H	WA0061H
HOSPITAL INITIATED ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AFTER-HOURS but PRIOR TO MIDNIGHT An attendance that occurs between 6pm and 12 midnight on any weekday, or at any time after 8am on a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday.	Initial patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0045P	WA0050P	WA0055P	WA0060P
	Each subsequent patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0046P	WA0051P	WA0056P	WA0061P
HOSPITAL INITIATED ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AFTER MIDNIGHT An attendance that occurs on any day between 12 midnight and 8am	Initial patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0045M	WA0050M	WA0055M	WA0060M
	Each subsequent patient seen on the 1 occasion of service	WA0046M	WA0051M	WA0056M	WA0061M

SPECIALIST ATTENDANCES (OTHER THAN CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN)	Initial attendance (single patient) in a single course of treatment	Each attendance subsequent to the first attendance in a single course of treatment
ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AS PART OF A ROUTINE VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL	WA0150	WA0151
HOSPITAL INITIATED ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL – IN HOURS - An attendance that occurs between 8am and 6pm on any weekday that is not a public holiday	WA0150H	WA0151H
HOSPITAL INITIATED ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL – AFTER-HOURS - After hours are defined as between 6pm and 12 midnight on any weekday, or at any time after 8am on a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday.	WA0150P	WA0151P
HOSPITAL INITIATED ATTENDANCE AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL – AFTER MIDNIGHT - An attendance that occurs on any day between 12 midnight and 8am	WA0150M	WA0151M

CONSULTANT PHYSICIAN ATTENDANCES (OTHER THAN IN PSYCHIATRY) Professional attendance at a public hospital by a consultant physician in the practice of his or her specialty (other than in psychiatry) where the patient is referred to him or her by a medical practitioner. (referred consultations are regarded as hospital initiated)	Initial attendance (single patient) in a single course of treatment	Each attendance subsequent to the first attendance in a single course of treatment
REFERRED CONSULTATION IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN HOURS - An attendance that occurs between 8am and 6pm on any weekday that is not a public holiday	WA0170H	WA0171H
REFERRED CONSULTATION IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AFTER-HOURS - After hours are defined as between 6pm and 12 midnight on any weekday, or at any time after 8am on a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday.	WA0170P	WA0171P
REFERRED CONSULTATION IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL AFTER MIDNIGHT - An attendance that occurs on any day between 12 midnight and 8am	WA0170M	WA0171M

5.0 OPERATIONS

The complete explanatory notes for operations can be found in the current Medical Benefits Schedule Book issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing.

ATTENDANCES

Pre-operative visits in hospital by the surgeon shortly before surgery and normal after-care post-operative visits are included in the fee and not payable as separate items.

A fee for a pre-operative visit will only be paid if the surgeon does a formal admission i.e. documents history, examination findings and investigations in the hospital medical record and writes up treatment orders .

Payment of fees for surgical operations are subject to the following business rules

- restrictives
- multiple operations rules.
- aftercare

RESTRICTIVES

Many items in this group are qualified by one of the following 'restrictive' phrases:

'as an independent procedure';

'not being a service to which another item in this Group/Subgroup applies'; or

'not being a service to which item ***** applies'

An explanation of each of these phrases is as follows:

'as an independent procedure' - The inclusion of this phrase in the description of an item precludes payment of fees when:

- I. A procedure so qualified is associated with another procedure that is performed through the same incision, e.g. nephrostomy (Item 36552) in the course of an open operation on the kidney for another purpose.
- II. Such procedure is combined with another in the same body area, e.g. direct examination of larynx with another operation on the larynx or trachea.
- III. The procedure is an integral part of the performance of another procedure, e.g. removal of foreign body in conjunction with debridement of deep or extensive contaminated wound or soft tissue, including suturing of that wound when performed under general anaesthetic.

“not being a service associated with a service to which another item in this Group/Subgroup applies” - means that fee is not payable for any other item in that group when it is performed on the same occasion as this item.

‘not being a service to which item *** applies’** - means that when this item is performed on the same occasion as the reference item, no fee is payable.

‘not being a service to which another item in this group applies’ – means that this item may be itemised if there is no specific item relating to the service performed in the Schedule, (e.g. Laparotomy involving operation on abdominal viscera, not covered by any other item in this group). Fees may be attracted for an item with this qualification as well as a fee for another service during the course of the same operation.

MULTIPLE OPERATIONS RULE

The fees for two or more operations, other than those listed in subgroup 12 Amputations of the MBS, performed on a patient on the one occasion are calculated by the following rule:-

100% for the item with the greatest Schedule fee
plus
75% for the item with the next greatest Schedule fee (50% for lens extraction or insertion)
plus
50% for each other item.(25% for lens extraction or insertion)

If the operation comprises a combination of procedures which are commonly performed together and for which a specific combined item is provided in the Schedule, it is regarded as the one item and service when applying the multiple operation rule.

There are a number of items in the Schedule where the description indicates that the item applies only when rendered in association with another procedure. The Schedule fees for such items have therefore been determined on the basis that the "multiple operation rule" will always apply.

Where two medical practitioners operate independently and either performs more than one operation, the rule would apply in respect of the services performed by each practitioner.

The multiple operations rule does NOT apply

- To an operation which is one of two or more operations performed under the one anaesthetic on the same patient if the medical practitioner who performed the operation did not also perform or assist at the other operation or any of the other operations, or administer the anaesthetic. In such cases the fees specified in the Schedule apply.
- In the case of emergency patients when each procedure is paid the 100% benefit.

- Where the need arises for the patient to be returned to the operating theatre on the same day as the original procedure for further surgery due to post-operative complications, which would not be considered as normal aftercare. Accounts should be endorsed to the effect that they are separate procedures so that a separate benefit may be paid.

AFTER CARE

Aftercare is the term generally used to refer to professional attendances necessary for the postoperative treatment of a patient. It is deemed to include all post operative treatment rendered by medical practitioners (not necessarily the provider that performed the operation) up until the patient's recovery from the operation, plus the final check or examination.

The fee for the surgical procedures includes normal after-care whether the surgery is routine or urgent. This includes attendances, associated documentation, and the discharge summary. If additional attendances are necessary the medical practitioner should provide written reasons in the hospital medical record if he/she is to receive remuneration.

Most aftercare treatment will be consultations/attendances.

Generally the fees specified for operations contains a component for the consequential after-care customarily provided. After-care for the purposes of this Schedule is deemed to include all postoperative treatment provided in the hospital.

The amount and duration of after-care consequent on an operation may vary between patients for the same operation, as well as between different operations which range from minor procedures performed during consultation or as day surgery, to major surgery carried out in hospital. As a guide to interpretation, after-care includes all normal post-operative attendances up to the healing of the wound or normal union of a fracture plus the final check or examination.

As a general rule, post-operative complications, which necessitate recourse to the operating theatre, would not be regarded as coming within the concept of normal after-care.

Attendances, which form part of normal after-care, should not be shown on the medical practitioner's account. Only those attendances, which do not form part of normal after-care; i.e. those services attracting separate fees, should be itemised. When additional services are itemised, the medical practitioner should show against those services on the account the words '**not normal after-care**'.

Subject to the approval of the local hospital, fees may be paid for professional services for the treatment of an intercurrent condition or an unusual complication arising from the operation.

Some minor operations are merely stages in the treatment of a particular condition.

Attendances subsequent to such operations should not be regarded as after-care but rather as a continuation of the treatment of the original condition and attract fees.

Generally, when a surgeon delegates aftercare to a local medical practitioner, the subdivision of the fee is a matter between the medical practitioners, and only the one fee is payable. This also applies in respect of fractures. A health service may decide to transfer patients to smaller local hospitals for a patient's aftercare period, and agree to pay the local medical practitioner for providing the aftercare service. In these cases the medical practitioner should show against these aftercare services on the account the words '**not normal after-care – transferred patient**'.

The hospital is not responsible for aftercare payments where the hospital staff treat a patient who is subsequently referred to a private medical practitioner.

The following table shows the time period, which has been adopted as reasonable for the after-care of fractures:

Treatment of Fracture of	Aftercare Period
Terminal phalanx of finger or thumb	6 weeks
Proximal phalanx of finger or thumb	6 weeks
Middle phalanx of finger	6 weeks
One or more metacarpals not involving base of first carpometacarpal joint	6 weeks
First metacarpal involving carpometacarpal joint (Bennett's fracture)	8 weeks
Carpus (excluding navicular)	6 weeks
Navicular or carpal scaphoid	3 months
Colles/Smith/Barton's fracture of wrist	3 months
Distal end of radius or ulna, involving wrist	8 weeks
Radius	8 weeks
Ulna	8 weeks
Both shafts of forearm or humerus	3 months
Clavicle or sternum	4 weeks
Scapula	6 weeks
Pelvis (excluding symphysis pubis) or sacrum	4 months
Symphysis pubis	4 months
Femur	6 months
Fibula or tarsus (excepting os calcis or os talus)	8 weeks
Tibia or patella	4 months
Both shafts of leg, ankle (Potts fracture with or without dislocation, os calcis (calcaneus) or os talus)	4 months
Metatarsals – one or more	6 weeks
Phalanx of toe (other than great toe)	6 weeks
More than one phalanx of toe (other than great toe)	6 weeks
Distal phalanx of great toe	8 weeks
Proximal phalanx of great toe	8 weeks
Nasal bones, requiring reduction	4 weeks
Nasal bones, requiring reduction and involving osteotomies	4 weeks

Maxilla or mandible, unilateral or bilateral, not requiring splinting	6 weeks
Maxilla or mandible, requiring splinting or wiring of teeth	3 months
Maxilla or mandible, circumosseous fixation of	3 months
Maxilla or mandible, external skeletal fixation of	3 months
Zygoma	6 weeks
Spine (excluding sacrum), transverse process or bone other than vertebral body requiring immobilisation in plaster or traction by skull calipers	3 months
Spine (excluding sacrum), vertebral body without involvement of cord, requiring immobilisation in plaster or traction by skull calipers	6 months
Spine (excluding sacrum), vertebral body, with involvement of cord	6 months

AFTER CARE – Where the patient is referred to an intensive care unit

Fees are payable for post-operative attendances by an intensivist in an intensive care unit, provided the intensivist, or the surgeon, who referred the surgical patient to the unit, supplies a brief explanation (to be submitted with the medical account covering the patient's treatment in the intensive care unit) of the intercurrent condition, or the unusual complication or an account of why the post-operative care was not regarded as normal after-care.

Routine admissions to an intensive care unit after major surgery in the absence of significant complications, do not attract additional fees.

ASSISTANCE AT OPERATION

General

Items covering operations, which are eligible for benefits for surgical assistance, have been identified by the inclusion of the word "Assist." in the item description. The assistant fee is only payable for surgical procedures, which have been so identified.

The assistance must be rendered by a medical practitioner other than the surgeon, the anaesthetist or the assistant anaesthetist.

Where more than one practitioner provides assistance to a surgeon no additional benefits are payable. The assistance benefit payable is the same irrespective of the number of practitioners providing surgical assistance.

Assistance at Multiple Operations

Where surgical assistance is provided at two or more operations performed on a patient on the one occasion the multi operation formula is applied to all the operations to determine the surgeon's fee. The multi-operation formula is then applied to those items at which assistance was rendered and for which benefits for surgical assistance are payable to determine the abated fee level for assistance. The abated fee is used to determine the appropriate Schedule item covering the surgical assistance (i.e. either Items 51300 or 51303).

The derived fee applicable to Item 51303 is calculated on the basis of one-fifth of the abated Schedule fee for the surgery which attracts an assistance rebate.

6.0 OBSTETRICS

The complete explanatory notes for obstetrics can be found in the current Medical Benefits Schedule Book issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing. The following notes clarify specific use of items in the WAGMSS.

FEES & CONDITIONS

In order to receive approval by a hospital board to practice obstetrics at a Government hospital under the direction of that board, a Medical Practitioner should meet one of the following requirements:

- a) Hold a Diploma of Obstetrics of the RACOG
- b) Hold an equivalent qualification to (a) as determined by the Clinical Privileges Advisory Committee
- c) Demonstrate he or she has an equivalent period of supervised training and experience in accordance with RACGP and RACOG guidelines
- d) In extraordinary circumstances, can demonstrate competence in obstetrics at an equivalent level to (c) above

Specific endorsement from the hospital Clinical Privileges Advisory Committee is required for a medical practitioner to use item 16522.

ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal care items are only chargeable for public patients, when the antenatal care is provided **in the hospital**.

MANAGEMENT OF LABOUR & DELIVERY

Antenatal checks in hospital by the obstetrician will only be paid when performed on a separate occasion to the commencement of labour (natural, induced or caesarean). Normal after-care post-delivery visits are included in the fee and not payable as separate items.

Fees for management of labour and delivery covered by Items 16515, 16518, 16519 and 16525, include:

- Surgical and/or intravenous infusion induction of labour
- Forceps or vacuum extraction
- Evacuation of products of conception by manual removal (not being an independent procedure)
- Episiotomy or repair of tears

In some instances the obstetrician may not be able to be present at all stages of confinement. In these circumstances, a fee is payable under Item 16519 provided that the doctor attends the patient as soon as possible during the confinement and assumes full responsibility for the mother and baby.

Item 16519 cover delivery by any means including Caesarean section. If, however, a patient is referred, or her care is transferred to another medical practitioner for the specific purpose of delivery by Caesarean section, whether because of an emergency situation or otherwise, then the Caesarean section would be claimed under item 16520.

Where, during labour, a general practitioner hands the patient over to another medical practitioner, fees are payable for the incomplete confinement under item 16518 for the referring practitioners services. The second practitioner's services would be payable under items 16515 or 16520 or 16522 (i.e. confinement as an independent procedure by a specialist).

If the handover occurs at the time of the confinement but before the general practitioner has commenced the actual confinement, fees for the general practitioner's services should be assessed under item 16500 for the antenatal attendances given in the hospital, and on consultation basis for the postnatal attendances.

Where an Obstetrician, contacted to provide clinical support to midwives in accordance with the Midwifery Group Practice arrangements at Bunbury Hospital, is not required to be present during labour, but is immediately available from a remote site to provide advice and support, fees are payable under item RH6518 (management of labour, incomplete). In this circumstance the item applies from the time the GP Obstetrician is alerted by the midwife that labour is imminent or has commenced through to the completion of post-natal care, for up to 5 days. It is not payable if any other 'management of labour & delivery' item is claimed for the same delivery. (RH6515 to RH6528)

At a high-risk delivery, fees will be payable for the attendance of any medical practitioner (called in by the medical practitioner in charge of the delivery) for the purposes of resuscitation and subsequent supervision of the neonate. Examples of high-risk deliveries include cases of difficult vaginal delivery, Caesarean section or the delivery of babies with Rhesus (Rh) problems and babies of toxæmic mothers. After hours attendance at a caesarean section (WA0195) may only be claimed by a Consultant Paediatrician.

As a rule, 24 weeks would be the period distinguishing a miscarriage from a premature confinement. However, if a live birth has taken place before 24 weeks and the foetus survives for a reasonable period, fees would be payable under the appropriate confinement item.

Management of labour & delivery items can be claimed using the following MBS item numbers.

Metropolitan Hospital Item Numbers	Country Hospital Item Numbers
16515	RH6515
16518	RH6518
16519	RH6519
16520	RH6520
16522	RH6522
16525	RH6525
16527	RH6527
16528	RH6528
51306	RH1306
51309	RH1309

The fees payable in country hospitals vary from those payable in the metropolitan area.

POSTNATAL CARE

The fees payable for those delivery items which include the words, 'confinement and postnatal care for five days', cover all attendances on the **mother and the baby** during that period. Normal postnatal care by a medical practitioner would include:-

(i) uncomplicated care and check of

- lochia
- fundus
- perineum and vulva/episiotomy site
- temperature
- bladder/urination
- bowels

(ii) advice and support for establishment of breast feeding

(iii) psychological assessment and support

(iv) Rhesus status

(v) Rubella status and immunisation

(vi) contraception advice/management

Procedures not included in normal postnatal care are:

- Where the medical services rendered are outside those covered by a consultation, e.g. repair of third degree tear, blood transfusion, etc.
- Where the condition of the mother and/or baby during the five day postnatal period is such as to require the services of a consultant (e.g. paediatrician, specialist gynaecologist, etc).
- Where it is necessary during the postnatal period to treat a condition not directly related to the pregnancy or the confinement or the neonatal condition of the baby; or
- In the management of premature babies (i.e. babies born prior to the end of the 37th week of pregnancy or where the birth weight of the baby is less than 2500 grams) during the period that close supervision is necessary.
- Where a patient is transferred at arms length to another practitioner for routine post partum care (e.g. Mother and/or baby returning from a larger centre to a country town, or transferring between hospitals following confinement); in such cases routine postnatal attendances attract benefits on an attendance basis.

Routine examination by paediatricians and general practitioners of normal newborn infants are not to be remunerated, except when:

- (a) Where the obstetrician has requested the presence of the paediatrician or general practitioner (must be documented in the hospital medical record) because the delivery is high risk e.g. difficult vaginal delivery, Caesarean section. The paediatrician or general practitioner would be present to assist with resuscitation of the newborn if necessary.
- (b) The newborn infant has a significant medical condition or is 'at risk' premature.

UNIQUE WAGMSS OBSTETRIC ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

MANAGEMENT OF LABOUR AND DELIVERY

- WA0195** Out of hours attendance by a Consultant Paediatrician at an urgent and potentially complex Caesarean Section including observation of foetal monitoring, attendance at the subsequent operation and resuscitation of the infant as required. The out of hours period is defined as between 6pm to 8am on a week day, 8am Saturday to 8am Monday for weekends, and for public holidays 8am to 8am the following day.

7.0 ANAESTHETICS

The complete explanatory notes for anaesthetics can be found in the current Medical Benefits Schedule Book issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing. The following notes clarify specific use of items in the WAGMSS.

ANAESTHETIC GROUPING

In the WAGMSS, anaesthetic items are held in three groups:

Group T6 Attendances and Consultations

Group T7 Regional and Field Nerve Blocks - A nerve block is interpreted as the anaesthetising of a substantial segment of the body innervated by a large nerve, or an area supplied by a smaller nerve where the technique demands expert anatomical knowledge and a high degree of precision.

Group T10 RVG anaesthetic procedures - these items are all RVG derived and prefixed CA to CT and CV to CX.

ASSOCIATED BUSINESS RULES

As there is a procedural overlap between groups T7 and T10, the following “rules” are intended to help you in assessing VMP anaesthetic accounts, and to ensure that items invoiced for payment are from the correct anaesthetic group.

1: Group 10 anaesthetic procedures pre-fixed CA to CT are only payable where the anaesthetic is administered by a medical practitioner other than the medical practitioner rendering the medical service requiring anaesthesia.

2: Group 7 regional and field nerve block items **may** be claimed

- when the item is administered by a medical practitioner, in the course of a surgical procedure undertaken by her/him.
- Where a block is carried out in cases not associated with an operation, such as intractable pain and during labour, regardless of whether more than one medical practitioner is involved

3: Group 7 regional and field nerve block items **may not** be claimed

- Where anaesthesia combines a regional nerve block with general anaesthesia for an operative procedure, or where a regional or field nerve block is administered by a medical practitioner other than the practitioner carrying out the operation. A fee for these procedures will only be paid under relevant anaesthesia items set out in group T10.
- Digital ring analgesia, local infiltration into tissue surrounding a lesion or paracervical (uterine) analgesia as these items form part of any procedure in which they are used.

(EAHA) EMERGENCY AFTER HOURS LOADING

- Only where an anaesthetic service meets the definition of emergency, and where more than 50% of the time for the emergency anaesthesia service is provided in the after hours period, is the emergency after hours loading to be applied.
- Emergency anaesthesia is defined as where a patient requires immediate treatment without which there would be significant threat to life or body part. In the case of obstetric anaesthesia, this applies to urgent epidural insertion for pain relief or management of pregnancy related problems such as pre-eclampsia, and the management of higher risk pregnancies such as vaginal birth after caesarean section and multiple birth. It would **not** apply to routine non-urgent epidural insertion associated with induction of labour where significant pain is not established.
- After hours are defined as between 6pm and 8am on any weekday, or at any time on a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday.
- For EAHA loadings to be claimed, an anaesthetic procedure must have been performed.
- EAHA loadings only apply to Group T6 anaesthetic attendances & consultations items CA0060, CA0070, CA7610, CA7615, CA7620, CA7625 & CA7680, all other Group T6 items are ineligible.
- Anaesthetic attendances and consultation items will only be paid at the EAHA rate where an anaesthetic procedure is performed during the attendance, and both items are charged on the same invoice.
- EAHA loadings only apply to Group T7 regional & field nerve block items 18216, 18219, 18222 & 18225, all other Group T7 items are ineligible.
- For Nerve blocks used in association with an obstetric delivery please note, EAHA loadings may only be claimed when used in the afterhours period in association with an emergency delivery. Claims for the administration of nerve blocks for a routine obstetric delivery, where over 50% of the time is in the after hours period, should be made using items 18226 and 18227.
- EAHA loadings apply to all Group T10 RVG derived anaesthetic items.

ANAESTHETIC ASSISTANCE

When it is necessary to have a second attending anaesthetist to assist with the anaesthetic, the circumstances must be documented. Such services will have a Basic Value of 5 units plus Time Units. See items CW5200 and CW5205. The time period eligible for payment is that during which the assistant is in active attendance on the patient during anaesthesia.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The item number descriptions in WAGMSS and MBS, with the exception of CA0070, are the same. However, as the MBS calculation process and RVG rate differ from that used in the WAGMSS it has been necessary to replace the first digit of the MBS item number with one of the following combination of letters CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CV, or CX.

- No payment will be made for intravenous infusion or electrocardiographic monitoring when performed as part of an anaesthetic procedure as provision has already been made for these in the item value.
- IV Drip Insertion items are not payable in association with anaesthesia or where consultation or attendance fee is charged.
- The value paid for an anaesthetic item remains the same regardless of whether more than one medical practitioner is involved in the administration of it. Where the second practitioner is not the surgeon or assistant surgeon, a claim may be made as an 'assistant anaesthetist' using items from Group T10.26.
- Where anaesthesia is required for an aftercare procedure, only an anaesthetic charge may be raised. For example, perioperative nerve blocks that are done for the provision of postoperative analgesia are entitled to an additional charge. However, if the service is performed by the operating surgeon during the post-operative period of an operation it is considered to be part of the normal aftercare.
- Where anaesthesia is administered to a patient, the premedication of the patient in preparation for anaesthesia is deemed to form part of the anaesthetic and is not separately chargeable.

ACCOUNTING NOTE

When, for derived epidural items 18216 and 18226, attendance extends beyond the first hour and warrants claiming for the extended period using items 18219 and 18227 respectively, both the items must be shown on the account (18216 and 18219 or 18226 and 18227). When a payment statement arrives for the claim it will show \$0 against 18216 or 18226, with the total amount owed against either 18219 or 18227.

GROUP T7 – REGIONAL OR FIELD NERVE BLOCKS

- 18213** Intravenous regional anaesthesia of limb by retrograde perfusion
- 18216** Intrathecal or epidural infusion of a therapeutic substance, initial injection or commencement of, including up to 1 hour of continuous attendance by the medical practitioner (Anaes)
- 18219** Intrathecal or epidural infusion of a therapeutic substance, initial injection or commencement of, where continuous attendance by the medical practitioner extends beyond the first hour (Anaes)
- NOTE** Items 18216 & 18219 should be used when claiming in hours epidural services to a patient in labour. For **a patient requiring emergency labour** services provided in the after hours period, these items will attract emergency after hours loadings
- 18222** Infusion of a therapeutic substance to maintain regional anaesthesia or analgesia, subsequent injection or revision of, where the period of continuous medical practitioner attendance is 15 minutes or less
- 18225** Infusion of a therapeutic substance to maintain regional anaesthesia or analgesia, subsequent injection or revision of, where the period of continuous medical practitioner attendance is more than 15 minutes
- 18226** Intrathecal or epidural infusion of a therapeutic substance, initial injection or commencement of, including up to 1 hour of continuous attendance by the medical practitioner, for **a patient in normal labour**, where the service is provided in the after hours period.
- 18227** Intrathecal or epidural infusion of a therapeutic substance, initial injection or commencement of, where continuous attendance by the medical practitioner extends beyond the first hour, for **a patient in normal labour**, where the service is provided in the after hours period.
- 18228** Interpleural block, initial injection or commencement of infusion of a therapeutic substance
- 18230** Intrathecal or epidural injection or neurolytic substance (Anaes)
- 18232** Intrathecal or epidural injection of substance other than anaesthetic, contrast or neurolytic solutions, not being a service to which another item in this Group applies (Anaes)
(This item covers caudal infusion/injection)
- 18233** Epidural injection of blood for blood patch (Anaes)
- 18234** Trigeminal nerve, primary division of, injection of an anaesthetic agent. (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18236** Trigeminal nerve, peripheral branch of, injection of an anaesthetic agent. (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18238** Facial nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent, not being a service associated with a service to which 18240 applies
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)

- 18240** Retrobulbar or peribulbar, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18242** Greater occipital nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent. (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18244** Vagus nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18246** Glossopharyngeal nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18248** Phrenic nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18250** Spinal accessory nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18252** Cervical plexus, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18254** Brachial plexus, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18256** Suprascapular nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18258** Intercostal nerve, single, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18260** Intercostal nerves, multiple, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18262** Ilioinguinal, iliohypogastric or genito femoral nerves, 1 or more of, injection of an anaesthetic agent. (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18264** Pudendal nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18266** Ulnar, radial or median nerve of main trunk, 1 or more of, injection of an anaesthetic agent., not being associated with a brachial plexus block
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18268** Obturator nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18270** Femoral nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18272** Saphenous, sural, popliteal or posterior tibial nerve of main trunk, 1 or more of, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18274** Paravertebral, cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral or occygeal nerves, injection of an anaesthetic agent., single vertebral level
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)

- 18276** Paravertebral nerves, injection of an anaesthetic agent., multiple levels
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18278** Sciatic nerve, injection of an anaesthetic agent.
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18280** Sphenopalatine ganglion, injection of an anaesthetic agent (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18282** Carotid sinus, injection of an anaesthetic agent, as an independent percutaneous procedure
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18284** Stellate ganglion, injection of an anaesthetic agent (cervical sympathetic block) (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18286** Lumbar or thoracic nerves, injection of an anaesthetic agent (paravertebral sympathetic block) (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18288** Coeliac plexus or splanchnic nerves, injection of an anaesthetic agent (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18290** Cranial nerve other than trigeminal, destruction by a neurolytic agent, not being a service associated with the injection of botulinum toxin (Anaes)
- 18292** Nerve branch, destruction by a neurolytic agent, not being a service associated with the injection of botulinum toxin or a service to which any other item in this Group applies. (Anaes)
(see para T7.5 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- 18294** Coeliac plexus or splanchnic nerves, destruction by a neurolytic agent (Anaes)
- 18296** Lumbar sympathetic chain, destruction by a neurolytic agent (Anaes)
- 18298** Cervical or thoracic sympathetic chain, destruction by a neurolytic agent (Anaes)

T.7.5. REGIONAL OR FIELD NERVE BLOCKS - (ITEMS 18234 TO 18298)

Items in the range 18234 - 18298 are intended to cover the injection of anaesthetic into the nerve or nerve sheath and not for the treatment of carpal tunnel or similar compression syndromes.

Paravertebral nerve block items 18274 and 18276 cover the provision of regional anaesthesia for surgical and related procedures for the management acute pain or of chronic pain related to radiculopathy. Infiltration of the soft tissue of the paravertebral area for the treatment of other pain symptoms does not attract benefit under these items. Additionally, items 18274 and 18276 do not cover facet joint blocks/injections. This procedure is covered under item 39013.

Item 18292 may not be claimed for the injection of botulinum toxin, but may be claimed where a neurolytic agent (such as phenol) is used to treat the obturator nerve in patients receiving botulinum toxin injections under items 18354, 18356, or 18358 for a dynamic foot deformity.

RVG CALCULATIONS

RVG procedures have three components which together give the total RVG derived value for that anaesthetic service. The three components are

1: BASIC UNIT VALUE

- A Basic RVG Unit Value is listed for each procedure and relates to difficulty of that particular anaesthetic technique.
- It includes usual postoperative visits and such items as intravenous induction, endotracheal intubation, intravenous infusions and transfusions, local and regional anaesthesia and usual monitoring procedures, all of which are part of the whole anaesthetic.
- It excludes pre-anaesthesia consultations, specialised forms of catheterisation and monitoring (e.g. intra-arterial, central venous and pulmonary artery), and perioperative nerve blocks for postoperative analgesia.
- Where anaesthesia is provided for services covered by multiple items in the RVG, a fee is only payable for the RVG item with the highest basic unit value. However, the time component should include the total anaesthesia time taken for all services.
- A local regional nerve block in association with a general anaesthetic is regarded as part of the anaesthetic and will not have added value except by reason of the time value involved.

2: TIME UNITS

- Each 15 minutes (or part thereof) of anaesthetic time counts as one time unit. Time begins when the anaesthetist begins to prepare the patient for anaesthetic care in the operating room or equivalent area and ends when the anaesthetist is no longer in personal attendance; that is when the patient may be safely placed under the supervision of other personnel.
- For anaesthetic procedures with dates of service 1st December 2005 or later, where a procedure exceeds **2 hours**, time units are 15 minutes for the first two hours, and 10 minutes thereafter.
- In the case of medical management of cardio-pulmonary bypass perfusion time for the perfusionist begins with induction of anaesthesia and finishes with the closure of the chest.

3: MODIFYING UNITS

There are two groups of modifiers:

PHYSICAL STATUS

P1 – normal healthy patient – 0 RVG

P2 – patient with mild systemic disease – 0 RVG

P3 – patient with severe systemic disease that severely limits activity – 1 RVG

P4 – patient with severe systemic disease that is a constant threat to life – 2 RVG

P5 – moribund patient who is not expected to survive for 24 hours with or without the operation – 3 RVG

P6 – declared brain-dead patient whose organs are being removed for donor purposes – 0 RVG

OTHER

M1 – anaesthesia for a patient under one year or over 70 years old – 1 RVG

M2 – anaesthesia for emergency surgery; an emergency exists when a delay in treatment of the patient would lead to a significant threat to life or body part. – 2 RVG

M3 - anaesthesia for emergency surgery, where the patient is under one year or over 70 years old – 3 RVG

When applying modifiers, only one modifier from each group may be selected.

CONSULTATIONS

RVG derived items for anaesthetic consultations and attendances; these can be found on pages 42 and 43.

- A consultation may only be charged for, when a formal consultation was performed. The administration of anaesthesia also includes the pre-anaesthetic consultation, except where the consultation is undertaken as a separate attendance at a place other than an operating theatre or an anaesthesia induction room. When charged separately, the consultation will only be paid in association with an operative procedure. If, following the pre-anaesthetic consultation, the procedure is delayed or cancelled, this consultation and any subsequent consultation during the delay are to be treated as normal consultation.
- Where therapeutic or diagnostic procedures, are instituted following formal referred consultation, then it is appropriate to charge for both the consultation and the procedure. If subsequent attendances include further therapeutic procedures and the procedural items are charged, it is not appropriate to charge a consultation fee, unless a formal subsequent consultation occurs.
- Consultation time only applies to the period of active attendance on the patient and does not include time spent in discussion with other health professionals.
- Consultation services covered by pain specialists items in the range 2801-3000 cannot be claimed in conjunction with items CA7610-CA7625
- Acute Pain Management – where the anaesthetist is requested to manage the patient's acute pain at a time subsequent and separate to the patient's anaesthesia and surgery, and makes a formal initial assessment of the patient, this can be classified as a referred consultation.
- It would be expected that in the vast majority of cases, the insertion of a peripheral venous cannula (other than in association with anaesthesia) where the patient is referred, would attract benefit under item CA7640. However, in exceptional clinical circumstances, where the procedure is considerably more difficult and exceeds 15 minutes, such as for patients with chronic disease undergoing long term intravenous therapy, paediatric patients or patients having chemotherapy, item CA7645 would apply.
- A consultation occurring immediately before the institution of major regional blockade for a patient in labour is covered by item CA7680.
- CA0070 is applicable for call backs at any time, from home, office or places other than the hospital.

UNIQUE WAGMSS RVG DERIVED ANAESTHETIC ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

Please note that although generally descriptions for items will match the MBS equivalent item, some descriptions have been adjusted for clarification or to better suite WA hospital situations.

GROUP T6 - ATTENDANCES AND CONSULTATIONS

CA0070 Call back from home, office or other distant location of an anaesthetist for the provision of emergency services. Item is separate from and additional to any service provided by the anaesthetist including consultations.

**PRE-ANAESTHETIC CONSULTATION IN PREPARATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN
ANAESTHETIC BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN THE PRACTICE OF ANAESTHESIA, not being
a service associated with a service to which items 2801 – 3000 apply (see para T6.1 of MBS
explanatory notes to this Category)**

CA7610 Brief consultation involving targeted history and limited examination (including the cardio-respiratory system) and of not more than 15 minutes duration

CA7615 Consultation on a patient undergoing advanced surgery or who has complex medical problems, involving a selective history and an extensive examination of multiple systems and the formulation of a written patient management plan documented in the patient notes - and of more than 15 minutes but not more than 30 minutes duration.

CA7620 Consultation on a patient undergoing advanced surgery or who has complex medical problems, involving a detailed history and a comprehensive examination of multiple systems and the formulation of a written patient management plan documented in the patient notes - and of more than 30 minutes but not more than 45 minutes duration.

CA7625 Consultation on a patient undergoing advanced surgery or who has complex medical problems, involving an exhaustive history and a comprehensive examination of multiple systems, the formulation of a written patient management plan following discussion with relevant health care professionals and/or the patient, involving medical planning of a high complexity documented in the patient notes - and of more than 45 minutes duration.

REFERRED ANAESTHETIC CONSULTATION BY A SPECIALIST ANAESTHETIST, not being a service associated with a service to which items 2801 – 3000 apply (see para T6.2 of MBS explanatory notes to this Category)

- CA7640** Brief consultation involving short history and limited examination and of not more than 15 minutes duration
- CA7645** Consultation involving a selective history and examination of multiple systems and the formulation of a written patient management plan - and of more than 15 minutes but not more than 30 minutes duration.
- CA7650** Consultation involving a detailed history and comprehensive examination of multiple systems and the formulation of a written patient management plan - and of more than 30 minutes but not more than 45 minutes duration.
- CA7655** Consultation an exhaustive history and a comprehensive examination of multiple systems, the formulation of a written patient management plan following discussion with relevant health care professionals and/or the patient, involving medical planning of a high complexity - and of more than 45 minutes duration.

OTHER ANAESTHETIC CONSULTATION BY AN ANAESTHETIST IN THE PRACTICE OF ANAESTHESIA, not being a service associated with a service to which items 2801 – 3000 apply (see para T6.3 of MBS explanatory notes to this Category)

- CA7680** A consultation immediately prior to the institution of a major regional blockade of a patient in labour, where no previous consultation has occurred.
- CA7690** Where a pre-anaesthesia consultation covered by an item in the range CA7615 - CA17625 is performed in rooms if:
- (a) the service is provided to a patient prior to an admitted patient episode of care involving anaesthesia, and
 - (b) the service is not provided to an admitted patient of a hospital, and
 - (c) the service is not provided on the day of admission to hospital for the subsequent episode of care involving anaesthesia
 - (d) the service is of more than 15 minutes duration

not being a service associated with a service to which items 2801 – 3000 apply. (See para T6.3 of explanatory notes to this category)

GROUP T10 – RELATIVE VALUE GUIDE FOR ANAESTHESIA

SUBGROUP T10.01 - HEAD

CA0100	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles, salivary glands, or superficial vessels of the head including biopsy not being the service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
CA0102	– for plastic repair of cleft palate
CA0104	– for electroconvulsive therapy
CA0120	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on external, middle or inner ear, including biopsy not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
CA0124	– for otoscopy
CA0140	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on eye not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
CA0142	– for lens surgery
CA0143	– for retinal surgery
CA0144	– for corneal transplant
CA0145	– for vitrectomy
CA0146	– for biopsy of conjunctiva
CA0147	– for squint repair
CA0148	– for ophthalmoscopy
CA0160	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on nose and accessory sinuses, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
CA0162	– for radical surgery on the nose and accessory sinuses.
CA0164	– for biopsy, soft tissue on the nose and accessory sinuses.
CA0170	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all intraoral procedures, including biopsy, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
CA0172	– for repair of cleft palate
CA0174	– for excision of retropharyngeal tumour
CA0176	– for radical intraoral surgery
CA0190	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on facial bones, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
CA0192	– for extensive surgery on facial bones (including prognathism and extensive facial bone reconstruction)

- CA0210** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all intracranial procedures, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CA0212** – for subdural taps
- CA0214** – for burr holes of the cranium
- CA0216** – for intracranial vascular procedures including those for aneurysms and arterio–venous abnormalities
- CA0220** – for spinal fluid shunt procedures
- CA0222** – for ablation of an intracranial nerve
- CA0225** – for all cranial bone procedures
- CA0230** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the head or face (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)

SUBGROUP T10.02 - NECK

- CB0300** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the neck, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CB0305** – for incision and drainage of large haematoma, large abscess, cellulitis or similar lesion or epiglottitis causing life threatening airway obstruction
- CB0320** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on oesophagus, thyroid, larynx, trachea, lymphatic system, muscles, nerves or other deep tissues of the neck, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CB0321** – for laryngectomy, hemi laryngectomy, laryngopharyngectomy or pharyngectomy
- CB0330** – for laser surgery to the airway (excluding nose and mouth)
- CB0350** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on major vessels of neck, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CB0352** – for simple ligation of major vessels of the neck
- CB0355** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the neck (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)

SUBGROUP T10.03 - THORAX

- CC0400** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the anterior part of the chest, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CC0401** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for procedures on the breast, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CC0402** – for reconstructive procedures on breast
- CC0403** – for removal of breast lump or for breast segmentectomy where axillary node dissection is performed
- CC0404** – for mastectomy

- CC0405** – for reconstructive procedures on the breast using myocutaneous flaps
- CC0406** – for radical or modified radical procedures on breast with internal mammary node dissection
- CC0410** – for electrical conversion of arrhythmias
- CC0420** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the posterior part of the chest, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CC0440** – for percutaneous bone marrow biopsy of the sternum
- CC0450** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on clavicle, scapula or sternum, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CC0452** – for radical surgery on clavicle, scapula or sternum
- CC0470** – for partial rib resection, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CC0472** – for thoracoplasty
- CC0474** – for radical procedures on chest wall
(see para T10.22 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CC0475** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the anterior or posterior thorax (See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category)

SUBGROUP T10.04 - INTRATHORACIC

- CD0500** Initiation of management of anaesthesia, for open procedures on the oesophagus
- CD0520** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all closed chest procedures (including rigid oesophagoscopy, bronchoscopy), not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CD0522** – for needle biopsy of pleura
- CD0524** – for pneumocentesis
- CD0526** – for thoracoscopy
- CD0528** – for mediastinoscopy
- CD0540** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all thoracotomy procedures involving lungs, pleura, diaphragm, or mediastinum, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CD0542** – for pulmonary decortication
- CD0546** – for pulmonary resection with thoracoplasty
- CD0548** – for intrathoracic repair of trauma to trachea and bronchi
- CD0560** – for open procedures on heart, pericardium, or great vessels of chest

SUBGROUP T10.05 - SPINE AND SPINAL CORD

- CE0600** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on cervical spine and/or cord, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies (for myelography and discography see items CS1906 and CS1914)
- CE0604** – for posterior cervical laminectomy with the patient in the sitting position
- CE0620** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on thoracic spine and/or cord, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CE0622** – for thoracolumbar sympathectomy
- CE0630** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures in lumbar region, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CE0632** – for lumbar sympathectomy
- CE0634** – for chemonucleolysis
- CE0670** - for extensive spine and/or spinal cord procedures
(see para T10.23 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CE0680** - for manipulation of spine when performed in the operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CE0690** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for percutaneous spinal procedures, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies

SUBGROUP T10.06 - UPPER ABDOMEN

- CF0700** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the upper anterior abdominal wall, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CF0702** – for percutaneous liver biopsy
- CF0703** – for all procedures on the nerves, muscles, tendons and fascia of the upper abdominal wall, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CF0704** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the anterior or posterior upper abdomen (See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CF0705** – for diagnostic laparoscopy procedures
- CF0706** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for laparoscopic procedures in the upper abdomen, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CF0730** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the upper posterior abdominal wall, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CF0740** – for upper gastrointestinal endoscopic procedures
- CF0745** – for upper gastrointestinal endoscopic procedures in association with acute gastrointestinal haemorrhage

- CF0750** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all hernia repairs in upper abdomen, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CF0752** – for repair of incisional hernia and/or wound dehiscence
- CF0754** – for omphalocele
- CF0756** – for transabdominal repair of diaphragmatic hernia
- CF0770** – for all procedures on major abdominal blood vessels
- CF0790** – for all procedures within the peritoneal cavity in upper abdomen including cholecystectomy, gastrectomy, bowel shunts or laparoscopic nephrectomy
- CF0791** –for gastric reduction or gastroplasty for the treatment of morbid obesity
- CF0792** – for partial hepatectomy (excluding liver biopsy)
- CF0793** – for extended or trisegmental hepatectomy
- CF0794** – for pancreatectomy, partial or total
- CF0798** – for neuro endocrine tumour removal, in the upper abdomen
- CF0799** – for percutaneous procedures on an intra-abdominal organ, in the upper abdomen

SUBGROUP T10.07 - LOWER ABDOMEN

- CG0800** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the lower anterior abdominal wall, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CG0802** – for lipectomy of the lower abdomen
- CG0803** – for all procedures on the nerves, muscles, tendons and fascia of the lower abdominal wall, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CG0805** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the anterior or posterior lower abdomen (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)
- CG0805** – for diagnostic laparoscopic procedures
- CG0806** – for laparoscopic procedures in the lower abdomen
- CG0810** – for lower intestinal endoscopic procedures
- CG0815** – for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy to urinary tract
- CG0820** – for all procedures on the skin, its derivatives or subcutaneous tissue of the lower posterior abdominal wall
- CG0830** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all hernia repairs in lower abdomen, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CG0832** – for repair of incisional herniae and/or wound dehiscence of the lower abdomen

- CG0840** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures within the peritoneal cavity in lower abdomen including appendicectomy, not being a service for which another item in this subgroup applies
- CG0841** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for bowel resection, including laparoscopic bowel resection, not being a service for which another item in this subgroup applies
- CG0842** – for amniocentesis
- CG0844** – for abdominoperineal resection, including pull-through procedures, ultra low anterior resection and formation of bowel reservoir
- CG0845** – for radical prostatectomy
- CG0846** – for radical hysterectomy
- CG0847** – for ovarian malignancy
- CG0848** – for pelvic exenteration
- CG0850** – for caesarean section
- CG0855** – for caesarean hysterectomy or hysterectomy within 24 hours of delivery
- CG0860** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all extraperitoneal procedures in lower abdomen, including urinary tract not being a service to which another item of this subgroup applies
- CG0862** – for renal procedures, including upper 1/3 of ureter
- CG0863** – for nephrectomy
- CG0864** – for total cystectomy
- CG0866** – for adrenalectomy
- CG0867** – for neuro endocrine tumour removal in the lower abdomen
- CG0868** – for renal transplantation (donor or recipient)
- CG0880** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on major lower abdominal vessels, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CG0882** – for inferior vena cava ligation
- CG0884** – for percutaneous umbrella insertion
- CG0886** – for percutaneous procedures on an intra-abdominal organ in the lower abdomen

SUBGROUP T10.08 - PERINEUM

- CH0900** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the perineum (including biopsy of male genital system), not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CH0902** – for anorectal procedure (including endoscopy and/or biopsy)

- CH0904** – for radical perineal procedure including radical perineal prostatectomy or radial vulvectomy
- CH0905** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the perineum(See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CH0906** – for vulvectomy
- CH0910** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all transurethral procedures (including urethrocystoscopy), not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CH0911** – for endoscopic ureteroscopic surgery including laser procedures (See para T10.30 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CH0912** – for transurethral resection of bladder tumour(s)
- CH0914** – for transurethral resection of prostate
- CH0916** – for bleeding post–transurethral resection
- CH0920** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on male external genitalia, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CH0924** – for procedures on undescended testis, unilateral or bilateral
- CH0926** – for radical orchidectomy, inguinal approach
- CH0928** – for radical orchidectomy, abdominal approach
- CH0930** – for orchiopexy, unilateral or bilateral
- CH0932** – for complete amputation penis
- CH0934** – for complete amputation of penis with bilateral inguinal lymphadenectomy
- CH0936** – for complete amputation of penis with bilateral inguinal and iliac lymphadenectomy
- CH0938** – for insertion of penile prosthesis
- CH0940** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for per vagina and vaginal procedures (including biopsy of labia, vagina, cervix or endometrium), not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CH0942** – for colpotomy, colectomy, colporrhaphy
- CH0943** – for transvaginal assisted reproductive services
- CH0944** – for vaginal hysterectomy
- CH0946** – for vaginal delivery
- CH0948** – for purse string ligation of cervix, or removal of purse string ligature
- CH0950** – for culdoscopy
- CH0952** – for hysteroscopy

- CH0953** – for endometrial ablation or resection in association with hysteroscopy
- CH0954** – for correction of inverted uterus
- CH0956** – for evacuation of the retained products of conception, as a complication of confinement
- CH0958** – for manual removal of retained placenta or for repair of vaginal or perineal tear following delivery
- CH0960** – for vaginal procedures in the management of post partum haemorrhage (blood loss>500mls)

SUBGROUP T10.09 - PELVIS – EXCEPT HIP

- CJ1100** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the anterior pelvic region (anterior to iliac crest), except external genitalia
- CJ1110** – for all procedures on the skin and its derivatives or subcutaneous tissue of the pelvic region (posterior to iliac crest), except perineum
- CJ1112** – for percutaneous bone marrow biopsy of the anterior iliac crest
- CJ1114** – for percutaneous bone marrow biopsy of the posterior iliac crest
- CJ1116** – for percutaneous bone marrow harvesting from the pelvis
- CJ1120** – for procedures on bony pelvis
- CJ1130** – for body cast application or revision when performed in the operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CJ1140** – for interpelviabdominal (hindquarter) amputation
- CJ1150** – for radical procedures for tumour of pelvis, except hindquarter amputation
- CJ1155** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the anterior or posterior pelvis (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)
- CJ1160** – for closed procedures involving symphysis pubis or sacroiliac joint when performed in the operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CJ1170** – for open procedures involving symphysis pubis or sacroiliac joint

SUBGROUP T10.10 - UPPER LEG – EXCEPT KNEE

- CK1195** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the upper leg
- CK1199** – for all procedures on nerves, muscles, tendons, fascia, or bursae of upper leg
- CK1200** – for all closed procedures involving hip joint when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CK1202** – for arthroscopic procedures of hip joint

- CK1210** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all open procedures involving hip joint, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies
- CK1212** – for hip disarticulation
- CK1214** – for total hip replacement or revision
- CK1216** – for bilateral total hip replacement
- CK1220** – for all closed procedures involving upper 2/3 of femur when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CK1230** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all open procedures involving upper 2/3 of femur, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CK1232** – for above knee amputation
- CK1234** – for radical resection of the upper 2/3 of femur
- CK1260** – for all procedures involving veins of upper leg, including exploration
- CK1270** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures involving arteries of upper leg, including bypass graft , not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CK1272** – for femoral artery ligation
- CK1274** – for femoral artery embolectomy
(see para T10.24 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CK1275** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the upper leg (See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CK1280** – for microsurgical reimplantation of upper leg

SUBGROUP T10.11 - KNEE AND POPLITEAL AREA

- CL1300** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the knee and/or popliteal area
- CL1321** – for all procedures on nerves, muscles, tendons, fascia or bursae of knee and/or popliteal area
- CL1340** – for all closed procedures on lower 1/3 of femur when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CL1360** – for all open procedures on lower 1/3 of femur
- CL1380** – for all closed procedures on knee joint when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CL1382** – for arthroscopic procedures of knee joint
- CL1390** – for all closed procedures on upper ends of tibia and fibula, and/or patella when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CL1392** – for all open procedures on upper ends of tibia and fibula and/or patella

- CL1400** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for open procedures on knee joint, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CL1402** – for knee replacement
- CL1403** – for bilateral knee replacement
- CL1404** – for disarticulation of knee
- CL1420** – for all cast applications, removal, or repair involving knee joint when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or approved day hospital facility
- CL1430** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on veins of knee and popliteal area, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CL1432** – for repair of arteriovenous fistula of knee or popliteal area
- CL1440** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on arteries of knee and popliteal area, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CL1445** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the knee and/or popliteal area (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)

SUBGROUP T10.12 - LOWER LEG – BELOW KNEE

- CM1460** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of lower leg, ankle, or foot
- CM1461** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on nerves, muscles, tendons, or fascia of lower leg, ankle, or foot, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CM1462** – for all closed procedures on lower leg, ankle, and foot
- CM1464** – for arthroscopic procedure of ankle joint
- CM1472** – for repair of Achilles tendon
- CM1474** – for gastrocnemius recession
- CM1480** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all open procedures on bones of lower leg, ankle, or foot, including amputation, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CM1482** – for radical resection of bone involving lower leg, ankle or foot
- CM1484** – for osteotomy or osteoplasty of tibia or fibula
- CM1486** – for total ankle replacement
- CM1490** – for lower leg cast application, removal or repair when undertaken in a hospital or approved day hospital facility
- CM1500** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on arteries of lower leg, including bypass graft, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.

- CM1502** – for embolectomy of the lower leg
- CM1520** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on veins of lower leg, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CM1522** – for venous thrombectomy of the lower leg
- CM1530** – for microsurgical reimplantation of lower leg, ankle or foot
- CM1532** – for microsurgical reimplantation of toe
- CM1535** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the lower leg (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)

SUBGROUP T10.13 - SHOULDER AND AXILLA

- CN1600** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the shoulder and axilla
- CN1610** – for all procedures on nerves, muscles, tendons, fascia or bursae of shoulder or axilla including axillary dissection
- CN1620** – for all closed procedures on humeral head and neck, sternoclavicular joint, acromioclavicular joint, or the shoulder joint when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility
- CN1622** – for all arthroscopic procedures of the shoulder joint
- CN1630** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all open procedures on humeral and neck, sternoclavicular joint, acromioclavicular joint, or shoulder joint, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CN1632** – for radical resection involving humeral head and neck, sternoclavicular joint, acromioclavicular joint, or shoulder joint
- CN1634** – for shoulder disarticulation
- CN1636** – for interscapulothoracic (forequarter) amputation
- CN1638** – for total shoulder replacement
- CN1650** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on arteries of shoulder or axilla, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CN1652** – for procedures for axillary–brachial aneurysm
- CN1654** – for bypass graft of arteries of shoulder or axilla
- CN1656** – for axillary–femoral bypass graft
- CN1670** – for all procedures on veins of shoulder or axilla
- CN1680** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all shoulder cast application, removal or repair, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies, when undertaken in a hospital or approved day hospital facility

CN1682 – for shoulder spica application when undertaken in a hospital or approved day hospital facility

CN1685 – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the shoulder or the axilla (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)

SUBGROUP T10.14 - UPPER ARM AND ELBOW

CQ1700 Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the upper arm or elbow

CQ1710 Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on nerves, muscles, tendons, fascia or bursae of upper arm or elbow, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies

CQ1712 – for open tenotomy of the upper arm or elbow

CQ1714 – for tenoplasty of the upper arm or elbow

CQ1716 – for tenodesis, rupture of long tendon of biceps

CQ1730 – for all closed procedures on the upper arm or elbow when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility

CQ1732 – for arthroscopic procedures of elbow joint

CQ1740 Initiation of management of anaesthesia for open procedures on the upper arm or elbow not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.

CQ1756 – for radical procedures on the upper arm or elbow

CQ1760 – for total elbow replacement

CQ1770 Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on arteries of upper arm, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.

CQ1772 – for embolectomy of the arteries of the upper arm.

CQ1780 Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on veins of upper arm, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.

CQ1785 – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the upper arm or elbow (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)

CQ1790 – for microsurgical reimplantation of upper arm

SUBGROUP T10.15 - FOREARM, WRIST AND HAND

CR1800 Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on the skin or subcutaneous tissue of the forearm, wrist or hand

CR1810 – for all procedures on nerves, muscles, tendons, fascia or bursae of forearm, wrist or hand

CR1820 – for all closed procedures on radius, ulna, wrist or hand bones when performed in an operating theatre of a hospital or day hospital facility

- CR1830** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all open procedures on radius, ulna, wrist or hand bones, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CR1832** – for total wrist replacement
- CR1834** – for arthroscopic procedures of the wrist joint
- CR1840** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on arteries of forearm, wrist or hand, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CR1842** – for embolectomy of arteries of forearm, wrist or hand.
- CR1850** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for all procedures on veins of forearm, wrist or hand, not being a service to which another item in this subgroup applies.
- CR1860** – for forearm, wrist or hand cost application, removal, or repair when undertaken in a hospital or approved day hospital facility.
- CR1865** – for microvascular free tissue flap surgery involving the forearm, wrist or hand (*See para T10.28 of explanatory notes to this Category*)
- CR1870** – for microsurgical reimplantation of forearm, wrist or hand
- CR1872** – for microsurgical reimplantation of finger

SUBGROUP T10.16 - ANAESTHESIA FOR BURNS

- CR1878** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves not more than 3% of total body surface
- CR1879** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 3% but less than 10% of total body surface
- CR1880** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 10% but less than 20% of total body surface
- CR1881** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 20% but less than 30% of total body surface
- CR1882** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 30% but less than 40% of total body surface
- CR1883** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 40% but less than 50% of total body surface
- CR1884** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 50% but less than 60% of total body surface
- CR1885** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 60% but less than 70% of total body surface
- CR1886** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 70% but less than 80% of total body surface
- CR1887** – for excision or debridement of burns, with or without skin grafting where the area of burn involves more than 80% or more of total body surface

SUBGROUP T10.17 - ANAESTHESIA FOR RADIOLOGICAL OR OTHER DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

CS1900	Initiation of management of anaesthesia for injection procedure for hysterosalpingography
CS1906	– for injection procedure for myelography; lumbar or thoracic
CS1908	– for injection procedure for myelography; cervical
CS1910	– for injection procedure for myelography; posterior fossa
CS1912	– for injection procedure for discography; lumbar or thoracic
CS1914	– for injection procedure for discography; cervical
CS1915	– for peripheral arteriogram
CS1916	– for arteriograms; cerebral, carotid or vertebral
CS1918	– retrograde arteriograms, brachial or femoral
CS1922	– for computerised axial tomography scanning, magnetic resonance scanning, or digital subtraction angiography scanning
CS1925	– for retrograde cystography, retrograde urethrography or retrograde cystourethrography
CS1926	– for fluoroscopy
CS1927	– for barium enema or other opaque study of the small bowel
CS1930	– for bronchography
CS1935	– for phlebography
CS1936	– for heart, 2 dimensional real time transoesophageal examination (see para T10.26 of explanatory notes to this Category)
CS1939	– for peripheral venous cannulation
CS1941	– for cardiac catheterisation including coronary arteriography ventriculography and cardiac mapping, insertion of automatic defibrillator or transvenous pacemaker (see para T10.25 of explanatory notes to this Category)
CS1942	– for cardiac electrophysiological procedures including radio frequency ablation
CS1943	– for central venous cannulation or insertion of right heart balloon catheter (via jugular, subclavian or femoral vein) by percutaneous or open exposure.
CS1945	– for lumbar puncture, cisternal puncture, or epidural injection
CS1949	– for harvesting of bone marrow for the purpose of transplantation
CS1952	– for muscle biopsy for malignant hyperpyrexia

- CS1955** – for electroencephalography
- CS1959** – for brain stem evoked response audiometry.
- CS1962** – for electrocochleography by extratympanic method or transtympanic membrane insertion method
- CS1965** – as a therapeutic procedure **where it can be demonstrated that there is a clinical need for anaesthesia**
(see para T10.11 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CS1969** – during hyperbaric therapy, where the medical practitioner is not confined in the chamber (including the administration of oxygen)
- CS1970** – during hyperbaric therapy, where the medical practitioner is confined in the chamber (including the administration of oxygen)
- CS1973** – for brachytherapy using radioactive sealed sources
- CS1976** – for therapeutic nuclear medicine
- CS1980** – for radiotherapy
- CS1981** – Anaesthetic agent allergy testing, using skin sensitivity methods in a patient with a history of prior anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reaction or cardiovascular collapse in association with the administration of anaesthesia agents (See para T10.29 of explanatory notes to this Category)

SUBGROUP T10.18 – MISCELLANEOUS

- CT1990** Initiation of management of anaesthesia when no procedure ensues
(see para T10.12 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CT1992** Initiation of management of anaesthesia performed on a person under the age of 10 years in connection with a procedure covered by an item, which has not been identified as attracting an anaesthetic
- CT1997** Initiation of management of anaesthesia in connection with a procedure covered by an item which has not been identified as attracting an anaesthetic rebate, not being a service to which item CT1992 or CS1965 applies **where it can be demonstrated that there is a clinical need for anaesthesia**
(see para T10.13 of explanatory notes to this Category)

SUBGROUP T10.19 – THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

- CV2001** Collection of blood for autologous transfusion or when homologous blood is required for immediate transfusion in an emergency situation, **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
(see para T10.8 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2002** Administration of blood or bone marrow already collected , **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
(see para T10.8 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2007** Awake endotracheal intubation with flexible fiberoptic scope associated with difficult airway, **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**

- CV2008** Double lumen endobronchial tube or bronchial blocker, insertion of, **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
- CV2012** Blood pressure monitoring (central venous, pulmonary arterial, systemic arterial or cardiac intracavity), by indwelling catheter – for each type of pressure up to a maximum of 4 pressures (not being a service to which item 13876 applies), **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
(see para T10.08 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2014** Blood pressure monitoring (central venous, pulmonary arterial, systemic arterial or cardiac intracavity), by indwelling catheter – for each for each type of pressure up to a maximum of 4 pressures (not being a service to which item 13876 applies), **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia relating to another discrete operation on the same day**
(see para T10.8 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2015** Right heart balloon catheter, insertion of, including pulmonary wedge pressure and cardiac output measurement, **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
(see para T10.8 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2018** Measurement of the mechanical or gas exchange function of the respiratory system using measurements of parameters. Including pressures, volumes, flow, gas concentrations in inspired or expired air, alveolar gas or blood and incorporating serial arterial blood gas analysis and a written record of the results, when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia, not being a service associated with a service to which item 11503 applies..
- CV2020** Central vein catheterisation, (via jugular, subclavian or femoral vein) by percutaneous or open exposure, not being a service to which item 13318 applies, **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
(see para T10.8 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2025** Intra-arterial cannulation, **when performed in association with the administration of anaesthesia**
(see para T10.8 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2031** Intrathecal or Epidural injection (initial) of a therapeutic substance or substances, with or without insertion of a catheter, **in association with anaesthesia and surgery**, for postoperative pain management, not being a service associated with a service to which CV2036 applies.
- CV2036** Intrathecal or Epidural injection (subsequent) of a therapeutic substance or substances, using an in-situ catheter, **in association with anaesthesia and surgery**, for post operative pain management, not being a service associated with a service to which CV2031 applies.
- CV2040** Introduction of a regional or field nerve block peri-operatively performed in the induction room theatre or recovery room for the control of post operative pain via the femoral **OR** sciatic nerves, **in conjunction with hip, knee, ankle or foot surgery**.
(see para T10.17 and T10.21 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2045** Introduction of a regional or field nerve block peri-operatively performed in the induction room, theatre or recovery room for the control of post operative pain via the femoral **AND** sciatic nerves, **in conjunction with hip, knee, ankle or foot surgery**.
(see para T10.17 and T10.21 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2050** Introduction of a regional or field nerve block peri-operatively performed in the induction room, theatre or recovery room for the control of post operative pain via the brachial plexus, **in conjunction with shoulder surgery**.
(see para T10.17 and T10.21 of explanatory notes to this Category)

- CV2051** Intra-operative transoesophageal echocardiography – monitoring in real time of the structure and function of the heart chambers, valves and surrounding structures, including assessment of blood flow, with appropriate permanent recording during procedures on the heart, pericardium or great vessels of the chest (not in association with items 55130, 55135 or 21936)
- CV2055** Perfusion of limb or organ using heart lung machine or equivalent
- CV2060** Whole body perfusion, cardiac bypass, using heart–lung machine or equivalent
(see para T10.10 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2065** Induced controlled hypothermia, total body
(see para T10.10 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2070** Cardioplegia, blood or crystalloid, administration by any route
(see para T10.10 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CV2075** Deep Hypothermic circulatory arrest, to a core temperature of less than 22 °C, including management of retrograde cerebral perfusion if performed.
(see para T10.10 of explanatory notes to this Category)

SUBGROUP T10.20 – ADMINISTRATION OF AN ANAESTHETIC IN CONNECTION WITH A DENTAL SERVICE

- CX2900** Initiation of management by a medical practitioner of anaesthesia for extraction of tooth or teeth with or without incision of soft tissue or removal of bone.
(see para T10.14 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CX2905** Initiation of management of anaesthesia for restorative dental work.
(see para T10.14 of explanatory notes to this Category)

SUBGROUP T10.26 – ASSISTANCE AT ANAESTHESIA

- CW5200** Assistance in the administration of anaesthesia on a patient in imminent danger of death requiring continuous life saving emergency treatment, to the exclusion of all patients
(see para T10.9 of explanatory notes to this Category)
- CW5205** Assistance in the administration of elective anaesthesia where
- i. the patient has complex airway problems; or
 - ii. the patient is a neonate or a complex paediatric case; or
 - iii. there is anticipated to be massive blood loss (greater than 50% of blood volume) during the procedure; or
 - iv. the patient is critically ill, with multiple organ failure; or
 - v. where the anaesthesia time exceeds 6 hours
- and the assistance is provided to the exclusion of all other patients.
(see para T10.9 of explanatory notes to this Category)