

SCHEDULE OF PROCEDURES - Surgery Choices 1



	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF SURGICAL PROCEDURE*	BAND
<p>Each surgical procedure is classified into one of 3 bands according to its medical complexity. Band A are the least complicated surgical procedures and Band C the most complicated surgical procedures.</p>		
Cataracts	Operations in this section are aimed at improving vision when the lens in the eye has become cloudy (a cataract).	
1	Phakoemulsification of lens without implant - unilateral The removal of the eye lens using ultrasonic vibrations.	A
2	Phakoemulsification of lens without implant - bilateral The removal of the eye lens on both sides using ultrasonic vibrations.	A
3	Phakoemulsification of lens with implant - unilateral The removal of the eye lens using ultrasonic vibrations then replacing the lens with an implant.	A
4	Phakoemulsification of lens with implant - bilateral The removal of the eye lens on both sides using ultrasonic vibrations, then replacing the lens with an implant.	A
5	Extracapsular extraction with an implant - unilateral The removal of the eye lens as well as the front portion of the lens capsule, normally replacing the lens with an implant.	A
6	Extracapsular extraction with an implant - bilateral As above except that both eyes are treated.	B
7	Lens implant/exchange The removal and replacement of an older implant.	B
Ears	Operations in this section are aimed at improving ear pain or hearing problems related to infections.	
8	Combined approach tympanoplasty - intact canal wall tympanoplasty The repair of a hole or perforation in the eardrum.	B
9	Myringotomy and the insertion of a tube through the tympanic membrane (one ear or both) The insertion of a small tube in the eardrum(s) to assist drainage of secretions.	A
Sinus Problems	Operations in this section are aimed at treating sinus problems. When sinuses become blocked or inflamed they can cause severe headaches.	
10	Caldwell-Luc Procedure The emptying and cleaning of the sinus in the cheek.	A
11	Trephining of the frontal sinus Creating a hole in the forehead sinus to allow drainage.	A
12	Operation(s) on the sphenoid sinus including those done by keyhole surgery Draining, cleaning or emptying the sphenoid sinus in the head.	A
Tonsils	Operations in this section are aimed at treating tonsil problems. When tonsils become inflamed they can cause sore throats and make swallowing difficult.	
13	Tonsillectomy-adult (on one or both sides) The removal of the tonsil(s).	A
Abdominal Hernias	Operations in this section are aimed at treating abdominal hernia problems. Hernias represent a weakness in the muscle wall through which bowel or other tissue pushes through under the skin. The weaknesses are often exacerbated by heavy lifting or other physical activity.	

14	Primary repair of an inguinal hernia Strengthening of the lower abdominal/groin muscle wall.	A
15	Repair of recurrent inguinal hernia Repeat strengthening of the lower abdominal/groin muscle wall.	A
16	Repair of a primary femoral hernia Strengthening of the upper leg/groin muscle wall.	A
17	Repair of a primary incisional hernia Strengthening of the abdominal wall at the site of a previous operation.	A
18	Repair of an umbilical hernia Strengthening of the lower abdominal muscle wall around the belly button.	A
19	Trans thoracic repair of diaphragmatic hernia (acquired) The closure of a hole in and strengthening of the diaphragm muscle in the chest through a cut in the chest. Diaphragm hernias present from birth are excluded.	B
Gall Bladder and Gallstones	Operations in this section are primarily aimed at treating gallstone problems, which can cause abdominal pain.	
20	Cholecystectomy (including mini-cholecystectomy) The removal of all or part of the gall bladder by either using keyhole surgery or a cut in the abdomen.	B
21	Excision of a lesion of the bile duct The removal of a section of the bile duct.	B
22	Therapeutic ERCP (including insertion of biliary or pancreatic prosthesis, sphincterotomy and stone extraction) The insertion of a fibre-optic camera down the gullet and into the bile duct/pancreas area to treat a variety of conditions.	A
Veins in the Legs	Operations in this section are aimed at treating poorly functioning veins in the leg. Varicose veins cause ankle swelling, leg aching and sometimes leg ulcers.	
23	Ligation/stripping of long and short saphenous veins (including local excision/multiple phlebectomy) Tying off and removing weakened veins in the legs.	A
24	Operations for recurrent varicose veins with re-exploration of groin - unilateral Repeat tying off and removing of weakened veins in one leg.	A
Bladder	Operations in this section are aimed at either treating abnormalities of the bladder itself or improving the functioning of the bladder such as leaking/ incontinence.	
25	Endoscopic resection of lesion of bladder (including cystoscopy) The insertion of a fibre-optic camera into the bladder and the removal of an abnormality of the bladder wall.	A
26	Combined abdominal and vaginal operations to support outlet of female bladder (including sling procedures) The strengthening of the tissue around the bladder to prevent leaking.	B
27	Combined abdominal and vaginal operations to support outlet of female bladder (including sling procedures) - redo operation A revision of the above procedure involving different techniques.	B
28	Retropubic suspension of neck of bladder (including colposuspension) An alternative method used to treat urinary incontinence by lifting the tissue around the bladder neck.	B
Men's Health	Operations in this section are aimed at treating prostate problems.	

29	Open excision of prostatic adenoma The removal of a prostate lesion through a cut in the abdominal wall.	B
30	Endoscopic biopsy of the prostate The insertion of a fibre-optic camera down the penis and removal of a sample of the prostate gland.	A
31	Transurethral microwave therapy The insertion of a fibre-optic camera down the penis and the treatment of an abnormality of the prostate gland using heat treatment.	A
Women's Health	Operations in this section cover a wide range of common gynaecological problems.	
32	Excision of lesion of vulva The removal of pre-cancerous lesions on the outside of the vagina.	A
33	Anterior +/- posterior colporrhaphy and amputation of the cervix uteri (including primary repair of enterocele) Surgical repair of the front and back of the vaginal wall, including removal of the cervix.	B
34	Anterior +/- posterior colporrhaphy (including primary repair of enterocele) Surgical repair of the front and back of the vaginal wall.	B
35	Posterior colporrhaphy Surgical repair of the back of the vaginal wall.	A
36	Total abdominal hysterectomy (+/- oophorectomy) The removal of the womb, with or without the removal of the fallopian tubes and ovaries, by making a cut through the abdomen.	B
37	Subtotal abdominal hysterectomy (+/- oophorectomy) The removal of most of the womb, with or without the removal of the fallopian tubes but leaving the cervix, by making a cut through the abdomen.	B
38	Vaginal hysterectomy (including laparoscopically assisted) The removal of the womb through the vagina with or without the assistance of keyhole surgery techniques.	B
39	Myomectomy (including laparoscopically) The removal of fibroids embedded in the wall of the womb either by a cut in the abdomen or using keyhole surgery techniques.	B
40	Therapeutic endoscopic operations on uterus (including endometrial ablation) The insertion of a fibre-optic camera through the cervix into the womb and the treatment of a variety of conditions.	B
41	Oophorectomy and salpingectomy as sole procedure (one or both sides) The removal of both ovaries and fallopian tubes on one or both sides but leaving the womb intact.	B
42	Laparoscopy and therapeutic procedures including laser, diathermy and destruction e.g. endometriosis, adhesiolysis, tubal surgery) The insertion of a fibre-optic camera through the abdominal wall ('key-hole surgery') and the treatment of a variety of conditions.	B
43	Ovarian cystectomy as sole procedure (one or both sides) The removal of a cyst or cysts on one or both ovaries where not conducted as part of a larger procedure.	B
Spine/ Slipped Disc	Operations in this section are aimed at improving neck/back stiffness or pain often resulting from physical activity such as lifting or poor posture while sitting at a desk.	
44	Posterior decompression +/- foraminotomy (cervical region) Relieving pressure on the spine in the neck by moving and stabilising a slipped disc.	C
45	Revisional posterior decompression +/- foraminotomy (cervical region) A revision of the first posterior decompression in the neck.	C
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46	Posterior decompression (thoracic region) Relieving pressure on the spine in the upper back by moving and stabilising a slipped disc.	C
47	Revisional posterior decompression with fusion (thoracic region) A revision of the first posterior decompression in the upper back.	C
48	Primary anterior discectomy, decompression and anterior fusion (lumbar region) Relieving pressure on the spine in the lower back by moving and stabilising a slipped disc.	C
49	Anterior discectomy (cervical region) Removal of a part or all of a disc from the neck.	C
50	Revisional anterior discectomy (cervical region) Further removal of a part or the remainder of a disc in the neck.	C
51	Posterior excision of disc prolapse including microdiscectomy (lumbar region) Removal of a disc from the lower back using a variety of different approaches.	B
52	Revision of posterior excision of disc prolapse with undercutting facetectomy (lumbar region) A revision of the first posterior excision in the lower back.	C
Bones, Joints and Ligaments	Operations in this section cover the major joint replacements, keyhole surgery on the knee or shoulder and ligament repairs.	
53	Primary total hip replacement with or without cement Replacement of a hip joint by a prosthetic implant.	C
54	Complex primary total hip replacement requiring bone grafting or femoral osteotomy A more complicated replacement of the hip joint.	C
55	Total hip replacement, with or without cement, after excision arthroplasty or arthrodesis, including conversion of hemiarthroplasty or revision of other previous hip surgery which involved internal fixation A complicated type of hip replacement sometimes involving revision of previous work.	C
56	Total prosthetic replacement of knee joint, with or without cement, +/- patella Replacement of a knee joint by a prosthetic implant.	C
57	Multiple arthroscopic operation on knee (including meniscectomy, chondroplasty, drilling or microfracture) Insertion of a fibre-optic camera ('key-hole surgery') into the knee joint and treatment of a variety of conditions.	B
58	Carpal Tunnel release Carpal tunnel release surgery is used to relieve severe symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome, which causes pain or weakness in the hand and forearm. It involves cutting a ligament in the wrist to relieve pressure on a nerve.	A
59	Cubital Tunnel release Cubital tunnel release surgery is used to relieve severe symptoms of cubital tunnel syndrome, which causes symptoms of pins and needles in the little, and ring fingers and the inner side of the forearm. It involves releasing a ligament to allow decompression of a nerve at elbow level.	A
60	Therapeutic arthroscopy of shoulder (as sole procedure) Shoulder arthroscopy is a minimally invasive technique that allows orthopaedic surgeons to assess - and in some cases, treat - a range of conditions affecting the shoulder joint.	B
61	Dupuytren's fasciectomy (palm only, single digit with proximal interphalangeal joint and multiple digits with proximal interphalangeal joints) Dupuytren's contracture/disease is a condition of the hands and fingers. A contracture is when affected fingers bend (contract) towards the palm and you cannot straighten them fully. The procedure most commonly used to correct Dupuytren's contracture is fasciectomy. This involves cutting open the skin on the palm of the hand and fingers and removing the underlying tissue that has become thickened and tight and is causing the fingers to stay bent inwards.	A

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