

IPG669 Bilateral cervicosacropexy (CESA) or vaginosacropexy (VASA) using mesh for pelvic organ prolapse

The mandated classifications (OPCS-4 or ICD-10) provide a method to collect and aggregate data to allow accurate and consistent data analysis.

Procedure:

OPCS-4 code(s):

Bilateral cervicosacropexy (CESA)

Q54.5 Sacrohysteropexy

Y28.1 Insertion of synthetic mesh into organ NOC

Z94.1 Bilateral operation

Vaginosacropexy (VASA)

P24.8 Other specified repair of vault of vagina

Y28.1 Insertion of synthetic mesh into organ NOC

Z94.1 Bilateral operation

Note: The above codes are based on the specific procedure description “If the uterus is in situ, the first step of the procedure is a hysterectomy. A polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) mesh ligament-replacement structure is then placed within the peritoneal fold of both the left and right uterosacral ligaments.”

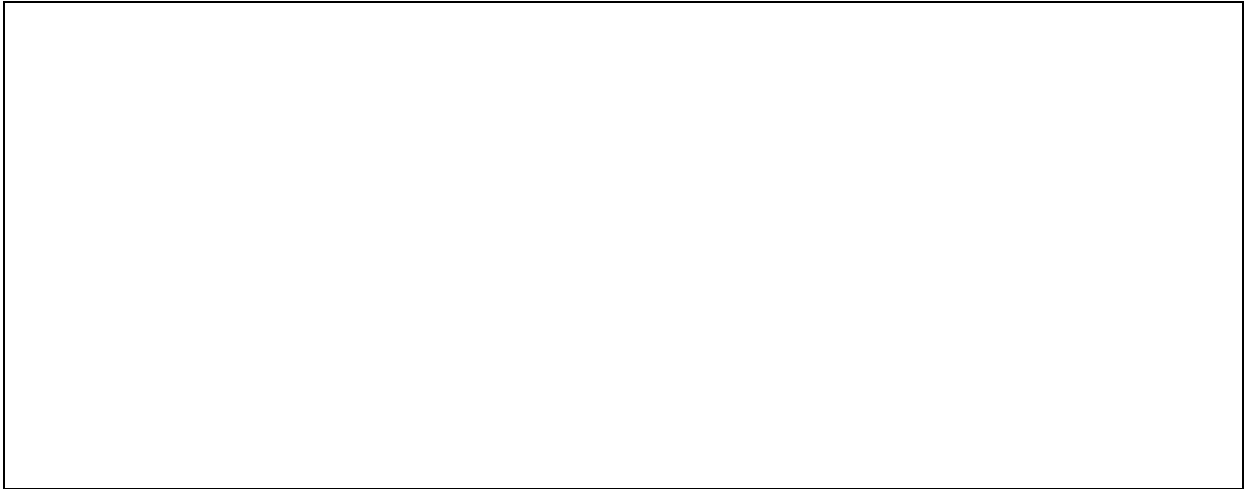
Note: A code from category **Y75 Minimal access to abdominal cavity** would also be assigned if performed via laparoscopic approach. Codes for any concurrent procedures (e.g. hysterectomy, if performed) would also be assigned.

Note: The Terminology and Classifications Delivery Service has advised NICE that currently these are the most suitable OPCS-4 codes to describe this procedure. The OPCS-4 classification is designed to categorise procedures for analysis, and it is not always possible to identify a procedure uniquely.

Diagnosis or health condition:

ICD-10 code(s):

N81.- Female genital prolapse



Clinical coding recommendations for NICE guidance

For each published interventional procedure guidance, we work with NHS Digital to provide relevant clinical coding information.

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NICE and NHS Digital Information Representation Services work collaboratively to ensure the most appropriate OPCS-4 and ICD-10 codes are provided.

NHS Digital is the national release centre for the UK edition of ICD-10 and OPCS-4. Further Classifications information, see [here](#).