

HTG402 – Angioplasty and stenting to treat peripheral arterial disease causing refractory erectile dysfunction

SNOMED CT provides clinical terms for entry into the patient record to record clinical information relevant to that encounter; the mandated classifications (OPCS-4 or ICD-10) provide a method to collect and aggregate data to allow accurate and consistent data analysis.

Procedure and device:

SNOMED CT preferred term (concept ID)

OPCS-4 code(s):

Balloon angioplasty without stent:

L71.1 Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty of artery

Y53.4 Approach to organ under fluoroscopic control

Site code for the artery

Balloon angioplasty with insertion of stent:

L66.7 Percutaneous transluminal placement of peripheral stent in artery

Plus a code from one of the following categories:

L76.- Endovascular placement of stent

Or

L89.- Other endovascular placement of stent

Or

O20.- Endovascular placement of stent graft

Plus:

Y53.4 Approach to organ under fluoroscopic control

Plus:

Site code for the artery

Please note that the .8 and .9 codes from extended category **L89** must not be used.

Diagnosis or health condition:

SNOMED CT preferred term (concept ID)

ICD-10 code(s):

N48.4 Impotence of organic origin

I73.9 Peripheral vascular disease, unspecified

Clinical coding recommendations for NICE guidance

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

SNOMED CT provides clinical terms for entry into the patient record to store clinical information relevant to that encounter.

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

The UK Edition of SNOMED CT is managed by the Clinical Terminology Service of NHS Digital. For further information including licensing, see [UK Terminology Centre — NHS Digital](#).

The Clinical Classifications Service of NHS Digital is the central definitive source for clinical coding guidance and determines the coding standards associated with the classifications (OPCS-4 and ICD-10) to be used across the NHS. The Clinical Classifications Service and NICE work collaboratively to ensure the most appropriate classification codes are provided. [Clinical Classifications Service — NHS Digital](#).