

CDT Code to ICD (Diagnosis) Code Crosswalk

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CDT Code(s)		Description
D0120	periodic oral evaluation – <i>A limited oral evaluation is a focused dental exam to assess specific concerns or issues.</i>	D0120 is a dental code that indicates a periodic oral evaluation, which is basically a routine checkup to assess overall oral health. Through this examination, the early stages of dental problems can be identified and therefore, treatment can be given on time, thus the patient can keep good oral hygiene.
D0140	Limited oral evaluation – <i>A limited oral evaluation is a focused dental exam to assess specific concerns or issues.</i>	D0150 is a dental code that refers to a comprehensive oral evaluation; in brief, it is a detailed assessment of one's overall oral health. The examination includes teeth, gums, and other parts of the mouth, checking for situations like decay, disease, or any abnormalities which then become the basis of a full treatment plan.
D0150	Comprehensive oral evaluation – <i>A comprehensive oral evaluation is an extensive assessment of general oral health and related factors.</i>	D0150 is a dental code which refers to a comprehensive oral evaluation, in brief, it is a detailed assessment of one's overall oral health. The examination includes teeth, gums, and other parts of the mouth checking for situations like decay, disease, or any abnormalities, which then become the basis of a full treatment plan.
D0210	Intraoral – <i>A full set of radiographic images entails a variety of X-rays that together provide a detailed picture of oral health.</i>	D0210 refers to a dental code that stands for a complete series of radiographic images, normally comprising both bitewing and periapical X-rays. The pictures obtained from this series show the teeth, the bone, and the tissues around, and are used for the identification of problems as well as the planning of treatment.
D0220	Intraoral – <i>A periapical first radiographic image is a detailed X-ray that locates the area of a single tooth along with the structures around it.</i>	D0220 is a dental code for the first periapical radiographic image, focusing on a single tooth and its surrounding structures. This image helps diagnose issues such as decay, infection, or bone loss, providing detailed insights for targeted treatment planning.
D0230	Intraoral – <i>Periapical. The additional radiographic images depict the next three teeth X-ray images to be used for diagnosis.</i>	D0230 is a dental code that indicates an additional periapical radiographic image during an examination. Such images show the fine X-rays of new teeth or areas in order to evaluate if there are any diseases like decay, infections, or bone loss, thus helping with thorough treatment planning.
D0251	An extra-oral posterior dental radiographic image captures X-rays of the back teeth for diagnostic purposes.	D0251 is the dental code used to identify a dental X-ray image of the oral posterior area, specifically the back teeth. Such a dental X-ray offers close-up images of the molars and premolars to confirm dental problems such as decay, infection, or bone loss that the doctor can then use to plan the treatment accurately.
D0270	Bitewing – <i>Single radiographic image refers to an X-ray of one limited area or tooth that is taken for the purpose of diagnosis.</i>	D0270 is a dental coding system that represents one single radiographic image, which is usually a bitewing X-ray of one area. The picture can lead the dental doctor to find the problems in the mouth which are invisible to the clinical examination, for example, cavities, bone loss, or infections of the teeth and the structures around the teeth. Consequently, the dentist gets help from the device to decide the early-stage treatment of the disease and to be able to prescribe the most effective therapy.



D0272	Bitewings – Two radiographic images record X-rays of two local areas or teeth for diagnostic purposes.	D0272 is a dental code that refers to two radiographic images, which are usually bitewing X-rays of two different areas. These pictures are used to find dental problems such as cavities, decay, or bone loss that occur in the areas between the teeth, thus giving the dentist the most essential diagnostic information for the planning of the treatment that is both timely and effective.
D0274	bitewings – Four radiographic images capture X-rays of four specific areas or teeth for diagnostic purposes.	D0274 is a dental code that refers to a set of four radiographic images, which are usually bitewing X-rays of four different areas. These pictures are used to visually confirm problems like cavities, loss of bone, or decay in the spaces between teeth, thus facilitating a thorough diagnosis and the creation of an appropriate treatment plan.
D0330	A panoramic radiographic image represents a broad, detailed X-ray of the whole jaw and mouth.	D0330 is a dental code for panoramic radiographic image that shows a wide view of the mouth, teeth, and jaw. This X-ray is commonly used to see the source of the problem, which can be in any of the areas, for instance, a tooth that is impacted, a disease of the jawbone, or an infection, and thus helps to plan the treatment extensively.
D0372	Intraoral tomosynthesis – A full set of radiographic images is made up of several X-rays that show the general health of the mouth.	D0372 is the dental code for a complete set of radiographic images, which usually implies several X-rays. Such a series offers a thorough evaluation of the teeth, gums, and the bone around them; thus, it is instrumental in uncovering various dental problems and in making a precise diagnosis and treatment plan.
D0373	Intraoral tomosynthesis – Bitewing radiographic image collects X-rays from both upper and lower teeth to detect decay.	D0373 is a dental code representing a bitewing radiographic image, which is generally employed to evaluate the upper and lower teeth. With the help of this X-ray, problems like cavities, tooth decay, and bone loss between the teeth can be identified, and thus, it is the most important tool for the accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.
D0374	Intraoral tomosynthesis – A periapical radiographic image is an X-ray that shows a single tooth and the area around it.	D0374 is the dental coding that denotes a periapical radiographic image, which indicates the area of a single tooth and its supporting structures. Such an X-ray plays a vital role in the detection of issues such as an infection, abscess, or even bone loss. It is the dental care provider who can give the exact treatment after the detailed information is obtained from the X-ray.
D0387	Intraoral tomosynthesis – A comprehensive series of radiographic images captures multiple X-rays to assess overall oral health.	D0387 refers to a code in the dental field that singles out a comprehensive series of radiographic images, primarily aimed at recording several X-rays. This panel is used to evaluate the dental, gum, and the structures that surround them, thus giving a complete picture that is necessary for the correct diagnosis and treatment planning.
D0388	Intraoral tomosynthesis – A bitewing radiographic image is the X-ray of the upper and lower teeth that helps in finding the dental caries.	D0388 is the dental code used to refer to a bitewing radiographic image, which is essentially an X-ray of both the upper and lower teeth. The image is used in the detection of dental problems, for example, cavities, decay, or bone loss occurring in the area between the teeth, thus giving important diagnostic information for treatment planning.
D0389	Intraoral tomosynthesis – A periapical radiographic image takes X-rays of one tooth and the area around it.	D0389 refers to a dental imaging code that specifies a periapical radiographic image. It is an X-ray that localizes the single tooth with the adjacent tooth and the alveolar bone. With the help of this picture, the doctor can find the source of the infection, abscess, or bone loss, etc., in the most precise way for diagnosis and treatment planning.
D0701	panoramic radiographic image – Image capture just involves the act of recording a diagnostic X-ray that is used for dental evaluation.	D0701 refers to a dental code that indicates detailed radiographic images. Such images are usually necessary when a localized, high-resolution X-ray is required. These pictures are the primary source of information in the detection of dental caries, periodontal diseases, osteomyelitis, or tumors. Based on them, treatment planning becomes accurate and targeted.
D0707	Intraoral – Periapical radiographic image – this image capture is a local X-ray of a single tooth and its area.	D0707 is the dental code for a high-resolution radiographic image that is typically used when detailed imaging of a particular area is required. Such an image helps in visualizing dental problems like cavities, infections, or bone loss, thus being the source of indispensable information for a precise treatment plan.



D0708	Intraoral – <i>Bitwings radiographic image – image capture is limited to X-rays of upper and lower teeth only.</i>	D0708 refers to a dental code that signifies a high-resolution radiographic image, usually utilized for detailed imaging of a local area of the oral cavity. Such an image is a must-have for figuring out dental problems like decay, infections, or even structural changes; thereby, it becomes very helpful in accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.
CDT Code(s)		
D0709	Intraoral – <i>Comprehensive series of radiographic images – the image capture merely gives various X-rays for the diagnosis.</i>	D0709 is the dental code that stands for a comprehensive series of radiographic images, implying that several X-rays are done to assess various parts of the oral cavity. The detailed series shows teeth, gums, and the jaw, and thus it can be used to find cavities, infections, or bone loss, for accurate treatment planning
D0999	<i>An unspecified diagnostic procedure, as per the report, is a procedure that has been assessed and documented in detail.</i>	D0999 represents a dental code for an uncharacterized diagnostic operation, necessitating a detailed written report for assessment. The use of this code denotes that the local diagnostic procedure is not distinctly outlined, and the outcome of the procedure is recorded to help the next diagnosis and treatment planning.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
Z01.20	<i>Encounter for dental examination and cleaning without abnormal findings is a description of a routine dental checkup.</i>	Z01.20 is a medical code that stands for an encounter, where the patient goes through a dental examination and cleaning with no abnormal findings. It indicates a dental visit that is considered routine, during which the patient is provided with a cleaning and examination, and there is no evidence of dental problems or abnormalities in the checkup.
Z01.21	<i>An occasion to fix the teeth, clean them, and technologically examine them came with the identification of problems.</i>	Z01.21 is a medical coding used when a patient undergoes a dental examination and cleaning, and the dentist finds something abnormal. Basically, it points to a rescheduled dental visit where the dentist discovers problems such as cavities, periodontal disease, or other types of abnormalities, and treatment or intervention is necessary.
Z13.84	<i>Encounter screening for dental disorders is about the initial evaluation and identification of possible oral health problems.</i>	Z13.84 is a medical code that refers to an encounter screening for dental disorders which is used when a patient is evaluated for possible oral health issues. The code is generally associated with a preventive care visit where the aim is to recognize any dental problems such as tooth decay, periodontal disease, or any other dental matters.
Z86.16	A personal history of COVID-19 means a patient's previous infection with the COVID-19 virus.	Z86.16 refers to a medical code that denotes the patient's personal history of COVID-19. It is a code that is assigned to a file when a patient has been infected with the virus in the past. The code is a signal that the patient has gotten over the disease, and it is quite significant for medical practitioners to take note of it when they are deciding on the next line of care or conducting their examinations.
U07.1	<i>COVID-19 is a respiratory illness caused by a new type of coronavirus called the SARS-CoV-2.</i>	U07.1 is a medical code for COVID-19, a viral respiratory illness caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It is used to identify cases where a patient is diagnosed with COVID-19, characterized by symptoms such as fever, cough, difficulty breathing, and fatigue.
CDT Code(s)		
D1110	<i>Prophylaxis for adults include preventive dental care which is aimed at maintaining oral health and preventing diseases.</i>	D1110 is the dental procedure code that refers to adult prophylaxis which is basically a cleaning of the teeth, the removal of plaque, tartar, and stains. The preventive treatment of the teeth is a healthy habit that lessens the risk of dental caries and periodontal disease.
D1120	<i>Child prophylaxis refers to a preventive dental cleaning that aims at the removal of plaque and tartar, which is essential for the</i>	D1120 is a dental procedure code for child prophylaxis, which is a cleaning service specifically for kids. The service includes the removal of plaque, tartar, and stains to help prevent the development of cavities and gum disease, thus, giving the child a healthy dental care routine as he/she grows.



	<i>maintenance of oral health.</i>	
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
E11.9	<i>Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a long-term disease in which the body has difficulty managing blood sugar levels.</i>	E11.9 is a code for Type 2 diabetes mellitus without any complications, where the body struggles to regulate blood sugar levels. The disease thus remains a case of no complications; however, it still requires proper management through diet, exercise, and medication to prevent the occurrence of complications in the future .
K03.6	<i>Deposits on teeth signify the accumulation of plaque, tartar, or stains, which are the main factors that lead to the deterioration of oral health.</i>	K03.6 is related to the dental caries that are on the smooth surface of a tooth and have the potential to go deep into the tissue. The situation must be treated in order to stop the development of the decay and the destruction of the tooth, which is usually done by the application of a filling or other restorative procedures to return the tooth to a healthy state.
K05.1	<i>Chronic gingivitis is a persistent inflammation in the gums that arises as a result of plaque buildup, which causes the tissue to become irritated.</i>	K05.1 is the code that tells us that periodontitis is chronic, a kind of periodontitis that has been around for a long time and has gone down the tissues that hold the teeth. One of the features of this disease is the inflammation of the gums, the loosening of the teeth, and the resorption of the alveolar bone. To rescue the disease from progression and maintain the rest of the mouth healthy, a dental treatment is definitely necessary.
K05.10	<i>Gingivitis is chronic inflammation of the gums that is plaque-induced and is caused by long-term plaque accumulation.</i>	K05.10 is a code that represents chronic periodontitis, an indeterminate kind of periodontitis, which means that the gums and the bone that supports the teeth are the parts that are affected. It is a disease that makes teeth loose and the gums recede, thus treatment through deep cleaning, root planing, or other procedures may be necessary to control the inflammation and stop the progression of the disease.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.11	<i>Chronic gingivitis, non-plaque induced, is a case of persistent inflammation of gums that is not due to plaque accumulation.</i>	K05.11 is a code indicating chronic periodontitis with localized severe loss of attachment, basically a deep inflammation of the gums that has led to the destruction of the tissues that support the teeth in some areas. The disease has caused incidental gum recession, tooth mobility, and bone loss in such areas which, consequently, have become the focus of treatment aimed at their control.
K05.30	<i>Chronic periodontitis refers to the condition in which the tissues that support the teeth become inflamed for a long time which may result in the loss of teeth and the occurrence of lesions in the bone</i>	K05.30 is the code for aggressive periodontitis, which is a very serious pathological condition of the gums that results in the fast loss of teeth and bones. It is a disease that generally comes in younger people and hence, it needs to be treated as soon as possible by a thorough cleaning, scaling, and root planing, etc.
K05.311	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, slight, refers to a condition where the gingival tissues are mildly inflamed in some regions of the teeth.</i>	K05.311 is the code for chronic periodontitis with a localized moderate loss of attachment in some teeth. It is a situation where inflammation of the gums and resorption of the jawbone occur. To eliminate or control these symptoms, therapies such as deep cleaning of the roots and follow-up visits are necessary.
K05.312	<i>Periodontitis which is moderate in severity and localized, means a condition of the gums characterized by moderate loss of bone and</i>	K05.312 is a code for periodontitis chronic, in which the loss of attachment is severe and limited to certain areas. The most severe stage of periodontal disease that brings about considerable gum tissue loss, bone dissolution, and tooth displacement is the condition that necessitates the use of such methods as surgery and scaling to heal the mouth.
K05.313	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, severe, causes significant gum and bone loss in specific areas.</i>	K05.313 refers to chronic periodontitis with localized severe loss of attachment in the advanced stages. This condition leads to extensive gum recession, significant bone loss, and mobility of affected teeth, requiring urgent and comprehensive treatment to manage and restore oral health.



K05.319	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity, involves gum disease with unclear severity.</i>	K05.319 refers to chronic periodontitis with localized unspecified severity, indicating gum disease with varying levels of attachment loss in specific areas. The condition may involve mild to severe symptoms, requiring individualized treatment to manage inflammation and prevent further damage.
Z33.1	<i>Pregnant state, incidental, refers to a pregnancy discovered during a medical examination.</i>	Z33.1 refers to a pregnant state, incidental, where pregnancy is discovered during a medical examination. This code is used when the pregnancy is not the primary reason for the visit, and it helps track incidental findings for medical documentation.
Z72.0	<i>Tobacco use refers to the consumption of tobacco products, including smoking and chewing.</i>	Z72.0 refers to tobacco use, indicating a patient's consumption of tobacco products such as cigarettes or chewing tobacco. This code is used for documenting tobacco usage, which can be a factor in various health conditions, helping healthcare providers offer appropriate advice and treatment.
CDT Code(s)		
D1206	<i>Topical application of fluoride varnish is a preventive dental treatment to protect teeth from decay.</i>	D1206 refers to the application of fluoride varnish to help prevent tooth decay and strengthen enamel. This dental procedure is commonly used in both children and adults as a preventive measure, especially in areas with high cavity risk or during routine cleanings.
D1208	<i>Topical application of fluoride, excluding varnish, involves fluoride treatments for tooth protection.</i>	D1208 refers to the topical application of fluoride, excluding varnish, used to prevent tooth decay. This treatment strengthens tooth enamel and is typically applied during routine cleanings or as a preventive measure for patients at higher risk of cavities.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.3	<i>Arrested dental caries refers to tooth decay that has stopped progressing, often due to treatment.</i>	K02.3 refers to arrested dental caries, a condition where the decay process halts, preventing further damage to the tooth. This typically occurs through dental treatment, such as fluoride application or fillings, which helps to restore the tooth's health and prevent further decay.
K02.61	<i>Dental caries on smooth surfaces limited to enamel refers to early-stage tooth decay.</i>	K02.61 refers to dental caries on the pit and fissure surfaces of a tooth, where decay has penetrated into the enamel. This type of decay typically occurs in the grooves and crevices of molars, requiring restorative treatment such as fillings to prevent further damage.
K02.62	<i>Dental caries on a smooth surface penetrating into dentin refers to decay reaching deeper layers.</i>	K02.62 refers to dental caries on a smooth surface that has penetrated into the dentin layer of the tooth. This stage of decay typically requires restorative treatments such as fillings or crowns to prevent further deterioration and restore the tooth's function and appearance.
K02.63	<i>Dental caries on a smooth surface penetrating into pulp refers to severe decay reaching the tooth's nerve.</i>	K02.63 refers to dental caries on a smooth surface that has progressed into the pulp, affecting the tooth's nerve. This advanced stage of decay can cause severe pain and requires immediate treatment, such as a root canal, to save the tooth and prevent further infection.



K02.7	<i>Dental root caries refers to decay that occurs on the tooth root, often below the gum line.</i>	K02.7 refers to dental root caries, which occur on the root surfaces of teeth, typically below the gum line. This type of decay is more common in older adults and requires prompt treatment, such as fillings or restorations, to prevent further damage and preserve the tooth structure.
K03.1	<i>Abrasion of teeth refers to the wearing down of tooth enamel due to mechanical forces, like brushing.</i>	K03.1 refers to dental abrasion, which occurs when tooth enamel wears away due to external factors such as aggressive brushing, tooth grinding, or the use of abrasive substances. This condition can lead to tooth sensitivity and requires preventive care to protect tooth structure.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K03.2	<i>Erosion of teeth refers to the gradual loss of tooth enamel due to acids from food or drink.</i>	K03.2 refers to the diagnosis of localized enamel erosion, often caused by acidic substances. This condition leads to the weakening and loss of tooth enamel, making teeth more susceptible to cavities, sensitivity, and further damage if untreated.
M35.00	<i>Sjögren's syndrome, unspecified, is an autoimmune disorder affecting moisture-producing glands.</i>	M35.00 refers to systemic sclerosis, a rare autoimmune disorder that affects connective tissues. It leads to skin thickening and can impact internal organs, causing complications such as respiratory, gastrointestinal, and cardiovascular issues if not managed properly.
M35.0C	<i>Sjögren's syndrome with dental involvement causes dry mouth, leading to tooth decay and gum issues.</i>	M35.0C refers to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) with mixed connective tissue involvement. It is an autoimmune disorder that causes inflammation and damage to multiple organs, including the skin, joints, and kidneys, often requiring ongoing management and treatment.
CDT Code(s)		
<u>D1330</u>	<i>Oral hygiene instructions guide proper brushing, flossing, and care to maintain healthy teeth and gums.</i>	D1330 refers to the application of fluoride to the teeth to help prevent tooth decay. This preventive treatment strengthens enamel, making teeth more resistant to cavities and can be especially beneficial for patients at higher risk of developing dental issues.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
E11.9	<i>Type 2 diabetes mellitus without complications is a condition where blood sugar is elevated, but no related health issues are present.</i>	E11.9 refers to Type 2 diabetes mellitus without complications, where blood sugar levels are elevated but no significant health issues have developed. This condition is manageable through lifestyle changes, medication, and regular monitoring to prevent potential future complications.
K02.3	<i>Arrested dental caries refers to decay that has stopped progressing, often due to treatment.</i>	K02.3 refers to dental caries, specifically a deep or extensive form of decay affecting the tooth structure. This advanced stage of tooth decay may involve damage to the pulp and requires restorative treatment, such as a filling or root canal, to prevent further complications.
K02.52	<i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surface has progressed into the dentin, causing deeper decay.</i>	K02.52 refers to dental caries affecting the pit and fissure surfaces, with decay extending into the dentin. This stage of caries requires intervention such as fillings or restorations to prevent further damage and preserve the tooth structure.
K02.61	<i>Dental caries limited to enamel involves surface</i>	K02.61 is the code for dental caries that affect the root surface and the decay that goes deep into the dentin. Such caries are usually found in elderly people or those who have receded gums and are



	<i>decay without penetrating deeper tooth layers.</i>	treated with fillings or restorations to stop it from getting worse and the loss of teeth.
K02.62	<i>Dental caries on smooth surfaces has progressed through enamel into the dentin, causing deeper decay.</i>	K02.62 refers to dental caries affecting the root surface, with decay extending into the dentin. This condition is common in individuals with gum recession and requires restorative treatments like fillings or root surface therapy to prevent further damage and tooth loss.
K02.63	<i>Dental caries on a smooth surface has progressed through dentin, reaching the tooth pulp.</i>	K02.63 stands for dental caries on the root surface of the tooth with the decay reaching the pulp. It is basically a very common case in which the patient complains of tooth sensitivity, pain and sometimes infection, so a treatment like root canal therapy or extraction is required most of the time to stop the disease from progressing.
K02.7	<i>Dental root caries is decay that affects the root surface of teeth, often due to gum recession.</i>	K02.7 means dental caries in other differently specified parts of a tooth, without the typical surfaces. Caries could develop on the root of the tooth or any other strange place, thus the right dental treatment is necessary to both make the tooth healthy again and stop the decay from progressing.
K02.9	<i>Dental caries, unspecified, refers to tooth decay without a defined location or specific type.</i>	K02.9 stands for dental caries that are unspecified, which is a situation where the precise area or kind of the decay has not been determined. In fact, this wide grouping accounts for instances in which the condition of the tooth damage has to be clarified in order to get the correct treatment.
K03.2	<i>Erosion of teeth is the gradual loss of enamel due to acids from food, drinks, or stomach acid.</i>	K03.2 is about enamel erosion that is local and the acid is the common cause. Erosion of enamel may also result from acidic substances, such as a lemon or a carbonated drink. The condition causes the thinning of the hard dental tissue and the risk of tooth decay, dental sensitivity, and other complications will increase if the condition is not controlled.
K03.6	<i>Deposits on teeth refer to the accumulation of substances like plaque, tartar, or calculus.</i>	K03.6 means abnormal hard deposits on teeth, which are frequently the result of plaque or tartar accumulation. Such deposits may cause gum disease, cavities, and various other dental problems, i.e., if they are not discarded by professional cleaning and maintained by regular oral hygiene.
K05.00	<i>Acute gingivitis, plaque-induced, is inflammation of the gums caused by plaque buildup.</i>	K05.00 describes the case of acute gingivitis which is the result of dental plaque buildup on the teeth. This situation causes the gums to become inflamed, red, and they may even bleed, especially when brushing, and it is possible to control the condition by means of better oral hygiene and a dental cleaning performed by a professional in order to stop the progression.
K05.01	<i>Acute gingivitis, non-plaque induced, is gum inflammation caused by factors other than plaque.</i>	K05.01 is the code for acute non-plaque-related gingivitis, which is a situation that is most likely to be initiated by an infection, a drug, or hormonal changes. In this case, the gums become inflamed, they redden and bleed. Once the root cause is established, the treatment is simple and effective.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.10	<i>Chronic gingivitis, plaque-induced, is long-term gum inflammation caused by plaque buildup.</i>	K05.10 is the code that indicates chronic gingivitis. The inflammation of the gums is caused by the accumulation of plaque in the area over a period of time. The symptoms are persistent gingival inflammation, bleeding, and pain, which can be controlled by the oral hygiene being improved, dental cleansings being done at regular intervals, and treatment from the dental professional being carried out to make sure that no further damage occurs.
K05.30	<i>Chronic periodontitis, unspecified, is long-term gum and bone inflammation leading to tooth loss.</i>	K05.30 is the code for chronic periodontitis, which is a long-term inflammatory disease of the gums and bones that is usually caused by the accumulation of plaque. As a result, the tissues around the teeth recede, the teeth become loose, and eventually, if the disease is not treated, the loss of the teeth is the outcome, therefore, dental treatment and oral hygiene are indispensable for its control.
K05.311	<i>Chronic localized periodontitis, slight, involves</i>	K05.311 describes localized, mild chronic periodontitis, which is limited to certain areas of the gums and bone. Such a situation entails the presence of slight inflammation, gingival recession, and bone



	<i>mild gum and bone damage in specific areas.</i>	loss, and is controllable by regular professional cleanings, good oral hygiene, and local treatment.
K05.312	<i>Chronic localized periodontitis, moderate, involves moderate gum and bone damage in specific areas.</i>	K05.312 refers to localized, moderate chronic periodontitis, which causes moderate gum inflammation and bone loss in specific areas of the mouth. This condition requires professional treatment, such as scaling and root planing, along with improved oral hygiene to prevent further damage.
K05.313	<i>Chronic localized periodontitis, severe, involves significant gum and bone loss in specific areas.</i>	K05.313 is the medical code that stands for a localized, deep severe chronic periodontitis that is characterized by the bright red, swollen and bleeding gums as well as a drastic reduction of the bone in the specific areas of the mouth. Such a disorder is treated by an emergency intervention, which might include non-surgical instrumentation of the roots and gingival areas as well as surgical procedures to halt the progression of the disease and tooth loss.
K05.319	<i>Chronic localized periodontitis, unspecified severity, involves gum and bone damage in specific areas.</i>	K05.319 is the ICD code for localised chronic periodontitis of the gum and bone tissue of unspecified severity. The condition can be of any degree, and a dental professional evaluation and treatment are necessary to stop the progression of the disease and to avoid the possibility of tooth loss.
K05.5	<i>Other periodontal diseases refer to various conditions affecting the gums and supporting structures.</i>	K05.319 is the ICD code for localised chronic periodontitis of the gum and bone tissue of unspecified severity. The condition can be of any degree, and a dental professional evaluation and treatment are necessary to stop the progression of the disease and to avoid the possibility of tooth loss.
M35.00	<i>Sjögren's syndrome, unspecified, is an autoimmune disorder affecting moisture-producing glands.</i>	M35.00 is the code that describes systemic sclerosis, a condition in which the immune system attacks the body causing skin to become thick and tough. Besides skin, the disease can also spread to the lungs, heart, and kidneys, and usually, it takes a continuous medical management and treatment to control the complications.
M35.0C	<i>Sjögren's syndrome with dental involvement leads to dry mouth, increasing the risk of tooth decay.</i>	M35.0C indicates systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) with mixed connective tissue involvement. This is an autoimmune disorder that can cause inflammation in any of the organs, such as the skin, joints or kidneys, and thus, the patient will need to be treated continuously to alleviate the symptoms and prevent any complications from arising.
Z33.1	<i>Pregnant state, incidental, refers to a pregnancy identified during unrelated medical care.</i>	Z33.1 is used to indicate that a pregnancy has been found as a result of medical care that was given for a condition or disease other than pregnancy. It is also utilized in cases where the pregnant condition is not the imperative reason for the visit, but it is acknowledged for documentation and subsequent consultation in the medical records.
K05.10	<i>Chronic gingivitis, plaque-induced, is long-term gum inflammation caused by plaque buildup.</i>	K05.10 is a code that describes chronic gingivitis which is the inflammation of the gums caused by the accumulation of plaque over a long period of time. As a result of this disorder, the patient experiences gum redness, bleeding, and swelling, which can be controlled through frequent professional cleanings and proper oral hygiene.
Z72.0	<i>Tobacco use refers to the consumption of tobacco products, which can lead to various health issues.</i>	Z72.0 is a reference to the use of tobacco that comprises the smoking of cigarettes, cigars, or the use of smokeless tobacco. Such a lifestyle has been linked to a higher probability of numerous health issues such as respiratory diseases, heart diseases, and cancer, thus calling for the provision of quitting aids and therapeutic support.
CDT Code(s)		
<u>D1351</u>	<i>Sealant – per tooth refers to the application of a protective coating to prevent tooth decay.</i>	D1351 is a dental code for the application of a sealant that is used to prevent decay on the chewing surfaces of the tooth. This is a preventive measure that works out the cavity problem by making a barrier against the decay-causing bacteria, thus children and people with a high caries risk benefit the most from this protective layer.

D1354	<i>Interim caries arresting medicament application involves treating a tooth to halt decay temporarily.</i>	D1354 is about placing a temporary dental caries arresting agent on a tooth to stop the decay from spreading for a while. Such a procedure is aimed to control the situation of the caries that are left untreated, eventually, a restoration will be made to the tooth.
D2990	<i>Resin infiltration of incipient smooth surface lesions involves sealing early-stage cavities with resin.</i>	D2990 is the code for the use of resin or other materials for restoration, which includes filling cavities or restoring the tooth structure. Such a procedure not only restores the function and the appearance of the tooth but also protects it from additional damage, thus improving the general state of the dental health.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.51	<i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surfaces limited to enamel involves early-stage tooth decay.</i>	K02.51 is the code for tooth decay in the pits and fissures of the enamel surfaces that is confined to the enamel of the tooth. At this point, the caries can be controlled by the use preventive measures, for example, the application of fluoride or sealants, so that the decay will not go down the tooth layers.
K02.53	<i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surfaces has progressed through enamel and dentin into the pulp.</i>	K02.53 indicates that the decay in the teeth is one caused by dental caries in the pits and fissures of the teeth and the decay has gone through the enamel and dentin and has reached the pulp. The root canal treatment or removal of the tooth to save the tooth and stop the spread of infection is usually how this stage of decay is dealt with.
K02.61	<i>Dental caries on smooth surfaces limited to enamel involves early-stage decay without dentin involvement.</i>	K02.61 is a code for dental caries that is related to the root surface, specifically where the decay is limited to the enamel and dentin. Such caries usually result from the recession of gums and can be rescued by fillings or restorative surgeries to make sure that the damage doesn't get more severe and the tooth structure is kept intact.
K02.62	<i>Dental caries on smooth surfaces has progressed through enamel and into the dentin layer.</i>	K02.62 is the code for dental caries of the root surface, the decay has penetrated the dentin. It is a situation that frequently occurs in people who have receding gums, and the treatment involves the application of restorative methods such as dental fillings or root surface therapy in order to stop the progression of the disease and the eventual loss of the tooth.

CDT Code(s)		
D1701	<i>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine administration – first dose is the initial shot for protection.</i>	D1701 is the code associated with the injection of the very first dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. With this dose, basic protection against the virus is given, as it encourages the immune system to identify and attack the virus. However, a second dose is still necessary to obtain complete immunity.
D1702	<i>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine administration – second dose boosts immunity for full protection.</i>	D1702 denotes the giving of the second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. This dose is meant to increase and amplify the immune response to eventually offer the virus full protection, thus, it is the completion of the vaccination regimen for the best result and long-lasting immunity.
D1703	<i>Moderna COVID-19 vaccine administration – first dose provides initial protection against the virus.</i>	D1703 is indicative of the injection of the first dose of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. The immune system response is thus initiated as the body is trained to identify and eliminate the virus through the second dose which is necessary to finish the vaccination and get fully immune.
D1704	<i>Moderna COVID-19 vaccine administration – second dose strengthens immunity for full protection.</i>	D1704 is the identifier for when a second dose of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine is given. The injection is vital as it energizes the body's immune system, thus, giving it durable defense against the virus and marking the end of the vaccine series for maximum effectiveness and total immunity.



D1705	<i>AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine administration – first dose provides initial immune protection.</i>	D1705 is the code for a first injection of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. It is called the priming dose because it starts the immune response, thus the body is trained to fight the virus upon the next encounter. The second dose is necessary to get a complete protection and make the immunity last.
D1706	<i>AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine administration – second dose enhances immunity for full protection.</i>	D1706 is related to giving the second injection of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. The second shot or the booster dose reactivates the immune system that the first dose has already stimulated, thus the person becomes fully protected against the virus and gets immune memory, which is a better shield against the next infections.
D1707	<i>Janssen COVID-19 vaccine administration provides single-dose protection against the virus.</i>	D1707 is related to a single administration of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine, a one-dose vaccine. This single-dose vaccine makes the body safe from COVID-19 for a long time because the immune system is trained to recognize the virus and attack it when it comes, thus the immunity lasts for a long time.
D1708	<i>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine administration – third dose boosts immunity for extended protection.</i>	D1708 is related to giving a third dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. The extra dose is what is usually called a booster, and it is the main way by which the immune response is both enhanced and extended, thus being able to guarantee a fairly long period of protection against COVID-19, especially for those who carry the greatest risk of being infected or having a serious form of the disease.
D1709	<i>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine administration – booster dose enhances immunity against COVID-19.</i>	D1709 means the administration of an additional or a booster dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine. The extra dose basically renews and extends immunity, thus, it is still able to provide a very good level of protection against COVID-19, for example, in people who might have their immunity weakened over time.
D1710	<i>Moderna COVID-19 vaccine administration – third dose boosts immunity for long-term protection.</i>	D1710 refers to the administration of the third dose of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. This booster shot strengthens immunity and enhances long-term protection against COVID-19, particularly for individuals whose immunity may have weakened over time since the initial vaccination.
D1711	<i>Moderna COVID-19 vaccine administration – booster dose enhances immunity for extended protection.</i>	D1711 indicates a code for a booster injection of the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine. The extra injection goal is to lift and lengthen the body's immune response, thus giving more protection against COVID-19, in particular, to those whose immune system has been weakened over time.
D1712	<i>Janssen COVID-19 vaccine administration – booster dose enhances immunity for longer protection.</i>	D1712 is a code for the immunization with an additional or a booster dose of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. An extra dose renews the body's defense mechanism, thus it is able to keep the protection against COVID-19 for a longer time, mostly for those persons whose immune system has weakened since the first vaccination.
D1713	<i>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine administration tris-sucrose pediatric – first dose for children.</i>	D1713 is related to the injection of the very first dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine made with tris-sucrose to kids. Through this vaccine, children get basic protection against COVID-19 as their immune system is trained to recognize and combat the virus.
D1714	<i>Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, tris-sucrose formulation, pediatric second dose administration.</i>	D1714 is the code for the method of implanting a non-self connective tissue graft. Practically, a foreign or a donor source material is utilized for the graft in the site of the recipient, generally for the sake of the oral tissues beauty or their functional enhancement in dental therapeutic procedures like the restoration of the gums.
D1781	<i>Human papillomavirus vaccine administration, first dose for prevention of HPV-related diseases.</i>	D1781 is a code that specifies the method of a full-thickness soft tissue graft. Soft tissue that is removed from one part of the body is implanted into another, generally a dental application is made to make the tissue healthier, to provide coverage, or for the aesthetic purpose in a dental procedure like a gum recession treatment.



D1782	<i>Human papillomavirus vaccine administration, second dose for enhanced protection against HPV.</i>	D1782 is a code that identifies the operation of a free soft tissue graft. It involves the collection of tissue from the donor area and its placement in the recipient area. This method is typically utilized in oral/cosmetic dentistry to repair receded gingiva or to improve the quality and look of the dental supporting tissues.
D1783	<i>Human papillomavirus vaccine administration, third dose for complete HPV protection.</i>	D1783 is the code for a surgical method that combines a connective tissue graft with a pedicle graft. The procedure includes the use of a donor tissue as well as tissue taken from the recipient site to close the area of gingival recession, resulting not only in better visual effects but also in safer and healthier gingiva as a part of the periodontal therapy.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
Z23	Immunization is the process of administering vaccines to protect against infectious diseases.	Z23 is a health care classification that records immunization encounters. This means the visit when a patient gets a vaccine to ward off a particular infectious disease. The code does not include regular health checks or doctor's visits for treatment. The main aim is to ensure that the patient is safe from a range of different preventable diseases.
CDT Code(s)		
D2140	amalgam – One surface restoration for primary or permanent teeth, typically a dental filling or bond.	D2140 is a code that denotes the dental treatment of a one-surface, back, filling which is generally applicable to primary or permanent teeth. The goal of such a restoration is to make the repair of a tooth that has a cavity in the root or side of a molar or premolar and to return its function, as well as, to prevent the development of decay or damage of the infected tooth.
D2150	amalgam – Two-surface restoration for primary or permanent teeth, typically a dental filling or bond.	D2150 is a code that marks the dental operation of a two-surface, back, filling, which is the method of treating the decay in a molar or a premolar. Such a restoration may be used in either the initial or the permanent dentition, thus it plays the role of a functional unit and guards the tooth against additional decay or damage.
D2160	amalgam – Three-surface restoration for primary or permanent teeth, typically a dental filling or bond.	D2160 is a code for a dental operation where a filling is made on a three-surface, posterior tooth, generally a molar or a premolar. Such a procedure aims at primary as well as permanent teeth to bring back the lost functions, stop the decay from progressing, and keep the tooth intact and healthy.
D2161	amalgam – Four or more surface restoration for primary or permanent teeth, typically a dental filling.	D2161 is the code that defines a dental operation involving a filling of a back tooth with four or more surfaces, generally a molar or premolar. Such a dental intervention is available for the two dentitions, i.e., can be used as a treatment for primary as well as permanent teeth, ultimately serving the purpose of making the tooth functional again, stopping the progression of decay, and also, improving the general health and the structural integrity of the tooth.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.51	<i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surface, confined to enamel, typically requiring filling treatment.</i>	K02.51 is the code for dental caries on the pits and fissures of the teeth surfaces, limited to enamel. In most cases, this condition is treated by a conservative method, e.g., a filling, which is aimed at stopping the decay and making the tooth functional again while retaining its natural structure.
K02.52	<i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surface, extending into dentin, requiring restorative treatment.</i>	K02.52 is the code for dental caries affecting the pit and fissure surface, with the decay extending into the dentin. At this point, the decay usually needs the support of a restorative treatment, such as a dental filling, to be able to clean out the infected tissue and restore the tooth's structure and function.
K02.53	<i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surface, penetrating into pulp, requiring root canal</i>	K02.53 is the code for dental caries that has spread to the pulp of a tooth through the pit and fissure surface. In such a situation where the infection reaches the pulp, a more involved treatment,



	therapy.	like a root canal, is necessary to take out the infected pulp and keep the tooth viable.
K02.61	<i>Dental caries that have developed on a smooth surface and are limited to the enamel layer, with no progression into the deeper layers.</i>	K02.61 is a code identifying dental caries that occur on the smooth surfaces of the teeth and are limited to enamel. The described situation has not been caused by decay of the dentin or any other layers, thus it is less severe, but still it needs to be prevented.
K02.62	<i>Decay of a smooth surface of the tooth, breaking through enamel and going into the dentin.</i>	K02.62 indicates the dental caries of the smooth surfaces of teeth that go beyond the enamel to the dentin. To stop the decay from going deeper, it is necessary to rescue the tooth by a dental professional.
K02.63	<i>Dental caries on a smooth surface, going beyond the enamel and dentin layer, and reaching the pulp.</i>	K02.63 is the code for dental caries that have gone beyond the enamel and dentin and have reached the pulp. Such a situation is usually accompanied by heavy tooth pain and the use of therapeutic methods like root canal treatment for the tooth's salvation.
K03.81	<i>Break in one or more of the hard parts of a tooth: the enamel, the dentin, or both.</i>	K03.81 is the diagnostic code for a fractured tooth with the break going along the tooth's structure. The fracture may be limited to the enamel or dentin or may have reached the pulp, thus causing pain and necessitating a suitable intervention to stop the development of the damage or the infection.
S02.5XXA	<i>Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter, closed fracture, no exposure of pulp.</i>	S02.5XXA is a code for a traumatic fracture of the tooth, not exposing the pulp. It is the first encounter for a closed fracture, which means that there is no open wound and healing needs to be done with the help of the proper dental evaluation and management.
CDT Code(s)		
D2330	resin-based composite – <i>One-surface dental restoration on an anterior tooth, usually for cosmetic repair.</i>	D2330 stands for a composite resin restoration, which entails the use of one layer to cover the buccal, labial, or lingual surface of the anterior tooth. This operation is typically done to treat the decay or derangement of the tooth while still keeping the look and the use of the tooth the same.
D2331	resin-based composite – <i>Involving two surfaces of an anterior tooth, typically the mesial and distal or facial.</i>	D2331 is a code that identifies a dental composite filling for the mesial and distal surfaces of an anterior tooth. Usually, this operation is employed to fix the decayed or damaged parts, thus giving back the tooth its original look and working.
D2332	resin-based composite – <i>The three surfaces of the anterior teeth that were mainly involved were the mesial, distal, and incisal surfaces.</i>	D2332 is a dental code that signifies the placement of a composite filling in a class 2 cavity in the front tooth area, which covers two surfaces. This treatment not only makes the tooth functional and visually appealing again but also ensures a long-lasting and attractive result.
D2335	resin-based composite – <i>Area of the fracture should be equal to or larger than 4 surfaces or the incisal angle of the anterior teeth.</i>	D2335 is a code for a composite restoration on an anterior tooth, which includes multiple surfaces. The treatment basically renews the tooth's shape and working ability, thus making it the primary method of repair when the decay or damage is deep-rooted in the surface and the incisal edge of the tooth.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K00.2	<i>Teeth differ in size, shape, or form, that are caused either by development or nature.</i>	It is K00.2 that points to the confusion in the dimensions and shapes of the teeth that may be different in the character, origin, or both. The impact of such anomalies includes the change of the dental function, thereby affecting the general hygiene of the mouth, and also the requirement for the correction of the dental issues may arise.
K02.51	<i>Dental caries on a pit and fissure surface, limited to enamel and without deeper involvement.</i>	K02.51 stands for dental caries that are localized to the pit and fissure surfaces of the teeth and are limited to the enamel layer. The situation is not complicated by extension of the caries to the dentin; however, treatment in time is necessary to stop the development of the condition.



K02.52	<i>Dental caries located on pit and fissure surface, spreading into dentin past enamel.</i>	K02.52 describes dental caries that affect the pit and fissure surfaces of teeth, penetrating into the dentin. This stage of decay requires more intensive treatment to prevent further damage to the tooth structure.
K02.53	<i>Dental caries on the occlusal surface of the teeth which have extended to the pulp tissue.</i>	K02.53 is the code that indicates deeply infiltrated dental caries in the pit and fissure areas, with extension to the pulp. As a consequence of this advanced stage, the treatment of a root canal or any other procedures to rescue the tooth and avoid the spread of infection.
K02.61	<i>Dental caries on a smooth surface only, enamel without deeper involvement.</i>	K02.61 is a code that indicates the dental caries that are on the smooth surfaces of the teeth and are limited to the enamel. Such an initial stage of decay is frequently capable of being restored by the application of preventive means such as fluoride or dental restorations.
K02.62	<i>Dental caries affecting smooth surfaces, the decay has gone beyond the enamel and into dentin.</i>	K02.62 is a code that depicts dental caries on smooth surfaces of teeth, the decay going deep into the dentin. At that point, the tooth needs to be treated with the help of restorations, like fillings, to both repair and protect the tooth from getting damaged any further.
K02.63	<i>Dental decay on smooth surfaces, going deep into the pulp tissue.</i>	K02.63 is descriptive of severely progressed dental caries that have impinged upon the smooth surfaces of teeth and have extended to the pulp. Consequently, this dramatic stage usually calls for the employment of a root canal or the application of other restorative therapies to rescue the tooth and avert the occurrence of additional problems.
K03.1	<i>It's about the wear of the teeth coming from the normal friction of the mechanical parts of the body.</i>	K03.1 denotes the condition in which the hard tissue of the teeth is diminished because of continuous application of mechanical forces, e.g., brushing with a hard bristle or grinding of teeth. In this case, the patient is often exposed to tooth sensitivity and may need dental treatments to stop the progression of the damage.
K03.2	<i>Tooth erosion is the loss of dental hard tissues because of chemical wear, which is most commonly caused by acid attack.</i>	K03.2 means that tooth damage caused by the use of acids, for example, acid foods or vomiting is the main source of the problem. This defect causes the enamel to become thinner, thus the teeth are less resistant to caries and sensitivity.
K03.81	<i>A tooth that is cracked and has a fracture, which may lead to changes in the tooth's structure and function.</i>	K03.81 is a dental code indicating a fractured tooth that can be easily seen and the fracture could be due to a blow or an excessive force. In a mild case, a simple filling will do, but for more severe cases where the pulp is affected, the dentist will have to perform root canal therapy and eventually place a crown.
S02.5XXA	<i>A traumatic fracture of a tooth, with an initial visit for a closed fracture.</i>	S02.5XXA is a code that indicates a traumatic tooth fracture without the break being opened to the outside. Usually, the first aid that establishes the tooth and avoids the follow of infection, or the dislocation, is needed.
CDT Code(s)		
D2391	resin-based composite – <i>One surface posterior dental restoration that is done to a tooth that has been infected by decay or has been damaged.</i>	D2391 is a dental treatment code for a one-surface posterior composite restoration, which is usually carried out in the molars to bring back the function and the aesthetic after the decay or the damage. The filling is made from a strong, tooth-colored material.
D2392	resin-based composite – <i>A two-surface molar filling which has been done to a carious or altered tooth to bring it back to normal function.</i>	D2392 is a dental code that indicates a two-surface composite restoration of a posterior tooth. This type of composite is a dental material that matches the natural color of the tooth and is used to restore both the function and the appearance of the tooth.
D2393	resin-based composite – <i>A dental filling that covers three sides of a back molar with the purpose of returning a rotten or injured tooth to its previous state.</i>	D2393 is a code that represents a dental operation involving a 3-surface posterior composite restoration, the most common area being the back teeth. The filling makes the tooth functional and aesthetically pleasing again by the use of a strong, tooth-colored composite material that is a popular choice for the repair of caries or the tooth that has been traumatized in the back.



D2394	resin-based composite – A dental filling with four or more surfaces on the back side of the tooth, which is used to replace a heavily decayed or damaged tooth.	D2394 is a code that refers to the dental procedure by which a composite material is used to restore a posterior tooth with four or more surfaces. Most commonly, this intervention is the one that is done when there is a deep decay, hence it ensures that the tooth is not only functionally restored but also aesthetically pleasing with a tooth-colored result.
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Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.51	Health caries on the pits and fissures of the enamel surface, the enamel being the only part involved.	K02.51 is the code for dental caries that occur in the pitted and fissured areas of teeth and are limited to the enamel. Such an initial decay can usually be reversed or halted by means of preventive care, for example, the use of fluoride or small restorations.
K02.52	Decay of tooth caused by caries in a pit or fissure surface that has gone beyond the enamel and into the dentin layer.	K02.52 is an identifier for dental caries that first occur on the pits and fissures of teeth and then extends to dentin. The most common way to address decay in this stage is to use a restorative treatment like fillings to repair the damaged tooth and stop the decay from progressing.
K02.53	Decay of teeth in the pits and fissures that spread to the pulp tissue.	K02.53 is the code given to dental caries that have become deep and complicated in the pits and fissures of the tooth, and have extended to the pulp. A tooth that is infected in this way needs, in most cases, a root canal treatment or an alternative procedure of an elaborate nature to rescue it and avert the spread of infection.
K02.61	Decay of the teeth that occur on a smooth surface and are limited to the enamel without extension into the dentin.	K02.61 is the classification for dental caries that develop on the smooth surfaces of teeth and are limited to the enamel layer. The first decay stage is frequently able to be reversed by the use of preventive treatments such as fluoride or restorative dentistry.
K02.62	Decay of teeth on the smooth surface that has gone into the dentin layer of the tooth below enamel.	K02.62 refers to the condition when dental caries have developed on the enamel of the smooth surfaces of the teeth and have gone deep into the dentin. Usually, dental restorations like dental fillings are performed to repair the tooth and stop the progression of the decay at this point.
K02.63	Decay on a smooth surface of the tooth, spreading to the pulp tissue.	K02.63 is the code for a situation where the dental caries have gone very far and are affecting the smooth surfaces of the teeth, the decay has reached the pulp. In this heavy cariogenic stage, typically a root canal treatment or some other method to revive the tooth and avoid its infection is necessary is required.
K02.7	Dental root caries are caused by the accumulation of caries on the root surface of the tooth, usually as a result of gum recession.	K02.7 is the code for dental caries that occur on the root surfaces of teeth that have been exposed, usually due to gum recession. These decayed teeth need to be treated urgently with fillings or restorations in order to avoid the progression of decay and the loss of the tooth.
K03.1	Abrasion of teeth caused by mechanical wear, often from aggressive brushing or grinding.	K03.1 denotes the damage to dental tissue resulting from the application of mechanical forces repeatedly, for example, dental brushing in the wrong way or grinding your teeth. In such cases, the affected teeth can become sensitive and might need the intervention of a dental professional for restorative procedures to stop the progression of the damage.
K03.2	Dental erosion is the loss of dental hard tissues that results from chemical wear of the teeth, which is most often caused by acids.	K03.2 denotes the situation where the natural tooth structure is lost as a result of a long-term exposure to acids that can be caused either by acidic foods, drinks, or stomach acid. Such destruction not only thins the enamel but also rips off its protective layer making the tooth more prone to caries and tooth sensitivity.
K03.81	A tooth whose fracture is visible has broken, and the structure and function of the tooth have been affected.	K03.81 is the designation for a cracked tooth. Such a condition can be the result of a traumatic event or the application of too much pressure. Restoring the tooth's strength and stopping it from going any further will require the use of treatments such as fillings or crowns.
S02.5XXA	Fracture of a tooth caused by trauma, an initial visit for a closed fracture.	S02.5XXA stands for a traumatic fracture of a tooth that is closed. The situation necessitates the intervention of a doctor at once in order to both root the tooth and keep the patient from other problems, such as infection and incorrect positioning.



CDT Code(s)		
D2740	crown – A porcelain or ceramic crown that is both durable and aesthetic, made to restore and protect a tooth.	The D2740 is the classification for a crown made of porcelain or ceramic material that is generally used for the restoration of teeth that have been damaged or decayed. Being durable and having a very natural look, it offers a strong and beautiful solution to patients who want a dental restoration that will last for a long time.
D2750	crown – Porcelain fused to high noble metal crown, a product utilized in restorative dental treatments.	D2750 is a dental crown in which the porcelain is fused to a high noble metal, thus offering both toughness and beauty. Such a crown is generally the one to be applied to make the tooth restoration of the ones severely damaged or decayed and keep the dental look intact.
D2751	crown – Porcelain is fused to a metal, mostly base metal, and a crown is used for restorative dental procedures.	D2751 indicates a dental crown where the porcelain is fused to a metal that is mainly base metal, thus providing durability and strength. Such a crown finds its use typically in the restoration of a tooth that has been damaged or decayed, thus giving a good compromise between the price and the quality.
D2752	crown – Porcelain fused to noble metal is a crown, which can be used for durable and visually pleasing dental restorations.	D2752 is a code that denotes a dental crown that is made of porcelain fused to noble metal, thus providing both the strength and the look of a natural tooth. Usually, a dental crown of this kind is the one that is required to replace the function of the damaged or decayed teeth, giving back the durability and also the beauty of the results in comparison with the metal-based crowns.
D2753	crown – Porcelain fused to titanium and titanium alloy crown, is used for strong and biologically compatible restorations.	D2753 stands for a dental crown made of porcelain fused to titanium or titanium alloys that offers high strength, good biocompatibility, and durability. Typically, a metal-allergic patient or an implant case is the one whose metal-free crown is selected as the most compatible one with the body.
D2790	crown – Full cast high noble metal crown, used for strong and durable dental restorations.	D2790 is a code for a dental crown that is made wholly of high-noble metal, thus giving it great strength and a long service life. Such a crown is generally employed to figure out the teeth that are structurally compromised by severe damage or decay, and the result is a durable and wear-resistant restoration.
D2792	crown – Full cast noble metal crown, which is the primary and functional type of dental restoration that may last for years.	D2792 is the code for a dental crown that is made of 100% noble metal; thus is very strong and durable for a long time. Generally, this kind of restoration is the most suitable for a tooth that has been injured or rotten and, therefore, it guarantees a trustworthy output for a long time, while it is scarcely affected by corrosion.
D2794	crown – Whilst dental titanium and titanium alloys are utilized for restorations which are strong and biocompatible.	D2794 refers to a dental crown made entirely of titanium or titanium alloy and, therefore, it is a very strong, biocompatible, and corrosion-resistant crown. This device is a routine solution in the implant sector or metal hypersensitive patients, thus, it provides both steadfast durability and compatibility with the body.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K00.2	Abnormalities in the size and shape of the teeth are mainly due to developmental or hereditary factors.	K00.2 is the code that indicates changes in the size and shape of the teeth that can be caused by genetics or developmental disorders. The disorders may damage the dental function and make the teeth less attractive, and occasionally, correction may be necessary.
K02.52	Decay of teeth on the pit and fissure surface, going into dentin past the enamel.	K02.52 is a code indicating that dental caries has developed on the pit and fissure surfaces of a tooth and the decay has gone into the dentin. This is the stage where dental restorations like fillings are usually necessary to stop the progression of the decay and make the tooth functional again.
K02.53	Decay in the dental caries on the pit and fissure surface, progressing to the pulp tissue.	K02.53 denotes the deep dental caries that have impinged upon the pits and fissures of the teeth and have gone as far as the pulp. A treatment such as root canal therapy will be very likely needed at this stage to relieve the infection and save the tooth.
K02.62	Dental caries on smooth surfaces of the tooth, dentin, and enamel.	K02.62 is a coding system that represents dental caries on smooth surfaces of teeth with the penetration of the decay into the dentin. The treatment of this stage of decay involves the use of



		restorative methods, such as fillings, to not only rebuild the tooth but also to stop the deterioration to continue.
K02.63	<i>Dental caries affecting a smooth surface, the decay progresses to the pulp tissue.</i>	K02.63 describes the situation where dental caries has gone to an advanced stage and the decay has affected the smooth surfaces of the teeth, eventually researching the pulp. Such a deep-stage infection, as a rule, necessitates the execution of a root canal or the use of another treatment method for tooth rescue and making abatement of the disease.
S02.5XX A	<i>Tooth fracture due to traumatic impact, initial encounter for a closed fracture.</i>	S02.5XXA is a code that indicates a traumatic fracture of a tooth where the tooth is not exposed to the outside. First aid should be done right away to stabilize the tooth and to keep it safe from other troubles like infections and deviated positions.
CDT Code(s)		
D2928	<i>prefabricated porcelain/ceramic crown – Permanent tooth restoration is fundamentally a different method of repairing or filling a decayed or damaged tooth.</i>	D2928 is a code for a dental operation, which typically involves a crown or a filling to produce a permanent restoration of a tooth that is either damaged or decayed. The main aim is to keep the tooth healthy and functional for a long time while making its initial look return again.
D2930	<i>prefabricated stainless steel crown – Primary tooth restoration is a dental work that is done to a baby tooth that has decayed or been damaged.</i>	D2930 is associated with a dental operation where a primary (baby) tooth is restored, typically by a crown or a filling. Such a procedure is used to keep the tooth working and looking normal until the tooth is lost naturally.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K00.2	<i>Abnormal deviations of teeth size and shape, which are usually caused by genes or developmental factors.</i>	K00.2 stands for differences in the dimensions and configuration of the teeth that may be influenced by the inheritance of traits or the development of the organism. Such anomalies might affect the oral function and appearance to the extent that correction may be necessary.
K02.52	<i>The decay is in the pits and fissures of the tooth and has reached the dentin beyond the enamel.</i>	K02.52 is a code that refers to dental caries on the pit and fissure surfaces of the teeth, which have penetrated the dentin. This is the situation of decay that requires the application of the restorative method, such as the placement of fillings, for dental rehabilitation and the prevention of additional tissue destruction.
K02.53	<i>Dental caries on a pit and fissure surface, progressing to the pulp tissue.</i>	K02.53 means that the decay has gone deep in the pit and fissure dental caries of the pulp tissue and the pulp tissue is affected. Most cases of this stage usually involve a root canal treatment or the use of other methods which aim at rescuing the tooth and stopping the spread of infection.
K02.62	<i>Dental caries on smooth surface, extending dentin beyond enamel.</i>	K02.62 is a code for dental caries that are only on the smooth surfaces of the teeth and have penetrated the dentin deeply. Restorative treatments like fillings are necessary in this situation to repair the tooth and stop the decay from getting worse.
K02.63	<i>Dental caries on smooth surface, deepening into pulp tissue.</i>	K02.63 is a code that points to the situation of the progression of dental caries on the smooth surfaces of the teeth and the pulp being the tissue that is affected. In this extreme condition, the treatment usually involves the removal of the pulp (root canal therapy) or other methods to preserve the tooth and stop the infection from spreading.
S02.5XX A	<i>Fracture of a tooth by a blow, single encounter for closed fracture.</i>	S02.5XXA is a code for a traumatic tooth fracture in which the tooth is unexposed and remains closed. The fixation of the tooth should be done as soon as possible and in a sterile way to avoid the development of an infection or tooth displacement.
CDT Code(s)		
D2940	<i>A protective restoration that is placed on a tooth temporarily in order to prevent</i>	D2940 is a code that indicates a dental operation where a protective restoration is positioned, usually as a temporary step to protect a tooth that has been harmed, has dental caries, or is just



additional damage or decay.

being prepared for a permanent restoration. The main function of this is to support the tooth and keep the situation from getting worse.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)

K02.9
Caries dentium, unspecified, non-showing the side or the degree of the decay.

K02.9 acts as a marker for the dental caries situation when the exact part and the extent of the decay are unknown. A thorough check must be done to locate and determine the stage of the caries from which this code is assigned.

S02.5XX
A
Fracture of tooth (The traumatic event by which the tooth was broken, the very first time the fractured tooth was closed and the fracture was not opened.), initial encounter for closed fracture

S02.5XXA refers to a traumatic tooth fracture without exposure of the tooth to the outside environment. To prevent infection and ensure proper alignment, the tooth has to be stabilized fast.

CDT Code(s)

[D3110](#)
pulp cap – Direct restoration procedure without the final restoration.

D3110 is a code that indicates a direct dental restoration procedure. It means that the filling or repair of a tooth is done without the final restoration. Usually, this stage involves contouring the restoration to be later covered by the final material for the best function and appearance.

D3120
pulp cap – Indirect pulp cap is a procedure, excluding the final restoration.

D3120 means a procedure of an indirect pulp cap, where a pulp protective medicated material is introduced to cover the pulp that has been exposed due to decay or infection, thus, the final restoration is excluded. Usually, it is done in a situation of saving the tooth and the pulp, getting the natural healing process prior to the permanent restoration.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)

K02.52
Dental caries that occur on pit and fissure surfaces and that extend into dentin beyond enamel.

K02.52 is a code that is used to denote dental caries that affect the pit and fissure surfaces of teeth and which have gone deep into the dentin. These kinds of dental decay are usually treated with restorative treatments like fillings to repair and protect the tooth.

K02.53
Dental caries on occlusal surface of the tooth, with extension of the pulp tissue.

K02.53 is a code that stands for deep dental caries that mainly affects the pit and fissure areas of the tooth with the decay that has reached the pulp. Usually, as a result of this condition, the usage of root canal treatment or other procedures is required to make the tooth viable and stop the spread of the infection.

K02.62
Dental caries on smooth surfaces of the tooth, and dentin damage occurs beyond the enamel.

K02.62 is a code that indicates the presence of dental caries on smooth surfaces of teeth with penetration into the dentin. It implies that the patient should undergo a restorative treatment, e.g. by placing a dental filling, to renew the tooth and stop the progression of the lesion.

K02.63
Dental caries developing on the smooth surface and progresses to the pulp tissue.

K02.63 stands for the progression of the dental caries that impact the smooth surfaces of the teeth and go as far as the pulp. At this extreme condition, it is common that the use of a root canal or other methods to rescue the tooth and avoid the situation from worsening is necessary.

K04.0
Pulpitis is an inflammation of the red pulp of the tooth caused by infection or injury.

K04.0 is a code that means pulpitis, an inflammatory condition of the pulp (the tissue inside the tooth) mostly caused by bacterial infection or trauma. A pulp that is infected, if not properly treated, can result in unbearable pain and the dentist may have to perform root canal therapy to save the tooth.

S02.5XX
A
Fracture of a tooth resulting from a traumatic event, the initial visit is that of a closed fracture.

S02.5XXA is a code for a traumatic fracture of the tooth where the tooth is still cohesive and there is no exposure to the outer environment. The tooth needs to be fixed as soon as possible to stop it from being damaged any further and to avoid other problems like infection and displacement.



CDT Code(s)		
D3220	therapeutic pulpotomy (excluding final restoration) – <i>Removal of the pulp from the crown part of the tooth and placing a medicament.</i>	D3220 is a description of a dental operation in which the pulp tissue from the area above the dentinocemental junction is removed, and a medicament is applied. Generally, this is part of the process of infection prevention and healing facilitation before the continuation of the therapy, e.g., a root canal.
D3310	endodontic therapy – <i>It is a dental operation to fix front teeth, without the final restoration.</i>	D3310 is a dental operation where the front tooth is restored, usually the procedure includes the reshaping and preparation of the tooth for the subsequent treatment, the final restoration being excluded. This stage is usually the basis for the final filling or crown.
D3320	endodontic therapy – <i>Premolar tooth restoration. The final restoration is not included.</i>	D3320 is a dental operation to restore a premolar, usually it means the first stage of preparation where the tooth is shaped and made ready for the final restoration. This is the step where the tooth is readied for a filling or crown that will both work well and look good.
D3330	endodontic therapy – <i>Molar tooth restoration procedure, without the final restoration.</i>	D3330 is a code that represents the initial steps of a dental molar restoration, which usually includes the preparation and shaping of the tooth before the application of the final restoration. The purpose of this procedure is to make the tooth ready for a permanent filling or crown that will be durable and functional for a long time.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.53	<i>Dental caries limited to the occlusal surface of the tooth, reaching the pulp tissue.</i>	K02.53 is a code that signifies deeply advanced dental caries that have impinge the pit and fissure area of the tooth and have extended to the pulp. The situation is so dire that a root canal or other such procedures are necessary to rescue the tooth and avert the spread of infection.
K02.63	<i>Dental caries on smooth surfaces, progressing to pulp tissue.</i>	K02.63 indicates the dental caries which are at an advanced stage and affecting the smooth surfaces of the teeth, the decay has reached the pulp. The condition is so serious that it usually calls for a root canal treatment or any other procedure that can help keep the tooth and avoid the development of additional problems.
K03.81	<i>A cracked tooth that shows the fracture going deep down the tooth's structure and the tooth is not operating properly.</i>	K03.81 is the code that represents a cracked tooth. The crack of a tooth may be caused by an injury or an overpowering force. To make the tooth strong again and to stop it from cracking further, the doctor will choose various treatment methods like fillings or crowns.
K03.89	<i>Other specified diseases of the hard tissues of the teeth, not classified elsewhere.</i>	K03.89 is a code for different dental diseases that impact the hard parts of the teeth, like the enamel or dentin, but the diseases are not categorized under any of the more detailed groups. In such cases, the conditions may need to be recognized, and a treatment plan devised depending on the exact problem.
K04.0	<i>Pulpitis, an inflammatory reaction of the pulp of the tooth caused by infection or injury.</i>	K04.0 signifies pulpitis, an ailment in which the pulp (the innermost soft tissue of the tooth) gets inflamed, generally resulting from bacterial infection or some kind of injury. Pulpitis if left unchecked, is a source of excruciating pain and might necessitate the removal of the dental nerve.
K04.1	<i>Necrosis of the pulp is the death of the pulp tissue of the tooth, usually as a result of an infection or a blow.</i>	K04.1 is a code for a situation in which the tooth pulp dies, a source of the infection or an injury being the most likely cause. The treatment in this case is usually a root canal to get rid of the necrotic tissue and make the tooth healthy again.
K04.5	<i>Chronic apical periodontitis is chronic inflammation of the periapical area of the tooth caused mostly by infection.</i>	K04.5 means that the tissue around the apex (tip) of the tooth root is inflamed due to a previous infection or dental caries that has not been treated for a long time. The condition can cause an abscess and can also be treated with a root canal or other types of therapy.
K04.6	<i>Periapical abscess with sinus is an infection that occurs at the apex of the root of a tooth where pus accumulates in a sac and</i>	K04.6 is a code that corresponds to a periapical abscess which is a bacterial infection at the root tip of the tooth causing it to swell and consequently a sinus tract is formed which discharges pus. To get rid of the infection, the standard procedure is either a root canal therapy or removal of the tooth.



	discharge is present.	
K04.7	<i>Periapical abscess without a sinus is an abscess with the periapical area of the tooth without an external drainage route.</i>	K04.7 is the code that describes a periapical abscess with pus accumulation due to infection at the apex of the tooth root, however, there is no sinus tract for drainage. Such a condition is commonly treated with a root canal procedure or, if necessary, the removal of the tooth.
K04.8	<i>Radicular cyst is a cystic sac filled with fluid that develops at the root apex of a tooth, most commonly as a result of long-term infection.</i>	K04.8 is a code for a radicular cyst that arises due to an old infection of the pulp or the tissues around the tooth. This cyst is capable of causing the movement of the tooth or the area may become swollen and thus a surgical operation or root canal treatment is necessary for the removal of the cyst and healing of the area.
K04.90	<i>Unspecified diseases of the dental pulp and periapical tissues, in which the condition is not clearly delineated.</i>	K04.90 is the code that stands for cases in which the pulp (the soft tissue inside the tooth) and periapical tissues (the tissue around the tooth root) are affected by unspecified pathological changes. Having a correct diagnosis and treatment through a thorough examination is indispensable.
K04.99	<i>Diseases of the pulp and periapical tissues, which have not been categorized as specific conditions.</i>	K04.99 is a classification for different pathological conditions that involve the pulp (the soft tissue inside the tooth) and periapical tissues (the tissue around the root). These conditions may need detailed examinations to figure out the cause and find the right treatment.
K05.5	<i>Other periodontal diseases could be different pathological situations that change the gums and the bone that supports the teeth.</i>	K05.5 is a code that points to a group of periodontal diseases that are not distinguished in the compartments, and it may also mean such conditions as gingival disease, local periodontitis, or other rare diseases of the gums. These diseases have the ability to bring about the loss of teeth and the degeneration of the gums if they are not treated.
K08.8	<i>Different disorders of teeth and dental-supporting structures which are not classified as a separate kind of condition.</i>	K08.8 refers to a group of disorders that affect the teeth and the structures that support them such as the gums, ligaments, or bone but are not specified in any other more detailed categories. Such conditions can require various treatments depending on the exact diagnosis.
K08.81	<i>Primary occlusal trauma, harm of a tooth or its supporting structures as a result of an abnormal bite.</i>	K08.81 is a code that describes injury resulting from occlusion of teeth under abnormal biting or chewing forces. In this situation, the symptoms that may emerge are loosening of the teeth, their excessive wear, or even damage to the supportive tissues, which is why a dental treatment usually involves masticatory adjustment or the use of other dental instruments.
K08.82	<i>An aggravation of pre-existing dental conditions caused by occlusal forces.</i>	K08.82 is a code for a situation where occlusal trauma is causing harm to a single or multiple teeth. It is an effect of the occlusal forces that are abnormally directed. The origin of the condition can be from the misalignment, malfunction of the bite, or wear of the tooth which consequently may cause the damage of the tooth to become mobile, fractured, or the pulp exposed.
K08.89	<i>Diseases affecting the dental and the periodontal structures that have not been classified elsewhere.</i>	K08.89 is the code given to those dental and periodontal diseases which have not been identified in other categories. Such pathological situations may signify an impairment of the tooth structure, soft tissues of the gums, or the bone and are most likely to have been caused by some kind of physical injury, infection, or even hereditary factors that eventually lead to the breakdown of the oral system.
S02.5XXA	<i>Fractured tooth due to trauma, first treatment of a closed fracture, no exposure to the external environment.</i>	S02.5XXA is the code for a traumatic tooth fracture where the trauma has forcibly broken the tooth but the fracture is closed and, therefore, no tissue is exposed to the outside. The first encounter with a traumatized tooth with a closed fracture is basically a clinical stabilization of the tooth, it is then followed by pain management and, finally, the prevention of any type of complication by means of the correct treatment.

CDT Code(s)		
D3346	retreatment of previous root canal therapy – Root canal treatment for anterior tooth, which includes removal, cleaning, and sealing of the pulp.	D3346 is a code that refers to a single root canal treatment on the front tooth. Basically, it means to get rid of the infection in the pulp tissue of the tooth's root canal, then by cleaning, shaping, and filling the prepared canal to save the tooth and keep it from going bad again.



D3347	retreatment of previous root canal therapy – <i>Root canal therapy for a premolar, with pulp removal, cleaning, and sealing.</i>	D3347 is a code that refers to a root canal treatment on a premolar tooth. Such an operation consists of taking out the infected pulp from the root canal of the tooth, sterilizing, shaping, and sealing the canal so as to make the tooth functional again and to stop the bacteria from spreading.
D3348	retreatment of previous root canal therapy – <i>A root canal procedure on a molar where the pulp is removed, the area is cleaned, and a seal is applied.</i>	D3348 is a code that points to a root canal treatment for a molar tooth. It is the process where the infected pulp is removed from the root canal, the area is cleaned and disinfected, then it is shaped and filled to save the tooth and avoid any additional problems.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K08.59	<i>The case of a tooth restoration that is unsatisfactory due to factors of an improper fit, material failure, or discomfort.</i>	K08.59 refers to a dental restoration that is a compromise in terms of function and esthetics. An inaccurate fit, a failure of the material, or discomfort may have been the reasons for such a condition and therefore additional treatment or replacement of the restoration is necessary.
M27.5	<i>Periradicular pathology origin from a prior endodontic treatment, frequently leading inflammation or infection.</i>	M27.5 is the code for periradicular pathology that is a continuation of a previous endodontic treatment. Such a situation indicates that the area around the root of the tooth is inflamed or has become infected and, thus, additional treatment may be required to alleviate the symptoms caused by the first intervention.
M27.51	<i>Local perforation of the root canal space during endodontic treatment, usually leading to complications.</i>	M27.51 is a code that describes a part of the root which was perforated due to an endodontic treatment. This happens when a root canal is mistakenly penetrated and as a result, complications such as infection or reduction of tooth structure arise and thus, the need for further intervention to make it right again.
M27.52	<i>Local tissue reaction due to an overextend of endodontic filling material in the root canal, which may lead to complications.</i>	M27.52 is an indication for an endodontic overfill, which is an unwanted situation where too much filling material is pushed outside the root canal during the treatment. Such a mishap may cause the area to be irritated and even infected and in most cases, it takes a follow-up treatment to fix it.
M27.53	<i>Endodontic undersell, that is, the root canal with the most insufficiently filled area resulting in incomplete sealing.</i>	M27.53 is a code for endodontic undersell, an instance where the minimal amount of the filling materials is used in a root canal treated area. Consequently, it becomes a source of the incomplete sealing of the root canal, thus the probability of infection or re-infection is increased, and therefore the need for further treatment arises.
M27.59	<i>Other periradicular pathologies as a result of a previous endodontic treatment causing inflammation or infection.</i>	M27.59 refers to a diseased area around the root of a tooth that has been locally previously subjected to endodontic treatment. It is basically a condition featuring inflammation, infection, or any other type of complication in the area around the root of the tooth and therefore, it is a supposition that treatment directed at the original therapeutic source is the only way to solve the problem.
CDT Code(s)		
D4210	gingivectomy or gingivoplasty – <i>The surgical soft tissue graft for four or more adjacent teeth or tooth-bounded spaces per quadrant to treat gum recession.</i>	D4210 is the code that represents the surgical operation to obtain a soft tissue graft in regions of the gums adjacent to four or more teeth or tooth-bounded spaces in one single quadrant. Usually, the intervention helps to reverse the gum recession, recover the gum tissue, and generally make the mouth healthier and more attractive.
D4211	gingivectomy or gingivoplasty – <i>Area of 1-3 neighboring teeth or tooth-bounded spaces in a quadrant where soft tissue grafting has been done to treat gum recession.</i>	D4211 refers to the event when the surgical operation of the soft tissue is performed on one to three adjacent teeth or tooth-supported spaces in a single quadrant. Generally, it is the repair of receding gums by restoring and thickening the tissue in worn areas.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		



K05.30	<i>Periodontitis of a chronic nature with an unspecified classification, the inflammation of the gums being prolonged and the loss of the teeth being a possibility.</i>	K05.30 is an abbreviation for chronic periodontitis that is unspecified. In other words, it is a condition where the patient suffers from inflammation of the gums and the structures that support the teeth, which has been going on for a long time, but no further classification has been made. Such a situation can cause the teeth to become loose, the gums to recede, and eventually, the loss of the support for the teeth.
K05.31	<i>Chronic periodontitis, limited to specific areas, resulting in the inflammation of the gums, their recession, and possible loss of teeth.</i>	K05.31 is the code for a diagnosis of chronic periodontitis that is localized, which means it is limited to certain areas of the gums and the structures that support the teeth. The disease process is characterized by sustained inflammation and may result in the receding of the gums, loosening of the teeth, and reduction of attachment in the area involved.
K05.311	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized and slight, characterized by mild gingival inflammation and minimal attachment loss.</i>	K05.311 stands for localized chronic periodontitis with a slight degree of inflammation where the area shows only minimal attachment loss. At this level of the disease, it may result in a small gingival recession and some tooth mobility, however, it is usually quite controllable with the right therapy.
K05.312	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized and moderate, leading to moderate inflammation of the gums and attachment loss.</i>	K05.312 is a code for chronic periodontitis which has been localized and is of moderate severity. The description depicts gingivitis with moderate attachment loss and the potential of tooth mobility in the region.
K05.313	<i>Periodontitis chronica, localized, severely, extensive gum inflammation, attachment loss, and tooth mobility.</i>	K05.313 is a description of locally area of periodontitis chronically inflammation of the gums. Advanced loss of the attachment and marked looseness of the teeth are the predominant features of the disease. A stage of periodontitis is to be aggressively treated to eliminate the risk of tooth loss and the development of other complications further.
K05.319	<i>Periodontitis. Chronic, localized, with an unspecified severity, inflammation of the gums, and possible attachment loss.</i>	K05.319 is the code for localized chronic periodontitis of the case where the inflammation and the loss of the attachment have been found only in the gums and the supporting structures of the teeth, but the exact severity has not been recognized, nevertheless, therapy is necessary to control the disease and its further development to be avoided.
K05.32	<i>Chronic periodontitis, generalized, leading to the development of inflammatory processes in the gums and the loss of the attachment in multiple areas.</i>	K05.32 is a code for generalized chronic periodontitis, a state, where inflammatory processes and loss of the attachment occur in several areas of the gums and the structures that support the teeth along the whole mouth. Such a condition has to be treated extensively so as not to have the progression of tooth mobility, recession of the gums, and, eventually, tooth loss.
K05.321	<i>Periodontitis of a chronic nature, generalized and slight, with the presence of mild inflammation of the gums and minimal attachment loss.</i>	K05.321 indicates a generalized chronic periodontitis of a slight degree, which is characterized by minimal inflammation and slight attachment loss in multiple areas of the gums and supporting structures. The condition at this stage needs care so that it does not advance further and to keep oral health intact.
CDT Code(s)		
D4260	<i>Surgical correction of severe generalized periodontitis resulting in improved gum attachment and bone support.</i>	D4260 is a surgical operation aimed at treating chronic periodontitis that is generalized and severely has spread to different areas of the mouth. The method is an operation on the flap as the major step for removing plaque and calculus that has been accumulated deeply, for lessening pocket depth, and for revitalizing gum and bone tissue.
D4261	<i>Osseous surgery to treat generalized chronic periodontitis, with flap elevation and closure for one to three teeth.</i>	D4261 is a code referring to the surgical treatment of the bone affected by generalized chronic periodontitis of an unknown severity, which includes the raising of a full-thickness flap and closure of one to three adjacent teeth. The purpose of this operation is the removal of the bacterial deposits and the reshaping of the bone for better healing.
D4262	<i>Gingival enlargement, a condition in which the gums are swollen, overgrown and the teeth become less visible, which also has negative effects on oral health.</i>	D4262 is the code for gingival enlargement, which refers to a condition where the gums are inflamed and have grown excessively, in some cases even covering the teeth more than usual. One of these may be an infection, a certain medication, or a disease, and therefore the treatment is necessary to relieve the symptoms.



D4263	bone replacement graft – retained natural tooth – <i>The first bone graft in a quadrant to alleviate bone loss and reestablish dental anatomy.</i>	D4263 is the code for the surgical operation of implanting a bone graft in the first location of a quadrant, usually performed as a part of periodontal therapy, in order to regenerate the lost bone around the tooth.
CDT Code(s)		
D4264	bone replacement graft – retained natural tooth – <i>Bone grafting the first site in a quadrant to replace the lost bone and regain oral health.</i>	D4263 is the code for a surgical operation involving bone grafting of the first site in a quadrant. Typically, this is a part of the procedure to regrow the bone that has been lost around a natural tooth or a dental implant, after, for instance, periodontal disease or trauma, in order to facilitate healing and keep the function.
D4249	clinical crown lengthening – <i>Surgical intervention on hard tissue, restoration of oral tissues by grafting or regeneration.</i>	D4249 is a portrayal of a medical operation that is targeted at changing or mending the body's hard tissues. In most cases, it signifies the employment of a bone graft or the creation of new bone. The resulting effect is the revival or regrowth of the bone which naturally supports the teeth or implants and thus the maintenance of healthy oral function and the stability of the area.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.211	<i>Periodontitis that is aggressive and localized, with a mild degree of severity, limited to certain teeth or areas.</i>	K05.211 is a code designation for a localized aggressive periodontitis with slightly manifestation, usually limited to certain teeth or areas. Such a situation entails periodontal tissue destruction and bleeding caused by bacterial infection in the alveolar bone which, nevertheless, is limited to specific regions and thus requires a short intervention to avoid the development of the disease in other parts.
K05.212	<i>Localized moderate aggressive periodontitis, which has led to substantial bone loss in certain areas.</i>	K05.212 is the code for moderate localized severe periodontitis which is characterized by significant inflammation and alveolar bone loss in the areas of the oral cavity. The disease advances quickly, thus, treatment is essential at the early stages to avoid the periodontal tissue destruction and to keep oral health.
K05.213	<i>Aggressive periodontitis, localized, severe: A severe case of periodontitis with advanced tooth loss.</i>	K05.213 is a code that denotes the situation of severe localized aggressive periodontitis, in which, as a result of inflammation and infection, the structures that support the teeth are rapidly destroyed. The disorder progresses to substantial gingival recession, alveolar bone loss, and, eventually, tooth mobility or loss may occur if the condition is not properly managed.
K05.219	<i>Aggressive periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity: Inflammatory disease of the gums that leads to loss of the structures supporting the teeth.</i>	K05.219 is the code used to identify aggressive periodontitis, localized, with an unspecified severity. The condition features the development of a severe infection of the gums and the disintegration of the dental structures that support the teeth, which can result in the loss of the teeth if proper care is not taken or the disease is not treated.
K05.221	<i>Aggressive periodontitis, generalized, slight: A very mild gum disease that only causes a minimal loss of tooth support.</i>	K05.221 is the code for mild generalized aggressive periodontitis. The disease is characterized by an extensive infection of the gums that has resulted in a slight destruction of the structures that support the teeth. Eventually, if the condition is not treated, the tooth may become loose.
K05.222	<i>Aggressive periodontitis, generalized, moderate: moderate periodontal disease with loss of the tooth-supporting structures.</i>	K05.222 stands for generalized aggressive periodontitis with moderate severity. It is an expansion of a local infection of the gums that causes moderate tissue destruction around the teeth, thus if left untreated, tooth mobility will be increased.
K05.223	<i>Aggressive periodontitis, generalized, severe: This is a stage of periodontitis that has progressed to the point where it causes a major loss of</i>	K05.223 denotes uncontrolled aggressive periodontitis that has reached a very severe stage. It is a condition that is characterized by the extension of the infected gums to a large area both in terms of the depth of the infection and the damage to the tissues supporting the teeth, with the possibility of the latter falling off if intervention is delayed.
K05.229	<i>Aggressive periodontitis, generalized, unspecified severity: A severe inflammatory disease of the gums that has spread in the</i>	K05.229 is a code that denotes generalized aggressive periodontitis of an unspecified severity. The situation is described as the most probable development, where a severe gingival infection, as well as the disintegration of the dental apparatus, are happening, hence the eventual loss of teeth



	<i>oral cavity and causes the loss of the structures that support</i>	if accurate diagnosis and appropriate therapy are lacking.
K05.30	<i>Chronic periodontitis: A long-lasting inflammation of the gums which leads to the gradual destruction of the tissues that support the teeth.</i>	K05.30 is the classification for chronic periodontitis, unspecified. It is a prolonged inflammatory condition of the gums that cause the slow destruction of the tissues that support the teeth, resulting in receding gums, loosening of the teeth, and the possibility of tooth loss if it is not taken care of.
K05.311	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, slight: A mild form of gingival infection that only impacts a few teeth and causes a little damage to the area.</i>	K05.311 refers to chronic periodontitis, localized, with slight severity. It involves mild inflammation and damage to the supporting structures of specific teeth, leading to slight gum recession and potential tooth mobility if not addressed.
K05.312	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, moderate: A moderate stage of gum disease that has led to a more severe loss of tooth support in some areas.</i>	K05.312 is the code for chronic periodontitis, localized, moderate. Such a disease situation causes moderate destruction of the bone around some teeth, which is accompanied with the retraction of the gums and also the loosening of the teeth, thus the condition should be stopped from progressing by application of treatment.
K05.313	<i>Detail severely localized periodontitis: A condition that resulted in tooth losing significant support due to advanced gum disease in specific areas.</i>	K05.313 is the code used to refer to a very serious case of chronic periodontitis, local, i.e. limited or confined to a certain area. The main features of this condition are the destruction of the bone and the other tissues that support the particular teeth, so the creation of deep periodontal pockets, tooth mobility, and the possible loss of the affected teeth, if an appropriate treatment is not provided, are occurring.
K05.319	<i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, indeterminate severity; a condition which the gums gradually damage the teeth.</i>	K05.319 is an identification code for chronic periodontitis, localized, that is a disease of the gums and the supportive structures of the teeth that has been going on for a long time and is of an unknown degree of progression. Periodontitis of this nature can eventually cause the loss of teeth if the patient does not undertake any treatment.
K05.321	<i>Chronic periodontitis, generalized, slight; a mild inflammation of the gums that affects a number of teeth.</i>	K05.321 is the code corresponding to chronic periodontitis, generalized, slight. This is a situation where mild gingivitis is present in several teeth. The development of this disease can result in a slow destructive process of the tissues that support the teeth and later on the teeth can become mobile.
K05.322	<i>Chronic periodontitis, generalized, moderate; moderate gingival inflammation associated with multiple teeth.</i>	K05.322 refers to chronic periodontitis, generalized, moderate, with moderate gum inflammation affecting multiple teeth. This condition causes damage to the supporting structures of the teeth and may lead to tooth mobility if not properly treated.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.323	<i>Chronic periodontitis, generalized, severe; a condition that results in the destruction of the deep tissues of the gums around several teeth.</i>	K05.323 is the identifier for chronic periodontitis, generalized, severe, that is a disease characterized by advanced inflammation of the gums that spreads to several teeth. The damage to the tissues that support the teeth is so severe that the latter are at the verge of falling out if no treatment is given.
K05.329	<i>Chronic periodontitis, generalized, unspecified severity; periodontitis that has spread to multiple teeth.</i>	K05.329 classification, the case is that of chronic periodontitis, generalized, unspecified severity, which is an inflammatory disease of the periodontium that affects multiple teeth in the oral cavity. It is a condition that causes the gradual destruction of the gums and the supporting structures, and the damage may be severe enough to result in loss of teeth without intervention.
K05.6	<i>Periodontal disease, unspecified. Periodontal disease is a pathological condition of the gingiva and the apparatus that supports the teeth.</i>	K05.6 is the code for periodontosis which is a non-inflammatory degenerative disease of the periodontium. The hallmark of this disease is the gradual loss of the alveolar bone and the structures that support the teeth. If allowed to progress without intervention, the disorder may result in tooth loosening and finally tooth loss.



K08.20	<i>Atrophy of the edentulous alveolar ridge that is not specified; local bone loss.</i>	K08.20 is an unspecified edentulous jaw which means a person has lost teeth, but the reason for the loss is not known. The condition is characterized by lack of teeth, which may cause the jaw to change its structure and function with time.
K08.21	<i>Minimal atrophy of the jaw; very slight bone loss of the mandible that changes the anatomical basis.</i>	K08.21 is a medical designation that describes partial edentulism. It is a situation where a person has lost some of the teeth but still has some remaining ones. Such a state may cause the patient's bite, the way the jaw works, and even the general health of the mouth to change. Hence the need for dental treatment to both the function and the appearance to be regained.
K08.22	<i>The mandible shows moderate atrophy; there is moderate bone loss in the lower jaw, which is structurally changing the area.</i>	K08.22 denotes complete edentulism that implies the absence of all teeth in either the upper or lower jaw. As a result, the condition substantially alters the jaw's structure, function, and appearance, and thus, the prosthetic restoration is mainly used to bring back oral health and function.
K08.23	<i>Extreme shrinking of the lower jaw; a significant loss of bone that has penetrated deep into the jaw impacting both the structure and the function of the mandible.</i>	K08.23 refers to complete edentulism with jawbone atrophy, where all teeth are lost, and significant bone loss occurs. This condition can severely affect jaw function and facial appearance, often requiring advanced prosthetic solutions and bone reconstruction.
K08.24	<i>Minimal atrophy of the maxilla; slight bone loss in the upper jaw, impacting the framework.</i>	K08.24 is a code that stands for partial edentulism combined with maxillary atrophy, indicating that a few teeth are missing, and the bone in the upper jaw has been slightly resorbed. Such a situation may influence the functioning of the jaw as well as its look and thus, usually, the use of prosthetics is necessary to bring back the oral health and the natural look of the face.
K08.25	<i>This means the maxilla had moderate atrophy (wasting away) and there was moderate bone loss in the upper jaw which caused the structure to be impacted.</i>	K08.25 indicates a situation of complete edentulism accompanied by maxillary atrophy. In other words, it is a case where no teeth are left, and the upper jaw has experienced considerable bone loss. Such a condition can cause serious problems of function and appearance, thus necessitating sophisticated prosthetic remedies.
K08.26	<i>The maxilla is severely atrophied to the extent that there is widespread bone loss in the upper jaw that impairs both the structure and the function.</i>	K08.26 denotes a case of extreme atrophy of the maxilla, which is characterized by a major loss of bone in the upper jaw. Such a condition has the potential to not only affect the functioning of the jaw and the person's looks but also to necessitate the use of complicated prosthetic devices or surgery for the restoration of oral health and function.
CDT Code(s)		
D4270	<i>Pedicle soft-tissue graft surgery; moving locally available gum tissue to cover parts of the tooth roots that are visible.</i>	D4270 is the code for a soft tissue graft that involves the transfer of tissue around the teeth to treat an area where the gums have receded or have been affected by periodontal disease. The treatment not only makes the gums healthy again but also makes them look better and keeps the roots of the teeth safe from further harm.
D4273	<i>An autogenous connective tissue graft is a surgical method where tissue from a donor site is used to cover a recipient site.</i>	D4273 is the code that refers to the operation of autogenous connective tissue graft which basically means the tissue is taken from the patient's mouth and placed on the exposed roots of the teeth or the graft recipient site. Typically, this method is employed in situations where the gums have receded, and the look and function of the area are restored.
D4275	<i>A non-autogenous connective tissue graft is a graft which is taken from a donor material and placed on the recipient site along with the tooth.</i>	D4275 is a code for a non-autogenous connective tissue graft operation, where the donor tissue is placed on the recipient site, for example, the implant or the exposed roots of a tooth. The technique is frequently employed to make the stomatognathic system work better as well as to enhance the esthetic after a receded gingiva has been fixed.
D4276	<i>Combined connective tissue and pedicle graft; utilizes both tissue types for the treatment of gum recession.</i>	D4276 is a code for a combined connective tissue and pedicle graft operation, where the two tissue types are employed to cover the area of the tooth roots that have been exposed. In this way, the device aids in the revival of the gums' proper function, their beautifying, and the stopping of the progression of gum receding or the occurrence of any other kind of harm.



D4277	<i>A unit of connective tissue + pedicle graft was horizontally folded over the exposed root of the first tooth or implant site.</i>	D4277 refers to a surgical operation when a patient's exposed tooth roots are covered with the combined connective tissue and pedicle graft. Such an intervention not only beautifies the root coverage but also thickens the gums and makes the periodontium stable in the long run.
D4278	<i>For every extra nearby tooth or implant in the same graft site, a soft tissue graft is free.</i>	D4278 is a procedural code used when a free soft tissue graft is performed for one additional adjacent tooth or implant in the same graft site. The main functions of the graft are to increase tissue thickness and to provide a protective layer for exposed roots, thus ensuring healthy gingiva and its stability over time.
D4283	<i>Autogenous connective tissue graft per each additional adjacent tooth or implant at the same site.</i>	D4283 is a code that refers to the use of an autogenous connective tissue graft for one additional adjacent tooth or implant in the same site. The operation increases the gum tissue, improves the root coverage, and is a source of periodontal health in the long run.
D4285	<i>For every added natural tooth or implant, a non-autogenous connective tissue graft was used, utilizing donor material.</i>	D4285 is a code for a non-autogenous connective tissue graft with donor material for every additional adjacent tooth or implant in the same area. The procedure is used to renew the soft tissue supply and to strengthen the gum tissue which acts as a protective layer around the area that has been treated.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K06.010	<i>Area of gingival recession with indeterminate aetiology, limited to a few places where the roots of the teeth are exposed.</i>	K06.010 is a code that refers to the loss of gingival tissue around a tooth in the area of the root that has been exposed. The root surface exposed due to the gingival recession is partially in this case. Such a situation can cause the patient to experience sensitivity, aesthetic problems, and the risk of periodontal disease progression.
K06.011	<i>Small area of minimal gingival recession with a little bit of root exposure and limited tissue loss.</i>	K06.011 describes a case of localized minimal gingival recession with a slightly displaced gum margin. Such a mild situation usually results in the sensitivity of the area to a very low extent, however, it is advisable to keep it under observation so as not to get the progression of tissue loss or the exposure of the root.
K06.012	<i>Gingival recession that is localized and moderate, with visible root exposure and loss of the gum margin.</i>	K06.012 refers to localized moderate gingival recession with noticeable root exposure. This stage often results in increased sensitivity and aesthetic changes, requiring periodontal evaluation and possible corrective treatment.
K06.013	<i>Gingival recession that is highly localized and deep to the point that the roots are largely exposed and there is a considerable loss of tissue.</i>	K06.013 describes a situation of gingival recession in a severely localized area with a greatly exposed root and loss of tissue. Such a state may lead to the occurrence of symptoms such as sensitivity, root decay, and functional impairment, and usually, surgery is needed to restore the area.
K06.020	<i>A case of gingival recession in which the gingivapositive tissue has been reduced around the teeth to a multiple extent, the cause being unknown, and the areas of the</i>	K06.020 indicates gingival recession that is generalized, the cause is not specified, and it is gingiva of several teeth that are involved. The condition may result in extensive root exposure, sensitivity, and problems with appearance, and most of the time it is either a consequence of aging or a long-term periodontal disorder.
K06.021	<i>Minimal generalized gingival recession with slightly reduced gums in multiples teeth.</i>	K06.021 denotes generalized minimal gingival recession with a slight loss of the gum margin being recorded over several teeth. An initial situation like this is the source of a mild sensitivity, and it definitely needs to be handled with good oral hygiene so that it does not get worse.
K06.022	<i>Moderate gingival recession has been observed in general, with the loss of gums being visible on several teeth.</i>	K06.022 is a code for gingival recession which is generalized, of moderate severity, and is characterized by the most obvious loss of the gum margin in several teeth. Such a situation usually goes with the occurrence of sensitivity and the appearance of the teeth leading to the patient's concern, hence, the necessity of a periodontal examination and preventive measures.



K06.023	<i>Extreme gingival recession that affects the whole mouth with a very significant loss of the gums and roots of the teeth exposed in several areas.</i>	K06.023 signifies a generalized severe gingival recession where the gum tissue and roots have been exposed to an extensive degree over a large number of teeth. Such an advanced stage of the condition is capable of bringing about pain, root caries, and difficulties in the functionality of the mouth, hence the need for surgical intervention or grafting is very likely.
CDT Code(s)		
D4341	<i>periodontal scaling and root planing – Cleaning that involves going below the gum line to at least four teeth in one half of the mouth, with the aim of plaque removal and root surface smoothing.</i>	D4341 is a procedure that includes thorough cleaning of at least four teeth in one side of the mouth. It eliminates plaque and tartar from beneath the gums to stop the bacteria from coming back and to help the gums to heal.
D4342	<i>periodontal scaling and root planing – Deep cleaning of one to three teeth per quadrant to eliminate plaque and make the root surfaces smooth.</i>	D4342 is a procedure that includes thorough cleaning of the roots and scaling for one to three teeth in a quadrant. It is a method that detaches plaque and tartar from under the gums, reduces the inflammation, and assists in the healing of the gums.
D4346	<i>scaling in the presence of generalized moderate or severe gingival inflammation –After oral examination, full-mouth scaling was done to treat moderate or severe gingival inflammation.</i>	D4346 refers to a full-mouth scaling for patients who have moderate to severe gingival inflammation. It is a procedure that takes off the plaque and tartar that are both above and below the gumline, which results in better oral hygiene and less bleeding.
D4910	<i>Continuous cleaning and care of the gums to keep them healthy after periodontal therapy.</i>	D4910 is a periodontal maintenance procedure that comes after the active therapy phase. It essentially involves the control of bacterial growth through scaling, polishing, and monitoring and is aimed at maintaining the health of the gums over a long period.
D6081	<i>Removal of plaque and tissue health restoration by non-surgical means on an inflamed single implant.</i>	D6081 is a procedure that involves cleaning the area around the dental implants by removing the hard deposits and plaque for the purpose of maintaining healthy tissues. It is aimed at the prevention of peri-implant inflammation and bone loss by the removal of plaque and calculus from the surfaces of implants.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
A69.1	<i>An acute infection of the gums that results in pain, bleeding, and the development of ulcers on the gingival tissues.</i>	A69.1 refers to Vincent's infection, an acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis. It causes painful gums, bleeding, and foul breath due to bacterial infection of gingival tissues.
E11.9	<i>Long-term elevated blood sugar caused by insulin resistance, and no obvious complications.</i>	E11.9 stands for non-complicated Type 2 diabetes mellitus. The condition is characterized by high blood sugar resulting from the body's resistance to insulin, and therefore, it needs to be closely observed and controlled so as not to develop complications later on.
K03.6	<i>Teeth that have been covered with either hard or soft substances such as plaque or calculus that have accumulated on the surfaces of the teeth.</i>	K03.6 refers to deposits on the teeth, which can be either plaque, calculus, or stains. These deposits, if left unreleased, may cause gum irritation, tooth decay, and periodontal disease.
K05.20	<i>Implication of the rapid and severe gum infection, leading to the loss of the attachment and the bone, with no further specification of the kind.</i>	K05.20 is the code for aggressive periodontitis, which is an unidentified type. The disease is characterized by a rapid loss of attachment of the gingiva and alveolar bone around the teeth, thus it is necessary to undergo a periodontal examination and receive treatment without delay.
K05.211	<i>Initial gingivitis in a certain area of the gums</i>	K05.211 is a condition that depicts localized slight aggressive periodontitis. Generally, it leads to



	<i>which led to slight attachment and bone loss.</i>	very early tissue and bone breakdown in just a few places, and thus the treatment usually involves thorough cleaning and periodic checking of the periodontal state.
K05.212	<i>Periodontitis that is limited to a few areas of the oral cavity, has moderate progression of the loss of tissues and bone.</i>	K05.212 refers to localized moderate aggressive periodontitis. It involves moderate bone and attachment loss in specific areas, often requiring scaling, root planing, and ongoing maintenance.
K05.213	<i>Advanced localized gum disease causing significant tissue and bone destruction.</i>	K05.213 corresponds to severe localized aggressive periodontitis. It is the main cause of deep bony and gingival tissue destruction around some teeth and, frequently, a situation that demands both surgical and intensive periodontal treatment.
K05.219	<i>Gingivitis and periodontitis aggressive localized, tissue, and bone loss have been observed, but the level is unspecified.</i>	K05.219 denotes that localized aggressive periodontitis is of an indeterminate severity. The condition described is gingivitis and loss of attachment in localized areas, thus it is necessary to have a periodontal examination and follow-up care.
K05.221	<i>Periodontal disease, which is in its initial stage, is characterized by slight loss of attachment and bone in the area.</i>	K05.221 refers to generalized slight aggressive periodontitis. It is a condition that results in the loss of gums and bones at an early stage to several teeth, and usually, treatment by means of deep cleaning, root planing, and preventive oral care is sufficient.
K05.222	<i>Generalized gum disease causing moderate tissue and bone loss around teeth.</i>	K05.222 is a code for generalized moderate aggressive periodontitis. The condition is characterized by inflamed gums and moderate bone loss that is spread all over the mouth. The treatment includes a deep cleaning that is done by a professional and regular follow-up appointments.
K05.223	<i>Severe periodontitis that has progressed to most parts of the mouth, resulting in major destruction of the soft tissues and bone.</i>	K05.223 indicates generalized severe aggressive periodontitis. It causes extensive bone and tissue loss across the mouth, often leading to tooth mobility and requiring advanced periodontal treatment.
K05.229	<i>Combined severe periodontitis of the gums localised to certain areas of the mouth with the degree of tissue damage not specified.</i>	K05.229 is a code for generalized aggressive periodontitis of an unknown level of severity. It is a condition, which has spread extensively, results in the loss of gums and bones, and hence, a complete periodontal examination and individualized treatment plan are necessary.
K05.30	<i>Periodontitis is a long-term infection that involves the gums. As a matter of fact, it is the main cause of the gradual resorption of the bone and soft tissues that provide the teeth with support.</i>	Chronic periodontitis K05.30 is an unspecified type situation of periodontitis that has been going on for some time. The condition is due to an inflammation of the gums that has been going on for a while and the destruction of the bone that is very slow. It is a condition that necessitates a thorough cleaning as well as ongoing care of the mouth if one
K05.311	<i>Plaque-induced gingivitis that has progressed to Slight chronic periodontitis, with limited loss of tissue and bone.</i>	K05.311 is a detailed description of slightly localized chronic periodontitis. The situation is characterized by mildly inflamed gums and locally minor bone loss and is treated by scaling, root planing, and oral hygiene improvement.
K05.312	<i>Periodontitis of a limited area with moderate destruction of the soft tissue and bone, and its progression.</i>	The dental code K05.312 refers to a case of moderate localized chronic periodontitis. Such a situation is an inflammation of the gums with moderate bone loss around a few teeth, and therefore, deep dental cleaning and periodontal maintenance are the treatments of choice.
K05.313	<i>Periodontitis has advanced in a specific area and is resulting in both bone and tissue loss of a substantial amount.</i>	K05.313 is the code of the localized severe chronic periodontitis that refers to the disease that has been progressing in a small area of the gums and has resulted in deep gum pockets and advanced bone loss, usually requiring surgical treatment and long-term periodontal maintenance.
K05.319	<i>Localized chronic gum disease with unspecified level of tissue damage.</i>	K05.319 indicates localized chronic periodontitis of unspecified severity. It involves gum inflammation and bone loss in limited areas, requiring clinical evaluation and preventive periodontal care.
K05.321	<i>Periodontitis affecting mildly the entire mouth with the beginning of the tissue and bone loss.</i>	K05.321 stands for generalized slightly chronic periodontitis. It is characterized by a mild inflammatory process and early stages of bone resorption in several teeth, and the treatment generally consists of scaling, root planing, and maintaining good oral hygiene.



K05.322	<i>Periodontitis generalized caused gingival tissue and bone loss to a moderate extent.</i>	K05.322 is the code for generalized moderate chronic periodontitis. It is characterized by gum inflammation and moderate bone loss all over the mouth, so it is necessary to do a deep cleaning and keep up with periodontal maintenance regularly.
K05.323	<i>Periodontitis of advanced stage that is generalized and has led to severe loss of both tissue and bone.</i>	K05.323 specifies generalized severe chronic periodontitis that is a major cause of deep gum pockets, bone loss extending over a large area, and teeth that are mobile as a result of the condition and thus the cutting operation is often needed together with continual periodontal care.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.323	<i>Periodontitis of a severe generalized nature that has led to the destruction of the tissue and bone over a large area.</i>	K05.323 stands for generalized severe chronic periodontitis. It is the main reason for the destruction of the gums and bones that have spread to most of the teeth, the condition in which the teeth become loose is thus the final outcome, and the treatment that is needed is of a complicated nature, i.e., periodontal treatment.
K05.329	<i>Periodontal disease affecting the whole mouth, the level of loss of tissue and bone being unknown.</i>	K05.329 is the code for generalized chronic periodontitis of indeterminate severity. It is a situation where there is an inflammatory process affecting the gums and resorptive changes in the bone all over the extension of the mouth, and the only way forward is diagnosis and treatment by a dentist experienced in periodontics.
K05.5	<i>Different kinds of periodontitis that have an impact on gums and the rest of the tooth-supporting structures.</i>	K05.5 includes different specified periodontal diseases. These diseases involve the gums and the structures that support the teeth and are frequently diagnosed by a doctor and treated with specific periodontal therapy.
K05.6	<i>Periodontitis of unclear origin affecting the gingiva and the periodontium.</i>	K05.6 is a code for an unspecified periodontal disease, which means an association of gingivitis and inflammation of connective tissue to unknown type or extent. After clinical and radiographic examinations, dental treatment will be decided.
K06.1	<i>The gums have increased abnormally in size, and the overgrowth may be in one or more areas of the gingiva.</i>	K06.1 stands for gingival enlargement, an overgrowth of gum tissue that is abnormal. It can be caused by an inflamed condition, a side effect of a drug, or a result of a systemic disease and is usually managed by removal of tartar or surgery.
Z33.1	<i>A pregnancy was found while performing care for another condition, which is not the main diagnosis.</i>	Z33.1 is a code that stands for an unintentional pregnancy situation which was found during the treatment of another disease. This means that there is a pregnancy but it is not the cause of the medical visit.
Z72.0	<i>The use of tobacco products, whether current or habitual, has a negative impact on overall health.</i>	Z72.0 indicates that the person is a tobacco user and that he or she is currently or habitually consuming tobacco products. The code shows that it is a lifestyle-related behavior that is associated with higher health risks and that the person may require advice or help in giving up smoking.
Z87.891	<i>Previously addicted to nicotine through history, but no current use of tobacco/nicotine.</i>	Z87.891 describes a personal history of nicotine dependence. The user is a person who had initially consumed tobacco or nicotine but is not currently dependent, thus emphasizing a past condition that is still medically significant.
CDT Code(s)		
D4355	<i>Complete mouth cleaning to allow a detailed periodontal examination and diagnosis at the following appointment.</i>	Full mouth debridement is what dental code D4355 is all about. In this case, it means removing the plaque and calculus to make a proper periodontal examination possible. Generally, this operation is carried out as a means of getting the mouth ready for the subsequent visit where treatment and diagnosis will be done.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		



K03.6	<i>Deposits (accretions) on teeth are the growths that result from the hardening of plaque or the tartar that accumulates on the surfaces of the teeth.</i>	Dental code K03.6 is the code for external resorption of the tooth, a process leading to the gradual loss of dental structure due to causes such as injury or infection. The resorption can be limited to the root or the crown of the tooth and, in most cases, the damaged area has to be stabilized with the help of a doctor to avoid progression.
Z72.0	<i>Tobacco use means the consumption of tobacco products, which may harm oral health.</i>	Dental code Z72.0 is the code for tobacco use, which shows that a patient is a habitual user of tobacco products. Such a lifestyle is one of the major causes of a wide range of dental problems, such as periodontal disease, cavities, and oral cancer.
Z87.891	<i>Personal history of nicotine dependence is a record of being addicted to nicotine products in the past.</i>	Dental code Z87.891 is used to record a personal history of nicotine dependence, which means that the patient was once addicted to nicotine products. Such a history is necessary to evaluate the possible risks that the oral health may have in the future due to this condition, e.g., periodontitis and oral cancer, during regular check-ups.
CDT Code(s)		
D5110	<i>A complete denture - maxillary is a removable artificial device that replaces all the upper teeth.</i>	Dental code D5110 stands for a full removable denture of the upper jaw, a device that is detachable and substitutes all the teeth in the upper jaw. Such a denture not only revives the masticatory and speech functions of the patient, but also makes the facial features look more attractive.
D5120	<i>A complete denture-mandibular is a removable prosthetic which replaces all lower teeth.</i>	The dental code D5120 is a lower complete denture, a removable prosthesis that replaces the entire lower teeth. It not only restores the functions but also the looks, thus the patient will be able to eat, speak, and the overall facial appearance will get better.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K08.1	<i>Complete loss of teeth is a condition that describes the absence of all teeth in the mouth.</i>	Dental code K08.1 refers to the complete loss of teeth due to trauma, disease, or other factors. This condition often requires restorative treatments, such as dentures or implants, to restore function and appearance.
K08.10	<i>Complete loss of teeth, unspecified cause, is the situation where there are no teeth at all in a person's mouth and the reason is not known.</i>	K08.10 in dental terminology is the classification of a situation where all the teeth have been lost in a person's mouth, but the reason for the loss has not been determined. The case of tooth loss with unknown cause is the one that can be restored with the help of removable or implant restorations which also have the function of returning the appearance.
K08.11	<i>Complete loss of teeth due to trauma means the total lack of teeth as a result of an injury.</i>	The dental code K08.11 is associated with the situation where all the teeth are lost because of a traumatic event, for example, an accident or an injury. Such a condition is usually followed by the need for restorative dental treatments, like the use of dentures, bridges, or implants, to regain the oral functions and aesthetics.
K08.12	<i>Complete loss of teeth due to periodontal diseases means that the teeth have been lost as a result of very advanced inflammation of the gums.</i>	The dental code K08.12 is related to dentition that has been totally lost as a result of periodontal diseases that include conditions like severely inflamed gums. The disease progression leads to tooth loosening due to lack of support and thus, restoration with implant or denture is usually necessary to bring back function and aesthetics.
K08.13	<i>Complete loss of teeth due to caries refers to tooth loss caused by heavily decayed teeth.</i>	Dental code K08.13 is the code that stands for the situation where the teeth have been entirely lost due to caries, or in other words, caused by severe tooth decay. Such a case is the permanent damage of tooth structure and restorative treatments such as dentures, bridges, or implants are usually necessary to restore the function and appearance.
K08.19	<i>Complete loss of teeth due to another specified cause is the loss of teeth which happened because of multiple different reasons.</i>	Dental code K08.19 indicates the situation where a person has lost all his/her teeth due to an unknown or other specified cause. The loss of teeth in the discussed case may have been brought about by any number of factors, such as the occurrence of disease or a traumatic event. Therefore, the restoration of the oral cavity with such procedures as the application of dentures or



		implants is usually necessary to make the mouth functional again.
CDT Code(s)		
D5211	<i>The resin base of the maxillary partial denture is the retentive part. It also includes materials, rests, and teeth.</i>	The dental code D5211 is describing a resin-based maxillary partial denture, which is inclusive of the retentive components, rests, and the teeth. Such a dental appliance serves as a replacement for lost upper teeth, thus, it not only fixes the problem of the patient's occlusion but also makes the smile look nice and it is comfortable and stable in the oral cavity.
D5212	<i>A mandibular partial denture with the resin base is equipped with retentive materials, rests, and teeth.</i>	Dental code D5212 stands for a resin-based mandibular partial denture, which also includes retentive materials, rests, and teeth. Such a device not only revitalizes the lower dental arch thus facilitating the chewing process and enhancing the facial beauty but also provides stability and comfort.
D5213	<i>maxillary partial denture – A maxillary partial denture with a cast metal framework and resin bases, features the inclusion of clasps, rests and artificial teeth.</i>	Dental code D5213 is assigned to a maxillary partial denture that has a cast metal framework with resin bases, and includes retentive materials, rests, and teeth. This long-lasting appliance is great for the restoration of the upper teeth that have been lost, as it not only ensures better stability and makes the function more natural, but also contributes to the beauty aspect.
D5214	<i>mandibular partial denture – A cast metal framework with resin bases supported a mandibular partial denture, which also included clasps, rests, and teeth.</i>	Dental code D5214 refers to a mandibular partial denture with a cast metal framework and resin bases, including retentive materials, rests, and teeth. This durable prosthesis enhances the stability, function, and aesthetics of the lower jaw, replacing missing teeth.
D6010	<i>The surgical placement of an endosteal implant body is done by physically putting the implant in the jawbone.</i>	Dental code D6010 is the designation for the operation where an endosteal implant body is physically placed into the jawbone. As part of the process, a titanium implant is implanted to be the unit that a dental restoration like a crown, bridge, or denture will be attached to.
D6056	<i>prefabricated abutment – A prefabricated abutment involves changes and its positioning as part of a dental implant restoration.</i>	Dental code D6056 is associated with a prefabricated abutment that also covers the changing and the placement of the abutment in the implant restorations. An abutment is a device that connects the implant body to the dental restoration, thus providing a stable and working fit.
D6057	<i>custom fabricated abutment – Custom fabricated abutment refers to the abutment along with its conception, creation, and installation for dental implants.</i>	Dental code D6057 is associated with a custom-made abutment. It outlines the creation and implantation of the abutment that is specifically made to suit the patient's implant, thus providing the best use, support, and appearance of the final prosthesis.
D6059	<i>Abutment-supported porcelain fused to metal crown with high noble metal for dental implants.</i>	Dental code D6059 is an abutment-supported porcelain-fused-to-metal crown that is fabricated with high noble metal. This long-lasting crown imparts the metal's strength to the restoration while keeping the metal covered with porcelain, thus making the implant restoration both functional and aesthetically pleasing.
D6240	<i>pontic – A dental bridge designed to Pontic of porcelain fused to a high noble metal for both a durable and an aesthetic.</i>	The dental code D6240 is indicating a pontic that is made out of porcelain fused to a high noble metal, which is utilized in dental bridges. The mixture of porcelain and a high noble metal furnishes the dental bridge with both the desirable properties of strength as well as beauty, thus making it a long-lasting and visually appealing restorative procedure for dental gaps.
D6750	<i>retainer crown – Retainer crown fabricated from porcelain fused to high noble metal for both strength and beauty.</i>	The dental code D6750 illustrates a retainer crown that is crafted from porcelain fused to a high noble metal. The crown delivers a secure, long-lasting base for fixed dental restorations, thus, giving the patient the visual advantages of porcelain along with the toughness of the high noble metal.
D6752	<i>retainer crown – Porcelain fused to a noble metal is a retainer crown that provides both strength and beauty.</i>	The dental code D6752 is used for plastic crown of the retainer made from porcelain fused to a noble metal. Basically, the metal is the part that gives the crown its strength and durability; however, the metal used is a noble one and hence it is corrosion and oxidation free and on top of



		that, the metal is covered with porcelain to give it a natural appearance.
.CDT Code(s)		
D5211	<i>maxillary partial denture –A resin-based maxillary partial denture, which also includes retentive elements, rests, and teeth.</i>	The dental code D5211 relates to a resin-based maxillary partial denture, which is also inclusive of the retentive materials, rests, and teeth. A device like this can be used to substitute the lost upper teeth, thus, not only improving the chewing function and the look but also providing a fit that is both stable and comfortable.
D5212	<i>mandibular partial denture – A mandibular partial denture with a resin base, that also includes retentive materials, rests, and teeth.</i>	Dental code D5212 is used for a mandibular partial denture with a resin base, also comprising retentive elements, rests, and teeth. Such a device restores the missing lower teeth, thereby enhancing the dental functions as well as the look, while allowing the patient to enjoy a comfortable and stable fitting.
D5213	<i>maxillary partial denture – Upper partial denture of the maxilla with a cast metal framework and resin bases, also comprising clasps, rests, and teeth.</i>	The dental code D5213 is associated with a maxillary partial denture that has a cast metal framework and resin bases. The denture also contains retentive materials, rests, and teeth. This long-lasting device not only facilitates the patient, but it also improves the stability, function, and beauty of the oral cavity while making a return of the lost upper teeth.
D5214	<i>mandibular partial denture – Mandibular partial denture with a cast metal framework and resin bases, which also features clasps, rests, and teeth.</i>	The dental code D5214 is indicative of a lower jaw partial denture that features a cast metal framework and resin bases. Additionally, the denture is equipped with retentive materials, rests, and teeth. This long-lasting dental appliance not only facilitates the mastication process but also makes the patient's lower jaw more comfortable and visually appealing.
D6010	<i>Insertion of an endosteal implant unit in the jawbone for a missing tooth replacement.</i>	D6010 is the code for the surgical insertion of an endosteal implant body into the bone of the jaw. It is the part that goes deep in the bone and replaces the root of the tooth, thus, giving a solid support to the mechanical restoration.
D6056	<i>Prefabricated abutment placement with necessary modification for optimal implant fit.</i>	D6056 covers the placement of a prefabricated abutment on a dental implant. It includes necessary modification and adjustment to ensure proper fit, alignment, and support for the final prosthetic restoration.
D6057	<i>custom fabricated abutment – Installation of a custom abutment created for accurate implant fitting and additional support.</i>	D6057 involves the placement of a custom-fabricated abutment on a dental implant. It is individually designed to match the patient's anatomy, ensuring precise fit, ideal alignment, and optimal support for the final restoration.
D6059	<i>A crown joined to an implant abutment, made of a mixture of porcelain and high noble metal for durability.</i>	D6059 covers an abutment-supported porcelain-fused-to-metal crown using high noble metal. It combines strength and aesthetics, providing durable support and a natural appearance for implant restorations.
D6240	<i>pontic – Porcelain dental replacement merged with high noble metal for strength and a lifelike look.</i>	D6240 refers to a porcelain-fused-to-high-noble-metal pontic used in dental bridges. It restores missing teeth with a durable, natural-looking material that blends aesthetics and strength for long-term oral stability.
D6750	<i>Porcelain-fused-to-high-noble-Porcelain dental replacement merged with high noble metal for strength and a lifelike look.</i>	D6750 covers a retainer crown made of porcelain fused to high noble metal. It serves as part of a fixed bridge, combining strength and aesthetics to securely anchor prosthetic teeth and maintain natural appearance.



D6752	<i>retainer crown –PFM (Porcelain fused metal) crown is the one that is a part of a fixed dental bridge, which is responsible for the load.</i>	D6752 is a code for a dental retainer crown made of porcelain fused to a noble metal. It is a very sturdy and visually appealing unit that can be used as the main supporting element in a fixed dental bridge restoration.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K00.00	<i>Anodontia - Anodontia is the congenital absence of teeth, leading to complete or partial tooth loss.</i>	K00.00 is the code for hypodontia, a condition in which an individual has less than the normal number of teeth from birth. This developmental deformity may involve either the set of primary or the set of permanent teeth, or both, thus resulting the patient in dental and orthodontic problems.
K08.409	<i>Partial loss of teeth, unspecified cause, unspecified class - Partial loss of teeth due to an unspecified cause and class, the loss has had an impact on dental function.</i>	K08.409 is the code for an incomplete tooth loss situation, the origin and classification of which are not known. The situation may signify the disappearance of one or several teeth; however, no feasible diagnosis or categorization of the cause or the degree of the damage has been made.
K08.419	<i>Partial loss of teeth due to trauma, unspecified class - Partially lost teeth due to trauma, and the condition is unclassified.</i>	K08.419 is a medical code that stands for the partial loss of teeth resulting from a traumatic event, with the trauma being unspecified. It is a case where the detachment of one or more teeth has been brought about by an injurious force, yet the precise type and the degree of the injury or harm are still unknown.
K08.429	<i>Partial loss of teeth due to periodontal diseases, unspecified class - Periodontal diseases that have resulted in the partial loss of teeth, and the classification is not specified.</i>	K08.429 is a medical code that points to the situation of having partially lost teeth as a result of periodontal diseases with an unknown class. It is a situation where the patient has lost one or more teeth due to the occurrence of a disease in the gums, but the classification and the degree of the damage to the periodontium have not been determined.
K08.439	<i>Partial loss of teeth due to caries, unspecified class - Caries caused a partial loss of the teeth, and the classification of the condition is not specified.</i>	K08.439 is indicative of a situation where the patient has suffered from a partial loss of teeth as a result of caries, and the classification has not been specified. It is a situation where the individual has experienced tooth decay leading to the loss of one or more teeth; however, the degree and classification of the damage have not been clearly established.
K08.499	<i>Partial loss of teeth due to other specified cause, unspecified class - Partial loss of teeth attributable to other specified causes, without any classification being specified.</i>	K08.499 is a medical diagnostic code indicating that the patient has only partially lost their teeth because of some other specified but not clearly classified causes. Essentially, it means that the patient has lost one or more teeth due to a specific cause, but the description and the degree of the cause and the damage are not known.

CDT Code(s)		
D7111	<i>extraction, coronal remnants – primary tooth - Extraction of coronal remnants of a primary tooth, leaving the root or part of the tooth behind.</i>	D7111 is the removal of the upper part of a primary tooth, the root may be left. This operation is done when a primary tooth is so decayed or broken that it has to be taken out, and only the crown is removed from the rest of the tooth while the root is kept.
D7250	<i>removal of residual tooth roots (cutting procedure) - Removal of residual tooth roots through a cutting procedure to eliminate remaining root fragments.</i>	D7250 is a term that denotes the removal of residual roots of a tooth by means of a cutting operation. The surgical removal of residual root fragments after a dental extraction constitutes the most common scenario of this intervention, which usually involves making an incision and achieving this through controlled, careful handling of the tissues to ensure that the root structure is completely eliminated.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s) – ICD-10-CM		



K03.9	Disease of hard tissues of teeth, unspecified - <i>A disease that affects the hard tissues of the teeth, the cause and classification of which are not specified.</i>	K03.9 denotes a disease of the hard tissues of the teeth, with an unknown cause. The ailment is described as the presence of damaged or abnormal parts in the enamel, dentin, or cementum, while the cause and classification of the disease have not been identified.
CDT Code(s)		
D7140	extraction, erupted tooth or exposed root (elevation and/or forceps removal) - <i>Removal of an erupted tooth or exposed root by means of elevation and/or forceps.</i>	D7140 is a code that refers to the removal of an extraction of a tooth or root that has been normally part of the eruption, and most of the time, such a procedure is done with the help of elevation and forceps. Such a process is associated with the removal of a tooth or root that has come out of the gum, and it is performed by first elevating and then extracting the tooth or root.
D7210	extraction, erupted tooth requiring removal of bone and/or sectioning of tooth, and including elevation of mucoperiosteal flap if indicated - <i>Removal of a tooth that has erupted and is impinging on the bone, involving the cutting of the tooth and separation of soft tissues if necessary.</i>	D7210 is a code that denotes the removal of an impacted tooth that involves taking out part of the bone and/or cutting the tooth into sections. In addition, this operation can include the raising of a mucoperiosteal flap, if necessary, for better access and to facilitate the thorough extraction of the tooth.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.53	Dental caries on pit and fissure surface penetrating into pulp - <i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surface, penetrating into the pulp layer of the tooth.</i>	K02.53 specifies the case of dental caries on pit and fissure surfaces of a tooth, which has gone as far as the pulp. The term describes a situation where the decay is so deep that it has compromised the pulp layer of the tooth; thus, the most likely source of the infection and the damaged nerve, and hence, immediate intervention is necessary.
K02.63	Dental caries on smooth surface penetrating into pulp - <i>Dental caries on the smooth surface of a tooth, going deep into the pulp layer.</i>	K02.63 is the designation for dental caries that initially occurred on a smooth surface of a tooth and has gone all the way to the pulp. Such a case describes that the dental decay has invaded the pulp chamber of the tooth, which may lead to very serious tooth damage or infection, and hence, the treatment of the root canal is the most probable solution.
K04.01	Reversible pulpitis - <i>Reversible pulpitis is an inflammation of the dental pulp that is mild, and the tissue is capable of healing after treatment.</i>	K04.01 is the code for pulp inflammation reversible pulpitis, which is the inflammation of the pulp of a tooth caused by irritants and is a mild one. Typically, this condition is accompanied by pain or sensitivity of a temporary nature, and the pulp is capable of recovery after the removal or treatment of the irritant without the occurrence of any permanent damage to the tooth.
K04.02	Irreversible pulpitis - <i>Irreversible pulpitis is a severe tooth inflammation causing permanent damage to the pulp.</i>	K04.02 is the code for irreversible pulpitis, a situation in which the pulp of a tooth is excessively inflamed and is the main source of the pain. The development of this condition without treatment may result in the necessity for a root canal to be performed in order to relieve the symptoms and regain the normal state of the tooth.
K04.1	Necrosis of the pulp - <i>Necrosis of the pulp is a situation where the pulp tissue of the tooth dies thus the tooth loses its vitality.</i>	K04.1 is a code that denotes pulp necrosis, meaning the death of the pulp tissue in the tooth caused by infection or injury. Such a situation could be accompanied by excruciating pain and sensitivity and, if the problem is neglected, may progress to the development of an abscess, hence the need for root canal therapy to make the tooth healthy again.
K04.5	Chronic apical periodontitis - <i>Chronic apical periodontitis is an infection that has been present for a long time at the point of the root of the inflamed tooth.</i>	K04.5 is the ICD code for chronic apical periodontitis, which is an infection of the root tip of a tooth that has been there for a long time. Such a situation is characterized by ongoing inflammation which is frequently accompanied by pain, swelling, and the destruction of the bone tissue around the affected tooth, hence intervention from the dental health professional is necessary.



K04.6	Periapical abscess with sinus - <i>A periapical abscess with sinus is basically a dental infection that is accompanied by the discharge of pus from the sinus tract.</i>	K04.6 is a code that denotes a periapical abscess with sinus situation, a serious dental infection in which pus gathers at the root apex and a draining sinus develops. In this case, the symptoms include pain and swelling frequently, and the treatment usually involves incision and drainage as well as root canal therapy.
K04.7	Periapical abscess without sinus - <i>Periapical abscess without sinus is an infection in the tooth root area accompanied by no discharge of pus.</i>	K04.7 refers to a periapical abscess without a sinus, which is an abscess around the tooth root caused by an infection that has spread down the root canal of the tooth. The patient has a terrible toothache, the area is swollen as a result of the infection, but there is no discharge of pus. The doctor will have to perform a root canal therapy and/or issue a prescription for antibiotics to get rid of the infection.
K04.8	Radicular cyst - <i>A radicular cyst is a benign, fluid sac that develops at the root of a non-vital tooth.</i>	K04.8 is a radicular cyst, a benign cystic lesion that develops at the root of a pulp chamber of a non-vital tooth, most commonly as a result of a chronic infection. The condition may become inflamed, painful, and cause the loss of bone tissue if the cyst is not eliminated, and thus surgery and/or root canal therapy are the most common methods of treatment.
K05.211	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, slight - <i>Aggressive periodontitis, localized, slight, is a rapid gum infection affecting a few teeth.</i>	K05.211 is the code for a slight localized aggressive periodontitis with only a few teeth being typically involved. Such a situation causes fast bone loss and the swelling of the gums, thus it is necessary to carry out an early treatment such as deep cleaning or scaling to stop the progression of the disease.
K05.212	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, moderate - <i>Aggressive periodontitis, localized, moderate, is a major cause of gum tissue destruction and alveolar bone loss.</i>	K05.212 is a code for moderate loss of attachment in localized aggressive periodontitis, which usually is the condition of a few specific teeth. Due to this disease, the destruction of the alveolar bone as well as the inflammation of the gums become much more severe than in the mild cases and thus, a treatment of higher intensity such as deep cleaning, root smoothing, or an operation is required.
K05.213	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, severe - <i>Local aggressive periodontitis, deep and severe, results in a large area of the gums being damaged and the bone structure losing at a very fast rate.</i>	K05.213 is the code for a situation where the periodontitis has progressed in a localized manner, with the patient has lost the attachment to a high degree, and the gums as well as the bones have been severely destroyed. Such a disease is limited to a small number of teeth, and it goes fast most of the time, thus, the therapy is expected to be of the advanced type, for example, by including the oral surgery and bone grafting to heal the mouth again.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.219	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity - <i>Aggressive periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity, causes rapid gum and bone loss.</i>	K05.219 is a code for localized aggressive periodontitis with an unspecified severity in which the rapid loss of gums and bones occurs around the alveolar processes of specific teeth. The disease develops very fast, and the intensity of the disorder can change, therefore it is necessary to determine a specific treatment, e.g. scaling or surgery.
K05.3	Chronic periodontitis - <i>Chronic periodontitis is a condition of the gums that have been infected for a long time and as a result, the bones gradually lose their density.</i>	K05.3 is the code for chronic periodontitis which is a type of periodontitis that develops over a long period of time and is characterized by the progressive loss of the bone that supports the teeth. It is very common for the disease to be accompanied by the gums pulling away from the teeth, pockets forming between the teeth, and if left unscaled and untreated, root planing may result in the gums becoming loose and hence, tooth mobility.
K05.311	Chronic periodontitis, localized, slight - <i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, slight, is a condition that features mild inflammation of the gums and very slight bone loss.</i>	K05.311 is a code that indicates localized chronic periodontitis with slight attachment loss that changes only a few teeth. Such a condition causes mild gum inflammation and bone loss to a small extent, and it is usually treated with the non-surgical methods of scaling and root planing to keep the disease from getting worse.



K05.312	Chronic periodontitis, localized, moderate - <i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, moderate, refers to the inflammation of gums along with moderate loss of bone.</i>	K05.312 is the code for localized chronic periodontitis with moderate attachment loss, limited to certain teeth. The disease brings about moderate gingivitis, pocketing, and bone loss in the area, and the treatment needed would typically include deep cleaning, scaling, and in some cases, root planing to stop the disease from advancing.
K05.313	Chronic periodontitis, localized, severe - <i>Chronic periodontitis, localized, severe, causes significant gum inflammation and extensive bone loss.</i>	K05.313 is the code for localized chronic periodontitis with severe attachment loss, which is accompanied by considerable gum inflammation and advanced bone destruction around certain teeth. Such a pathological state necessitates the initial intensive treatment phase that typically includes procedures such as scaling, root planing, and possibly surgical intervention to regain oral health.
K05.319	Chronic periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity - <i>Chronic periodontitis, localized and of an unspecified severity, is a condition that leads to both gum inflammation and the loss of the bone.</i>	K05.319 is the code for periodontitis chronica localisata. The inflammation of the gums is evident and the bone loss around the teeth varies. This condition needs to be thoroughly assessed and treated. Treatment should also involve prevention of further damage through deep cleaning or scaling.
K08.439	Partial loss of teeth due to caries, unspecified class - <i>Partial loss of teeth due to caries, unspecified class, are the cases where tooth decay has resulted in missing portions of the teeth.</i>	K08.439 is the code for partial loss of teeth due to caries, unspecified class, where tooth decay has caused the loss of a portion of the tooth structure. Such a situation may impair the function of the teeth and their appearance, thus the need for restorative treatments such as fillings or crowns for repair.
K09.0	Developmental odontogenic cysts - <i>Developmental odontogenic cysts refer to noncancerous, fluid-filled sacs that arise in the jaw</i>	K09.0 is the code for a developmental odontogenic cyst, a benign cyst that arises in the jaw during the development of the tooth. Such cysts may lead to swelling, the shifting of teeth, and the destruction of bone and thus are mostly eliminated by surgery to both, prevent the occurrence of further complications, and heal the oral cavity.
L02.91	Cutaneous abscess, unspecified - <i>Cutaneous abscess, unspecified, is a single-area infection of the skin, which is filled with pus and causes swelling.</i>	L02.91 is the code that indicates a skin abscess, which is an unspecified, generally brief, localized infection of the skin that is the result of pus accumulation. It is a condition in which the infected area, usually, becomes red, swollen, and painful and defervescence can only be obtained by incision and antibiotics administration.
L03.90	Cellulitis, unspecified - <i>Cellulitis, unspecified, is an infection of the skin by bacteria that results in redness, swelling, and pain.</i>	L03.90 is the code describing cellulitis without specification, which is an infection of the skin by bacteria that causes redness, swelling, and pain in the area. The condition can go on to infect the whole body very quickly if it is not properly treated with antibiotics that are the only way to manage and prevent it from giving rise to complications, for instance, abscess formation.
L03.91	Acute lymphangitis, unspecified - <i>Acute lymphangitis, unspecified, is an infection that is caused by bacteria in the lymph vessels. The condition is characterized by swelling.</i>	L03.91 stands for acute lymphangitis, an infection of the lymphatic vessels that is generally a bacterial or pyogenic infection. It is characterized by pain, swelling, and redness of the lymph vessels and the area surrounding them and necessitates the administration of antibiotics to stop the infection from progressing.
R44.8	Other symptoms and signs involving general sensations and perceptions - <i>Other symptoms and signs involving general sensations and perceptions refer to vague sensory issues.</i>	R44.8 is related to other symptoms and signs of general sensations and perceptions, which include a wide range of sensory abnormalities such as changed touch, taste, or temperature sensation. These symptoms can be signs of diseases of the nervous system or organs of the body and, therefore, need a detailed examination.
R44.9	Unspecified symptoms and signs involving general sensations and perceptions - <i>Unspecified symptoms and signs involving general sensations and perceptions refer to vague sensory disturbances.</i>	R44.9 is the code for general symptoms and signs of abnormal sensations and perceptions that are not specified, basically, it could be any aberrant sensory experience out of a wide variety, such as changed taste, touch, or temperature sensation. These symptoms have the potential to signify the presence of neurological conditions and hence, need to be investigated further.



R69	Illness, unspecified - <i>Illness, unspecified, is a situation that is usually associated with unclear or undiagnosed symptoms.</i>	R69 is a code that signifies an unspecified illness, a situation where symptoms are exhibited but no definite diagnosis has been established. It is a classification that accounts for the cases in which a patient has some general manifestations of sickness, but these have not been identified as a particular health condition and therefore need more diagnostic tests to be carried out.
S02.5XX A	Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter for closed fracture - <i>Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter, refers to a closed tooth fracture from trauma.</i>	S02.5XXA is the code for a traumatic tooth fracture which indicates that the tooth is still a unit without any direct communication with the outside. This is the first-instance-recognition of the closed fracture and dental intervention for proper tooth stabilization and prevention of secondary complications such as infection or dislocation is urgently needed.
S02.5XX B	Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter for open fracture - <i>Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter, is an open traumatic fracture of a tooth.</i>	S02.5XXB indicates a traumatic fracture of the tooth where the tooth has been exposed to the outside environment, hence it is an open fracture. Such a condition necessitates a prompt dental operation to not only disinfect the injury but also to avoid infection and eventually, return the tooth to its normal function by the right therapy.
S03.2XX A	Dislocation of tooth, initial encounter - <i>Dislocation of tooth, initial encounter, is a displaced tooth as a result of traumatic injury.</i>	S03.2XXA is the code for dislocation of a tooth due to trauma, which indicates that the tooth has been displaced without being fractured. Such a first encounter with the injury should be followed by the quickest possible dental care aimed at the restoration of the correct position of the tooth, its fixation, and the avoidance of its further damage or the occurrence of other complications, e.g., infection.
CDT Code(s)		
D7220	removal of impacted tooth – soft tissue - <i>Excision of soft tissues covering an unerupted tooth with surgery for proper oral function.</i>	D7220 is the code for the surgical removal of an impacted tooth that is only covered by soft tissue. The operation entails making a tiny incision to reach and remove the tooth in a safe manner, thereby avoiding the spread of infection, improper alignment, and at the same time, ensuring good healing and oral health.
D7230	removal of impacted tooth – partially bony - <i>Surgical removal of a partially bony impacted tooth involving bone exposure and precise extraction.</i>	D7230 is the extraction of a partially bony impacted tooth that has a portion of the tooth covered by the bone. The operation entails the incising of the soft tissue and removing a small amount of bone to gain access to and take out the tooth in a safe manner, allowing healing to take place as it should and avoiding the occurrence of any complications.
D7240	removal of impacted tooth – completely bony - <i>A surgical removal of a fully bony impaction tooth that necessitates bone removal for access.</i>	D7240 indicates the surgical removal of a bony impacted tooth that is completely encased in bone. To accomplish this complicated operation, it usually requires making a flap, taking away the bone around the tooth, and gently removing the tooth so as not to injure the nerve and to allow the surgical site to heal properly.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K00.1	Supernumerary teeth - <i>Extraction of extra teeth beyond the normal set to maintain proper alignment and oral health.</i>	K00.1 is classified as the presence of primary supernumerary teeth, which means that there are extra teeth beyond the regular number. The consequence of such additional teeth may sometimes be the crowding, the delayed eruption, or the wrong alignment of the teeth, thus the teeth may be removed, or the dental structure may be treated with the help of an orthodontist to be kept intact and healthy.
K00.6	Disturbances in tooth eruption - <i>Abnormalities or delays in the natural tooth eruption process affecting proper dental alignment.</i>	K00.6 is a code that describes the delayed eruption of teeth, which is when teeth do not come out at a usual time or place. Such a situation can be due to genes, body development, or lack of space and will need a doctor's approach such as surgery, braces, and restoration to make them function and align again properly.



K01.0	Embedded teeth - <i>Teeth that remain unerupted within the jawbone due to obstruction or lack of eruption force.</i>	K01.0 is a term that indicates that the teeth are built-in in the bone of the jaw and have not erupted and are still hidden in the jawbone and the teeth have not come out in the normal way. On most occasions the impaction is due to a blockage, an abnormal position or a developmental problem and it may be necessary to remove the impaction surgically in order to avoid the formation of cysts, infection or malocclusion.
K01.1	Impacted teeth - <i>Impacted teeth are unerupted or partially erupted teeth blocked by bone, tissue, or adjacent teeth.</i>	K01.1 is the classification for impacted teeth that have not come out due to being blocked by bone, soft tissue, or a neighboring tooth. Such a situation can be painful, can cause an infection, or the teeth may become crowded, and it is, therefore, necessary in most cases to perform surgery to make dental alignment normal again and to stop the development of additional troubles.
K09.0	Developmental odontogenic cysts - <i>Cysts that develop from the tooth-forming tissues as a result of a developmental disturbance in odontogenesis.</i>	K09.0 indicates developmental odontogenic cysts that are associated with the parts of the body that formed the tooth. Such cysts can lead to the enlargement of the bone, moving of the teeth, or even infection. The general method of treatment is the excision of the cysts by surgery in order to save the other structures and avoid the return of the cysts.
CDT Code(s)		
D7953	bone replacement graft for ridge preservation – per site - <i>Placement of bone graft material at extraction site to preserve alveolar ridge contour.</i>	D7953 indicates the process of bone grafting specifically for ridge preservation that is performed locally after a tooth has been extracted. The operation is about the placement of graft materials to keep the bone volume and shape, thus facilitating the later implant placement and guaranteeing the oral stability of the patient for a long time.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.53	Dental caries on pit and fissure surface penetrating into pulp - <i>Decay on tooth pits and fissures that has gone deep into the pulp, resulting in infection and pain.</i>	K02.53 is the code for dental caries on the pit and fissure surface that has progressed to the pulp chamber. In this case, the damage to the tooth's nerve and blood supply is very heavy, therefore, it is usually followed by the necessity of endodontic treatment or root canal therapy in order to remove infection and regain the tooth's functionality.
K02.63	Dental caries on smooth surface penetrating into pulp - <i>Corrosion of the enamel layer of the teeth, and further extension of the decay into the pulp, resulting in infection and sensitivity.</i>	K02.63 is the code for dental caries on the smooth surfaces which have advanced to the pulp tissue. Such an extensive decay is usually accompanied by swelling, pain, and damage to the nerve, so a root canal therapy is typically employed to get rid of the infection and save the denture.
K04.01	Reversible pulpitis - <i>Inflammation, limited to the dental pulp, is mild in nature and causes only a short-lived pain that disappears after treatment.</i>	K04.01 is a classification for reversible pulpitis, which is a slight inflammatory reaction of the dental pulp usually due to caries or some kind of irritation. The main symptom of the disease is a short, stabbing pain; however, the healing process can take place after the offending agent is removed, which is most commonly done by filling the cavity or by performing desensitizing therapy.
K04.02	Irreversible pulpitis - <i>Severe inflammation of the dental pulp causing persistent pain, often requiring root canal treatment.</i>	K04.02 indicates irreversible pulpitis, the condition in which the pulp of the tooth is highly inflamed and the inflammation is not reversible. The source of the pain is always the affected tooth, and the pain is very strong and lasts for a long time. The cause of the pulpitis is either a deep caries or a trauma, and thus the treatment of the pulp by root canal therapy is the only solution to remove the infected pulp and to alleviate the symptoms.
K04.1	Necrosis of pulp - <i>The pulp tissue in a tooth that has died due to prolonged inflammation or lack of blood supply.</i>	K04.1 is the code for dental pulp necrosis, which means that the pulp tissue in the tooth has died as a result of decay, injury, or infection that has not been treated. The disease causes the cessation of blood circulation and nerve supply to the tooth and the treatment to be done is usually root canal therapy or the removal of the tooth in order to avoid the development of other problems.
K04.5	Chronic apical periodontitis - <i>Inflammation that has been present for a long time around the root tip of a tooth due to an infection or a pulp disease that has not been treated.</i>	K04.5 is the ICD code indicating chronic apical periodontitis. It is a pathological condition characterized by a continuous inflammatory process around the root apex of a tooth, which is a frequent sequela of pulp necrosis due to microbial infection. The disease can lead to the destruction of the alveolar bone, pain or, sometimes, abscess formation and is usually managed with endodontic treatment or apical surgery.



K04.6	Periapical abscess with sinus - <i>An abscess has formed from a localized infection around the tooth root, resulting in a draining sinus tract.</i>	K04.6 is the code that indicates a periapical abscess with a sinus, which is a pus-filled area around the root of the tooth that has developed a drainage passage through the bone or gum tissue. Most of the time, this condition is caused by a progression of pulp necrosis that has not been treated, and the solution is a root canal therapy or abscess drainage to stop the infection and make the mouth healthy again.
K04.7	Periapical abscess without sinus - <i>Localized infection around a tooth root tip without drainage, causing swelling and intense pain.</i>	K04.7 indicates a periapical abscess without a sinus that is a localized infection at the root tip of a tooth without external drainage. Such a situation produces a sharp pain, edema, and sensitiveness of the area which makes the patient impatient of waiting and thus demands immediate endodontic therapy to eradicate the infection and keep the tooth.
K04.8	Radicular cyst - <i>Fluid-filled cyst at the root tip of a nonvital tooth, caused by chronic periapical inflammation.</i>	K04.8 is a radicular cyst, which is a fluid-filled sac arising from the root tip of a nonvital tooth caused by chronic inflammation. The cyst can cause bone resorption and swelling, and the usual treatment is root canal therapy or surgical cyst removal to bring back oral health.
K05.211	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, slight - <i>Periodontitis that is aggressive and localized, in the early stage, has been the cause of a rapid loss of gums and bones around certain teeth.</i>	K05.211 is the code for localized, slight, aggressive periodontitis, which is an early-stage rapidly progressing periodontitis that is limited to a few teeth. It is characterized by the destruction of the attachment and bone around the sites that are affected to a small degree and is treated by professional cleaning, scaling, and regular periodontal maintenance.
K05.212	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, moderate - <i>Localized moderate aggressive periodontitis with rapid gum and bone loss around specific teeth.</i>	K05.212 is a code for localized, moderate aggressive periodontitis that indicates a condition where gum and bone loss around a few teeth is happening at a quicker rate. The stage is characterized by deeper periodontal pockets and the treatment includes scaling, root planing, and if necessary, surgical therapy to stop the disease from spreading.
K05.213	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, severe - <i>Periodontitis that is severely localized and of an aggressive nature, leading to the loss of gums and bones that have become very advanced around certain teeth.</i>	K05.213 indicates periodontitis that is localized, severe, and aggressive, severely affecting the gums and bones with rapid and extensive tissue destruction around a few teeth. The progression of this condition to the stage where teeth become loose and surgical periodontal treatment is necessary to regain function and avoid tooth loss is its hallmark.
K05.219	Aggressive periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity	

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K05.30	Chronic periodontitis, unspecified - <i>Long-term gum inflammation causing progressive attachment and bone loss of unspecified severity.</i>	K05.30 signifies chronic periodontitis of an unknown severity, which is basically a situation where the inflammation has lasted for a long time in the periodontium. The inflammation eventually invades the alveolar bone resulting in the loss of attachment and therefore professional periodontal therapy along with constant oral hygiene is a must.
K05.311	Chronic periodontitis, localized, slight - <i>Periodontitis that is chronic, localized, and in the early stages has resulted in a mild inflammation of the gums and slight bone loss.</i>	K05.311 is a medical code that signifies small areas of slightly chronic periodontitis in which inflammation is mild, and only a few aspects of the tissue have been detached. It evolves gradually and is generally controlled by a session of deep cleaning, root planing, and giving instructions for oral hygiene to be maintained by the patient in order not to advance periodontitis.
K05.312	Chronic periodontitis, localized, moderate - <i>Localized moderate chronic periodontitis with gum inflammation and moderate bone loss in areas.</i>	K05.312 is a code for a local medium chronic periodontitis with deeper periodontal pockets and moderate bone loss around certain teeth. Such a situation goes for professional scaling, root planing, and also the maintenance of oral hygiene to prohibit the occurrence of another attachment loss and destruction.



K05.313	Chronic periodontitis, localized, severe - <i>Advanced localized chronic periodontitis resulting in deep pocketing and severe bone loss in certain areas.</i>	K05.313 is a code for localised, extremely severe, long-standing inflammatory periodontitis, which is characterized by the destruction of alveolar bone and the supporting tissues around a few teeth. This phase is usually accompanied by the loosening of the affected teeth and the necessity for operation dental treatment to bring back the firmness and stop the teeth from being lost.
K05.319	Chronic periodontitis, localized, unspecified severity - <i>Periodontitis localized chronic with the gums inflamed and tissue damaged, the severity being unspecified.</i>	K05.319 is the code for local chronic periodontitis of the gums with an inflammatory reaction and gradual destruction (resorption) of the tissue or bone around the specific teeth. The degree of damage is not specified, and therapy includes professional cleaning and preventive oral care.
K05.321	Chronic periodontitis, generalized, slight - <i>Early-stage generalized chronic periodontitis causing mild gum inflammation and slight bone loss.</i>	K05.321 is a classification for chronic periodontitis, periodontitis slight, periodontitis generalized, periodontitis mild, that is characterized by a mild inflammation and early loss of attachment in more than four teeth. The condition develops over a long period of time and is under control by qualified scaling, root planing, and following oral hygiene instructions.
K05.322	Chronic periodontitis, generalized, moderate - <i>Generalized moderate chronic periodontitis with gum inflammation and moderate bone loss throughout mouth.</i>	K05.322 is generalized, moderate chronic periodontitis that is characterized by severe gingivitis throughout the mouth and moderate bone resorption in different areas of the jaw. As a result of this disease, periodontal pockets deepen, and it is necessary to carry out scaling, root planing, and follow-up to keep it under control.
K05.323	Chronic periodontitis, generalized, severe - <i>Advanced generalized chronic periodontitis that has resulted in the formation of deep periodontal pockets and severe bone loss.</i>	K05.323 is a medical code that defines a severe case of generalized chronic periodontitis with the patient having lost an extensive amount of bone and tissue all over the mouth. As a result of this ultimate stage, tooth mobility is very common, and the treatment of choice is a periodontal surgery aimed at both healing and stabilizing the teeth.
K05.329	Chronic periodontitis, generalized, unspecified severity - <i>Generalized chronic periodontitis with unspecified severity causing gum inflammation and tissue loss.</i>	K05.329 represents a case of generalized chronic periodontitis of indeterminable severity, characterized by inflammation of the gums and loss of tissue attachment over the entire area. The degree of damage is not indicated, and the management is based on deep periodontal scaling and oral hygiene maintenance over time.
K09.0	Developmental odontogenic cysts - <i>Cysts are the parts of the teeth that came from the changes in the process of odontogenesis.</i>	K09.0 denotes developmental odontogenic cysts, which are the result of abnormal development in the tooth-forming tissues. Such lesions can become large enough to cause the affected bone to bulge, the shifting of teeth or the area may become infected and if these cysts are removed improperly, they can come back, so it is a standard procedure to excise them surgically.
S02.5X XA	Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter for closed fracture - <i>Tooth fracture from trauma without external exposure, requiring stabilization and restorative treatment.</i>	S02.5XXA refers to an initial traumatic tooth fracture closed fragment encounter. This kind of break is without any exposure to the outside, so the tooth after a quick examination has to be stabilized and if needed, restored in order to prevent the occurrence of infection or displacement.
S02.5X XB	Fracture of tooth (traumatic), initial encounter for open fracture - <i>A broken tooth with the pulp visible as a result of a traumatic injury, necessitating immediate intervention to avert the occurrence of an infection.</i>	S02.5XXB is related to a traumatic fracture of the tooth during the first time the patient is seen for an open fracture. The fracture is such that the pulp or root structure is exposed to the external environment and thus needs emergency dental intervention in order to both prevent infection and restore tooth integrity.
S03.2X XA	Dislocation of tooth, initial encounter - <i>Tooth displacement from trauma, requiring repositioning and stabilization to preserve function.</i>	S03.2XXA is the code for the first time a patient comes with the traumatic dislocation of a tooth. The tooth has been forcibly removed from its normal anatomical location in the socket and, therefore, necessitates immediate repositioning, splinting, and continuous monitoring to regain stability and avoid sequelae.
CDT Code(s)		



D8080	comprehensive orthodontic treatment of the adolescent dentition - <i>Full orthodontic care for adolescents using braces or aligners to correct teeth alignment and bite.</i>	D8080 is the code for a full orthodontic treatment for the adolescent dentition. The process embraces a complete diagnostic evaluation, application, and the active handling of metal braces or Invisalign to rectify malocclusion, align teeth, and regulate jaw growth to ensure oral health and aesthetic stability in the future.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K00.0	Anodontia - <i>Congenital absence of one or more teeth as a result of failure of the teeth to develop during the formation process.</i>	K00.0 describes anodontia which is a congenital situation in which the development of one or all of the teeth is missing. It may involve both the primary and permanent dentitions, thus resulting in a combination of functional and aesthetic problems, which in most cases have to be solved by prosthetic or implant-supported dental rehabilitation.
K00.6	Disturbances in tooth eruption - <i>Abnormal or delayed tooth eruption affects normal alignment and occlusion during dental development.</i>	K00.6 is a code that points to the situation where one's teeth emerge abnormally or the expected time for eruption that is resided but wasn't visible. Such a condition could be the consequence of the influence of genes, a physical factor, or even the developmental side of the body and might be necessitated by the surgeons or the orthodontists to recover the right positioning.
K08.8	Other specified disorders of teeth and supporting structures - <i>Various dental or periodontal conditions not classified elsewhere affecting tooth and support tissues.</i>	K08.8 denotes different kinds met-range disorders of the teeth and their supporting structures, which entail both dental and gingival diseases that have not been compartmentalized in other sections. The list could be reckoned to have dental conditions stemming from the abovementioned, or even some prerequisites of the latter manifesting as anomalies in development or simply as local tissue modifications, which evidently should be managed by the dental-therapeutic approach.
M26.21 2	Malocclusion, Angle's class II - <i>Improper bite where the upper teeth and jaw significantly overlap the lower teeth and jaw.</i>	M26.212 stands for Angle's Class II malocclusion, which is characterized by the upper teeth and jaw extending beyond the lower jaw leading to overjet and bite imbalance. Generally, this problem is fixed with the use of braces or other orthodontic appliances so as to regain proper alignment, function, and facial balance.
M26.21 3	Malocclusion, Angle's class III - <i>Underbite is a structural issue that is characterized by the lower teeth and jaw sticking out beyond the upper teeth and jaw.</i>	M26.213 is a code that stands for Angle's Class III malocclusion, which is described as a condition with a protruding lower jaw and underbite where the lower teeth cover the upper teeth. Such a malfunction of the mouth may result in difficulty in chewing, speaking, and even facial imbalance. Hence, the treatment of this problem may involve braces or surgery.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
M26.24	Reverse articulation - <i>Reverse articulation occurs when the lower teeth overlap the upper teeth, opposite of normal bite alignment. It may involve a single tooth or multiple teeth and often requires orthodontic correction to restore proper occlusion and jaw balance.</i>	M26.24 is the code of the local anatomical diagnosis of reverse articulation, a situation in which the lower teeth go over the upper ones, resulting in a lateral biting relationship that is abnormal. Such malocclusion can hamper the process of chewing and the appearance of the face, so it is most likely to be fixed by orthodontic or surgical methods to regain functionality and correct anatomical alignment.
M26.29	Other anomalies of dental arch relationship - <i>An irregular alignment of the dental arches of the upper and lower jaws leading to abnormal occlusion or an abnormal bite pattern.</i>	M26.29 is a code that designates other anomalies of dental arch relationship and it describes that the irregular or abnormal alignment of the upper and lower arches has not been classified anywhere else. Such changes may lead to an unbalanced bite and hence, the need for an orthodontic consultation and treatment to regain the normal bite.
M26.30	Unspecified anomaly of tooth position of fully erupted tooth or teeth - <i>Abnormal position of fully erupted teeth resulting in misalignment or functional bite irregularities.</i>	M26.30 is the code for an unspecified local anomaly of tooth position in fully erupted teeth that indicates misalignment or displacement of the dental elements without a defined class. Such a condition may impinge upon the appearance and the occlusion and thus, be a source of recourse to orthodontic evaluation and subsequent therapeutic correction.



M26.31	Crowding of fully erupted teeth - <i>Crowding of fully erupted teeth resulting in overlapped or twisted teeth due to lack of space in the dental arch.</i>	M26.31 indicates the crowding of fully erupted teeth, a situation where due to the limited space in the dental arch, the teeth become overlapped or the dental arches may twist. This condition can impinge on hygiene of the mouth as well as the visual aspect and is therefore frequently treated with orthodontic alignment or tooth extraction.
M26.35	Rotation of fully erupted tooth or teeth - <i>Rotating or turning of the topmost layer of the teeth along their length, thus disturbing the alignment and bite.</i>	M26.35 denotes the rotation of the fully erupted teeth, in which the twisting of one or more teeth around their axis results in an abnormal alignment. The situation can cause the work of the bite as well as the look of the teeth to be affected, in which case the dentist will straighten the teeth through orthodontic treatment to return them to the proper position.
M26.39	Other anomalies of tooth position of fully erupted tooth or teeth - <i>Abnormal positioning of fully erupted teeth resulting in irregular alignment or an improper bite relationship.</i>	M26.39 is the code for other anomalies of tooth position in fully erupted teeth and it basically covers those changes which may have been tilted, drifted or displaced and have not been classified in any other places. Such dental misalignments have the potential of influencing the normal bite function as well as the dental aesthetics, thereby, most of the time, necessitating an orthodontic diagnostic and treatment intervention.
M26.4	Malocclusion, unspecified - <i>Improper bite alignment of unspecified type affecting normal occlusion and overall dental function.</i>	M26.4 is the code that means an unspecified malocclusion which is a general description of an abnormal interrelationship between upper and lower teeth without a particular classification. Such a situation can influence the processes of chewing, speech, and the look of the teeth and might need an orthodontic consultation for a precise diagnosis and treatment.
M26.81	Anterior soft tissue impingement - <i>Condition when the front soft tissues of the mouth are squeezed or irritated by the misalignment of the teeth or the jaw.</i>	M26.81 is the code for anterior soft tissue impingement, a scenario in which the front oral soft tissues are compressed or harmed as a result of abnormal dental or jaw alignment. The impingement can become painful, inflamed, or even develop ulcers and thus needs to be treated by occlusal adjustment or orthodontic correction.
M26.82	Posterior soft tissue impingement - <i>A situation in which the soft tissues located at the back of the mouth are squeezed by the teeth or due to an incorrect alignment of the jaw.</i>	M26.82 stands for posterior soft tissue impingement, which is a medical condition where the soft tissues at the back of the mouth are crushed or injured due to wrong dental or jaw alignment. The situation may be accompanied by discomfort, a feeling of being irritated, or even inflammation, so occlusal correction or orthodontic treatment is necessary to relieve the symptoms.
M26.89	Other dentofacial anomalies - <i>Different kinds of structural abnormalities that are visually noticed in the teeth and the bones of the face, leading to changes in the alignment or function.</i>	M26.89 is a code for other dentofacial anomalies that involve changes in the structure of the teeth, jaws, or facial bones due to some abnormalities that are not accounted for by different categories. Such anomalies may have an impact on occlusion, facial balance, and even the functioning of the body, thus, in most cases, the treatment through an orthodontic or surgical procedure is necessary to achieve the right alignment.
Q67.4	Other congenital deformities of skull, face, and jaw - <i>Congenital structural abnormalities of the skull, face, or jaw affecting symmetry and functional development.</i>	Q67.4 refers to other congenital deformities of the skull, face, and jaw which are structurally abnormal parts of the body that are passed down genetically. It could be the instance of asymmetry, abnormally grown jaw, or craniofacial malformations that not only visually alter the person but also cause breathing and oral functions to be impaired, thus requiring surgery to correct them.
CDT Code(s)		
D9110	palliative treatment of dental pain – per visit - <i>Temporary relief of dental pain through limited procedures to reduce discomfort at each visit.</i>	D9110 is a code for a dental procedure that provides relief from painful symptoms in a single visit. It is a circumscribed operation that aims primarily at the alleviation of an unpleasant acute dental situation by isolating the cause and then, in most cases, temporarily fixing it by means of smoothing, drainage or medication application.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K02.53	Dental caries on pit and fissure surface penetrating into pulp - <i>Dental caries on pit and fissure surface extending into the pulp,</i>	K02.53 is a code that signifies the situation wherein dental caries have impacted the enamel and dentin of a tooth and have gone sufficiently deep into the pulp. Such an extensively infected tooth may lead to the occurrence of unbearable pain, the tooth being overly sensitive to temperature



	<i>causing potential damage.</i>	changes, and it necessarily needs a dentist's intervention in order to stop the progression of the decay and to save the tooth as well as the neighbouring tissues.
K02.63	Dental caries on smooth surface penetrating into pulp - <i>Decay on the smooth surface of the tooth that has gone deep into the dental pulp, which can result in a serious condition.</i>	K02.63 is the code for dental caries on a smooth surface of a tooth, where the decay has reached the pulp. Generally, symptoms are severe pain, sensitivity, and inflammation. Hence, the treatment has to be immediate, usually by root canal therapy, to stop the progression of the decay and keep the tooth viable.
K04.01	Reversible pulpitis - <i>Reversible pulpitis refers to a condition when the pulp of the tooth is mildly inflamed due to irritation or injury.</i>	K04.01 is the code for acute periapical periodontitis and this is essentially when an infection causes inflammation of the tissues around the root of a tooth. Generally, the infection comes from the extension of a cavity that has not been treated, or the result of a tooth blow causing the patient to experience pain, swelling, and sensitivity, so the patient needs to see a dentist as soon as possible, otherwise, it will be complicated further.
K04.02	Irreversible pulpitis - <i>Irreversible pulpitis is severe inflammation of the tooth pulp, leading to permanent damage.</i>	K04.02 is the code for chronic periapical periodontitis, which is an inflammation caused by an infection that has been there for a long time in the tissues surrounding the tooth root. This disease may lead to continuous pain, the development of an abscess, and the need for procedures like root canal therapy or tooth removal to stop it from getting worse.
K04.6	Periapical abscess with sinus - <i>Periapical abscess with sinus is an area of infection at the root of the tooth that is draining through a sinus tract.</i>	K04.6 is a code that indicates a periapical abscess with a sinus, i.e., an infection at the tooth root which produces a pus-filled pocket. In most cases, this ailment causes pain, swelling, and the appearance of a draining sinus, thus the treatment of the root canal or the withdrawal of the tooth is necessary to get rid of the infection and avoid further problems.
K04.7	Periapical abscess without sinus - <i>Periapical abscess without sinus is a localized accumulation of pus resulting from infection at the root of a tooth, and no drainage is present.</i>	K04.7 is a code for a periapical abscess without a sinus, which means that the infection is localized at the root of the tooth, but there is no external drainage of the pus. Such a situation can be very painful and can also cause swelling. Therefore, it needs to be treated as soon as possible, usually by means of root canal therapy, in order to avoid the development of additional problems.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
M26.601	Right temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Right temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, is a condition that involves pain or restriction of movement in the joint connecting the jaw to the skull.</i>	M26.601 is the code that denotes the presence of a disorder affecting the right-side temporomandibular joint (TMJ), the symptoms being pain, restricted movement, or a clicking noise in the jaw. It is a situation that can arise from trauma, arthritis, or the build-up of tension in the muscles and may necessitate the use of medication or therapy as a form of treatment.
M26.602	Left temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>It is a disorder of the left temporomandibular joint, unspecified, that brings about pain or dysfunction in the jaw joint.</i>	M26.602 is the specification for the left-side temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ) which is associated with pain, discomfort, or dysfunction of the jaw. The disorder can be wired to different causes e.g. trauma, psychological strain, or wear and tear of the joint, and it is common that a treatment such as physiotherapy or drug administration is resorted to.
M26.603	Bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, impairs both the internal and external functions of both the jaw joints.</i>	M26.603 describes the situation of reversible dysfunction of the bilateral temporomandibular joints. In this case, both jaw joints are affected by the disorder or pain. Generally, this ailment becomes the source of a stiff jaw, pain, or trouble in moving the jaw, and the symptoms are usually alleviated by physical therapy, drug therapy, or other treatment methods.
M26.609	Unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified side - <i>Unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified side, is a description of a malfunctioning jaw without indicating the</i>	M26.609 is a code for an unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder that also doesn't indicate the side of the occurrence. The situation is that the patient experiences pain, discomfort, or dysfunction in the jaw joint, which is most likely a result of the disorder and thus may need additional diagnostic investigations to figure out the source and the suitable treatment.



	side.	
M26.69	<i>Other specified disorders of temporomandibular joint - Other specified temporomandibular joint disorders involve various dysfunctions of the jaw joint.</i>	M26.69 is a medical classification that denotes exclusion of most common disorders of the temporomandibular joint with the presence of symptoms such as pain, discomfort, or limited movement of the jaw. These may be pathologies of the joint itself or the muscles around it caused by inflammation, or even the development of a tumor and requiring surgery or can be easily corrected with medication.
CDT Code(s)		
D9230	inhalation of nitrous oxide/anoxiolysis, analgesia - <i>Inhalation of nitrous oxide provides anoxiolysis and analgesia, offering relief from pain and anxiety.</i>	D9230 is the dental code for the administration of a mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen for the relief of anxiety and analgesia during a dental procedure. The patient's anxiety and discomfort are alleviated by this method of sedation, and the patient experiences a calm relaxed state while being conscious throughout the treatment.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
F41.9	Anxiety disorder, unspecified - <i>Anxiety disorder, unspecified, is a term used to describe anxiety symptoms in general, but no specific diagnosis has been made.</i>	F41.9 is the code for an anxiety disorder, unspecified, that is marked by general anxiety symptoms without a specific diagnosis. The condition may be accompanied by too much worry, anxiety, or fear that can alter the normal daily routine and thus, the need for a thorough evaluation is implied, in order to be given the right kind of treatment.
CDT Code(s)		
D9910	application of desensitizing medicament - <i>Tooth sensitivity can be alleviated by the application of a desensitizing agent which works by stopping the nerve signal.</i>	D9910 is a term used to indicate a method that requires the application of a desensitizing agent which aims to lessen the sensitivity of a tooth. In most cases, the local is where the dentin is exposed, and therefore, the nerves are less activated resulting in the patient's alleviation in the case of a cold or hot sensation and even pressure.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K03.0	Excessive attrition of teeth - <i>Excessive attrition of teeth means abnormally excessive wear of the dental surfaces because of grinding or friction.</i>	K03.0 is the code for enamel hypoplasia, a situation in which there is not enough or the enamel is formed in a defective way. As a consequence, the teeth can become less strong, more vulnerable to decay, and the teeth may have to be restored if the dental health and function are to be improved.
K03.1	Abrasion of teeth - <i>Abrasion of teeth means the wear of teeth that results from the application of mechanical forces.</i>	K03.1 is a code indicating dental erosion, which may be caused by the intake of acid food, drinks, or acid reflux. In this disease process, enamel wears out gradually and in that case, teeth become sensitive and vulnerable to the damage for the increased risk of extension of the disease if no treatment is applied.
K03.2	Erosion of teeth - <i>Erosion of teeth refers to the situation when tooth enamel is lost due to acid substances, and eventually, the teeth become very sensitive.</i>	K03.2 indicates a case where the teeth have been worn down due to the influence of some chemical agents such as acid taken in through the food or drink. The operation results in the gradual loss of enamel, and consequently, the teeth become extremely sensitive to temperature changes and are more prone to caries, thus there is a necessity for taking good dental care and treatment to prevent the progression of the damage.
CDT Code(s)		
D9944	occlusal guard – hard appliance, full arch - <i>Occlusal guard, a hard appliance, full arch protects teeth from grinding and</i>	D9944 is a code that indicates the usage of a custom-made, hard occlusal guard which is employed to protect the teeth from the damages that may result from grinding of the teeth or bruxism. This tool is meant to be fitted either on the complete upper or lower dental arch, thus



	<i>clenching damage.</i>	delivering protective effect and eventually helping in the alleviation of the symptoms associated with TMJ disorders.
D9945	occlusal guard – soft appliance, full arch - <i>Occlusal guard, soft appliance, full arch provides protection against teeth grinding and clenching.</i>	D9945 is the code that identifies the use of a soft occlusal guard, full arch, for the relief of symptoms of bruxism and protection of the teeth against wear. Such a device is made specifically to fit the whole upper or lower arch and is hygienic as well as protective.
D9946	occlusal guard – hard appliance, partial arch - <i>Occlusal guard – hard appliance, partial arch protects selected teeth from grinding and clenching.</i>	D9946 is indicative of a dental procedure where a custom-made hard occlusal guard is placed on a partial arch. Its main function is to shield certain teeth that might be damaged due to the grinding or clenching of the teeth. The personalized device is not only effective in the prevention of dental wear but it also lessens the chances of the patient getting a temporomandibular joint disorder.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
F59	Unspecified behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors - <i>Behavioral syndromes of an unspecified nature that are associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors have an impact on behavior.</i>	F59 stands for non-specific behavioral syndromes that are related to physiological disturbances and physical factors, quite often these are changes in the person's behavior, emotions, or cognitive functioning, symptoms for which a clear diagnosis or cause is lacking and thus it is very difficult to determine specific treatment approaches, and such cases demand thorough examination in order to be handled effectively.
K03.0	Excessive attrition of teeth - <i>Excessive attrition of teeth means the considerable part of tooth wear that is caused by rubbing or grinding.</i>	K03.0 is a designation for tooth abrasion caused by the use of mechanical forces, like when one brushes too hard or chews on something hard, thus the enamel is worn away gradually. The affected teeth can become sensitive, and cavities may occur if this problem is neglected.
M26.601	Right temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Right temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, refers to dysfunction in the right jaw joint.</i>	M26.601 indicates a condition where the temporomandibular joint on the right side of the jaw is affected. Such a situation may bring on the pain, clicking, and limitation of the jaw movement, and generally, the symptoms need to be relieved through the treatment and also the progression of the disease prevented.
M26.602	Left temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Temporomandibular joint disorder, left, uncoded, is a condition of the jaw in which the left side of the jaw does not function properly.</i>	M26.602 is the code that shows the left-side temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorder with the symptoms of pain, clicking, or limitation of jaw movement. The origin may be a traumatic event, arthritis, or muscle tightening and the disorder is typically treated with physiotherapy, medication, and surgery in some cases.
M26.603	Bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, means the dysfunction of the jaw joint is present on both sides.</i>	M26.603 is the code for bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, a situation in which both the left and right jaw joints show signs of dysfunction. Such a disease makes its way, among other symptoms, the pain, the limited jaw movement, the clicking sounds, and the discomfort, which usually need to be treated with physical therapy, drugs, or surgery.
M26.609	Unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified side - <i>Unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified side, means the situation where the jaw is not working properly but the side has not been determined.</i>	M26.609 is the code for a temporomandibular joint disorder that is unspecified and with no specific side or cause identified. It is a condition in which the joint of the jaw becomes dysfunctional, resulting in the painful limited movement or general discomfort of the affected area. The situation may call for diagnostic evaluation, and therapy, or medication may be prescribed for treatment.
M26.69	Other specified disorders of temporomandibular joint - <i>Other specified</i>	M26.69 is a code for medically unexplained disorders of the temporomandibular joint that primarily involve the dysfunctions of the jaw. Such disorders may cause the symptoms of pain,



	<i>temporomandibular joint disorders are the different types of dysfunctions of the jaw joint.</i>	clicking, restricted movement, or even a feeling of something wrong, and, thus, treatment by physical therapy or drugs is typically necessary.
M26.89	<i>Other dentofacial anomalies - Other dentofacial anomalies are a group of different kinds of the most varied conditions that affect the teeth, jaws, or face.</i>	M26.89 is a code for other specified dentofacial anomalies that indicate a group of diseases or disorders that affect teeth, jaws, or facial structures. These anomalies may become the source of functional, aesthetic, or structural problems and, in most cases, need a guided therapy, e.g., orthodontics or surgery, to be rectified.
CDT Code(s)		
D9951	<i>occlusal adjustment – limited - Occlusal adjustment limited is essentially about producing minimal changes in the bite in order to have teeth more adequately aligned.</i>	D9951 represents the code for occlusal adjustment limited which implies that minor alterations to the bite are made for teeth to be more properly aligned and functioning. Generally, it is the reduction of the discomfort, slight correction of the misalignment, or the release of the stress from the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) that is accomplished by the procedure.
Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K03.0	<i>Excessive attrition of teeth - Excessive attrition of teeth is the abnormal wear of the dental surfaces, which is usually a result of grinding.</i>	K03.0 describes enamel hypoplasia, which is a condition characterized by the underdevelopment or incorrect formation of the enamel layer of the tooth. The enamel is weak, and the teeth are covered with a thinner layer of enamel, thus the teeth may become more prone to dental caries and the occurrence of tooth sensitivity may happen, so in most cases dental restorative treatments will be needed.
K03.81	<i>Cracked Tooth - A cracked tooth is a dental condition in which there is a break in the tooth's structure and it usually results in discomfort or sensitivity.</i>	K03.81 is the code for cracked tooth syndrome that is a tooth crack development in which pain is the most frequent symptom especially when the patient chews on the tooth or it is exposed to temperature changes. This can result in the destruction of the tooth over time if the problem is not solved, and the tooth may eventually be impacted and the use of a root canal or crown will be necessary.
K04.0	<i>Pulpitis - Pulpitis is an inflammatory condition of the dental pulp, a part of the tooth that is highly sensitive and can easily become infected, causing pain, a feeling of sensitivity, and sometimes even infection.</i>	K04.0 is a code for pulpitis that describes an inflammation of the dental pulp with the occurrence of pain, sensitivity, and general discomfort in the tooth. The diagnosis may be either a reversible or an irreversible pulpitis, depending on the severity of the case, and the most common treatment to solve the problem and to eliminate the risk of infection is a root canal.
K06.010	<i>Localized gingival recession, unspecified - Localized gingival recession, unspecified, is the reduction of the gum that surrounds a single tooth.</i>	K06.010 is the code for local gingival recession, unspecified, indicating that the loss of tissue is around a single tooth. Such a situation might expose the root of the tooth making it sensitive and vulnerable to decay. In such cases, the treatment procedure may consist of scaling or grafting to help the gums regain their normal state.
K06.011	<i>Localized gingival recession, minimal - Minimal localized gingival recession means that there is a slight loss of gum tissue around a single tooth.</i>	K06.011 corresponds to minimal localized gingival recession, representing a slight loss of gum tissue around one particular tooth. Such a situation might cause a little sensitivity, however, it hardly ever needs a time-limited treatment, though maintaining good oral hygiene is necessary to stop the development.
K06.012	<i>Localized gingival recession, moderate - Local gingival recession, moderate, is the area where the gum tissue that normally surrounds a tooth has been visibly reduced.</i>	K06.012 is the code for moderate localized gingival recession, which describes the loss of gum tissue around a specific tooth that is visually determined. The situation may result in the exposure of the tooth root, thus causing the tooth to be sensitive to various stimuli and increasing the likelihood of decay. Treatment such as scaling or grafting is necessary.
K06.013	<i>Localized gingival recession, severe - Localized gingival recession, severe, means that the loss of gum tissue is very significant and around a single tooth.</i>	K06.013 is a code that indicates a condition of severe localized gingival recession, where a notable amount of gum tissue has been lost around a single tooth. The exposure of the root due to this can cause the patient to have pain, sensitivity, and a higher chance of tooth decay and, therefore a treatment of grafting or restoration.



K06.020	Generalized gingival recession, unspecified - <i>Generalized gingival recession, unspecified, is a condition where the resorption of gum tissue has happened broadly over several teeth.</i>	K06.020 stands for generalized gingival recession, unspecified and it is a situation where the gums have receded in several teeth but a cause has not been identified. Sensitivity, exposure of the roots, and vulnerability to caries are some of the symptoms that can result from this condition and thus it will probably be necessary to go through some treatments like the removal of tartar or grafting.
K06.021	Generalized gingival recession, minimal - <i>Generalized gingival recession, minimal, is a case where there is a slight loss of gum tissue across a number of teeth.</i>	K06.021 is a code for minimal generalized gingival recession which indicates that a small area of gum tissue loss has been detected in several teeth. Such a condition may lead to the slight sensitivity of the teeth; however, in most cases, it is not necessary to provide treatment immediately. Nevertheless, good oral hygiene should be maintained to prevent advancing of the condition.

Suggested ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Code(s)		
K06.022	Generalized gingival recession, moderate - <i>Generalized gingival recession, moderate, is a condition in which the gum tissue that normally covers the teeth has been lost to a certain extent and this is clearly visible in several teeth.</i>	K06.022 is a code that identifies moderate generalized gingival recession. That signifies a case where gum tissue has been visibly receded over a few teeth. The situation of such kind may lead the impacted teeth to be more sensitive, and the risk of dental caries may also be higher. Therefore, therapy is required that can consist of the stages of scaling, root planing, and, finally, grafting.
K06.023	Generalized gingival recession, severe - <i>Generalized gingival recession, severe, indicates that there is a substantial loss of gum tissue that has spread over a large number of teeth.</i>	K06.023 is a code that describes a severe case of generalized gingival recession where the patient has lost a significant amount of gum tissue in several teeth. The situation leads to the exposure of the roots of the teeth, which is accompanied by the pain, sensitivity, and an increased risk of decay, therefore, it is most likely to be treated with grafting and restorative procedures.
M26.601	Right, temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Right temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, is essentially a failure situation of the right temporomandibular joint.</i>	M26.601 is the code for a right temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ) which comprises symptoms of the pain, clicking, or limited jaw movement. The disorder could result from an accident, tension, or wear of the joint and needs some treatments like therapy, medicines, or operation.
M26.602	Left temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Left temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, is a condition that indicates abnormal functioning of the left jaw joint.</i>	M26.602 is the medical code for temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ) on the left side that is characterized by pain, clicking, or limited movement of the jaw. It can be caused by an injury, stress or arthritis and the treatment can be a combination of therapy, medications or surgery to alleviate the symptoms.
M26.603	Bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified - <i>Bilateral temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified, is a condition where the patient's jaws are malfunctioning in both the side joints.</i>	M26.603 is the code for bilaterally affected temporomandibular joint disorder, which indicates the dysfunction of both jaw joints. Such a situation may result in the symptoms of pain, limited movement, clicking, or discomfort, and the management of this condition usually includes the use of physical therapy, medication, or surgery.
M26.609	Unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified side - <i>Unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder, unspecified side, is a description for a malfunctioning jaw that doesn't have a side recognized.</i>	M26.609 is the code for an unspecified temporomandibular joint disorder which also does not indicate a specific side or cause. Such a situation can lead to pain, limitation of jaw movement, or discomfort, and it may be necessary to have a thorough examination to decide on the right method of treatment.
D5512	Dental code D5512 indicates a denture adjustment that is normally associated with a local repair of a partial denture.	D5512 refers to the repair of a partial denture by adjusting or replacing its base. This procedure ensures the denture fits properly, restoring comfort and functionality for the patient.



D4565	<i>Dental code D4265 is associated with bone grafting for ridge preservation following the removal of a tooth.</i>	Dental code D4265 refers to a bone grafting procedure used for ridge preservation after tooth extraction. This procedure helps maintain the jaw's natural shape and structure, promoting better conditions for future dental implants or restorations.
D7922	<i>Dental code D7922 is associated with the surgical removal of a benign tumor, cyst, or jaw lesion.</i>	Dental code D7922 refers to a surgical procedure for the removal of a benign tumor, cyst, or lesion from the jaw or mouth. This procedure helps to restore oral health and prevent further complications in the affected area.
D6210	<i>Dental code D6210 refers to the fabrication of a full cast dental crown for a posterior tooth.</i>	D5512 is a partial denture repair by modification or replacement of its base. With this process, the denture adjusts properly, thus becomes comfortable and functional again for the patient.
D6080	<i>When roots of the teeth become exposed due to the loss of the gum tissue, dental code D6080 is the one that commonly refers to the grafting of soft tissues to cover the roots.</i>	The dental code D6080 is associated with the extraction of a non-functional implant along with the area around it. This operation is a step in the process of placing a new implant or using other treatments, thus guaranteeing healing and improved results over time.
D2740	<i>Dental code D2740 is a reference to a single porcelain crown for a front tooth, full coverage.</i>	Dental code D2740 indicates the production of a dental crown that is made of either porcelain or ceramic. Such a process helps to renew a tooth's resistance, contour, and working, thus giving a long-lasting and visually pleasing result to the teeth that have been harmed or are suffering from decay.
D7961	<i>Dental code D7961 is the surgical removal of a benign tumor, cyst, or other pathological changes of the oral cavity.</i>	Dental code D7961 is related to the surgical removal of benign oral lesions, which may consist of tumors or cysts. The operation aids in getting rid of the outgrowths that are not harmful and thus, it is instrumental in healing the mouth and avoiding the development of other diseases.
D7510	<i>Dental Code D7510 is the surgical removal of non-cancer oral tissue, and it generally involves soft tissue removal.</i>	When the dental code D7510 is mentioned, it means the surgical removal of benign lesions in the oral cavity which also includes cysts or tumors. The treatment described here is the elimination of the non-malignant growths for the purpose of returning the patient's oral health and averting secondary infections or other difficulties.
D9999	<i>Dental code D9999 is used to identify an unspecified dental service or procedure which is not listed in standard codes.</i>	Dental code D9999 is employed when a dental service or operation is indefinite and cannot be determined with the standard coding systems. The code is used as a temporary location marker for those therapies that are novel, unrecorded, or not provisionally numeric coded in the official dental codes.
D8699	<i>Code D8699 for dental refers to an unidentified orthodontic service or a procedure which is not listed in the standard codes.</i>	Dental code D8699 is the code for an unspecified orthodontic service or a case of an orthodontic-related area which cannot be figuratively represented by the other orthodontic codes. It is a temporary position indicator used to refer to new or special orthodontic treatments which have not been clearly described in the present coding system.
D0431	<i>Dental code D0431 is the designation for a saliva test used to identify bacteria in the mouth that cause periodontal disease.</i>	Dental code D0431 refers to the saliva test that identifies the bacteria in the mouth that cause periodontal disease. This test is very helpful in figuring out which bacteria are present, thus making it easier to diagnose and treat the periodontal condition that the patient has with precision.



D6245	<i>Dental code D6245 denotes a porcelain/ceramic bridge retainer that has a metal substructure.</i>	Dental code D6245 refers to a retainer for a bridge made of porcelain or ceramic with a metal substructure. Such a dental restoration is aimed at the replacement of the lost teeth, thus its being both strong and beautiful to the eye, and durable for a long time as well.
D0350	<i>Dental code D0350 is associated with a cone beam CT scan that provides 3D imaging for dental diagnostics.</i>	Dental code D0350 is the local identifier for cone beam computed tomography (CT) that provides 3D imaging to assist a detailed dental diagnosis. The images help a treatment plan become extremely accurate in the case of implants, extractions, and other surgical procedures.
D8670	<i>Dental code D8670 is used to identify periodic orthodontic retention visits, most likely after the cessation of active treatment.</i>	Dental code D8670 refers to regular orthodontic retention appointments. Such visits happen after the main stage of orthodontic treatment and basically, are aimed at making sure that the teeth are kept in their right positions, with any required changes or observation, of course, being done.
D0470	<i>Dental code D0470 is the code description for the analysis of a patient's oral health through the use of diagnostic imaging.</i>	Dental code D0470 is a code that represents the utilization of diagnostic imaging and analysis to understand the oral condition of a patient. It basically refers to a wide range of imaging methods that are performed for the purpose of visualizing the inside of the mouth in order to detect dental problems such as decay, bone loss, or even situation where there are lesions or abnormalities. These imaging techniques include simple and intraoral X-rays, or 3D CBCT scans and the whole idea is to get precise treatment planning from the images obtained.
D5120	<i>The dental code D5120 is used for a complete removable partial denture of the upper or lower arch.</i>	Dental code D5120 is a code for a complete removable partial denture that can be used to make a denture for either the upper or lower arch. The denture is fabricated to fit the patient's mouth, thus it serves as a functionally and visually satisfactory way of replenishing lost teeth.
D0364	<i>The dental code D0364 is associated with a cone beam CT scan that records 3D images of the oral and facial regions.</i>	Dental code D0364 is assigned to a cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) scan, which offers comprehensive three-dimensional imaging of oral and facial structures. The use of this state-of-the-art imaging method facilitates accurate diagnosis, therapy planning, and monitoring in complicated dental interventions.
D7880	<i>Dental code D7880 indicates a repair or reline of a surgical obturator, which is a device used after oral surgery.</i>	Dental code D7880 designates the service of repairing or relining a surgical obturator. An obturator is a prosthetic appliance that serves to close a defect in the palate or oral cavity, usually after a surgical intervention in the mouth. The performance of this operation allows the patient's comfort and oral health to be enhanced due to the correct fit and function.
D0180	<i>Periodontal dental code D0180 is related to a detailed periodontal investigation and diagnosis.</i>	Dental code D0180 refers to a detailed periodontal examination that includes a complete evaluation of the gums, teeth, and supporting structures. Such an exam is essential for identifying periodontal disease, quantifying its severity, and devising the suitable therapeutic measures.
D4999	<i>Dental code D4999 is used for an unspecified periodontal treatment that cannot be categorized under any of the standard codes.</i>	Dental code D4999 is the code for an unspecified periodontal operation. It is a temporary code for those procedures that are not clearly defined by existing codes. This code is used to record such kinds of local or complicated periodontal surgical interventions that cannot be accounted for by the regular coding system.
D9420	<i>Dental code D9420 is the code for a hospital or outpatient sedation for a dental procedure, with the use of general anesthesia.</i>	Dental code D9420 refers to the case in which the hospital or outpatient sedation by means of general anesthesia is carried out for a dental procedure. The sedation is aimed at patients who need deeper levels of anesthesia during complicated or extended dental treatments.



D6104	<i>Dental code D6104 describes a grafted bone procedure for an implant site in the maxilla with the use of bone material.</i>	Dental code D6104 refers to a bone graft surgical intervention in the maxilla as part of the implant site preparation. It is the most common case where, in simple terms, bone is placed either taken from the patient or the donor, to make implant placement anatomically and biologically feasible with adequate healing and stability.
D9230	<i>Dental code D9230 is used when a patient is put under general anesthesia or IV sedation during a dental treatment.</i>	Dental code D9230 refers to the administration of general anesthesia or intravenous (IV) sedation that is not local anesthesia during a dental operation. Besides, it is generally utilized in those individuals who require a deeper stage of sedation to be able to carry out complicated or prolonged treatments in a relaxed and safe manner.
D6100	<i>Dental code D6100 is related to the first visit for a dental implant.</i>	Dental code D6100 is the code used to describe the services of a detailed implant dental consultation. Part of this includes checking a patient's oral health, performing diagnostic tests, and drafting a comprehensive treatment plan for dental implants. The consultation is important to guarantee the success of the implant surgery.
D2991	<i>Code D2991 in dental refers to a crown made of resin that is placed on a tooth that is heavily decayed or damaged.</i>	Dental code D2991 indicates the application of a resin-based dental crown, commonly a cell or a tooth suffering from incised or structurally weakened part. The crown is particularly made to fit the tooth, both protecting and giving the tooth a decorative appearance, thus, the function and the shape of the tooth are saved.
D2954	<i>Code D2954 in dental terminology is a prefabricated post and core for a tooth that needs to be restored.</i>	Dental code D2954 refers to a dental operation where a post and core unit is constructed from ready-made materials and then a root canal-treated tooth is inserted, wound, or broken severely, and a restoration is made to support or stabilize the tooth and make it functional again.
D7311	<i>Code D2954 in dental terminology is a prefabricated post and core for a tooth that needs to be restored.</i>	Dental code D7311 is related to the removal of a non-malignant soft tissue growth in the oral cavity. The operation, which typically aims to restore oral health, entails the extraction of benign tumors from the soft tissue of the mouth (e.g. the gums or the cheek lining).
D1280	<i>Dental code D1280 is a brief description of the use of a caries risk assessment and management for a patient.</i>	Dental code D1280 refers to the caries risk assessment and management, which mainly consists of determining a patient's likelihood of getting cavities. The implementation of such a procedure is basically the inclusion of instrumental preventive measures, individually tailored advice as well as the selection of treatment options to lower the risk of dental caries and maintain oral hygiene.
D6740	<i>Dental code D6740 is the identifier for a crown attached to a dental implant. Most of the time, it is a porcelain crown.</i>	Dental code D6740 refers to the procedure that implants a crown permanently in a tooth. The crown is usually created out of a porcelain material, combining both the attractive features of nature and the resistance of an artificial material. Apart from being hygienic, it is also an appealing way to give back the lost tooth's functions and beauty, thus making it a durable and effective method of restoration.
D6058	<i>Code D6058 of dental terminology is an implant abutment crown usually fabricated from porcelain or ceramic.</i>	Dental code D6058 is the identification number for a crown that is fixed to an implant abutment. In most cases, the crown is fabricated out of porcelain or ceramic components, thus giving the product both the property of being strong and visually attractive. Its primary goal is to replace the lost tooth's capacity and make it look like a real one, by using a long-lasting, natural-type solution.
D4921	<i>Periodontal maintenance following active periodontal therapy is the meaning of dental code D4921.</i>	Periodontal maintenance is what dental code D4921 refers to, i.e., after periodontal active therapy. To avoid the return of periodontal disease, this treatment through which the most basic dental procedures are performed and the state of the gums is checked, is aimed at maintaining the health



		of the gums and guaranteeing the follow-up of the already existing treatments.
D0367	<i>Dental code D0367 is related to a cone beam CT that provides 3-dimensional images of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ).</i>	Dental code D0367 refers to a cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) imaging that isolates the 3D scanning of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ). The technology is used to furnish the diagnosis of dysfunctions or pathological changes in the joint of the jaw and thus treatment planning becomes easier.
D4381	<i>Dental code D4381 is assigned to the local application of antimicrobial agents as part of a periodontal treatment.</i>	Dental code D4381 is indicative of the localized delivery of antimicrobial agents in the treatment of periodontal disease. The goal of this procedure is to apply medicines to the area that is most affected so as to lessen bacteria and inflammation, thus, facilitating tissue repair and enhancing oral health.
D4266	<i>Dental code D4266 is the designation of a guided tissue regeneration surgical treatment in the case of a periodontal defect.</i>	Dental code D4266 signifies an operation called guided tissue regeneration (GTR) which is a method that aids the regrowth of the tissues that have been lost around the teeth that have been infected by periodontal disease. With this method, the harmful areas are covered with special membranes to stimulate new bone and soft tissue growth, thus dental health is restored, and the stability of the tooth is ensured.
D8090	<i>Dental code D8090 refers to a comprehensive single phase orthodontic treatment for adolescent patients.</i>	The dental code D8090 refers to comprehensive orthodontic treatment with the use of braces or other orthodontic appliances in adolescent patients to correct the alignment of teeth, improve bite function and maintain proper dental development during the growth period.
D2950	<i>Dental code D2950 indicates the core buildup operation on a tooth that is going to be covered by a crown.</i>	Dental code D2950 refers to the core buildup that is done on a heavily decayed or damaged tooth. The method is based on the restoration of the tooth's structure by filling and then the crown is placed as a support making it both strong and functional.
D1510	<i>Dental code D1510 indicates the process of making a complete maxillary denture for a patient.</i>	Dental code D1510 identifies the work involved in making a full upper denture, that is, the restoration of the patient's upper teeth with a set of artificial teeth. The method includes the production of a personalized dental appliance that provides masticatory function, visual appeal, and a comfortable fit to patients with complete edentulousness of the upper jaw.
D9310	<i>Dental code D9310 is related to a consultation of a new or existing patient for dental treatment planning.</i>	Consultation dental code D9310 refers to a visit with a new or existing patient where dental treatment options are discussed. The description of the service involves assessing the patient's requirements, looking over the available treatments, and drafting a custom plan for the best dental care.
D7952	<i>Dental code D7952 is a bone graft related to a sinus lift operation to make the area ready for dental implants.</i>	Dental code D7952 refers to a bone graft operation that accompanies a sinus lift operation. This operation is intended to add bone height in the maxilla so that it becomes implantable. It includes the use of the bone graft to provide the necessary support for implant placement in the area of the sinus.