

Medical Billing & Coding

Coursework 102

Major Body Cavities

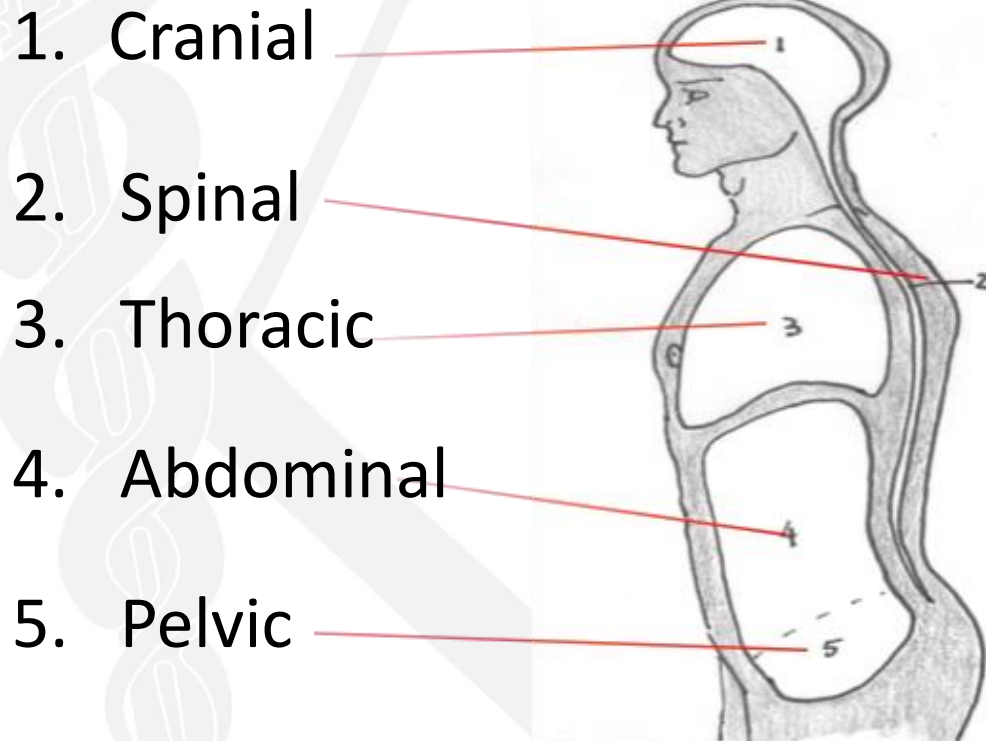
Coursework 102





Major Body Cavities

BODY CAVITIES

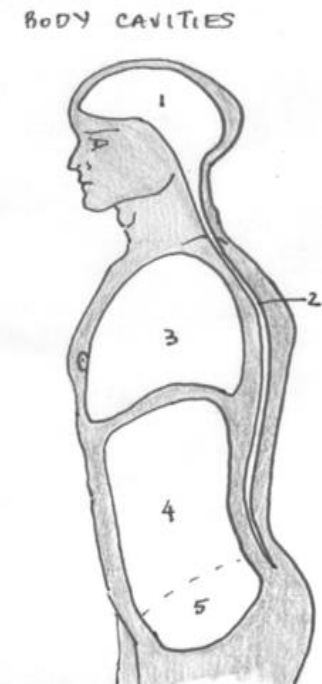


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Before we start identifying the body systems of the human body, we need to view the body as a series of hollow cavities or compartments that hold different organs.

1. Cranial Cavity, a hollow skull for the brain
2. Spinal Cavity, located in the spinal column and contains the spinal cord
3. Thoracic Cavity, also known as the chest cavity, protects the heart and lungs

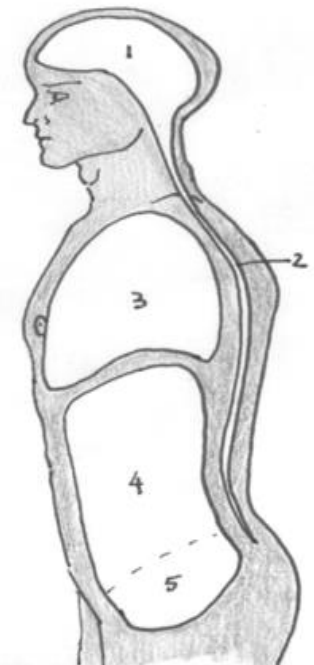


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4. Abdominal Cavity contains the major organs of digestion
5. Pelvic Cavity contains the reproductive and excretory systems and is in a space that is formed by pelvic bones.

BODY CAVITIES



*** There is not a natural boundary between the abdominal cavity and pelvic cavity and they are often combined using the term abdominopelvic cavity.*

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Skeletal System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bones• Joints• Cartilage	Support and shape, protective, store minerals, aid in forming blood and blood cells
Muscular System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muscles• Facia• Tendon	Movement, hold body erect, movements of body fluids, generate body heat

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Cardiovascular System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Heart● Arteries● Veins● Blood	Circulates blood, transports oxygen and nutrients to cells, carries waste products to kidneys

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Lymphatic System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Lymph fluid, vessels & nodes● Tonsils● Spleen● Thymus● Specialized blood cells	Provide nutrients to and remove waste from the tissue, protect the body from harmful substance

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Respiratory System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Nose● Pharynx● Trachea● Larynx● Lungs	Bring oxygen into the body for transportation to the cell, remove carbon dioxide, and some water waste from the body

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Digestive System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Mouth● Esophagus● Stomach● Lg. & Sm. Intestines● Liver● Pancreas	Digestion of ingested food, absorption of digested food, elimination of solid waste

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Nervous System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Nerves● Brain● Spinal cord● Eyes● Ears	Coordinating mechanism, reception of stimuli, transmission of message

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Reproductive System	For Male ♂ testes For Female ♀ ovaries, uterus	Production of new life
Urinary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kidneys• Ureters• Urinary Bladder• Urethra	Filtration of blood to remove waste, maintain electrolyte balance, regulate the fluid balance within the body

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Integumentary System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Skin● Sebaceous glands● Sweat glands	Protection of the body, temperature and water regulation

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BODY SYSTEM	MAJOR COMPONENTS	MAJOR FUNCTIONS
Endocrine System	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Adrenals● Gonads● Pancreas● Pineal● Pituitary● Thyroid● Thymus	Integrating body functions, homeostatic, growth



Health Information Management Electronic Medical Records (EMRs)

Electronic Medical Records, called EMRs, are basically a computer-based system for recording, delivering and managing patients' personal data. A computerized version of a paper chart with additional capabilities.

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EMRs are created and maintained by a single provider or practice to keep track of that provider's treatment of a patient. The provider is able to import data from pharmacies, laboratory, and radiology facilities. Yet it cannot be accessed by other providers or facilities.



Computer-based patient records (CPRs)

include any information taken at doctor visits, hospital visits, or any medical facility.

- Physicals
- Medical History
- Lab test & imaging reports
- Medication that has been prescribed
- Referrals
- Diagnosis & Procedures



Electronic Health Record (EHR)

Electronic Health Record is an important part of health record-keeping. Healthcare quality and safety require that the right information be available at the right time to support patient care and health system management decisions.

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EHR focus on a patients total health experience over their life time and contain the complete chronological, and comprehensive documentation of patients' health history and status, used by providers to communicate and coordinate patients' healthcare. Primary care physicians, specialist, hospitals, pharmacies, laboratory and radiology facilities all create, maintain and have access to the patients' health record.



Personal Health Record (PHR)

Personal Health Record (PHR) is a computerized record about an individual patient's health and health care, including medications, health insurance information, immunizations, allergies, medical test results and family history. This is created and maintained by the patient. The patient is able to import data from providers and facilities, and can grant permission for providers to have access.

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Keeping accurate records is a crucial way physicians' offices and hospitals care for patients. By logging every office visit, complaint, prescription and treatment outcome, physicians can identify recurring patterns and know a patients' medical histories before treating them.

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When an error is made on a hardcopy of a medical record, or patients chart a single line should be drawn through the incorrect information and in the border write correct information and initial. The patient had lap band surgery instead of gastric bypass.

Example:

Lap band 1/2/2013 gfw Pt. reported ~~Gastric bypass~~
surgery in 1998