Class of Specialized Service and its Particular Medical Procedures after Variation*			
Surgical procedure			
	(a) Creation of surgical wound to allow access to major body cavity or viscus, including access to central large joints		
	(b) Removal of tissue or fluid, or both, of a total volume of 500 mL or above		
	(c) Removal of tissue or fluid, or both, of any volume from deep seated organ in children under the age of 12 years		
	(d) Removal of tissue of fluid, or both, of any volume from thoracic cavity		
	(e) Insertion of prosthesis or implant		
	(f) Core biopsy		
	(g) Biopsy of deep-seated organ		
	(h) Lumbar puncture		
	(i) Transplant of any cell, tissue or organ, including autograft, allograft, xenograft, processed tissue or blood products (including platelet-rich plasma) and skin flap (including face lift)		
	(j) Termination of pregnancy		
	(k) Dilation and curettage		
	(l) Circumcision with use of skin sutures in paediatric patients		
End	Endoscopic procedure		
	(a) Endoscopic procedure requiring image guidance		
	(b) Endoscopic procedures involving invasion of a sterile cavity or gastrointestinal tract –		
	i. Involve radiation		
	ii. Not involve radiation		
	(c) Therapeutic endoscopic procedure		
Den	ntal procedure		
	Maxillofacial surgical procedure that extends beyond dento-alveolar process, including but not limited		
	to— (a) Maxillary osteotomies and mandibular osteotomies (including angle reduction)		
	(b) Open reduction and fixation of complex maxillofacial fracture		
	(c) Surgical treatment of diagnosed malignancies		
	(d) Surgical treatment of complex haemangioma		
	(e) Surgery involving major salivary glands		
	(f) Open surgery of temporomandibular joint		
	(g) Harvesting of autogenous bone from outside oral cavity		
	(h) Primary cleft lip and palate surgery		
	(

^{*}Please tick the appropriate box(es) $\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\square}}$

Class of Specialized Service and its Particular Medical Procedures after Variation*			
Chemotherapy Administration of chemotherapy (cytotoxic) through parenteral routes regardless of therapeutic indication			
Haemodialysis			
Inte	Interventional radiology and lithotripsy		
	(a) Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) requiring image guidance		
	(b) Image-guided core biopsy		
Ana	Anaesthetic procedure		
	(a) General anaesthesia		
	(b) Neuroaxial blocks (including spinal, epidural and caudal)		
	(c) Major plexus block (including brachial, lumbar and sacral)		
	(d) Intravenous regional anaesthesia		
	(e) Intercostal nerve block		
	(f) Major nerve block—		
	i. Glossopharyngeal nerve, vagus nerve or their terminal branches (including superior, inferior		
	and recurrent laryngeal nerves)		
	ii. Sciatic and femoral nerves		
	iii. Posterior tibial nerve, pudendal nerve or para-cervical block		
	(g) Use of sedative or analgesic drugs with reasonable expectation that it will, in the manner used, result in deep sedation for a significant percentage of a group of patients		
	(h) Tumescent anaesthesia		
Rad	Radiotherapy		
	(a) External beam radiotherapy		
	(b) Radionuclide therapy—		
	i. Iodine-131 therapy for treatment of thyrotoxicosis up to 400 MBq		
	ii. Radium-223 therapy for treatment of advanced prostate cancer		
	iii. Radiosynoviorthesis therapy		

^{*}Please tick the appropriate box(es) $\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\square}}$