Medicare's Medical Coverage Determination and the Resulting ABN

Laboratory Education

for

Physician Office Staff

What is Medical Coverage Determination?

A Medical Coverage Determination expresses the determination, (or conclusion) of whether a health service (e.g., test, drug, device or procedure) is proven to be effective based on the published clinical evidence.

Source:https://www.unitedhealthcareonline.com/b2c/CmaAction.do?channelId=cdc94e74bc62c010VgnVCM100000c520720a___

This lab education session is focusing on Medicare's Medical Coverage Determination for the Medicare patient.

What is an ABN?

An ABN is a written notice from Medicare, given to the patient before receiving certain services, notifying them that:

- Medicare may deny payment for that specific procedure.
- The patient will be personally responsible for full payment if Medicare denies payment.

An ABN gives the patient the opportunity to accept or refuse the services and protects the patient from unexpected financial liability in cases where Medicare denies payment. It also offers the patient the right to appeal Medicare's decision.

http://www.musc.edu/medical_center/medicalnecessity/what_is_ab n.html

How Does an ABN Effect Our Patient?

- If an acceptable code is not provided, the patient is confronted with an unnecessary bill.
- The patient's choice is to pay the bill or refuse to have the test done.

 Medicare will reimburse for tests ordered if a medically acceptable code is provided by the ordering physician.

According to Medicare laws, it is illegal for a laboratory to suggest an acceptable code to the ordering physician or apply an acceptable diagnostic code to the patient's order. ALL DIAGNOSTIC CODING MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE PHYSICIAN.

Why is an ABN Important to All of Us?

- When the needed diagnosis stating medical necessity is not provided, our patients bear the impact of this situation.
- A customer relations issue develops that our patients have no control over.

 Meadville Medical Center faces significant potential loss each month due to ABNs.

Increased phone calls from MMC will result as MMC staff seek an acceptable code from the physician.

How does an ABN occur?

For many test groups, Medicare requires the physician to provide a <u>medically</u> <u>acceptable diagnosis</u> with the patient order, <u>enabling patient reimbursement.</u>

If an ordered test from one of these test groups does NOT have a medically acceptable diagnostic code provided for that particular test, an ABN is generated.

Test Groups Requiring Medical Necessity

- Acute Hepatitis Panel / Hepatitis Panel
- Alpha-fetoprotein
- Allergy Testing/ IgE
- Blood Counts
- CA 15-3/CA 27.29 Tumor Antigen by Immunoassay
- CA 19-9 Tumor Antigen by Immunoassay
- CA 125 Tumor Antigen by Immunoassay
- Carcinoembryonic Antigen
- Chlamydia/GC
- Collagen Crosslinks, Any Method
- C-Reactive Protein (CRP)
- Digoxin Therapeutic Drug Assay
- Fecal Occult Blood Test
- Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GTT)
- Glucose (Blood) Testing
- Glycated Hemoglobin(A1C) / Glycated Protein
- Histocompatibility Testing/ HLA-B27
- Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG)

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 Testing (Diagnosis)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 Testing (Prognosis Including Monitoring)
- Iron (Serum) Studies
- Lipid Testing
- Pap Smear
- Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT)
- Prostate Specific Antigen
- Prothrombin Time (PT)
- Thyroid Testing
- Urine Culture, Bacterial
- (Urine) Qual Drug Testing
- Vitamin B1, B2, B6, B12
- Vitamin D
- Vitamins E, A, K

Which Tests Require Medical Necessity?

LAB REQUEST	T	atient Name		Ordering Physician (f NPP order-enter Phys in charge)			Date	
₹ 🗗 🖺 REQUEST	гΙ				Orderine NDD			Date of Birth
		5			Ordering NPP			Date of Birth
FORM Last First			OD 0 codes for	modical necessing reas	one	For compliance requirems	ont places number	
FORM Last First MI CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS- TESTS THAT APPEAR IN THIS FORT require ICD-9 codes for medical necessity reasons. For compilance requirement, please number the Dx choice on the back of this form. Place Dx number to right of test ordered on front of form.								
LIST OF BASIC CHEMISTRIES	+	OTHER CHEMISTRIES		HEMATO	DLOGY/ COAG	+	Coag Testing: Is patient	on anticoaquiant?
ALBUMIN		AFP (include info. sheet)		CLOSUR	RETIME		☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, p	olease specify
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE		AMYLASE	AMYLASE FIBRINOGE		GEN		•	
ALT (SGPT)		‡ ANTI NUCLEAR ANTIBODY (AN	A)	FIBRIN S	PLIT PROD (FDP)			
AST (SGOT)		CA ANTIGEN 125 (CA-125)		PARTIAL 1	THROMBIN TIME (PTT)			
BILIRUBIN, DIRECT		CA 27.29		PROTHROI	MBIN TIME (PT - INR)			nt 🗆 Stat
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		CEA	'	* CBC (P)	LA (LET INCLUDED)	Ī	□ Fasting □ Nonfa	asting
BUN		CORTISOL D Am D Pm D Ra	n	* CBC & DI	V - AUTO		☐ Male ☐ Fema	le
CALCIUM		CPK, TOTAL		CBC & DIF	- MANUAL			
CARBON DIOXIDE		CRP CARDIO (19		☐ HEMG	OBN - HEMATOCRT			
CHLORIDE		CMV IgG, IgM AB			LOCYTE COUNT		PATIENT INFORI	MATION - Please
CREATININE	Щ	EBV AB PANEL			TE (ESR)		report to outpatient registra	
GLUCOSE (8-10 hr fast)	Щ	ESTROGEN	\perp	MICFOR	IOLOGY	Щ	lab. Have your insurance of	
PHOSPHORUS		FERRITIN		Source:		·	numbers, and billing addre	sses available for the
POTASSIUM		FOLATE (8-10 hr fast)					clerks. If your insurer requ	
PROTEIN, TOTAL		FOLLICLE STIMHORM (FSH)			- ROUTINE (aerobic)		claim form, please have it of	completed and
SODIUM		GLUCOSE, COLA 1 HOUR, PR			ANAEROBIC	\Box	signed. Thank You!	
PANELS		H-PYLORI 🗆 IgA 🗇 IgG 🗇	lgM		FUNGAL		Phlebotomy Hours	
BASIC METABOLIC		NCG, TOTAL, QUANT		‡ CULT -			Liberty Street, Fax 333-518	
PANEL (8-10 hr fast)		HEMOGLOBN A1C		DNA PR	OBE		Monday - Friday 7:30 AM - 6	5:00 PM
BUN, CALCIUM, CARBON DIOXIDE,		HEMO GLOBIN ELECT			CHLAMYDIA 🗆 G.C		Saturday 8:00 AM -NOON	
CHLORIDE, CREATININE, GLUCOSE		HIV SCREEN		‡CULT-1	THROAT W/STREPSCRN		Grove Street, Fax: 333-566	3

Meadville Medical Center's *Lab Request Form* indicates *tests requiring medical necessity IN THIS FONT*.

How to Prevent an ABN

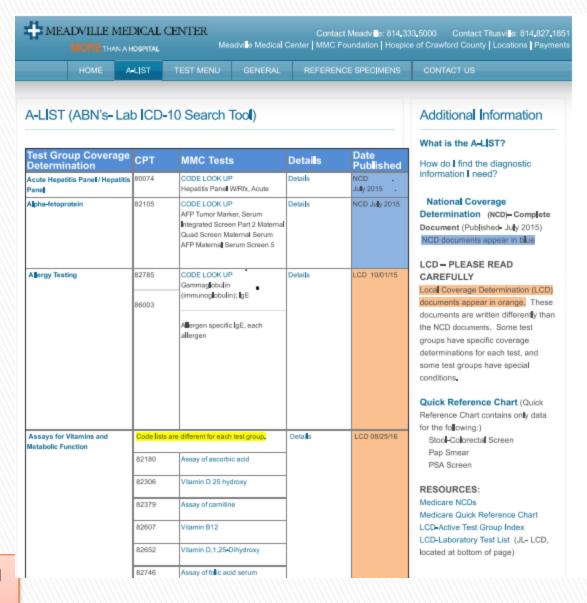
- 1. Verify the patient is on Medicare.
- 2. Determine if the ordered test has medical necessity requirements.
- 3. See the A-LIST (Medicare Coverage Determination Guide) for coding assistance.

A-List: Medicare Coverage Determination Guide

The A-List is a compilation of

- National Coverage Determinations
- Local Coverage Determinations
- Tests performed at MMC Lab with associated CPT codes.

The A-List is located on our website: lab.mmchs.org

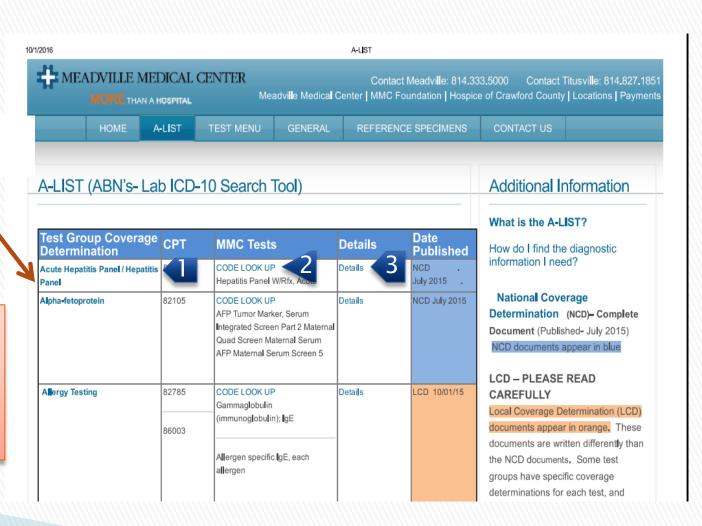


A-list Contains 3 Types of Searchable Documents

- Test Group Coverage Determination
- MMC Tests
- Details

Click on the blue name to open the document.

Each document is published in a searchable format, and updated as needed.



Test Group Coverage Determination

- Links the complete document for the specific test group.
- Contains the legal document as published from the provider.



Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) Coding Policy Manual and Change Report

190.17 - Prothrombin Time (PT)

Previously Listed as Edit 6

Other Names/Abbreviations

PΤ

Description

Basic plasma coagulation function is readily assessed with a few simple laboratory tests: the Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT), Prothrombin Time (PT), Thrombin Time (TT), or a quantitative fibrinogen determination. The PT test is one in-vitro laboratory test used to assess coagulation. While the PTT assesses the intrinsic limb of the coagulation system, the PT assesses the extrinsic or tissue factor dependent pathway. Both tests also evaluate the common coagulation pathway involving all the reactions that occur after the activation of factor X. Extrinsic pathway factors are produced in the liver and their production is dependent on adequate vitamin K activity. Deficiencies of factors may be related to decreased production or increased consumption of coagulation factors. The PT/INR is most commonly used to measure the effect of warfarin and regulate its dosing. Warfarin blocks the effect of vitamin K on hepatic production of extrinsic pathway factors.

A PT is expressed in seconds and/or as an international normalized ratio (INR). The INR is the PT ratio that would result if the WHO reference thromboplastin was used in performing the test.

Current medical information does not clarify the role of laboratory PT testing in patients who are self monitoring. Therefore, the indications for testing apply regardless of whether or not the patient is also PT self-testing.

HCPCS Codes (Alphanumeric, CPT® AMA)

Code	Description
85610	Prothrombin Time

ICD-9-CM Codes Covered by Medicare Program

The individual ICD-9-CM codes included in code ranges in the table below can be viewed on CMS' website under Downloads: Lab Code List. The link is: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/CoverageGenInfo

Code	Description
002.0-002.9	Typhoid and paratyphoid
003.0-003.9	Other Salmonella infections
038.9	Unspecified Septicemia
042	Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease
060.0-060.9	Yellow fever
065.0-065.9	Arthropod-borne hemorrhagic fever
070.0-070.9	Viral hepatitis
075	Infectious mononucleosis
078.6	Hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis

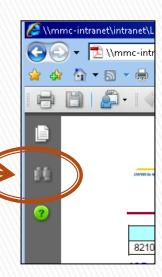
NCD 190.17

*January 12 Changes - Red

MMC Test

All acceptable ICD-10 codes for each test group are listed.

To search for a specific item, press Ctrl + F or the binocular button and enter your search item.





Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) Coding Policy Manual and Change Report DRAFT ICD-10-CM Version

190.16 - Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT)

HCPCS Codes (Alphanumeric, CPT® AMA)

Code	Description
85730	Thromboplastin time, partial (PTT); plasma or whole blood

ICD-10-CM Codes Covered by Medicare Program

The ICD-10-CM codes in the table below can be viewed on CMS' website as part of Downloads: Lab Code List, at http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coverage/CoverageGenInfo/LabNCDsICD10.html

Code	Description			
A01.00	Typhoid fever, unspecified			
A01.01	Typhoid meningitis			
A01.02	Typhoid fever with heart involvement			
A01.03	Typhoid pneumonia			
A01.04	Typhoid arthritis			
A01.05	Typhoid osteomyelitis			
A01.09	Typhoid fever with other complications			
A01.1	Paratyphoid fever A			
A01.2	Paratyphoid fever B			
A01.3	Paratyphoid fever C			
A01.4	Paratyphoid fever, unspecified			
A02.0	Salmonella enteritis			
A02.1	Salmonella sepsis			
A02.20	Localized salmone a infection, unspecified			
A02.21	Salmonella meningitis			
A02.22	Salmonella pneumonia			
A02.23	Salmonella arthritis			
A02.24	Salmonella osteomyelitis			
A02.25	Salmonella pyelonephritis			
A02.29	Salmonella with other localized infection			

NCD 190.16

*July 2015 Changes ICD-10-CM Version – Red

Fu Associates, Ltd. July 2015

Details

(From **Protime** test group)

"Limitation" and "Additional Coding Guidelines" often provide useful information for specific coding situations.

Limitations

- When an ESRD patient is tested for PT, testing more frequently than weekly requires documentation of medical necessity, e.g., other than chronic renal failure or renal failure unspecified.
- 2. The need to repeat this test is determined by changes in the underlying medical condition and/or the dosing of warfarin. In a patient on stable warfarin therapy, it is ordinarily not necessary to repeat testing more than every two to three weeks. When testing is performed to evaluate a patient with signs or symptoms of abnormal bleeding or thrombosis and the initial test result is normal, it is ordinarily not necessary to repeat testing unless there is a change in the patient's medical status.
- Since the INR is a calculation, it will not be paid in addition to the PT when expressed in seconds, and is considered part of the conventional PT test.
- Testing prior to any medical intervention associated with a risk of bleeding and thrombosis (other than thrombolytic therapy) will generally be considered medically

NCD 190.17

*January 12 Changes – Red

Fu Associates, Ltd. 2 January 2012



Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD)
Coding Policy Manual and Change Report

necessary only where there are signs or symptoms of a bleeding or thrombotic abnormality or a personal history of bleeding, thrombosis or a condition associated with a coagulopathy. Hospital/clinic-specific policies, protocols, etc., in and of themselves, cannot alone justify coverage.

Additional Coding Guidelines

- If a specific condition is known and is the reason for a pre-operative test, submit the text description or ICD-9-CM code describing the condition with the order/referral. If a specific condition or disease is not known, and the pre-operative test is for preoperative clearance only, assign code V72.84.
- Assign codes 289.8 other specified disease of blood and blood-forming organs only when a specific disease exists and is indexed to 289.8 (for example, myelofibrosis). Do not assign code 289.8 to report a patient on long term use of anticoagulant therapy (e.g. to report a PT value or re-check need for medication adjustment.) Assign code V58.61 to referrals for PT checks or re-checks. (Reference AHA's Coding Clinic, March-April, pg 12 – 1987, 2nd quarter pg 8 – 1989)

Many Insurances Require Medical Necessity

Other insurances have similar requirements to Medicare. They follow the same guidelines as Medicare and will also deny payment.

Please be familiar with your patient's insurance and provide diagnostic information as needed.

Thank you for completing the Medicare's Medical Coverage Determination and the Resulting ABN educational module.