





NEW CLAIM REQUIREMENTS

// Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) *Change Request (CR) 8358*

// Original document dated July 26, 2013

// http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/Hospice/Hospice-Transmittals-Items/Hospice-CR8358-R2747CP.html

// Revised document dated January 31, 2014

// http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/Downloads/R2864CP.pdf

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NEW CLAIM REQUIREMENTS

// Latest information available through Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs)

// CGS

// http://www.cgsmedicare.com/hhh/education/faqs/COPE24969.html // Palmetto GBA

// http://www.palmettogba.com/palmetto/providers.nsf/ls/Jurisdiction
%2011%20Home%20Health%20and%20Hospice~9H3NHM8217?open
document&utm source=J11HHHL&utm campaign=J11HHHL&utm
medium=email

// NGS

// http://www.ngsmedicare.com/ngs/wcm/connect/295b3338-c5b6-42fd-bd63-

9d26bb13c8de/1530 0314 CR 8358 QA Summary Final 508.pdf? MOD=AJPERES&useDefaultText=0&useDefaultDesc=0





NEW CLAIM REQUIREMENTS

- // Voluntary reporting began with claim dates of service *January 1, 2014*
- // Mandatory reporting effective for claims with dates of service <u>April 1, 2014</u> & thereafter

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NEW CLAIM REQUIREMENTS

// General inpatient care (GIP) visits

// Inpatient facility identification

// Port-mortem visits

// Injectable drugs

// Non-injectable drugs

// Infusion pumps





GIP VISITS

- // Claims must now itemize billable visits & calls provided to patients receiving GIP
 - // Only by hospice employed personnel
 - // Includes all billable disciplines of service
 - // Nurses, aides, social worker visits & phone calls, & physical, occupational & speech therapy
 - // No changes to visit definitions
- // Exception: Does not apply to visits & calls performed in hospice inpatient facility during GIP
 - // No changes to current GIP service reporting requirements // Visits & calls remain reported in summary totals by week by discipline
- // New requirements do not impact claim payment



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GIP VISITS

// New claim coding requirements

// Visits & calls must be itemized in 15-minute increments when occurring in billable GIP locations

// Applies when GIP level of care is billed with the following HCPCS location codes

// Q5004 skilled nursing facility (SNF), patient receiving skilled care

// Q5005 inpatient hospital

// Q5007 long term care hospital

// Q5008 inpatient psychiatric facility

// <u>Does not</u> apply when GIP billed during inpatient hospice facility stay

// HCPCS location code Q5006

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GIP VISITS

B. Policy: Medicare hospices shall report line-item visit data for hospice staff providing general inpatient care (GIP) to hospice patients in skilled nursing facilities (site of service HCPCS code Q5004) or in hospitals (site of service HCPCS code Q5005, Q5007, Q5008). This includes visits by hospice nurses, aides, social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists, on a line-item basis, with visit and visit length reported as is done for routine home care and continuous home care. It also includes certain calls by hospice social workers (as described in CR 6440, Transmittal 1738, dated May 15, 2009), on a line-item basis, with call and call length reported as is done for routine home care and continuous home care. CMS is not changing the existing GIP visit reporting requirements when the site

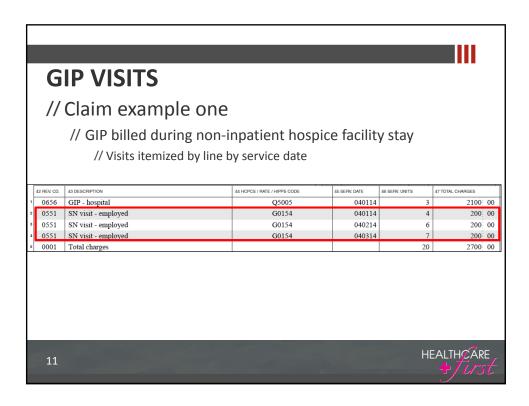
of service is a hospice inpatient unit (site of service HCPCS code Q5006). For all visit/call reporting, only report visits/calls by the paid hospice staff; do not report visits by non-hospice staff.

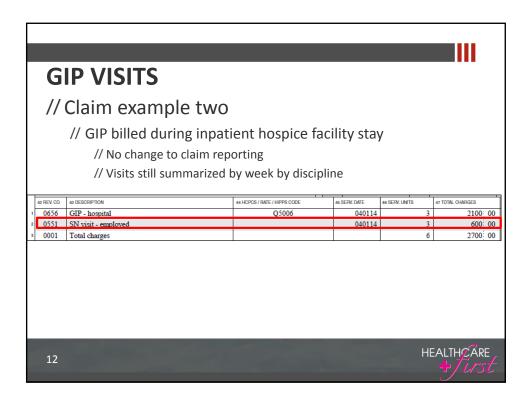
For services provided on or after January 1, 2010, hospices report social worker phone calls and visits performed by hospice staff for other than General Inpatient (GIP) care in 15 minute increments using the following revenue codes and associated HCPCS. Hospices shall report line-item visit data for hospice staff providing general impatient care (GIP) to hospice patients in skilled nursing facilities or in hospitals for claims with dates of service on or after April 1, 2014. Hospices may voluntarily begin this reporting as of January 1, 2014. This includes visits by hospice nurses, aides, social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists, on a line-item basis, with visit and visit length reported as is done for routine home care and continuous home care. This also includes certain calls by hospice social workers (as described further below).

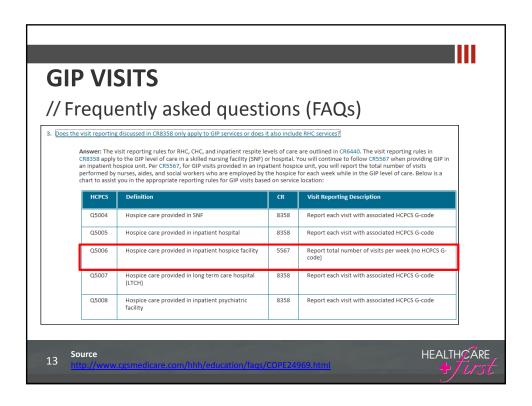
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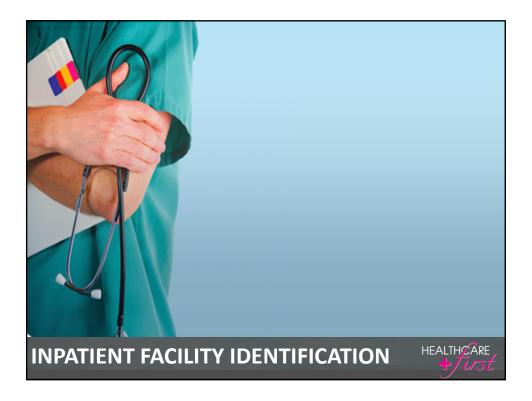












INPATIENT FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

- // Claims must now report inpatient facility identifying information, when applicable
 - // Applies to all levels of care when patient receives hospice care in inpatient facility
- // **Exception**: Does not apply if hospice submitting claim has same provider number as inpatient facility
- // New requirements do not impact claim payment





INPATIENT FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

// New claim coding requirements

// Varies whether submitting HIPAA compliant 837 file or entering claim directly into Direct Data Entry (DDE)/Fiscal Intermediary Standard System (FISS)

// HIPAA compliant 837 claim requirements

// Facility National Provider Identifier (NPI) number

// Facility name & address

// Reported in HIPAA 5010 electronic claim format 'Other Provider Location Loop 2310 E'

// DDE/FISS claim requirements

// NPI number only

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INPATIENT FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

// Applies to all claims billed with inpatient HCPCS locations codes

// Q5003 Nursing facility (NF), patient receiving unskilled care

// Q5004 SNF, patient receiving skilled care

// Q5005 inpatient hospital

// Q5006 inpatient hospice facility

// Only if facility is different from hospice submitting claim

// Q5007 long term care hospital

// Q5008 inpatient psychiatric facility





INPATIENT FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

// Claims billed with HCPCS codes indicating hospice services were provided in inpatient facility will be returned (RTP'd) for corrections if inpatient facility identifying information is not coded on claim

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// Includes
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- // Q5003 NF, patient receiving unskilled care
- // Q5004 SNF, patient receiving skilled care
- // Q5005 inpatient hospital
- // Q5007 long term care hospital
- // Q5008 inpatient psychiatric facility

// Excludes

// Q5006 inpatient hospice facility

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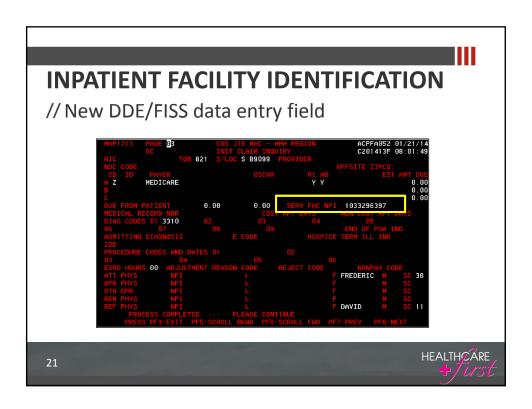
INPATIENT FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

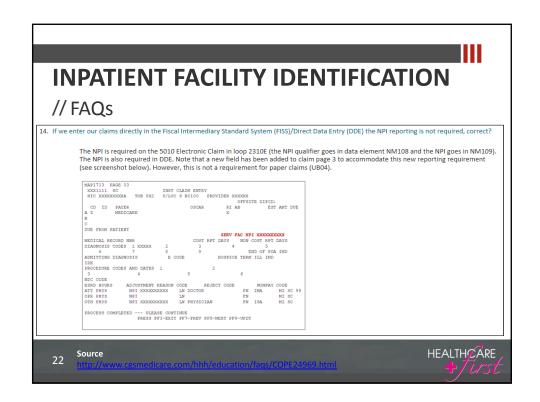
Hospices shall report the NPI of any nursing facility, hospital, or hospice inpatient facility where the patient is receiving hospice services, regardless of the level of care provided when the site of service is not the billing hospice. The billing hospice shall obtain the NPI for the facility where the patient is receiving care and report the facility's name, address and NPI on the 837I electronic claim format in loop 2310 E Service Facility Location. When the patient has received care in more than one facility during the billing month, the hospice shall report the NPI of the facility where the patient was last treated. Failure to report this information for claims reporting place of service HCPCS Q5003 (long term care mursing facility), Q5004 (skilled nursing facility), Q5005 (inpatient hospital), Q5007 (long term care hospital) and Q5008 (inpatient psychiatric facility) with dates of service on or after April 1, 2014, will result in the claim being returned to the provider.

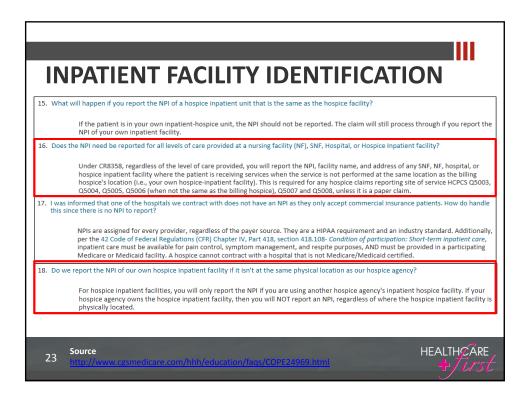
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 $\underline{\text{http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/Downloads/R2864CP.pdf}$













POST-MORTEM VISITS

- // Claims must now identify post-mortem visits occurring on day of death after time of death
 - // Does not apply to visits or calls occurring on day(s) <u>after</u> death
- // Does <u>not</u> require presence of patient's body
 // Recently confirmed by CMS

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POST-MORTEM VISITS

- // Includes all billable visits & calls
 - // Visits performed by hospice employed nurses, aides, social workers, & therapists, including social worker calls
 - // Regardless of site of service or level of care
 - // <u>Exception</u>: Requirement does <u>not</u> apply to visits & social worker calls performed during GIP provided in hospice inpatient facility since those visits are not itemized on claim
- // New requirements do not impact claim payment





POST-MORTEM VISITS

// New claim coding requirements

// Visits must continue to be reported in 15-minute increments

// Visits must report HCPCS modifier code "PM"

// Requires split visit billing if death occurs during visit

// Visit would be reported as two separate visits

// Visit time occurring prior to time of death coded without "PM" modifier

// Visit time occurring after time of death coded with "PM" modifier

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POST-MORTEM VISITS

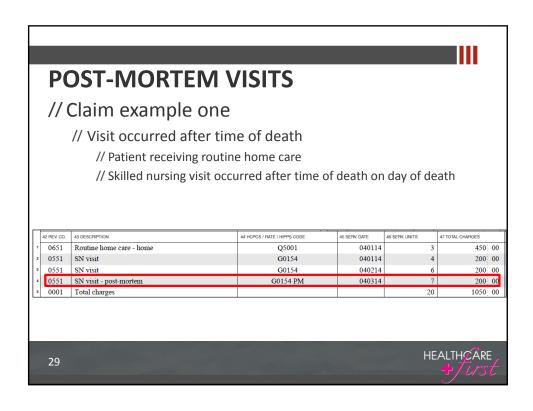
PM – Post-mortem visits. Hospices shall report visits and length of visits (rounded to the nearest 15 minute increment), for nurses, aides, social workers, and therapists who are employed by the hospice, that occur on the date of death, after the patient has passed away. Post mortem visits occurring on a date subsequent to the date of death shall not be reported. The reporting of post-mortem visits, on the date of death, shall occur regardless of the patient's level of care or site of service. Date of death is defined as the date of death reported on the death certificate. Hospices shall report hospice visits that occur before death on a separate line from those which occur after death.

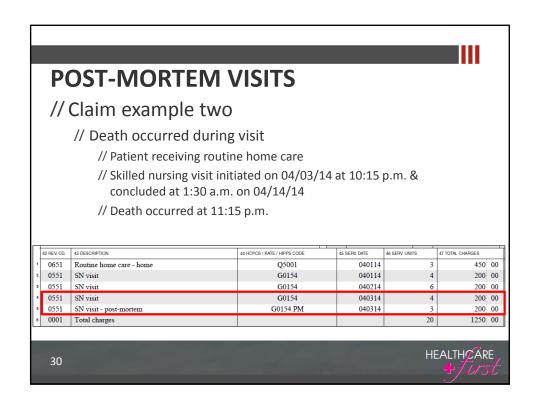
For example, assume that a nurse arrives at the home at 9 pm to provide routine home care (RHC) to a dying patient, and that the patient passes away at 11 pm. The nurse stays with the family until 1:30 am. The hospice should report a nursing visit with eight 15-minute time units for the visit from 9 pm to 11 pm. On a separate line, the hospice should report a nursing visit with a PM modifier with four 15-minute time units for the portion of the visit from 11 pm to midnight to account for the 1 hour post mortem visit. If the patient passes away suddenly, and the hospice nurse does not arrive until after his death at 11:00 pm, and remains with the family until 1:30 am, then the hospice should report a line item nursing visit with a PM modifier and four 15-minute increments of time as the units to account for the 1 hour post mortem visit from 11:00 pm to midnight.

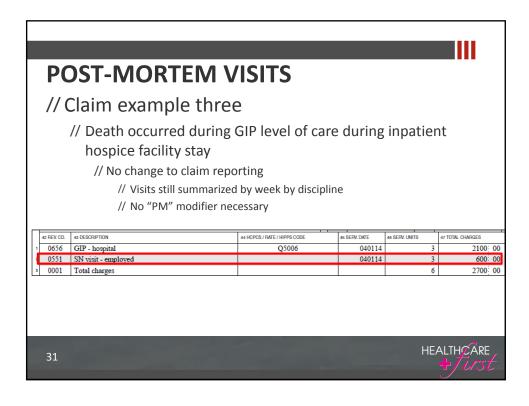
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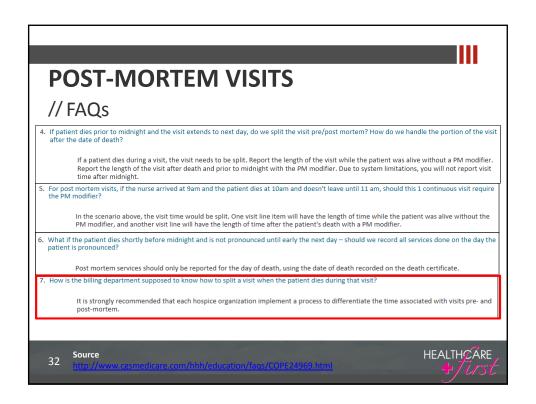
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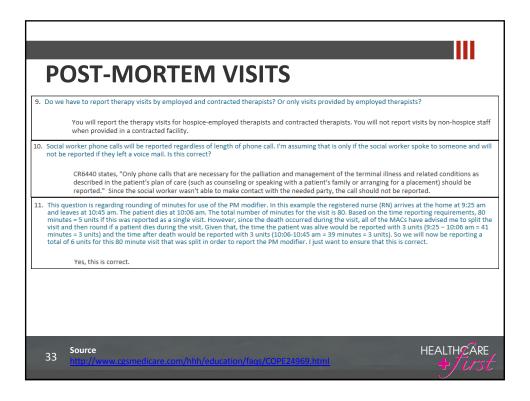
HEALTH CARE

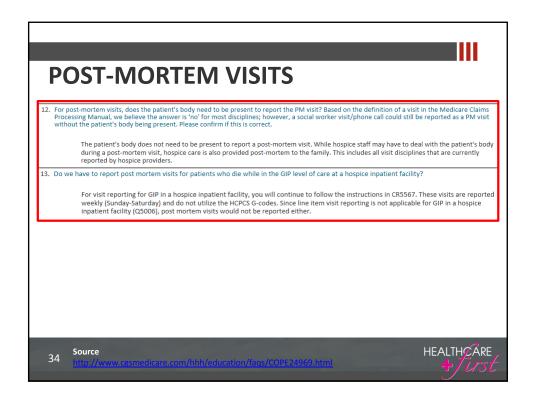














- // Claims must now report injectable prescription drugs
- // Excludes over-the-counter (OTC) drugs & vaccines
- // Applies to all sites of service & all levels of care
- // Only applies to hospice covered medications for which hospice is financially responsible
- // New requirements do not impact claim payment





// New claim coding requirements

// Requires line-item reporting on claim per fill based on amount dispensed

// Exception: Medication management systems summarize "fills" per drug

// No claim requirements to report or account for unused drugs

// Requires revenue code 0636

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HEALTH CARE +/Urst

INJECTABLE DRUGS

// Requires applicable injectable drug HCPCS codes

// Often, but not limited to, "J" & "Q" codes

// http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/HCPCSReleaseCodeSets/Downloads/DRUG2014.pdf

// Requires applicable units

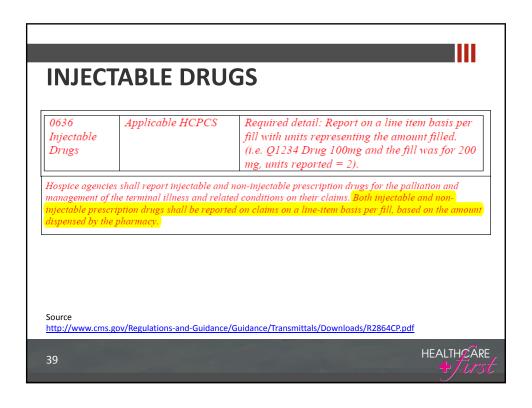
// Should represent amount filled based on drug & HCPCS definition

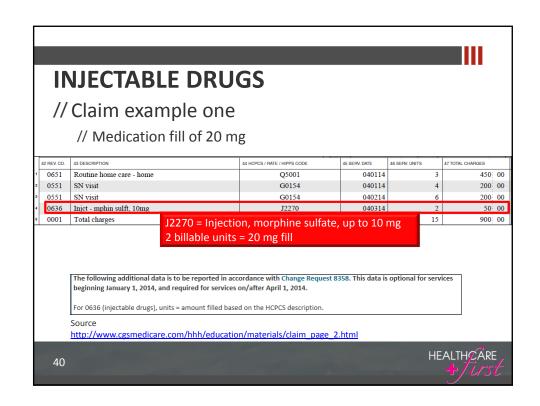
// Requires charge amount

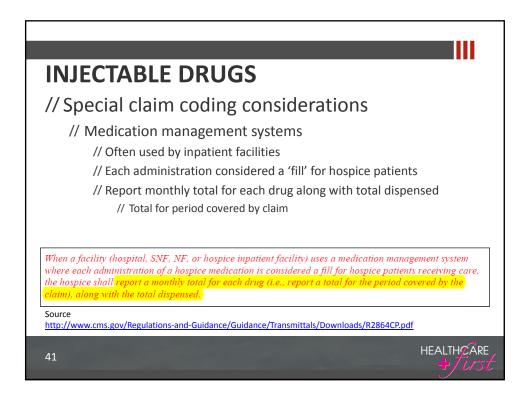
// See slide 82

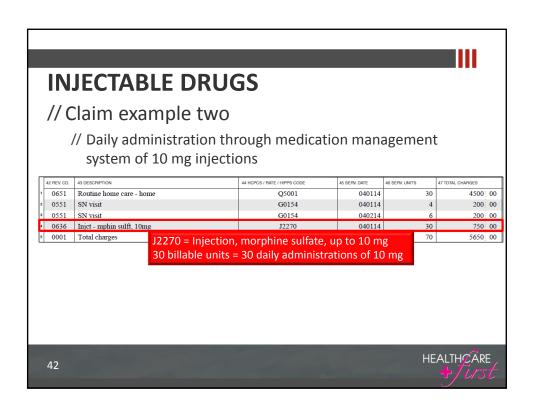
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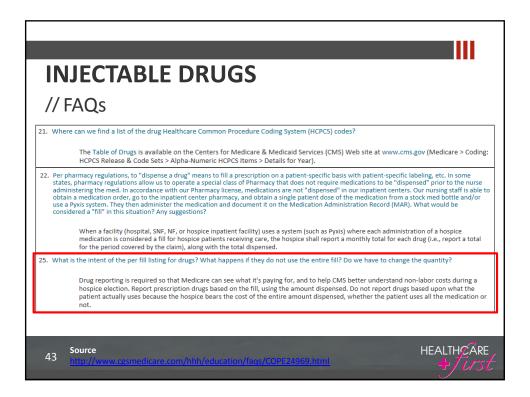
HEALTH CARE

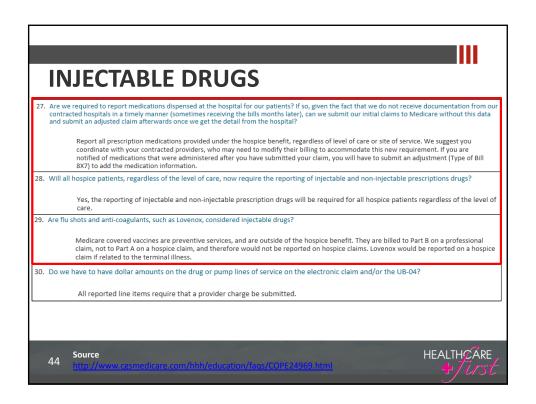


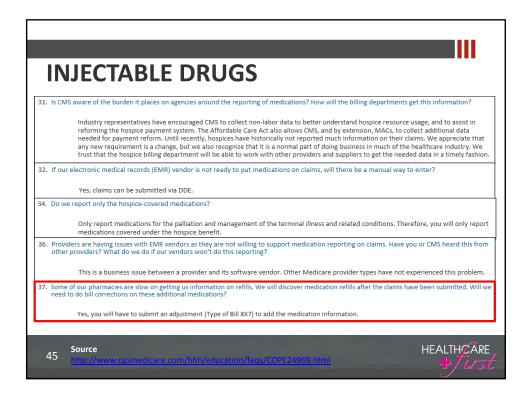


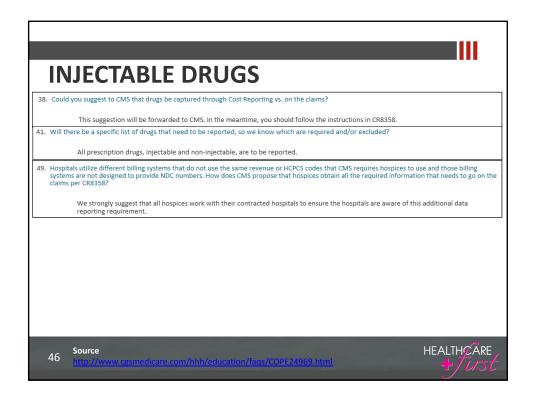












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43. How are charges for drugs reported when the hospice pays a capitated rate for all drugs?

With regards to guidance to hospices on how to report charges on the hospice claim, we refer hospices to three areas of CMS's manuals.

1. The CMS IOM Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 25, Section 75.5 states, "This is the FL in which the provider sums the total charges for the billing period for each revenue code (FL 42); or, if the services require, in addition to the revenue center code, a HCPCS procedure code, where the provider sums the total charges for the billing period for each HCPCS code. The last revenue code entered in FL 42 is "0001" which represents the grand total of all charges billed. The amount for this code, as for all others is entered in FL 47. Each line for FL 47 allows up to nine numeric digits (000000.00). The CMS policy is for providers to bill Medicare on the same basis that they bill other payers. This policy provides consistency of bill data with the cost report so that bill data may be used to substantiate the cost report.

2. The CMS IOM Publication 100-00, Provider Reimbursement Manual, Part 1, Chapter 22, section 2203 states, "Provider Charge Structure as Basis for Apportionment", that to assure that Medicare's share of the provider's costs equitably reflects the costs of services received by Medicare beneficiaries, the intermediary, in determining reasonable cost reimbursement, evaluates the charging practice of the provider to ascertain whether it results in an equitable basis for apportioning costs. So that its charges may be allowable for use in apportioning costs under the program, each facility should have an established charge structure which is applied uniformly to each patient as services are furnished to the patient and which is reasonably and consistently related to the cost of providing the services. While the Medicare program cannot dictate to a provider what its charges or charge structure may be, the program any determine whether or not the charges are allowable for use in apportioning costs under the program." In Section 2204 of the same chapter CMS further states that the Medicare charge for a specific service must be the same as the charge made to non-Medicare patients (including Medicald, CHAMPUS, private, etc.), must be recorded in the respective income accounts of the facility, and must be related to the cost of the service. (See §220.2.4.)

3. In Section 2202, "Definitions", at 2202.4 "Charges", CMS states that charges refer to the regular rates established by the provider for services rendered to both beneficiaries and to other paying patients. Charges should be related consistently to the cost of the services and uniformly applied to all patients whether inpatient or outpatient. All patients' charges used in development of apportionment ratios should be recorded at the gross value; i.e., charges before the application of allowances and discounts deductions.

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Source

p://www.cgsmedicare.com/hhh/education/fags/COPE24969.htm

HEALTH CARE





NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS

- // Claims must now report non-injectable prescription drugs
- // Excludes OTC drugs
- // Applies to all sites of service & all levels of care
- // Only applies to hospice covered medications for which hospice is financially responsible
- // New requirements do not impact claim payment

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NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS

// Clam coding requirements

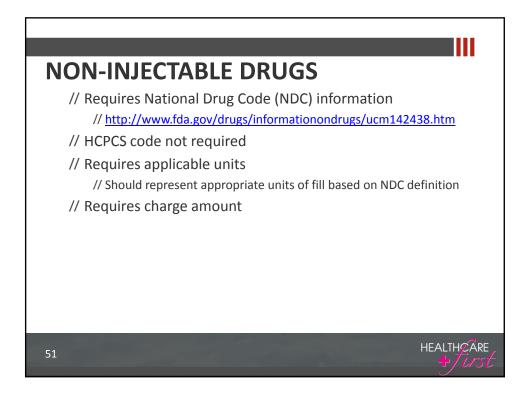
// Requires line-item reporting on claim per fill based on amount dispensed

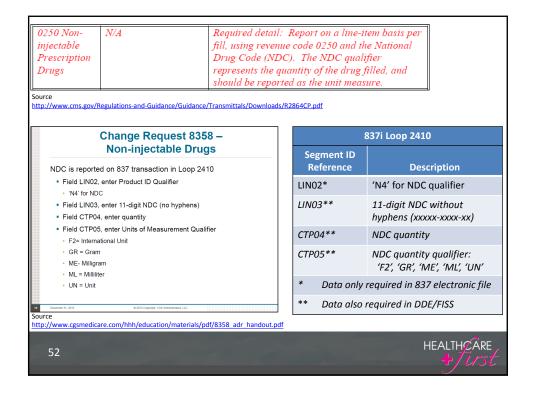
// <u>Exception</u>: Medication management systems summarize "fills" per drug

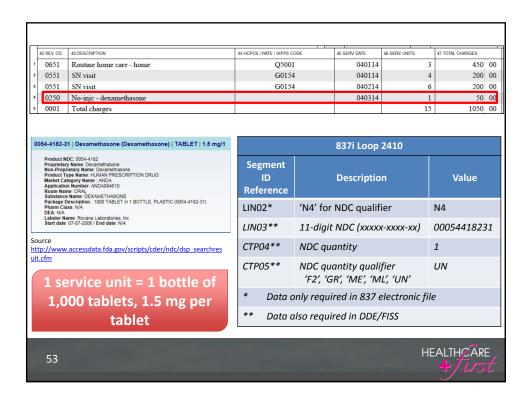
// No claim requirements to report or account for unused drugs

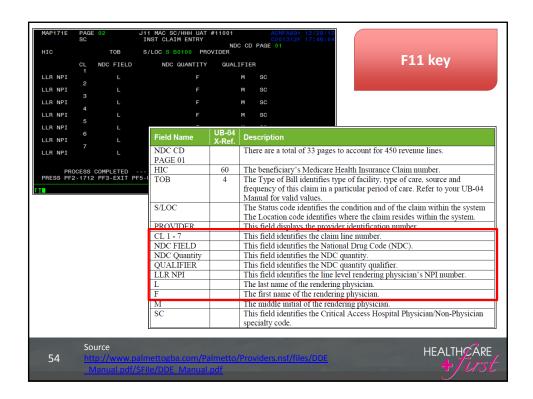
// Requires revenue code 0250

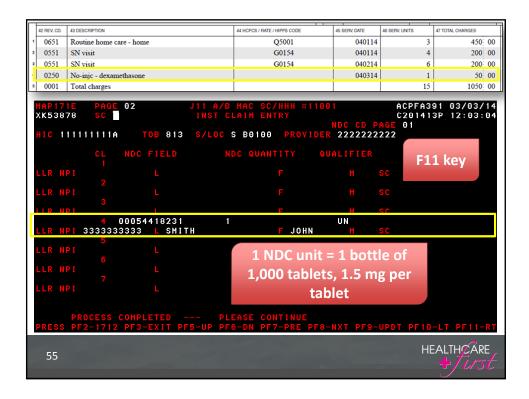


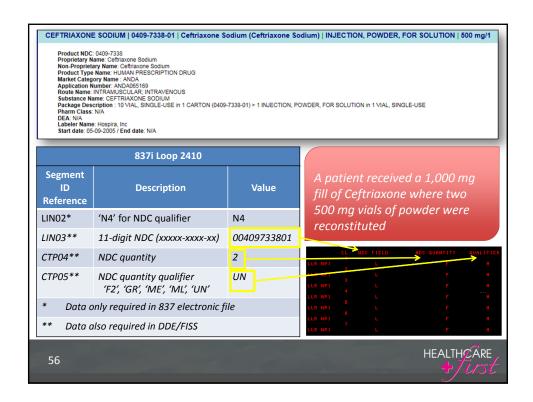












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NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS

// Special claim coding considerations

// Medication management systems

- // Often used by inpatient facilities
- // Each administration considered a 'fill' for hospice patients
- // Report monthly total for each drug along with total dispensed // Total for period covered by claim

When a facility (hospital, SNF, NF, or hospice inpatient facility) uses a medication management system where each administration of a hospice medication is considered a fill for hospice patients receiving care the hospice shall report a monthly total for each drug (i.e., report a total for the period covered by the claim), along with the total dispensed.

Source

http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/Downloads/R2864CP.pdf

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NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS

// Multi-ingredient compound prescription drugs

// Each ingredient of compound must be reported along with each NDC, appropriate units of measure & prescription or linkage number

Hospices shall report multi-ingredient compound prescription drugs (non-injectable) using revenue code 0250. The hospice shall specify the same prescription number for each ingredient of a compound drug according to the 837i guidelines in loop 2410. In addition, the hospice shall provide the NDC for each ingredient in the compound; the NDC qualifier represents the quantity of the drug filled (meaning the amount dispensed) and shall be reported as the unit measure.

Source

 $\underline{\text{http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/Downloads/R2864CP.pdf}}$

1.11.2 Compound Drug Billing

An 837 for a multiple ingredient compound will have one 2400 loop for each ingredient with the HCPCS code in SV202-2, the provider's charge for that ingredient in SV203, and the associated units in SV205. When required by situational rules, the 2410 loop is sent with the NDC number in LIN03 with the associated quantity in CTP04. Loop ID-2410 REF02 must have the same prescription number, or the same linkage number if provided without a prescription, for each ingredient of the compound to enable the payer to differentiate and link the ingredients to a single compound.



NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS

// Prescription drugs in a comfort kit/pack

// Must report NDC of each prescription drug within package in accordance with non-injectable prescriptions

When reporting prescription drugs in a comfort kit/pack, the hospice shall report the NDC of each prescription drug within the package, in accordance with the procedures for non-injectable prescriptions.

Source

http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/Downloads/R2864CP.pdf

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NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS

// FAQs

22. Per pharmacy regulations, to "dispense a drug" means to fill a prescription on a patient-specific basis with patient-specific labeling, etc. In some states, pharmacy regulations allow us to operate a special class of Pharmacy that does not require medications to be "dispensed" prior to the nurse administering the med. In accordance with our Pharmacy license, medications are not "dispensed" in our inpatient centers. Our nursing staff is able to obtain a medication order, go to the inpatient center pharmacy, and obtain a single patient dose of the medication from a stock med bottle and/or use a Pyxis system. They then administer the medication and document it on the Medication Administration Record (MAR). What would be considered a "fill" in this situation? Any suggestions?

When a facility (hospital, SNF, NF, or hospice inpatient facility) uses a system (such as Pyxis) where each administration of a hospice medication is considered a fill for hospice patients receiving care, the hospice shall report a monthly total for each drug (i.e., report a total for the period covered by the claim), along with the total dispensed.

25. What is the intent of the per fill listing for drugs? What happens if they do not use the entire fill? Do we have to change the quantity?

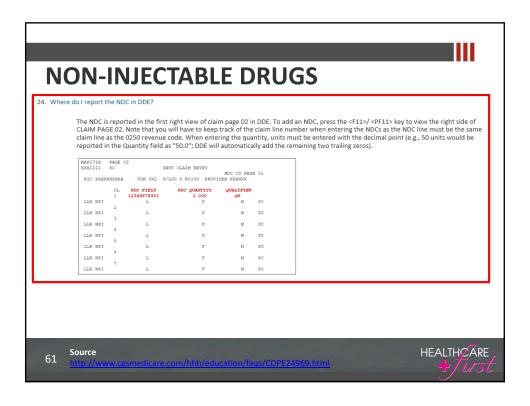
Drug reporting is required so that Medicare can see what it's paying for, and to help CMS better understand non-labor costs during a hospice election. Report prescription drugs based on the fill, using the amount dispensed. Do not report drugs based upon what the patient actually uses because the hospice bears the cost of the entire amount dispensed, whether the patient uses all the medication or open cost.

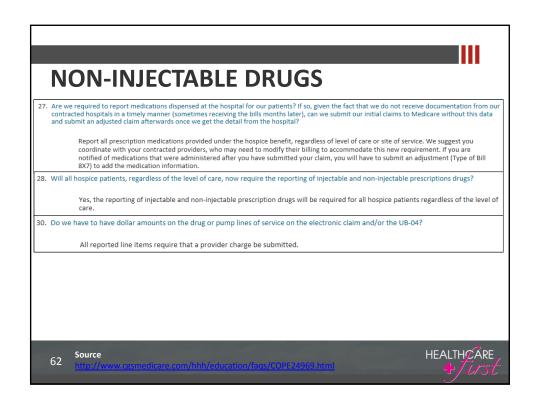
23. How is that national drug code (NDC) going to work on the electronic submission of claims? Is there a field in the electronic claim to enter the NDC?

The NDC goes in the 5010 loop 2410 (drug identification). Within the loop, the following data elements are required: LIN02 - Qualifier (which would equal N4), LIN03 - National Drug Code, CTP04 – Quantity, and CTP05 – Unit of Measure Qualifier (F2=International Unit, GR = Gram, ME = Milligram, ML = Millimeter, UN=Unit).

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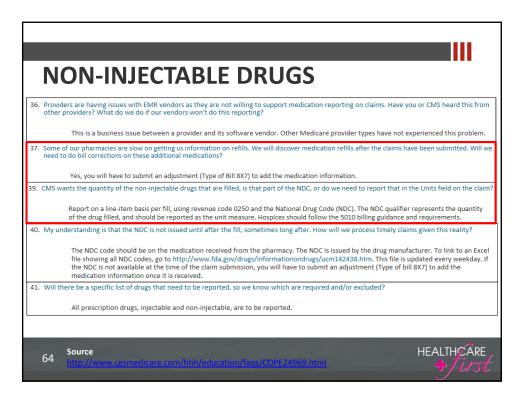


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HEALTH CARE

NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS 31. Is CMS aware of the burden it places on agencies around the reporting of medications? How will the billing departments get this information? Industry representatives have encouraged CMS to collect non-labor data to better understand hospice resource usage, and to assist in reforming the hospice payment system. The Affordable Care Act also allows CMS, and by extension, MACs, to collect additional data needed for payment reform. Until recently, hospices have historically not reported much information on their claims. We appreciate that any new requirement is a change, but we also recognize that it is a normal part of doing usiness in much of the healthcare industry. We trust that the hospice billing department will be able to work with other providers and suppliers to get the needed data in a timely fashion. 32. If our electronic medical records (EMR) vendor is not ready to put medications on claims, will there be a manual way to enter? Yes, claims can be submitted via DDE. 33. How will we report compounded medications, hospices should report multi-ingredient compound drugs using revenue code 0250. The hospice should specify the same prescription number for each ingredient of a compound drug according to the 837i guidelines in loop 2410. In addition, provide the NDC for each ingredient in the compound; the NDC qualifier represents the quantity of the drug filled (meaning the amount dispensed) and should be reported as the unit measure. 34. Do we report only the hospice-covered medications? Only report medications for the palliation and management of the terminal illness and related conditions. Therefore, you will only report medications covered under the hospice benefit. 35. We have heard that the NDC can be different based upon the drug manufacturer. How do we accurately and timely include this data on the claim? The NDC code varies by manufacturer and is on the prescription received from the pharmacy. The NDC codes are also available in the NDC directory at http://www.fda.gov/d





43. How are charges for drugs reported when the hospice pays a capitated rate for all drugs?

With regards to guidance to hospices on how to report charges on the hospice claim, we refer hospices to three areas of CMS's manuals.

1. The CMS IOM Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 25, Section 75.5 states, "This is the FL in which the provider sums the total charges for the billing period for each revenue code (FL 42); or, if the services require, in addition to the revenue center code, a HCPCS procedure code, where the provider sums the total charges for the billing period for each HCPCS code. The last revenue code entered in FL 42 is "0001" which represents the grand total of all charges billed. The amount for this code, as for all others is entered in FL 47. Each line for FL 47 allows up to nine numeric digits (000000.00). The CMS policy is for providers to bill Medicare on the same basis that they bill other payers. This policy provides consistency of bill data with the cost report so that bill data may be used to substantiate the cost report.

2. The CMS IOM Publication 100-00, Provider Reimbursement Manual, Part 1, Chapter 22, section 2203 states, "Provider Charge Structure as Basis for Apportionment", that to assure that Medicare's share of the provider's costs equitably reflects the costs of services received by Medicare beneficiaries, the intermediary, in determining reasonable cost reimbursement, evaluates the charging practice of the provider to ascertain whether it results in an equitable basis for apportioning costs. So that its charges may be allowable for use in apportioning costs under the program, each facility should have an established charge structure which is applied uniformly to each patient as services are furnished to the patient and which is reasonably and consistently related to the cost of providing the services. While the Medicare program cannot dictate to a provider what its charges or charge structure may be, the program may determine whether or not the charges are allowable for use in apportioning costs under the program." In Section 2204 of the same chapter CMS further states that the Medicare charge for a specific service must be the same as the charge made to non-Medicare patients (including Medicaid, CHAMPUS, private, etc.), must be recorded in the respective income accounts of the facility, and must be related to the cost of the service. (See §2202.4.)

3. In Section 2202, "Definitions", at 2202.4 "Charges", CMS states that charges refer to the regular rates established by the provider for services rendered to both beneficiaries and to other paying patients. Charges should be related consistently to the cost of the services and uniformly applied to all patients whether inpatient or outpatient. All patients' charges used in development of apportionment ratios should be recorded at the gross value; i.e., charges before the application of allowances and discounts deductions.

Source 65



NON-INJECTABLE DRUGS



The NDC is a code set that identifies the vendor (manufacturer), product and package size of all drugs and biologics recognized by the FDA. The 3 segments of the 11-digit NDC identify the labeler, the product, and the commercial package size. The first set of numbers in the NDC identifies the labeler (manufacturer, repackager, or distributer). The second set of numbers is the product code, which identifies the specific strength, dosage form (e.g., capsule, table), liquid) and formulation of a drug for a specific manufacturer. But will not a set in the package code, which identifies package sizes and types. In addition to the actual NDC, you will also have to report the qualifier (electronic claims only), the quantity dispensed, and the unit qualifier. Below is an example of NDC reporting for both electronic claims and FISS/DDE claims:

NDC breakdown for 5010 electronic claims Qualifier + NDC Code + UOM + Quantity Example: N4 + 12345678901 + ML + 5		NDC breakdown for FISS/DDE claims NDC Code + Quantity + UOM Example: 12345678901 + 5.0 + ML	
National Drug Code (NDC)	NDC format (5-4-2)	Drug unit quantity (NDC Quantity field)	Dispensing quantity
Drug Unit of Measure (UOM)	Valid unit of measures are: F2 (international unit) GR (gram) ME (milligram) ML (milliliter) UN (unit)	Drug Unit of Measure (Qualifier field)	Valid unit of measures are: F2 (international unit) GR (gram) ME (milligram) ML (milliliter) UN (unit)
Drug unit quantity	Dispensing quantity		'

HEALTH CARE







INFUSION PUMPS

- // Claims must now report infusion pumps & related medication necessary for effective use of pump
 - // Excludes OTC drugs & nutrition
 - // Only applies to hospice covered medications for which hospice is financially responsible
- // Applies to all sites of service & all levels of care
- // New requirements do not impact claim payment

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INFUSION PUMPS

// New claim coding requirements

// Infusion pumps

// Requires line-item reporting on claim per each pump order

// Requires revenue code 029X

// 0290 for general equipment classification

// 0291 for rental

// 0292 for purchase of new equipment

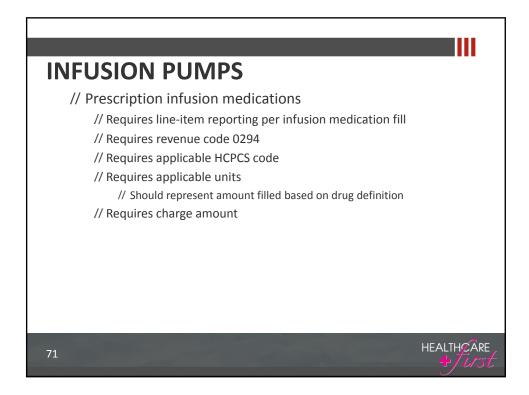
// 0293 for purchase of used equipment

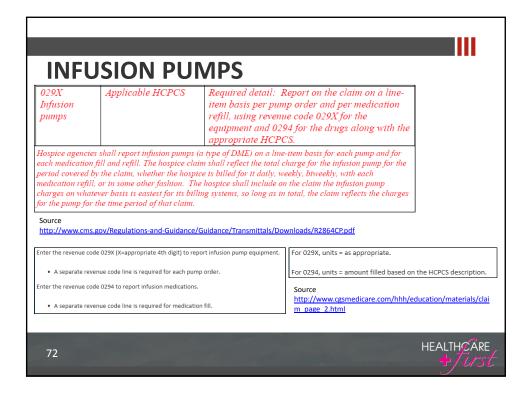
// Requires applicable HCPCS code

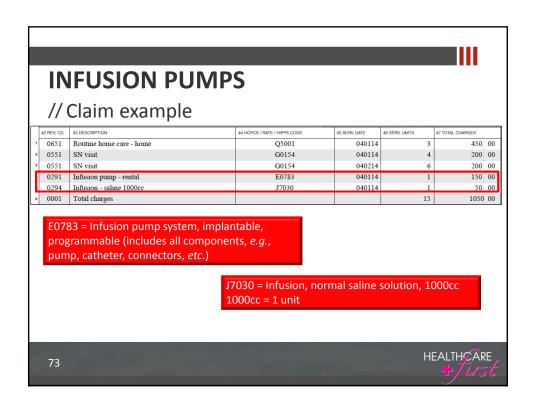
// Requires applicable units

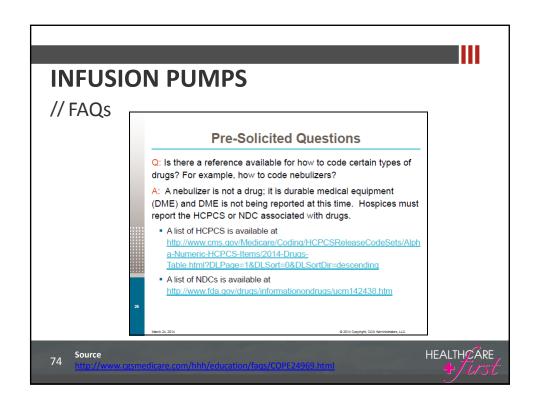
// Requires charge amount





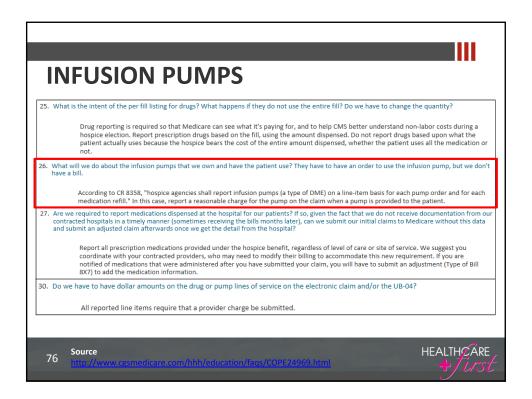






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INFUSION PUMPS 19. When billing for the pump, do we bill the equipment charge once a month or each time there is an injection? CMS reissued CR8358 on January 31, 2014. The revised CR states, "Hospice agencies shall report infusion pumps (a type of DME) on a line-litem basis for each pump and for each medication fill and refill. The hospice claim shall reflect the total charge for the infusion pump for the period covered by the claim, whether the hospice is billed for it daily, weekly, biweekly, with each medication refill, or in some other fashion. The hospice shall include on the claim the infusion pump charges on whatever basis is easiest for its billing systems so long as, in total, the claim reflects the charges for the pump for the time period of that claim." 20. How do we report infusion pump and medication in a GIP setting when it's included in the GIP rate we pay to the hospital with which we contract? Report all prescription medications and infusion pumps provided under the hospice benefit, regardless of level of care or site of service. We suggest you coordinate with those providers you contract with, as they may need to modify their billing to the hospice to assist the hospice in meeting this new requirement. Since the hospice is still responsible for its patients receiving GIP in a contracted facility, it should know what medications were provided and if an infusion pump was used. 22. Per pharmacy regulations, to "dispense a drug" means to fill a prescription on a patient-specific basis with patient-specific labeling, etc. In some states, pharmacy regulations allow us to operate a special class of Pharmacy that does not require medications to be "dispensed" prior to the nurse administering the med. In accordance with our Pharmacy and obtain a single patient dose of the dication from a stock med bottle and/or use a Pyxis system. They then administer the medications and obtain a single patient dose of the dication from a stock med bottle and/or use a Pyxis system. They then administer the medica



INFUSION PUMPS



31. Is CMS aware of the burden it places on agencies around the reporting of medications? How will the billing departments get this information?

Industry representatives have encouraged CMS to collect non-labor data to better understand hospice resource usage, and to assist in reforming the hospice payment system. The Affordable Care Act also allows CMS, and by extension, MACs, to collect additional data needed for payment reform. Until recently, hospices have historically not reported much information on their claims. We appreciate that any new requirement is a change, but we also recognize that it is a normal part of doing business in much of the healthcare industry. We trust that the hospice billing department will be able to work with other providers and suppliers to get the needed data in a timely fashion.

32. If our electronic medical records (EMR) vendor is not ready to put medications on claims, will there be a manual way to enter?

Yes, claims can be submitted via DDE.

33. How will we report compounded medications?

When reporting compounded medications, hospices should report multi-ingredient compound drugs using revenue code 0250. The hospice should specify the same prescription number for each ingredient of a compound drug according to the 8371 guidelines in loop 2410. In addition, provide the NDC for each ingredient in the compound; the NDC qualifier represents the quantity of the drug filled (meaning the amount dispensed) and should be reported as the unit measure.

34. Do we report only the hospice-covered medications?

Only report medications for the palliation and management of the terminal illness and related conditions. Therefore, you will only report

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Source

HEALTH CARE

INFUSION PUMPS



36. Providers are having issues with EMR vendors as they are not willing to support medication reporting on claims. Have you or CMS heard this from other providers? What do we do if our vendors won't do this reporting?

This is a business issue between a provider and its software vendor. Other Medicare provider types have not experienced this problem.

37. Some of our pharmacies are slow on getting us information on refills. We will discover medication refills after the claims have been submitted. Will we need to do bill corrections on these additional medications?

Yes, you will have to submit an adjustment (Type of Bill 8X7) to add the medication information

41. Will there be a specific list of drugs that need to be reported, so we know which are required and/or excluded?

All prescription drugs, injectable and non-injectable, are to be reported.

42. Does total parenteral nutrition (TPN) need to be reported? What if drugs are added to the TPN?

Medicare considers TPN to be a prosthetic, and not to be a drug or DME. It should not be reported on claims. If drugs are added, the drug

49. Hospitals utilize different billing systems that do not use the same revenue or HCPCS codes that CMS requires hospices to use and those billing systems are not designed to provide NDC numbers. How does CMS propose that hospices obtain all the required information that needs to go on the claims per CR8358?

We strongly suggest that all hospices work with their contracted hospitals to ensure the hospitals are aware of this additional data reporting requirement.

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HEALTHCÁRE



43. How are charges for drugs reported when the hospice pays a capitated rate for all drugs?

With regards to guidance to hospices on how to report charges on the hospice claim, we refer hospices to three areas of CMS's manuals.

1. The CMS IOM Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 25, Section 75.5 states, "This is the FL in which the provider sums the total charges for the billing period for each revenue code (FL 42); or, if the services require, in addition to the revenue center code, a HCPCS procedure code, where the provider sums the total charges for the billing period for each HCPCS code. The last revenue code entered in FL 42 is "0001" which represents the grand total of all charges billed. The amount for this code, as for all others is entered in FL 47. Each line for FL 47 allows up to nine numeric digits (000000.00). The CMS policy is for providers to bill Medicare on the same basis that they bill other payers. This policy provides consistency of bill data with the cost report so that bill data may be used to substantiate the cost report.

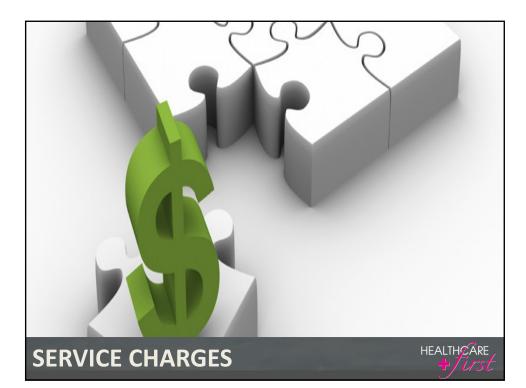
2. The CMS IOM Publication 100-00, Provider Reimbursement Manual, Part 1, Chapter 22, section 2203 states, "Provider Charge Structure as Basis for Apportionment", that to assure that Medicare's share of the provider's costs equitably reflects the costs of services received by Medicare beneficiaries, the intermediary, in determining reasonable cost reimbursement, evaluates the charging practice of the provider to ascertain whether it results in an equitable basis for apportioning costs. So that its charges may be allowable for use in apportioning costs under the program, each facility should have an established charge structure which is applied uniformly to each patient as services are furnished to the patient and which is reasonably and consistently related to the cost of proving the services. While the Medicare program cannot dictate to a provider what its charges or charge structure may be, the program may determine whether or not the charges are allowable for use in apportioning costs under the program." In Section 2204 of the same chapter CMS further states that the Medicare charge for a specific service must be the same as the charge made to non-Medicare patients (including Medicaid, CHAMPUS, private, etc.), must be recorded in the respective income accounts of the facility, and must be related to the cost of the service. (See §2202.4.)

3. In Section 2202, "Definitions", at 2202.4 "Charges", CMS states that charges refer to the regular rates established by the provider for services rendered to both beneficiaries and to other paying patients. Charges should be related consistently to the cost of the services and uniformly applied to all patients whether inpatient or outpatient. All patients' charges used in development of apportionment ratios should be recorded at the gross value; i.e., charges before the application of allowances and discounts deductions.

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Source

HEALTHCARE



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SERVICE CHARGES

// Charges required on all billed services

- // Required for services described on each revenue code line
- // Information collected for purposes of research & does not affect payment
- // Should include consideration of all costs

// Direct & indirect costs

Provider Reimbursement Manual, Part 1, Ch. 22

Section 2202 defines "charges" as "the regular rates established by the provider for services rendered to both beneficiaries and to other paying patients. Charges should be related consistently to the cost of the services and uniformly applied to all patients whether inpatient or outpatient. All patients' charges used in the development of apportionment ratios should be recorded at the gross value; i.e., charges before the application of allowances and discounts deductions."

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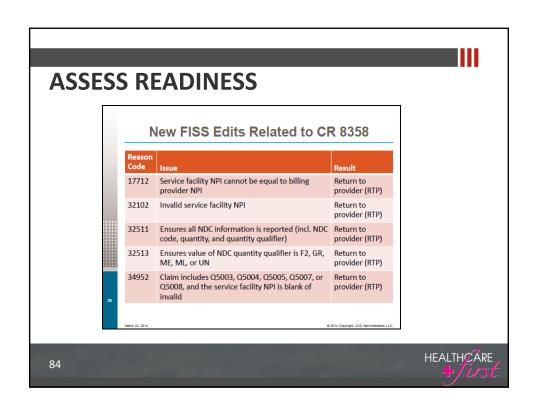
SERVICE CHARGES

// National Association for Home Care & Hospice

- // Home Care & Hospice Financial Managers Association
 - // New task force created under direction of Payment & Reimbursement Committee
 - // Tasked with creating guidance on calculating costs & offering information on assessing charges in relation to costs
 - // Watch for information to be available in near future...

HEALTH CARE





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ASSESS READINESS

// Assess vendor readiness

- // How will pharmacy vendors provide itemized NDC information for all drugs, including compounded drugs & comfort kits
- // How will inpatient facilities provide drugs administered/"filled" through medication management systems?
- // How will infusion vendor provide HCPCS information for pumps & medications?
- // How promptly will vendors be able to provide invoices to correspond with timing of monthly Medicare billing?
- // Can vendors provide electronic invoices that can be imported directly into billing software?

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ASSESS READINESS

// Evaluate processes & documentation

// How might processes need to be altered to capture new information for billing purposes?

// GIP visits

// Inpatient hospice vs. non-inpatient hospice

// Inpatient facility identifying information

// Post-mortem visits

// Injectable & non-injectable prescription drugs

// Infusion pumps & related medications





