

Billing Audit Deeper Dive: Coding and Documentation

A Close Encounter of the Billing Kind...
Are You Ready?

Wednesday, March 14, 2018

Practice Protectors | Forward Lookers | Solution Partners

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Technical Assistance

- Technical Assistance Telephone Number
 - **732-362-5724**
- Question Submission for Q&A Session
 - Type your question into the Questions Box on the control panel on your screen

Please jot down this information

Conventus Practice Resources

For Conventus Members Only:

- 24/7 Practice Advice Hotline
 - **Contact the hotline for “Audit Hotspots and Triggers”**
- Strategic Partnerships
 - HIPAA, OSHA, Security Risk Analysis, Fraud & Program Integrity Services, CME for MOC, & more!
- Consulting Services
 - Practice Transformation and Quality Improvement Consultation
 - Patient and Staff Engagement Services
 - ▶ CARE Program
 - Practice Success Consultation
- Practice Management Resources
 - Pain Management Toolkit, Informed Consent, and more

Presenters



WIKS MOFFAT, CHC
PRINCIPAL-EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, COMPLIANCE

Wiks is a pioneer in the healthcare compliance industry with over 25 years of experience and expertise. Throughout his career, Wiks has managed compliance project for medical organization of all sizes and specialties

JIM TUDOR, CPC
DIRECTOR, CODING AND BILLING COMPLIANCE

Jim has over 25 years of experience in the industry and has designed and administered billing compliance audit programs for physician provider organizations and medical offices.



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What You Will Learn

- Medical Necessity
- Evaluation and Management (E/M) Basics
 - Time based
 - Key components
 - Consultations
 - Transitional Care (TCM) / Chronic Care (CCM) Management
- Wellness Visits with Problem Component (Modifier 25)
- Unbundling (Modifiers 59 and “X”)
- Assistant Surgeon
- Hierarchical Condition Category (HCC) Risk Adjustment
- Incident To and Shared Visits
- Essentials for Self Auditing



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Medical Necessity

The Medicare Definition:

"Health-care services or supplies needed to prevent, diagnose, or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms and that meet accepted standards of medicine."

Medicare Local Coverage Determinations (LCD):

www.novitas-solutions.com

- A LCD is a decision by a Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) whether to cover a particular service on a MAC-wide, basis. Codes describing what is covered and what is not covered can be part of the LCD.

Epidual Injections for Pain Management	L36920	N/A	62320, 62321, 62322, 62323, 62324, 62325, 62326, 62327, 64479, 64480, 64483, 64484
Evaluation and Management Services Provided in a Nursing Facility	L35068	N/A	99251, 99252, 99253, 99254, 99255, 99304, 99305, 99306, 99307, 99308, 99309, 99310, 99315, 99316, 99318
Flow Cytometry	L35632	N/A	88182, 88184, 88185, 88187, 8
Frequency of Dialysis	L35014	A55723 (Effective Date to be Determined)	90999

Coverage Guidance

Coverage Indications, Limitations, and/or Medical Necessity

Notes: It is not appropriate to bill Medicare for services that are not covered (as described by this article LCD) as if they are covered. When billing for non-covered services, use the appropriate modifier.

Compliance with the provisions in this policy may be monitored and addressed through post payment data analysis and subsequent medical review audits.

The services addressed by this policy are described by the CPT codes listed below that are used to report the services provided in the facility to residents of nursing facilities who require initial nursing facility care, subsequent nursing facility care, consultation services in a nursing facility, or annual assessments.

Change Request (CR): Revisions to Consultation Services Payment Policy, dated 12/14/2018 (CMS Pub 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual), discusses CPT codes 90251, 90252, 90253, 90254, and 90255. Effective 1/1/2019 these codes are not recognized for Medicare Part B payment. Additional information is available in the MLN Matters article M06740.

Change Request 0705: Expansion of Medicare Telehealth Services for CY 2019, discusses consultative services furnished via telehealth to beneficiaries in SNFs. Please refer to CR 0705 for details. 1/1/19 and 1/1/2019.

Indications

Initial Nursing Facility Care (99304, 99305, and 99306)

Initial nursing facility care includes all evaluation and management services performed by the same physician or group done in conjunction with that admission when performed on the same date as the admission or readmission. The nursing facility care level of service reported by the admitting physician should include the services related to the admission transfer provided in the other sites of service as well as in the nursing facility setting.

The initial visit in a skilled nursing facility (SNF) and nursing facility (NF) must be performed by the physician except as otherwise permitted (42 C.F.R. 403.40 (c) (4)). The initial visit is defined as the initial comprehensive assessment visit during which the physician completes a thorough assessment, develops a plan of care and orders or refers additional services for the nursing facility resident. For Survey and Certification requirements, the visit must occur no later than 30 days after admission.

Further, per the Long Term Care regulations at 42 C.F.R. 403.40 (c)(4) and (c)(5), the physician may not delegate a task that the physician must personally perform. Therefore, the physician may not delegate the initial visit in a SNF. This also applies to the NF with one exception.

The only exception, as to who performs the initial visit, relates to the nursing facility (NF) setting. In the NF setting, a qualified non-physician practitioner (NPP) such as a nurse practitioner (NP), physician assistant (PA), or a clinical nurse specialist (CNS), who is not employed by the facility, may perform the initial visit when the State law permits this. The E/M visit must be within the State scope of practice and licensure requirements where the E/M visit is performed and the requirements for physician collaboration and physician supervision must be met.

Under Medicare Part B payment policy, other medically necessary E/M visits may be performed and reported prior to and after the initial visit, if the medical needs of the patient require on CPT visit. A qualified NPP may perform medically necessary CPT visits prior to and after the initial visit if all the requirements for collaboration, general physician supervision, licensure and billing are met.

The CPT Nursing Facility Services codes shall be used with place of service (POS) 31 (SNF) if the patient is in a Part A SNF stay. They shall be used with POS 32 (Nursing Facility) if the patient does not have Part A SNF benefits or if the patient is in a SNF or in a non-covered SNF stay (e.g., there was no preceding 3-day hospital stay). The CPT Nursing Facility code definition also includes POS 54 (Intermediate Care Facility/Nursing, Rehabilitation) and POS 56 (Psychiatric Residential Treatment Center).

Initial Nursing Facility Care, per day (99304, 99305, and 99306) shall be used to report the initial visit. Only a physician may report these codes for an initial visit performed in a SNF or NF (with the exception of the qualified NPP in the NF setting who is not employed by the facility and when State law permits, as explained above).

A readmission to a SNF or NF shall have the same payment policy requirements as an initial admission to both the SNF and NF settings.

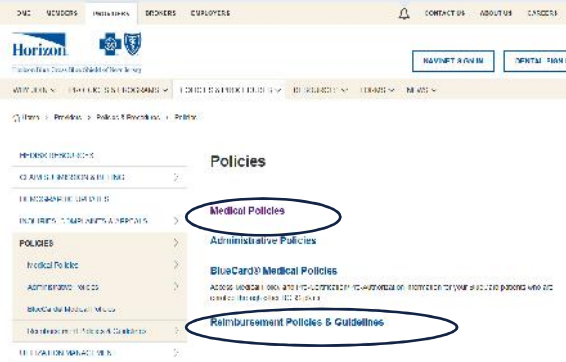
Medical Necessity: LCD Policies

Medical Necessity: LCD Policies - Other Payers

Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield of New Jersey

<https://www.horizonblue.com/providers>

Click on “Policies & Procedures” then “Policies”, then choose from either Medical Policies or Reimbursement Policies & Guidelines



Medical Necessity: LCD Policies - Other Payers

United Healthcare

www.unitedhealthcareonline.com



The complete library of UnitedHealthcare Medical Policies, Medical Benefit Drug Policies, CDGs, URGs, and UOCGs is available at UnitedHealthcareOnline.com > Tools & Resources > Policies, Protocols and Guides > Medical & Drug Policies and Coverage Determination Guidelines.

CIGNA

<https://www.cigna.com/healthcare-professionals/resources-for-health-care-professionals/clinical-payment-and-reimbursement-policies/>



Medical Necessity

- In context of E/M services, things that compromise medical necessity:
 - Cloned note or conflicting info
 - Excess/superfluous documentation
 - Services performed too frequently
 - No chief complaint (CC) or conflict in CC
 - Note signed well after service rendered

E/M Basics: Time Based



- If over 50% of your face to face time with patient is spent counseling, time is the controlling factor.
- Time spent on unit/floor coordinating care in the hospital inpatient and SNF settings is also eligible
- Document:
 - Total amount of time spent ("I spent 40 minutes with patient face to face.....")
 - Delineate as mainly counseling ("....of which over 50% of the time was spent counseling.....")
 - Content of your discussion (".....regarding lifestyle and dietary modifications, need for compliance with medication regimen")

Pitfalls

- Billing high level codes on the basis of time too often
- Qualifying for a higher level by the key elements
 - Time spent 15 mins (99213, but documentation otherwise supports 99214)
- Not describing the counseling

E/M Basics: Key Components



- When not by time, the key components determine code selection:
 - History (CC, HPI, ROS, PFSH)
 - Physical Exam
 - Medical Decision Making (MDM)
- Documentation Tips:
 - The MD (or NPP eligible to bill) must document the chief complaint (CC) and history of present illness (HPI)
 - Mention status of three chronic conditions to satisfy extended HPI
 - ROS attestation accepted by CMS:
 - ▶ All other systems reviewed and negative (ok to say this if you reviewed at least 10 ROS)
 - If history is unobtainable or partially unobtainable, your note should be clear as to the reason(s) why
 - Decision making data elements
 - ▶ Review and summarization of old records, independent review of images/tracings/specimens, discussion of case with other MD, obtain hx from someone other than patient

Pitfalls

- Disorganized progress note (“alphabet soup” note)
- Family hx noncontributory – the payer will likely not acknowledge this statement.
- Not documenting the full extent of PE
- Volume of documentation is disproportionate to the presenting problem(s)
- Billing only one E/M code 100% of the time (or close to it).

E/M Basics: Consultations



- Medicare stopped paying them in 2010, but they have not gone away
- Includes a request, a reason, and a response (The 3 R's)
 - Best practice phraseology: “Patient is seen in consultation at the request of _____ for evaluation of _____”
- Reimbursement is about 20% higher than the new patient office codes
- You can order diagnostics and initiate treatment and still bill the visit as a consult.
- If the requesting provider can see your note in the chart, an “appropriate entry in the common medical record” will suffice

Pitfalls

- Patient is self referred
- Avoid using the “referred” at all
- Copy of your note is not sent back to the requestor
- If you are being asked to simply treat a problem, it is not a consult
 - There must be some uncertainty as to the definitive diagnosis, or how to treat

E/M Basics: TCM & CCM



- Services intended to incentivize better care of chronic problems
- Both require a fair amount of non-physician clinical staff work
- TCM:
 - Covers the 30 day period following hospital discharge
 - Goal is to see to it that patient receives all required follow up care post hospitalization
- CCM:
 - Time based code billed once per month
 - Clinical staff time associated with implementing, establishing, revising, or monitoring the comprehensive care plan for a patient with two or more chronic conditions expected to last 12 months or longer, or until end of life

Pitfalls

- TCM
 - Pulling together the physician work with the clinical staff work (if audited)
 - Must reach out to patient within 2 business days of discharge
- CCM
 - Not documenting the time spent

Well Visit with Problem Component Modifier 25 Scenario 1



- Significant portion of the annual preventive medicine service dedicated to acute or chronic problems, billed with an E/M visit code
- Applicable to both Medicare Annual Wellness Visits (AWV) and age based preventative visits
- Chief complaint sets the tone
 - “Here for CPE plus surveillance of chronic conditions”
- You should have a clearly distinguishable problem pertinent HPI / ROS
 - “1. HM here for physical. 2. HTN: BP running high at home lately, on Lisinopril 10 mg. 3. DM: on Lantus, last A1C was 5.5. No frequent urination, vision problems. 3. COPD: doing well, no exac”
- Trivial or insignificant problems should not be reported
- Bill the extra time spent performing counseling related to the problems
 - “I spent an extra 15 min, over 50% counseling, stressing need for compliance with meds and better dietary choices”

Pitfalls

- Documenting the HPI in the Assessment (or vice versa)
- Edit the ROS to reflect positive response
- If you find something significant on exam, add to the history
 - “Breast lump found today, pt does self-exams and had not noticed”
- The patient may have a copayment...but isn't expecting one!

E/M With Procedure: Modifier 25 Scenario 2



- In general, billing for a visit the same day as a surgical procedure is acceptable when any of the following apply:
 - The procedure was not performed in advance – decision made after the evaluation.
 - A separate problem, completely unrelated to the reason for the procedure, is addressed same day.
 - A considerable amount of extra time is spent counseling (at least 15 min more than the 'typical' post op counseling).

Pitfalls

- "Automatically" billing for an E/M visit every time
- The E/M service work really isn't much different from what's inherent to the procedure
- Not documenting the extra time right.
 - Should say "I spent an additional ___ min, over 50% counseling regarding *describe*. This is significantly over and above the typical post op counseling for this procedure"
- Don't use modifier 25 with new patient E/M codes – it is not needed and payer will count it as an 'error'. Bill the E/M and procedure without mod 25.

Unbundling: Modifier 59 & The X Series



- It is inappropriate to bill in 'piecemeal' for multiple surgical procedures inherent to a comprehensive single code
- Certain procedures which contain elements that overlap with the primary procedures can be billed if eligible for modifier 59
- You need to check the National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) edits ; there is no way around it
- The modifier indicators:
 - 0 = cannot bill separately under any circumstances
 - 1 = can be billed with modifier on the column 2 code.
 - If secondary code is not a column 2 code, you can bill separately without modifier
- Depending on payer (and circumstances) the X modifiers can be used instead of 59:
 - XE: separate encounter
 - XS: separate structure
 - XP: separate practitioner
 - XU: unusual non-overlapping service

Unbundling: Modifier 59 & The X Series (cont'd)



Example 1

45385 – colonoscopy w/snare polypectomy
45378 – colonoscopy, diagnostic, is modifier indicator 0: cannot bill

Example 2

45385 – colonoscopy w/snare polypectomy
45380 – colonoscopy with biopsy, is modifier indicator 1: can bill with 59 or X modifier

Example 3

45385 – colonoscopy w/snare polypectomy
43239 – EGD w/bx, comes up “not a column 2 code” for 45385. It can be billed separately without a modifier

Pitfalls

- Using a modifier when you don't need one (see “not a column 2 code”) might be counted as an error!
- Documentation doesn't support the secondary procedure
- Do not use if the secondary procedure is described by an anatomic modifier (e.g. RT or LT, E1-E4)

Assistant Surgeon Modifiers 80, 81, 82 or AS



- Assistant typically receives 16% of the surgical allowance
- Increasing scrutiny by the payers
 - Must be medically necessary
- The Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (MPFS) indicators will tell you if a procedure is eligible
- The modifiers:
 - 80: Assistant surgeon (MD)
 - 81: Minimum assistant surgeon (MD)
 - 82: No qualified resident available (teaching institution) (MD)
 - AS: Assistant is a PA, NP, or CNS

Pitfalls

- Not checking the MPFS
- Unclear what the assistant did; narrative should clearly describe
- Billing a different CPT code than the surgeon
- Using the wrong modifier
 - e.g. using 80 when the assistant is a PA

HCC Risk Adjustment

Optimal Documentation to Support Billing



- All conditions that risk adjust should be specifically mentioned in the assessment / plan
- Only those conditions that are Monitored, Evaluated, Assessed, or Treated are eligible (MEAT)
- Chronic conditions must be reported once per year.
- Cannot code from problem lists, encounter forms, or past medical history items.
 - Only those conditions being evaluated that day may be coded
- Code each ICD10 diagnosis to the highest specificity
 - Avoid use of “NOS” or “unspecified” codes

Pitfalls

- Unclear or incomplete documentation of chronic items in the assessment
- Coding problems that have entirely resolved, or are inactive and do not influence care
- Cannot rely on radiological reports
 - Physician has to mention the condition in the assessment.

Incident To & Shared Visits

Billing for Non-Physician Practitioners (NPP) Under the MD



- Whereas the MD does not need to see the patient for an incident to visit, for a shared visit, they must
- Incident To:
 - A follow up visit by mid-level, initially seen for same problem by MD (who created plan of care for that condition)
 - MD should co-sign note
 - Is not allowed in a facility setting
- Shared Visit:
 - Can be for new or known problems
 - MD must do a summary note:
 - ▶ “I saw the patient and agree with the NP’s assessment and plan. Briefly.....*summarize in a sentence or two*”
 - Allowed in most settings

Pitfalls

- Billing ‘all’ visits incident to even though some may not meet criteria
- Shared visit without MD summary note
- Payer variations

Incident To & Shared Visits

Billing for Non-Physician Practitioners (NPP) Under the MD



- All providers must be credentialed by appropriate carrier prior to billing for or rendering services
 - Need to know if carrier requires only credentialed clinicians provide service
 - Can violate contract
 - Can lead to audit recoupment
- Services must be billed under the service rendering provider's NPI
 - Cannot bill under one provider for the entire practice/group
- Locum Tenens can only practice and bill for 60 days
 - Q6 modifier added to each CPT code

Pitfalls

- Not credentialing providers
 - Not knowing carriers requirements for credentialing
 - Some carriers may not recognize non-physician providers
- Billing under one NPI regardless of who rendered the service

Self Auditing

- A periodic look into the accuracy of your billing involves a meticulous approach:
 - Make your providers aware of what you're doing
 - Prospective vs retrospective
 - Define the parameters
 - ▶ e.g. how many charts, what types of services, how often
 - Utilize Medicare audit tools for E/M services
 - LCDs and other payer policies
 - Consider all the documentation which applies to each code

Self Auditing (cont'd)

- A periodic look into the accuracy of your billing involves a meticulous approach (cont'd):
 - Accuracy of all codes and modifiers
 - Incident to/split shared/teaching institution requirements
 - Check for authentication and timely signatures
 - Look out for cloned or conflicting EMR notes
 - Share the results with your providers, billing staff, office manager, etc.
 - Self-disclose/refund as necessary
 - Supplement in-house efforts with an outside perspective



About Us



75 Years and Counting... That is the collective market experience of the leadership team at HealthCare Compliance Network. It is not bragging when we say, "been there, done that." We know our depth of knowledge of the regulatory and compliance field is an asset that sets us apart from the competition. But we believe that our commitment to daily in-field learning and passion for remaining abreast of the constantly evolving regulatory environment is just as important.



As New Jersey's premier professional liability insurer formed by and governed through an alliance of physicians, Conventus is devoted to serving the best interests of independent physician practices. Conventus members and their staff enjoy exclusive access to insurance products and highly personalized services, gaining the practical knowledge and expert resources they need to improve practice performance, better serve their patients, and remain independent. The Conventus team prides itself on being forward lookers and solution partners whose sole purpose is to help independent physician practices thrive in today's rapidly changing healthcare environment.



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