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NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF MEDICAL AUDITING SPECIALIST

CEU INFORMATION

POST SUPLEMENTAL CEU POLICY

All NAMAS Member Webinars are approved for 2 CEUs based on the post supplemental CEU policy by the AAPC. Sessions in which the 2 CEUs are available are those that are initiated within 2 (two) weeks of the initial LIVE broadcast session which is 1 (one) CEU for attending the event and 1 (one) additional CEU for passing the supplemental quiz.

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THE QUIZ IS AVAILABLE IN THE MEMBERS ONLY SECTION OF THE WEBSITE



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Today's Agenda

- Define incident-to services
- Define split/shared services
- Place of service clarifications
- General requirements
- Documentation expectations for auditing purposes
- Scenarios



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INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- Incident to a physician's professional service means that the services are furnished as an integral, although incidental part of the physician's personal professional services in the course of diagnosis or treatment of an injury or illness
- Billing for services performed by staff under the providers billing information
 - Ancillary personnel- to be reimbursed for the work they perform
 - Extenders- to gain the additional reimbursement

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- There are 2 fundamental types of incident-to services Those performed by auxiliary personnel Those performed by non-physician providers
- Ancillary personnel
- 99211 services Administration of injections
- Non-physician providers
 Non-physician providers
 Routine treatment of patients
 Place of service varies on the rules
- Services and supplies having their own benefit category are not subject to incident to guidelines:
- Vaccinations/immunizations Venipuncture or clinical lab services Radiology services and other services requiring a certain level of supervision as stated in the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Data Base Diabetes Self-Management Training

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- Who Can Supervise "Incident To"?
 - o Physicians
 - o Non-physician practitioners (with some limitations)
 - o Non-physician practitioners that are enrolled as Medicare providers may:
 - Submit claims under their own NPIs, or
 - Submit claims as "incident to" the physician, as long as all "incident to" criteria are met.
 - NPPs may also supervise "incident to" services, if the NPPs are also employed by the practice.

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INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- Part B Billing (e.g., office) services must be:
 - o An integral, although incidental, part of the physician's professional service
 - o Of a type that are commonly furnished in a physician's offices or clinics o Furnished by the physician or ancillary personnel under the physician's direct
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- · Incident to services include not only evaluation and management (E/M) services, but can also include:
 - o Minor surgeries
 - o Chemotherapy administration Applying and removing casts
 - o Professional component of radiology services

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- · Services meet the description of incident-to services when they are:
 - o MD/D0 or NPP (when ancillary personnel are working incident-to the NPP) performed a previous evaluation and management (E/M) service and determined the patient's diagnosis and the plan of care (POC)
 - MD/D0 or NPP (when ancillary personnel are working incident-to the NPP) performs subsequent services of a frequency which reflects his/her active participation in and management of the course of treatment
 - Determination of the frequency of subsequent visits should be medically appropriate for the patient's condition
 - Increasing with the degree of instability and uncertainty of the situation Medical record does not have to show that any subsequent services will be with a NPP or ancillary staff
 - o Services cannot be billed as incident to for a new patient or a new problem
 - This guideline is not overridden by physician set "protocols" in the office

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- Practitioner's Bill
 - o Services and any supplies commonly furnished in the practitioner's office and considered part of the physician's normal charge
 - o Services that represent an expense to the practitioner
 - Person providing the services is a/an:
 - Employee
 - · Leased employee
 - Independent contractor of the practitioner or the legal entity employing the physician

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

Requirements of Direct Supervision

- The billing MD/DO or NPP must provide direct supervision
 In the designated office area and immediately available to provide assistance and direction

- The supervising practitioner does not need to see the patient each time an incident to service is provided
 Practitioner has an office within an institution
- Practitutioner nas an ornice within an institution
 "Office" must be a specific designated space, not the entire institution
 Availability of the practitioner by telephone or the presence of the practitioner elsewhere in the institution does not meet direct supervision requirement
- Physician must be "immediately" available to furnish assistance and direction
- Not just emergency responses, but also to take over the performance of the service

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- Supervision requirement is met in physician clinic situations when
 - There is a supervising physician responsible for the services performed by the NPPs and ancillary staff
 - o Physician need not be the physician who determined the
 - patient's plan of care o Does not have to be the same specialty as the originating physician, but do have to be members of the same group, using
 - same tax ID number o Billing is under the supervising physician

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

- E/M Services
 - o The billing MD/DO determines the POC o NPP or ancillary staff continue the treatment
 - determined by the billing provider o Changes in the plan including changing a drug or
 - the dosage of the same drug constitute a new POC
 - o No longer meet the requirements for incident to
 - o Services are billed under the NPP provider number

INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

Injections

- o When billing for a diagnostic or therapeutic injection, the requirements for incident to must be met
- POC must show the correct drug, correct dosage, correct route and correct
- frequency
- o Same incident to rules apply when billing for chemotherapy
- o Medical record documentation for the specific date of service must show
- o Dosage given o Time involved
- Name and signature of the person giving the drug
 POC documentation showing the correct drug, correct dose, correct route and
- correct frequency as ordered o Injections as part of a diagnostic test can be submitted as incident to when all
- requirements are met
- Document supervising practitioner's physical presence in the office setting

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INCIDENT-TO SERVICES

Signature Requirements

- For Medicare purposes, the MD/DO or NPP billing the service is not required to sign documentation prepared by the NPP or ancillary personnel
- Signature of the person performing the service is requiredCo-signing a note does not qualify the service as incident to; all
- requirements must be met
- Incident to requirements for Medicare billing are separate and distinct from any facility or group rule requiring all services must be signed by the physician

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SPLIT/SHARED SERVICES

- A split/shared visit is a medically necessary encounter with a patient, where the physician and a qualified NPP each personally perform a substantive portion of an E&M visit face-to-face with the same patient on the same date of service
- This service is NOT performed by ancillary personnel
- Services provided in an office setting
- Must meet the incident to guidelines in addition to the split/shared guidelines
 Services provided in a facility setting
- Do not have to meet the incident to guidelines, but do have to meet the split/shared guidelines

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SPLIT/SHARED SERVICES

- It is NOT sufficient for MD to note "seen and agree" or simply countersign; he/she must specifically document what he/she has personally done The following are NOT valid forms of documentation
 - e following are NOT valid forms of documentation "I have personally seen and examined the patient independently, reviewed the PAS History, exam and MDM and agree with the assessment and plan as written "signed by the physician "Patient seen" signed by the physician "Seen and examined" signed by the physician
 - "Seen and examined and agree with above (or agree with plan)" signed by the physician
 - "As above" signed by the physician
 Documentation by the NPP stating "The patient was seen and examined by myself and Dr. X., who agrees with the plan" with a co-sign of the note by Dr.
 - No comment at all by the physician, or only a physician signature at the end of the note

SPLIT/SHARED SERVICES

- The medical record should clearly identify the part(s) of the E/M service which were personally provided by the physician, and which were provided by the NPP.
- In the absence of such documentation, the service may only be billed under the NPP's provider number per CMS IOM Publication 100-04, Chapter 12, Section 30.6.1 (B).
- This applies to the initial history and physical examination, the discharge summary, and subsequent hospital visits.

SPLIT/SHARED SERVICES

- Signature Requirements
 - o Office setting:
 - If the "incident to" guidelines met Physician must sign.
 - If "incident to" requirements are not met NPP provider must sign.
 - o Hospital-based setting:
 - If the split/shared guidelines are met the billing provider (physician or NPP) must sign.



DOCUMENTATION

The same $\ensuremath{\mathsf{E/M}}$ documentation guidelines for physicians are also applicable to and expected of NPP's.

- The medical record should be complete and legible.
- The documentation of each patient encounter should include:
 The reason for the encounter and relevant history, physical examination findings, and prior diagnostic test results
 - Current assessment, clinical impression or diagnosis
 - o Medical plan of care
 - o Date and legible identity of the person providing the service.
- If not documented, the rationale for the ordering diagnostic and other ancillary services should be easily inferred.

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DOCUMENTATION

- Past and present diagnosis should be accessible to the treating and/consulting physician.
- Appropriate health risk factors should be identified.
- The patient's progress, response to and changes in treatment, and revision of diagnosis should be documented.
- The Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) and International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical
- Modification codes reported on the health insurance claim form or billing statement should be supported in the documentation in the medical record.

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NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF MEDICAL AUDITING SPECIALISTS			
PLACE & TYPE OF SERVICE			
SPECIFICS			
TYPE OF SERVICE	ALLOWED PLACE/TYPE OF SERVICE	NOT ALLOWED PLACE/TYPE OF SERVICE	
	Office/clinic	Hospital Inpatient/Outpatient	
INCIDENT-TO SERVICES	Patients home	Emergency Department	
	Institution (nursing home)	SNF	
	Office in SNF/NF/Hospital	Ambulance/EMT	
TYPE OF SERVICE	ALLOWED PLACE/TYPE OF SERVICE	NOT ALLOWED PLACE/TYPE OF SERVICE	
	Office/clinic	SNF/NF Setting	
SPLIT/SHARED SERVICES	Hospital Inpatient/Outpatient	Consultation Services	
	Emergency Department	Critical Care Services	
	Hospital Observation	Procedures	
	Hospital Discharge	Patients Home/Domiciliary	

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OFFICE SERVICES			
TYPE OF ENCOUNTER	INCIDENT-TO SERVICE	SPLIT/SHARED SERVICE	
New Patient (99201-99205)	NOT ALLOWED	NOT ALLOWED	
Established Patient (99211-99215)	Documentation of encounter being reviewed along with the visit that originate the current POC	Documentation by BOTH providers indicating their portion of the encounter AND signed by both *Also since incident-to must be met, the initial POC visit is also required	
Consult Services (99241-99245)	NOT ALLOWED	NOT ALLOWED	
Prolonged Services (99354-99359)	NOT ALLOWED	Documentation by BOTH providers indicating their portion of the encounter AND signed by both	



HOSPITAL BASED SERVICE SPECIFICS			
TYPE OF ENCOUNTER	INCIDENT-TO SERVICE	SPLIT/SHARED SERVICE	
IP Services (99217-99236)	NOT ALLOWED	Documentation by BOTH providers indicating their portion of the encounter AND signed by both	
Emergency Department (99281-99285)	NOT ALLOWED	Documentation by BOTH providers indicating their portion of the encounter AND signed by both	
Critical Care Services (99291-99292)	NOT ALLOWED	NOT ALLOWED	
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FACILITY SERVICE			
TYPE OF ENCOUNTER	INCIDENT-TO SERVICE	SPLIT/SHARED SERVICE	
Initial NF Care (99304-99306) Initial Domiciliary (99324-99328) Initial Home Service (99341-99345)	NOT ALLOWED	NOT ALLOWED	
Subsequent NF Care (99307-99310) Domiciliary/Rest Home (99324-99337) Subsequent Home Service (99347-99350)	ONLY services performed in designated "office" area Additionally, visit with original POC and current encounter documentation will be required for review	NOT ALLOWED	
Care Plan Oversight Domiciliary/Rest Home (99339-99340)	NOT ALLOWED	NOT ALLOWED	
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SCENARIO #1

• Patient presents to the clinic for initial evaluation of low back pain. The physician has been called out to the ER for an emergent case, so the NP is going to see the patient. During the encounter, the NP obtains the history, examines the patient, orders x-rays, creates a plan of care that includes obtaining an MRI. The NP documents the encounter and signs the note. Upon returning to the office the physician reviews the chart and countersigns the note.



Patient presents to the clinic for initial evaluation of low back pain. The physician has been called out to the ER for an emergent case, so the NP is going to see the patient. During the encounter, the NP obtains the history, examines the patient, orders x-rays, creates a plan of care that includes obtaining an MRI. The NP documents the encounter and signs the note. Upon returning to the office the physician reviews the chart and countersigns the note.

In this scenario, is the attempt here to bill incident-to or a split/shared service? Is the order for the MRI a valid order? Is this service billable as an incident-to service?

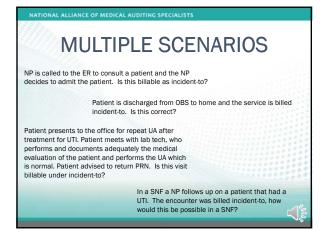
What makes this encounter billable based on how it was performed?

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- You are auditing a group of providers for the ED of the hospital. During the audit, you note that one of the charts, handwritten, appears to have two different styles of writing and is signed by a PA and an MD.
 - If the auditor can properly identify who performed which portions of the encounter, is this documentation adequate to represent a shared service? If the documentation does not show
 - If the documentation does not show the true separation of work, would the encounter be billable?





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