SUBJECT: July 2009 Update of the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS)

I. SUMMARY OF CHANGES: This Recurring Update Notification updates and applies to chapter 6, section 20.6. CMS updated that section by removing references to "admission" and "observation status" in relation to outpatient observation services and direct referrals for observation services. These terms may have been confusing to hospitals. The term "admission" is typically used to denote an inpatient admission and inpatient hospital services.

New / Revised Material
Effective Date: July 1, 2009
Implementation Date: July 6, 2009

Disclaimer for manual changes only: The revision date and transmittal number apply only to red italicized material. Any other material was previously published and remains unchanged. However, if this revision contains a table of contents, you will receive the new/revised information only, and not the entire table of contents.

II. CHANGES IN MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS: (N/A if manual is not updated)
R=REVISED, N=NEW, D=DELETED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R/N/D</th>
<th>CHAPTER/SECTION/SUBSECTION/TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>6/20.6/Outpatient Observation Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. FUNDING:

SECTION A: For Fiscal Intermediaries and Carriers:
No additional funding will be provided by CMS; Contractor activities are to be carried out within their operating budgets.

SECTION B: For Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs):
The Medicare Administrative Contractor is hereby advised that this constitutes technical direction as defined in your contract. CMS does not construe this as a change to the MAC Statement of Work. The contractor is not obligated to incur costs in excess of the amounts allotted in your contract unless and until specifically authorized by the contracting officer. If the contractor considers anything provided, as described above, to be outside the current scope of work, the contractor shall withhold performance on the part(s) in question and immediately notify the contracting officer, in writing or by e-mail, and request formal directions regarding continued performance requirements.

IV. ATTACHMENTS:

Recurring Update Notification

Manual Instruction

*Unless otherwise specified, the effective date is the date of service.*
SUBJECT: July 2009 Update of the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS)

Effective Date: July 1, 2009

Implementation Date: July 6, 2009

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Background: This Recurring Update Notification updates Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, chapter 6, section 20.6 to clarify the existing policy. CMS updated that section by removing references to "admission" and "observation status" in relation to outpatient observation services and direct referrals for observation services. These terms may have been confusing to hospitals. The term "admission" is typically used to denote an inpatient admission and inpatient hospital services.

B. Policy: Refer to Pub.100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, chapter 6, section 20.6 for the latest revisions.

II. BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS TABLE

*Use “Shall” to denote a mandatory requirement*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Responsibility (place an “X” in each applicable column)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6492.1</td>
<td>Medicare contractors shall refer to Pub.100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, chapter 6, section 20.6 for the latest revisions.</td>
<td>X  X  X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
III. PROVIDER EDUCATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Responsibility (place an “X” in each applicable column)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6492.2</td>
<td>A provider education article related to this instruction will be available at <a href="http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MLNMattersArticles/">http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MLNMattersArticles/</a> shortly after the CR is released. You will receive notification of the article release via the established &quot;MLN Matters&quot; listserv. Contractors shall post this article, or a direct link to this article, on their Web site and include information about it in a listserv message within 1 week of the availability of the provider education article. In addition, the provider education article shall be included in your next regularly scheduled bulletin. Contractors are free to supplement MLN Matters articles with localized information that would benefit their provider community in billing and administering the Medicare program correctly.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Section A: For any recommendations and supporting information associated with listed requirements, use the box below:
*Use "Should" to denote a recommendation.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X-Ref Requirement Number</th>
<th>Recommendations or other supporting information:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B: For all other recommendations and supporting information, use this space:

V. CONTACTS

Pre-Implementation Contact(s): Marina Kushnirova at marina.kushnirova@cms.hhs.gov

Post-Implementation Contact(s): Regional Office
VI. FUNDING

Section A: For Fiscal Intermediaries (FIs), Regional Home Health Intermediaries (RHHIs), and/or Carriers, use only one of the following statements:

No additional funding will be provided by CMS; contractor activities are to be carried out within their operating budgets.

Section B: For Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs), include the following statement:

The Medicare Administrative Contractor is hereby advised that this constitutes technical direction as defined in your contract. CMS does not construe this as a change to the MAC Statement of Work. The contractor is not obligated to incur costs in excess of the amounts allotted in your contract unless and until specifically authorized by the contracting officer. If the contractor considers anything provided, as described above, to be outside the current scope of work, the contractor shall withhold performance on the part(s) in question and immediately notify the contracting officer, in writing or by e-mail, and request formal directions regarding continued performance requirements.
20.6 - Outpatient Observation Services  
(Rev.107, Issued: 05-22-09, Effective: 07-01-09, Implementation: 07-06-09)

A. Outpatient Observation Services Defined

Observation care is a well-defined set of specific, clinically appropriate services, which include ongoing short term treatment, assessment, and reassessment before a decision can be made regarding whether patients will require further treatment as hospital inpatients or if they are able to be discharged from the hospital. Observation services are commonly ordered for patients who present to the emergency department and who then require a significant period of treatment or monitoring in order to make a decision concerning their admission or discharge.

Observation services are covered only when provided by the order of a physician or another individual authorized by State licensure law and hospital staff bylaws to admit patients to the hospital or to order outpatient tests. In the majority of cases, the decision whether to discharge a patient from the hospital following resolution of the reason for the observation care or to admit the patient as an inpatient can be made in less than 48 hours, usually in less than 24 hours. In only rare and exceptional cases do reasonable and necessary outpatient observation services span more than 48 hours.

Hospitals may bill for patients who are directly referred to the hospital for outpatient observation services. A direct referral occurs when a physician in the community refers a patient to the hospital for outpatient observation, bypassing the clinic or emergency department (ED) visit. Effective for services furnished on or after January 1, 2003, hospitals may bill for patients directly referred for observation services.


Future updates will be issued in a Recurring Update Notification.

B. Coverage of Outpatient Observation Services

When a physician orders that a patient receive observation care, the patient’s status is that of an outpatient. The purpose of observation is to determine the need for further treatment or for inpatient admission. Thus, a patient receiving observation services may improve and be released, or be admitted as an inpatient (see Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, Section 10 “Covered Inpatient Hospital Services Covered Under Part A” at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/Downloads/bp102c01.pdf ). For more information on correct reporting of observation services, see Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, chapter 4, section 290.2.2.)

All hospital observation services, regardless of the duration of the observation care, that are medically reasonable and necessary are covered by Medicare. Observation services
are reported using HCPCS code G0378 (Hospital observation service, per hour). Beginning January 1, 2008, HCPCS code G0378 for hourly observation services is assigned status indicator N, signifying that its payment is always packaged. No separate payment is made for observation services reported with HCPCS code G0378. In most circumstances, observation services are supportive and ancillary to the other separately payable services provided to a patient. In certain circumstances when observation care is billed in conjunction with a high level clinic visit (Level 5), high level Type A emergency department visit (Level 4 or 5), high level Type B emergency department visit (Level 5), critical care services, or direct referral for observation services as an integral part of a patient’s extended encounter of care, payment may be made for the entire extended care encounter through one of two composite APCs when certain criteria are met. For information about billing and payment methodology for observation services in years prior to CY 2008, see Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 4, §§290.3-290.4. For information about payment for extended assessment and management under composite APCs, see §290.5.

Payment for all reasonable and necessary observation services is packaged into the payments for other separately payable services provided to the patient in the same encounter. Observation services packaged through assignment of status indicator N are covered OPPS services. Since the payment for these services is included in the APC payment for other separately payable services on the claim, hospitals must not bill Medicare beneficiaries directly for the packaged services.

C. Services Not Covered by Medicare and Notification to the Beneficiary

In making the determination whether an ABN can be used to shift liability to a beneficiary for the cost of non-covered items or services related to an encounter that includes observation care, the provider should follow a two step process. First, the provider must decide whether the item or service meets either the definition of observation care or would be otherwise covered. If the item or service does not meet the definitional requirements of any Medicare-covered benefit under Part B, then the item or service is not covered by Medicare and an ABN is not required to shift the liability to the beneficiary. However, the provider may choose to provide voluntary notification for these items or services.

Second, if the item or service meets the definition of observation services or would be otherwise covered, then the provider must decide whether the item or service is “reasonable and necessary” for the beneficiary on the occasion in question, or if the item or service exceeds any frequency limitation for the particular benefit or falls outside of a timeframe for receipt of a particular benefit. In these cases, the ABN would be used to shift the liability to the beneficiary (see Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual; Chapter 30, “Financial Liability Protections,” Section 20, at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/downloads/clm104c30.pdf for information regarding Limitation On Liability (LOL) Under §1879 Where Medicare Claims Are Disallowed).
If an ABN is not issued to the beneficiary, the provider may be held liable for the cost of the item or service unless the provider/supplier is able to demonstrate that they did not know and could not have reasonably been expected to know that Medicare would not pay for the item or service.