CHAPTER XIII
Category III Codes
CPT Codes 0001T – 0999T
FOR
MEDICARE NATIONAL CORRECT CODING INITIATIVE POLICY MANUAL

CMS issues the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS) and Ambulatory Surgical Center (ASC) Payment System.

Revision Date (Medicare): 1/1/2023

Table of Contents

Chapter XIII
Category III Codes
CPT Codes 0001T – 0999T

A. Introduction

The principles of correct coding discussed in Chapter I apply to the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes in the range 0001T-0999T. Several general guidelines are repeated in this chapter. However, those general guidelines from Chapter I not discussed in this chapter are nonetheless applicable.

Providers/suppliers shall report the Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System/Current Procedural Terminology (HCPCS/CPT) code that describes the procedure performed to the greatest specificity possible. A HCPCS/CPT code shall be reported only if all services described by the code are performed. A provider/supplier shall not report multiple HCPCS/CPT codes if a single HCPCS/CPT code exists that describes the services. This type of unbundling is incorrect coding.

HCPCS/CPT codes include all services usually performed as part of the procedure as a standard of medical/surgical practice. A provider/supplier shall not separately report these services simply because HCPCS/CPT codes exist for them.

Specific issues unique to this section of CPT are clarified in this chapter.

The "CPT Manual" contains Category III codes, XXXXT, that represent emerging technologies, services, and procedures. Each Category III code is referenced in another section of the "CPT Manual" that contains related procedures. The National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) program contains edits for many of these codes. The coding policies used to establish these edits are the same as those used for other procedures in the related sections of the "CPT Manual". For example, if the XXXXT code describes a laboratory procedure, the coding policies that apply are those found in Chapter I (General Correct Coding Policies) and Chapter X (Pathology and Laboratory Services (CPT Codes 80000-89999)) of the "National Correct Coding Initiative Policy Manual for Medicare Services."

B. Evaluation & Management (E&M) Services

Medicare Global Surgery Rules define the rules for reporting Evaluation & Management (E&M) services with procedures covered by these rules. This section summarizes some of the rules.

All procedures on the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule are assigned a global period of 000, 010, 090, XXX, YYY, ZZZ, or MMM. The global concept does not apply to XXX procedures. The global period for YYY procedures is defined by the Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC). All procedures with a global period of ZZZ are related to another procedure, and the applicable global period for the ZZZ code is determined by the related procedure. Procedures with a global period of MMM are maternity procedures.

Since NCCI Procedure-to-Procedure (PTP) edits are applied to same day services by the same provider/supplier to the same beneficiary, certain Global Surgery Rules are applicable to the NCCI program. An E&M service is separately reportable on the same date of service as a procedure with a global period of 000, 010, or 090 days under limited circumstances.

If a procedure has a global period of 090 days, it is defined as a major surgical procedure. If an E&M service is performed on the same date of service as a major surgical procedure to decide whether to perform this surgical procedure, the E&M service is separately reportable with modifier 57. Other preoperative E&M services on the same date of service as a major surgical procedure are included in the global payment for the procedure and are not separately reportable. The NCCI program does not contain edits based on this rule because MACs have separate edits.

If a procedure has a global period of 000 or 010 days, it is defined as a minor surgical procedure. In general, E&M services on the same date of service as the minor surgical procedure are included in the payment for the procedure. The decision to perform a minor surgical procedure is included in the payment for the minor surgical procedure and shall not be reported separately as an E&M service. However, a significant and separately identifiable E&M service unrelated to the decision to perform the minor surgical procedure is separately reportable with modifier 25. The E&M service and minor surgical procedure do not require different diagnoses. If a minor surgical procedure is performed on a new patient, the same rules for reporting E&M services apply. The fact that the patient is "new" to the provider/supplier is not sufficient alone to justify reporting an E&M service on the same date of service as a minor surgical procedure. The NCCI program contains many, but not all, possible edits based on these principles.

For major and minor surgical procedures, postoperative E&M services related to recovery from the surgical procedure during the postoperative period are included in the global surgical package as are E&M services related to complications of the surgery. Postoperative visits unrelated to the diagnosis for which the surgical procedure was performed unless related to a complication of surgery may be reported separately on the same day as a surgical procedure with modifier 24 ("Unrelated Evaluation and Management Service by the Same Physician or Other Qualified Health Care Professional During a Postoperative Period").

Procedures with a global surgery indicator of "XXX" are not covered by these rules. Many of these "XXX" procedures are performed by physicians and have inherent pre-procedure, intra-procedure, and post-procedure work usually performed each time the procedure is completed. This work shall **not** be reported as a separate E&M code. Other "XXX" procedures are not usually performed by a physician and have no physician work relative value units associated with them. A provider/supplier shall **not** report a separate E&M code with these procedures for the supervision of others performing the procedure or for the interpretation of the procedure. With most "XXX" procedures, the physician may, however, perform a significant and separately identifiable E&M service that is above and beyond the usual pre- and post-operative work of the procedure on the same date of service which may be reported by appending modifier 25 to the E&M code. This E&M service may be related to the same diagnosis necessitating performance of the "XXX" procedure but cannot include any work inherent in the "XXX" procedure, supervision of others performing the "XXX" procedure, or time for interpreting the result of the "XXX" procedure.

Revision Date (Medicare): 1/1/2023

C. NCCI Procedure-to-Procedure (PTP) Edit Specific Issues

1. Since CPT code G6017 (Intra-fraction localization and tracking of target or patient motion during delivery of radiation therapy...each fraction of treatment) includes localization of the radiation field, it should not be reported with other CPT codes describing localization of the radiation field such as CPT codes G6001 (Ultrasonic guidance for placement of radiation therapy fields), 77014 (Computed tomography guidance for placement of radiation therapy fields), or G6002 (Stereoscopic X-ray guidance for localization of target volume for the delivery of radiation therapy).

D. Medically Unlikely Edits (MUEs)

1. Medically Unlikely Edits (MUEs) are described in Chapter I, Section V.

2. Providers/suppliers should be cautious about reporting services on multiple lines of a claim using modifiers to bypass MUEs. The MUE values are set so that such occurrences should be uncommon. If a provider/supplier does this frequently for any HCPCS/CPT code, the provider/supplier may be coding units of service (UOS) incorrectly. The provider/supplier may consider contacting their national healthcare organization or the national medical/surgical society whose members commonly perform the procedure to clarify the correct reporting of UOS.

3. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) "Internet-Only Manual (IOM)", (Publication 100-04 "Medicare Claims Processing Manual", Chapter 12 (Physicians/Nonphysician Practitioners), Section 40.7.B. and Chapter 4 (Part B Hospital (Including Inpatient Hospital Part B and OPPS)), Section 20.6.2 requires that practitioners and outpatient hospitals report bilateral surgical procedures with modifier 50 and one unit of service on a single claim line unless the code descriptor defines the procedure as "bilateral." If the code descriptor defines the procedure as a "bilateral" procedure, it shall be reported with one unit of service without modifier 50. The MUE values for surgical procedures that may be performed bilaterally are based on this reporting requirement. Since this reporting requirement does not apply to an ambulatory surgical center (ASC), an ASC should report a bilateral surgical procedure on 2 claim lines, each with 1 unit of service using modifiers LT and RT on different claim lines. This reporting requirement does not apply to non-surgical diagnostic procedures.

E. General Policy Statements

1. The MUE values and NCCI PTP edits are based on services provided by the same provider/supplier to the same beneficiary on the same date of service. Physicians shall not inconvenience beneficiaries nor increase risks to beneficiaries by performing services on different dates of service to avoid MUE or NCCI PTP edits.

2. In this Manual, many policies are described using the term "physician." Unless indicated differently the use of this term does not restrict the policies to physicians only but applies to all practitioners, hospitals, providers, or suppliers eligible to bill the relevant HCPCS/CPT codes pursuant to applicable portions of the Social Security Act (SSA) of 1965, the

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and Medicare rules. In some sections of this Manual, the term "physician" would not include some of these entities because specific rules do not apply to them. For example, Anesthesia Rules [e.g., CMS "Internet-Only Manual (IOM)," Publication 100-04 ("Medicare Claims Processing Manual"), Chapter 12 (Physician/Nonphysician Practitioners), Section 50 (Payment for Anesthesiology Services)] and Global Surgery Rules [e.g., CMS "Internet-Only Manual (IOM)," Publication 100-04 ("Medicare Claims Processing Manual"), Chapter 12 (Physician/Nonphysician Practitioners), Section 40 (Surgeons and Global Surgery)] do not apply to hospitals.

3. Providers/suppliers reporting services under Medicare's hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS) shall report all services in accordance with appropriate Medicare "IOM" instructions.

4. In 2010, the "CPT Manual" modified the numbering of codes so that the sequence of codes as they appear in the "CPT Manual" does not necessarily correspond to a sequential numbering of codes. In the "National Correct Coding Initiative Policy Manual for Medicare Services", use of a numerical range of codes reflects all codes that numerically fall within the range regardless of their sequential order in the "CPT Manual".

5. With few exceptions, the payment for a surgical procedure includes payment for dressings, supplies, and local anesthesia. These items are not separately reportable under their own HCPCS/CPT codes. Wound closures using adhesive strips or tape alone are not separately reportable. In the absence of an operative procedure, these types of wound closures are included in an E&M service. Under limited circumstances, wound closure using tissue adhesive may be reported separately. If a practitioner uses a tissue adhesive alone for a wound closure, it may be reported separately with HCPCS code G0168 (Wound closure utilizing tissue adhesive(s) only). If a practitioner uses tissue adhesive in addition to staples or sutures to close a wound, HCPCS code G0168 is not separately reportable but is included in the tissue repair. Under the OPPS, HCPCS code G0168 is not recognized and paid. Facilities may report wound closure using sutures, staples, or tissue adhesives, singly or in combination with each other, with the appropriate CPT code in the "Repair (Closure)" section of the "CPT Manual".

6. With limited exceptions, Medicare Anesthesia Rules prevent separate payment for anesthesia for a medical or surgical procedure when provided by the physician performing the procedure. The provider/supplier shall not report CPT codes 00100-01999, 62320-62327, or 64400-64530 for anesthesia for a procedure. Additionally, the provider/supplier shall not unbundle the anesthesia procedure and report component codes individually. For example, introduction of a needle or intracatheter into a vein (CPT code 36000), venipuncture (CPT code 36410), drug administration (e.g., CPT codes 96360-96379) or cardiac assessment (e.g., CPT codes 93000-93010, 93040-93042) shall not be reported when these procedures are related to the delivery of an anesthetic agent.

Medicare generally allows separate reporting for moderate conscious sedation services (CPT codes 99151-99153) when provided by the same physician performing a medical or surgical procedure except when the anesthesia service is bundled into the procedure, e.g., radiation treatment management.

Under Medicare Global Surgery Rules, drug administration services (e.g., CPT codes 96360-96379) are not separately reportable by the physician performing a procedure for drug administration services related to the procedure.

Under the OPPS, drug administration services related to operative procedures are included in the associated procedural HCPCS/CPT codes. Examples of such drug administration services include, but are not limited to, anesthesia (local or other), hydration, and medications such as anxiolytics or antibiotics. Providers/suppliers shall not report CPT codes 96360-96379 for these services.

Medicare Global Surgery Rules prevent separate payment for postoperative pain management when provided by the physician performing an operative procedure. CPT codes 36000, 36410, 62320-62327, 64400-64489, and 96360-96379 describe some services that may be used for postoperative pain management. The services described by these codes may be reported by the physician performing the operative procedure only if provided for purposes unrelated to the postoperative pain management, the operative procedure, or anesthesia for the procedure.

If a physician performing an operative procedure provides a drug administration service (CPT codes 96360-96379) for a purpose unrelated to anesthesia, intra-operative care, or post-procedure pain management, the drug administration service (CPT codes 96360-96379) may be reported with an NCCI PTP-associated modifier if performed in a non-facility site of service.

7. The Medicare global surgery package includes insertion of urinary catheters. CPT codes 51701-51703 (Insertion of bladder catheters) shall not be reported with any procedure with a global period of 000, 010, or 090 days, nor with some procedures with a global period of MMM.

8. Closure/repair of a surgical incision is included in the global surgical package except as noted below. Wound repair CPT codes 12001-13153 shall not be reported separately to describe closure of surgical incisions for procedures with global surgery indicators of 000, 010, 090, or MMM. Simple, intermediate, and complex wound repair codes may be reported with Mohs surgery (CPT codes 17311-17315). Intermediate and complex repair codes may be reported with excision of benign lesions (CPT codes 11401-11406, 11421-11426, 11441-11471) and excision of malignant lesions (CPT codes 11600-11646). Wound repair codes (CPT codes 12001-13153) shall not be reported with excisions of benign lesions with an excised diameter of 0.5 cm or less (CPT codes 11400, 11420, 11440).

9. Control of bleeding during an operative procedure is an integral component of a surgical procedure and is not separately reportable. Postoperative control of bleeding not requiring return to the operating room is included in the global surgical package and is not separately reportable. However, control of bleeding requiring return to the operating room in the postoperative period is separately reportable using modifier 78.

10. For more information regarding biopsies, See Chapter I, Section A, Introduction.

11. Most NCCI PTP edits for codes describing procedures that may be performed on bilateral organs or structures (e.g., arms, eyes, kidneys, lungs) allow use of NCCI PTP-associated modifiers (modifier indicator of "1") because the 2 codes of the code pair edit may be reported if the 2 procedures are performed on contralateral organs or structures. Most of these code pairs should not be reported with NCCI PTP-associated modifiers when the corresponding procedures are performed on the ipsilateral organ or structure unless there is a specific coding rationale to bypass the edit. The existence of the NCCI PTP edit indicates that the 2 codes generally should not be reported together unless the 2 corresponding procedures are performed at 2 separate patient encounters or 2 separate anatomic sites. However, if the corresponding procedures are performed at the same patient encounter and in contiguous structures, NCCI PTP-associated modifiers should generally not be used.

12. If fluoroscopy is performed during an endoscopic procedure, it is integral to the procedure. This principle applies to all endoscopic procedures including, but not limited to, laparoscopy, hysteroscopy, thoracoscopy, arthroscopy, esophagoscopy, colonoscopy, other GI endoscopy, laryngoscopy, bronchoscopy, and cystourethroscopy.

13. If the code descriptor for a HCPCS/CPT code, "CPT Manual" instruction for a code, or CMS instruction for a code indicates that the procedure includes radiologic guidance, a provider/supplier shall not separately report a HCPCS/CPT code for radiologic guidance including, but not limited to, fluoroscopy, ultrasound, computed tomography, or magnetic resonance imaging codes. If the physician performs an additional procedure on the same date of service for which a radiologic guidance or imaging code may be separately reported, the radiologic guidance or imaging code appropriate for that additional procedure may be reported separately with an NCCI PTP-associated modifier if appropriate.

14. CPT code 36591 describes "collection of blood specimen from a completely implantable venous access device." CPT code 36592 describes "collection of blood specimen using an established central or peripheral catheter, venous, not otherwise specified." These codes shall not be reported with any service other than a laboratory service. That is, these codes may be reported if the only non-laboratory service performed is the collection of a blood specimen by one of these methods.

15. CPT code 96523 describes "irrigation of implanted venous access…" This code may be reported only if no other service is reported for the patient encounter.