

Charge Description Master (CDM) Concepts: Basic to Advanced

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Agenda



- Charge Description Master (CDM) Defined
- Stakeholders of the CDM
- Uses for the CDM
- Data Elements
- Affects on Multiple Departments and Processes
- Example Data and Challenges
- Monitoring and Maintenance
- Sources of Revenue Loss and Delay with the CDM



What is the CDM?

3

Definitions



The Charge Description Master (CDM) is primarily:

- a list of services/procedures,
- room accommodations,
- supplies,
- drugs/biologics, and/or
- radiopharmaceuticals

that may be billed to a patient registered as an inpatient or outpatient on a claim







Definitions



Hospital Facility Charges

(charges represent cost and overhead of providing patient care services in the hospital)

Accomodations

Room and board private, semi-private

Operating and Recovery Time

Surgery and catheterization laboratory, endoscopy suite

Medical/ Surgical Supplies Instruments

Sutures, bandages, dressings, suction unit, blades

Pharmacy

Medications and pharmaceuticals, pain medications, antibiotics

Ancillary Services

Blood work X-ray, massage, breathing treatments

Other Clinical Services

Medicine, surgery, anesthesia, Emergency Department

٠



Stakeholders of the CDM

Healthcare Providers



- Hospitals
 - Most departments within the organization rely on the CDM
 - Radiology, laboratory, therapy services, respiratory therapy, cardiology, inpatient room, outpatient services, ancillary, nursing, supply chain, pharmacy, etc.
 - Department Managers
 - Health Information Management
 - Patient Financial Services
 - Corporate Management

7

Government & Commercial Payers



- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Veteran's Administrative Services
- Contracted payers Humana/Aetna, BCBS, UHC, etc.
- County and State payer programs for charity care and prisoner reimbursement
- Regulatory agencies



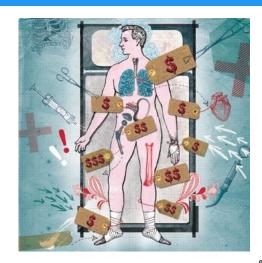




Consumers



- Business partners for invoicing
- Patients
 - Claims data and patient billing information
 - This information can be disseminated to the public in the form of complaints related to care and pricing which at the least can create:
 - Negative public media perceptions
 - Unmerited critique and investigative reporting
 - Regulatory investigations and possible lawsuits



9



Uses of the CDM

Uses of the CDM



The CDM is utilized for multiple purposes:

- Charge generation in billing insurance and patients for services, supplies, and drugs provided during their visit
- Statistical reporting
- Productivity monitoring

11

Uses of the CDM



The CDM is utilized for multiple purposes:

- Decision support functions
- Service orders
- Fee analysis for budgets by department and hospital-wide
- Service line development



Data Elements

13

Data Elements



The main components of the CDM are:

- Service item master (SIM) or finance item master (FIM) codes
- General ledger (GL) numbers
- Department numbers
- Revenue codes (RC)
- Charge or fee amounts
- CPT/HCPCS codes
- Modifiers
- Line item descriptions

Data Elements



Other components of the CDM commonly embedded:

- Relative Value Units (RVUs) for labor and budgeting
- Payer-specific CPT/HCPCS codes, pricing, and modifiers
- Reimbursement and adjustment codes
- Revenue and usage statistics
- Private pay services
- Miscellaneous

15

Example of Data Elements



Dept	Departmen	Charge Code	Description	Price	RevCode	Medicare c	All Other P	TOTAL YT	OP YTD QTY	Variance
1260	DETAILED	00400550	LIDOCAINE HCL	\$0.00	0636	J2001	J2001	0	0	-\$3,28
1260	DETAILED	00403250	ALTEPLASE 2M	\$0.00	0636	12997	J2997	0	0	-\$164.31
1260	DETAILED	00405100	HEPARIN-0.45%	50.00	0636	J1644	J1644	0	0	-58.92
1257	DRUGS	00410260	MORPHNE SUL	\$0.00	0636	J2270	J2270	0	0	-\$50.26
1257	DRUGS	00411140	HYDROMOR 4M	\$0.00	0636	J1170	J1170	0	0	-\$45.55
1257	DRUGS	00411270	HYDROMOR 4M	\$0.00	0636	J1170	J1170	0	0	-\$45.55
1257	DRUGS	00411550	HYDROMOR 20	\$0.00	0636	J1170	J1170	0	0	-\$45.55
1260	DETAILED	00412233	HYDROMORPH	\$0.00	0636	J1170	J1170	21	15	-\$45.55
1260	DETAILED	00423740	HEPARIN LOCK	\$0.00	0636	J1642	J1642	0	0	-\$1.02
1260	DETAILED	00428810	IRON SUCROSE	\$0.00	0636		J1756	0	0	-\$2.63
1260	DETAILED	00428811	FERRIC HYDR S	\$0.00	0636	J1756	J1756	0	0	-\$2.63
1260	DETAILED	00429959	MAGNESIUM SU	\$0.00	0636	J3475	J3475	0	0	-\$11.27
1260	DETAILED	00430440	DEXAMETH INJ	\$0.00	0636	J1100	J1100	0	0	-\$10.39
1260	DETAILED	00430570	HEPARIN FL INJ	\$0.00	0636	J1642	J1642	0	0	-51.02
1260	DETAILED	00436200	HEPARIN FLUSH	\$0.00	0636	J1642	J1642	0	0	-\$1.02
1260	DETAILED	00436640	VANCOMYCIN 1	\$0.00	0636	23370	J3370	0	0	-\$58.87
1260	DETAILED	00438180	ENOXAPARIN IN	\$0.00	0250	J1650		0	0	-\$55.44
1260	DETAILED	00438940	HEPARIN SOD 5	\$0.00	0636	J1644	J1644	0	0	-\$8.92
1260	DETAILED	00441070	VANCOMYCIN 5	\$0.00	0636	J3370	J3370	0	0	-\$58.87
1257	DRUGS	00441830	ERTAPENEM 1G	\$0.00	0636	J1335	J1335	24	15	-\$139.40
1260	DETAILED	00443340	LEVOFLOXACIN	\$0.00	0636	J1956	J1956	3	0	-\$193:20



Impact on Departments and Processes

17

Impact on Departments & Processes



- Outdated information
- Inaccurate reimbursement under, over
- Inaccurate service descriptions
- Increased claims rejections
- Delayed reimbursement
- Missing charges
- Greater payer scrutiny for audits, fines, and correction action

Impact on Departments & Processes



- Inability to model payer contracts
- Inability to provide meaningful statistics /benchmarking
- Duplicative work efforts in corrective actions
- Compliance issues related to improper billing
- Patient and community perception

17



Example Data and Challenges

Example Data and Challenges



Revenue Code	Revenue Category				
250-259	Pharmacy				
260-269	IV				
270-279	Supplies				
280-289	Oncology				
299-299	DME Equip				
300-319	Lab				
320-329	Diagnostic Radiology				
330-339	Therapeutic Radiology/ Chemo				
340-340	Nuclear Medicine				
341-349	Nuclear Medicine/ Radiopharmaceuticals				
350-359	CT Scan				

21

Example Data and Challenges



Correct revenue code assignment assures correct reimbursement from payers based upon location of service

	Hospital			
	Minor Surgery, Endoscopy Suite, ER	RHC / FQHC	Outpatient hospital, Endoscopy Suite	ER
Revenue Code	361, 750, 450	521,520	982	981
Medicare Reimbursement	\$611.73	\$437.22	\$244.98	\$244.98

Example Data and Challenges



Levels and Minutes

- Anesthesia / Recovery
- Operating Room

Explosion Codes

- · Laboratory Services
- Pharmacy
- Radiology

Fee Increases

- Supplies & Devices
- Pharmacy

High Price Items

- Radiopharmaceuticals
- Brachytherapy
- Implants

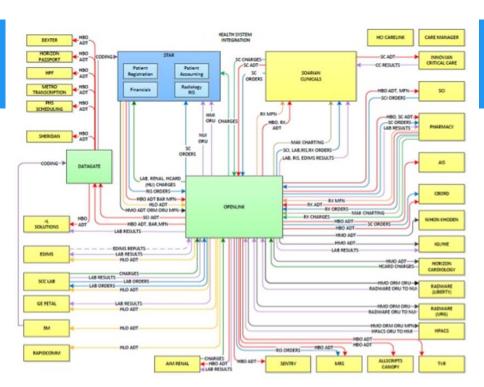
Infusion Therapy

- Time-based
- · Documentation issues

Chemotherapy

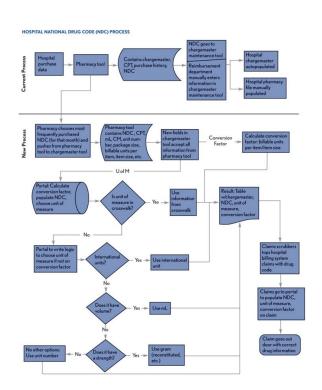
- Time-based
- Documentation issues

23











25



Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitoring and Maintenance



Because there are so many moving parts to the revenue cycle process it must be frequently reviewed.

- · Ad-hoc
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Fiscal Year
- Annual code updates



27

Monitoring and Maintenance



Daily and Weekly Priorities

- Ad-hoc department or service specific additions, deletions, and change updates
- Review the revenue code to CPT/HCPCS code relationships by department for any updated line items
- Fee schedule changes with pricing and units of service
- System mapping for various interacting software interfaces

Monitoring and Maintenance



Monthly Priorities

- Reconciliation reports to verify changes are active and reported correctly to payers both electronically and via paper
- Distribution of usage reports to department managers
- Review the revenue code to CPT/HCPCS code relationships by department for any updated line items

29

Monitoring and Maintenance



Quarterly Priorities

- Evaluate need for any new CPT/HCPCS code additions to the CDM
- Evaluate the units of service being billed for services, procedures, and pharmaceutical items and review with clinicians for updates
- Review code combinations within the CDM for proper billing based upon CPT-4, HCPCS, and Medicare OPPS guidelines

Monitoring and Maintenance



Annual Priorities

- CPT-4 and HCPCS code updates by department
- Schedule department manager and clinician meetings for update interviews
- Review all zero (0) volume line items for deactivation
- Update pricing per guidance by CFO, department manager, etc.
- Review pricing consistency across hospital departments

31



Source of Revenue Loss/Delay



Problem areas can vary by hospital but for years there are consistent patterns of repetitive errors

Infusion Therapy

Supplies and Devices

Pharmacy Multipliers

Supplies and Department Procedures

Blood Transfusion

Unbundling

33

Source of Revenue Loss/Delay



Unbundling Issue: A provider was billing two separate CPT codes for MRI scans, one that represented the image without contrast (e.g. CPT-74150 abdomen scan) and one that represented the image with contrast (CPT-74160) rather than the appropriate combined "global" code (CPT-74170), which is an image without contrast followed by the introduction of additional images with contrast.



Findings:

- Through advanced data mining techniques,
 RAC auditors were able to identify multiple instances of unbundling.
- This was also applied to other types of MRI and CT scans where unbundling was taking place.

35

Source of Revenue Loss/Delay



Financial Impact:

 Each unbundled claim represented an overpayment of approximately \$1,500. The total impact in one year was nearly \$750,000.



Solution:

- The payer was instructed to <u>set system flags</u> for potential CPT codes that might represent unbundling.
- Flagged claims could then be reviewed for potential overpayments.

37

Source of Revenue Loss/Delay



<u>Issue</u>: CPT coding for Electrocardiographic (ECG) billing for monitoring longer than a 24 hour period requires that the bundled code be submitted, not the code for a single 24 hour period.

<u>Findings</u>: ECG services were being billed incorrectly due to the way CPT codes were entered in the provider's system. Per CPT Coding Rules, 93236 should only be billed once within a 30 day period. When this procedure is done multiple times within a 30 day period, typically Code 93271 should be used.



Issue:

•CPT coding for Electrocardiographic (ECG) billing for monitoring longer than a 24 hour period requires that the bundled code be submitted, not the code for a single 24 hour period.

3

Source of Revenue Loss/Delay



Financial Impact:

- Each unbundled claim represented an overpayment of approximately \$1,500.
- •The total impact in one year was nearly \$750,000.



Financial Impact:

 <u>RAC auditor found</u> that CPT Code 93236, for a single day occurrence, was submitted incorrectly by 16 different providers during a timeframe of approximately one year, resulting in over \$1.2 million in overpayments.

4

Source of Revenue Loss/Delay



Solution:

 Provider was informed of the issue and instructed to <u>set system flags</u> for the correct usage of specific CPT codes to mitigate future errors.



Questions?

43

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