

Washington Apple Health (Medicaid)

Sleep Centers Billing Guide

July 1, 2024

Disclaimer

Every effort has been made to ensure this guide's accuracy. If an actual or apparent conflict arises between this document and a governing statute or Health Care Authority (HCA) rule, the governing statute or HCA rules applies.

Billing guides are updated on a regular basis. Due to the nature of content change on the internet, we do not fix broken links in past guides. If you find a broken link, please check the most recent version of the guide. If the broken link is in the most recent guide, please notify us at askmedicaid@hca.wa.gov.

About this guide¹

This publication takes effect **July 1, 2024** and supersedes earlier billing guides to this program.

HCA is committed to providing equal access to our services. If you need an accommodation or require documents in another format, please call 1-800-562-3022. People who have hearing or speech disabilities, please call 711 for relay services.

Washington Apple Health means the public health insurance programs for eligible Washington residents. Washington Apple Health is the name used in Washington State for Medicaid, the children's health insurance program (CHIP), and state-only funded health care programs. Washington Apple Health is administered by HCA.

Refer also to HCA's [ProviderOne billing and resource guide](#) for valuable information to help you conduct business with the Health Care Authority.

How can I get HCA Apple Health provider documents?

To access providers alerts, go to HCA's [provider alerts webpage](#).

To access provider documents, go to HCA's [provider billing guides and fee schedules webpage](#).

Confidentiality toolkit for providers

The [Washington State Confidentiality Toolkit for Providers](#) is a resource for providers required to comply with health care privacy laws.

Where can I download HCA forms?

To download an HCA form, see HCA's [Forms & Publications](#) webpage. Type only the form number into the Search box (Example: 13-835).

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What has changed?

The table below briefly outlines how this publication differs from the previous one. This table is organized by subject matter. Each item in the *Subject* column is a hyperlink that, when clicked, will take you to the specific change summarized in that row of the table.

Subject	Change	Reason for Change
Managed care enrollment	Added information on Apple Health Expansion	HCA is expanding health care coverage to more people effective July 1, 2024.

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Resources Available

Topic	Contact
How do I obtain prior authorization or a limitation extension?	<p>For all requests for prior authorization or limitation extensions, both these forms are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A completed, TYPED <i>General Information for Authorization</i> form, HCA 13-835. This request form must be the initial page when you submit your request. <p>See Where can I download HCA forms?</p> <p>Fax your request to: 866-668-1214.</p>
How do I check on the status of a request for prior authorization or limitation extension?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call 800-562-3022 and select the topic Call 800-562-3022, extension 15471
How do I get answers for billing questions?	<p>Call 800-562-3022 and ask for the billing extension.</p>
How do I obtain information regarding the Sleep Centers and Sleep Medicine Program?	<p>Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact the Billers and Providers "contact us" webpage Contact the Sleep Centers and Sleep Medicine program manager at: <p>Division of Health Care Services/CQCT Health Care Authority P.O Box 45506 Olympia, WA 98504-5506</p>
Who do I contact if I have a reimbursement question?	<p>Cost Reimbursement Analyst Professional Reimbursement PO Box 45510 Olympia, WA 98504-5510</p>

Definitions

This section defines terms and abbreviations, including acronyms, used in this billing guide. Refer to [Chapter 182-500 WAC](#) for a complete list of definitions for Washington

Acquisition cost (AC) – The cost of an item excluding shipping, handling, and any applicable taxes.

Acute care – Care provided for clients who are not medically stable or have not attained a satisfactory level of rehabilitation. These clients require frequent monitoring by a health care professional in order to maintain their health status.

Add-on procedure(s) – Secondary procedure(s) performed in addition to another procedure.

Apnea – The cessation of airflow for at least ten seconds.

Apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) – The average number of episodes of apnea and hypopnea per hour of sleep without the use of a positive airway pressure device. For purposes of this chapter, respiratory effort related arousals (RERAs) are not included in the calculation.

Assignment – A process in which a doctor or supplier agrees to accept the Medicare program's payment as payment in full, except for specific deductible and coinsurance amounts required of the patient.

American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) - The only professional society dedicated exclusively to the medical subspecialty of sleep medicine. AASM sets standards and promotes excellence in health care, education, and research. Members specialize in studying, diagnosing, and treating disorders of sleep and daytime alertness such as insomnia, narcolepsy, and obstructive sleep apnea.

Bundled services – Services integral to the major procedures that are included in the fee for the major procedure. Bundled services are not reimbursed separately.

Central sleep apnea (CSA) – Is defined as meeting all the following criteria:

- An apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) greater than or equal to 5.
- Central apneas/hypopneas greater than 50% of the total apneas/hypopneas.
- Central apneas or hypopneas greater than or equal to 5 times per hour.

Symptoms of either excessive sleepiness or disrupted sleep.

Complex Sleep Apnea (CompSA) – A form of central apnea specifically identified by the persistence or emergence of central apneas or hypopneas, upon exposure to CPAP or a bi-level respiratory assist device without a back-up rate feature, when obstructive events have disappeared. These clients have predominantly obstructive or mixed apneas during the diagnostic sleep study occurring at greater than or equal to five times per hour. With use of a CPAP or bi-level respiratory assist device without a back-up rate feature, the client shows a pattern of apneas and hypopneas that meets the definition of central sleep apnea (CSA).

Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)- A single-level device which delivers a constant level of positive air pressure (within a single respiratory cycle) by way of tubing and an interface to assist spontaneous respiratory efforts and supplement the volume of inspired air into the lungs.

Core provider agreement" or "CPA" - The basic contract the HCA holds with providers serving medical assistance clients.

Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) - Standardized coding system that is used primarily to identify products, supplies, and services not included in the CPT® codes, such as ambulance services and durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) when used outside a physician's office.

Hypopnea – A temporary reduction of airflow lasting at least ten seconds and accompanied with a 30% reduction in thoracoabdominal movement or airflow as compared to baseline, and with at least a 4% decrease in oxygen saturation. The AHI is the average number of episodes of apnea and hypopnea per hour of sleep without the use of a positive airway pressure device.

Informed consent – Where an individual consents to a procedure after the provider who obtained a properly completed consent form has done all of the following:

- Disclosed and discussed the client's diagnosis
- Offered the client an opportunity to ask questions about the procedure and to request information in writing
- Given the client a copy of the consent form
- Communicated effectively using any language interpretation or special communication device necessary per 42 C.F.R. Chapter IV 441.257
- Given the client oral information about all of the following:
 - The client's right to not obtain the procedure, including potential risks, benefits, and the consequences of not obtaining the procedure
 - Alternatives to the procedure including potential risks, benefits, and consequences
 - The procedure itself, including potential risks, benefits, and consequences

"Multiple sleep latency test" or "MSLT" - A sleep disorder diagnostic tool used to measure the time elapsed from the start of a daytime nap period to the first signs of sleep, called sleep latency. The MSLT is used extensively to test for narcolepsy, to distinguish between physical tiredness and true excessive daytime sleepiness, or to assess whether treatments for breathing disorders are working.

Month – For the purposes of this guide, means 30 days, regardless of the number of days in a specific calendar month.

Noncovered service or charge – A service or charge not reimbursed by HCA.

Obstructive sleep apnea" or "OSA This syndrome refers to the interruption of breathing during sleep, due to obstructive tissue in the upper airway that collapses into the air passage with respiration.

Polysomnogram - The test results from a polysomnography.

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Polysomnography - A multiparametric test that electronically transmits and records specific physical activities while a person sleeps. The recordings become data that are analyzed by a qualified sleep specialist to determine whether or not a person has a sleep disorder.

Professional component – The part of a procedure or service that relies on the provider’s professional skill or training, or the part of that reimbursement that recognizes the provider’s cognitive skill.

Registered polysomnographic technologist" or "RPSGT" - A sleep technologist credentialed by the board of registered polysomnographic technologists to assist sleep specialists in the clinical assessment, physiological monitoring and testing, diagnosis, management, and prevention of sleep-related disorders with the use of various diagnostic and therapeutic tools. These tools include, but are not limited to, polysomnograph, positive airway pressure devices, oximeter, capnograph, actigraph, nocturnal oxygen, screening devices, and questionnaires. To become certified as a registered polysomnographic technologist, a sleep technologist must have the necessary clinical experience, hold CPR certification or its equivalent, adhere to the board of registered polysomnographic technologists standards of conduct, and pass the registered polysomnographic technologist examination for polysomnographic technologists.

Respiratory Effort Related Arousals (RERA) – These occur when there is a sequence of breaths that lasts at least ten seconds, characterized by increasing respiratory effort or flattening of the nasal pressure waveform, which lead to an arousal from sleep. However, they do not meet the criteria of an apnea or hypopnea. The degree to which RERAs are associated with the same sequelae as apneas and hypopneas is unknown, although clients with only RERAs can be symptomatic in terms of excessive daytime sleepiness.

RUL – Also called Reasonable Useful Lifetime.

Technical component – The part of a procedure or service that relates to the equipment set-up and technician’s time, or the part of the procedure and service reimbursement that recognizes the equipment cost and technician time.

About the Program

What is the purpose of the Sleep Centers and Medicine program?

The purpose of the Sleep Centers and Medicine program is to provide medically necessary diagnostics, equipment, services, and supplies to eligible clients who are not enrolled in a managed care plan and reside in:

- A home
- A community residential setting
- A skilled nursing facility

When does HCA pay for sleep center and sleep medicine related care?

HCA pays when it is:

- Prescribed by the client's physician.
- Medically necessary, as defined under [WAC 182-500-0070](#).
- Performed by an HCA-designated center of excellence (COE) that is an independent diagnostic testing facility, sleep laboratory, or outpatient hospital.
- Billed according to this billing guide.
- Provided and used within accepted medical care community standards of practice.

HCA pays when the results are used to:

- Establish a diagnosis of narcolepsy or sleep apnea; or
- Evaluate a client's response to therapy, such as continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)

Becoming an HCA-approved Center of Excellence (COE)

To become an HCA-approved COE, a sleep center must send the following documentation to:

Health Care Authority
Provider Enrollment
P.O. Box 45510
Olympia, WA 98504-5510:

- A completed Core Provider Agreement
- A copy of the sleep center's current accreditation certificate by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM)

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Note: Sleep centers must request reaccreditation from AASM in time to avoid expiration of COE status with HCA.

At least one physician on staff at the sleep center must be board certified in sleep medicine. If the only physician on staff who is board certified in sleep medicine resigns, the sleep center must ensure another physician on staff at the sleep center obtains board certification or another board-certified physician is hired. The sleep center must then send Provider Enrollment a copy of the physician's board certification.

If a certified medical director leaves a COE, the COE status does not transfer with the medical director to another sleep center.

The COE must maintain a record of the physician's order for the sleep study.

Client Eligibility

Most Apple Health clients are enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO). This means that Apple Health pays a monthly premium to an MCO for providing preventative, primary, specialty, and other health services to Apple Health clients. Clients in managed care must see only providers who are in their MCO's provider network, unless prior authorized or to treat urgent or emergent care. See the HCA's [Apple Health managed care page](#) for further details.

It is important to always check a client's eligibility prior to providing any services because it affects who will pay for the services.

How do I verify a client's eligibility?

Check the client's Services Card or follow the two-step process below to verify that a client has Apple Health coverage for the date of service and that the client's benefit package covers the applicable service. This helps prevent delivering a service HCA will not pay for.

Verifying eligibility is a two-step process:

- Step 1. **Verify the patient's eligibility for Apple Health.** For detailed instructions on verifying a patient's eligibility for Apple Health, see the *Client Eligibility, Benefit Packages, and Coverage Limits* section in HCA's [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#).

If the patient is eligible for Apple Health, proceed to **Step 2**. If the patient is **not** eligible, see the note box below.
- Step 2. **Verify service coverage under the Apple Health client's benefit package.** To determine if the requested service is a covered benefit under the Apple Health client's benefit package, see HCA's [Program Benefit Packages and Scope of Services webpage](#).

Note: Patients who are not Apple Health clients may apply for health care coverage in one of the following ways:

- **Online:** Go to [Washington Healthplanfinder](#) - select the "Apply Now" button. For patients age 65 and older, or on Medicare, go to [Washington Connections](#) – select the "Apply Now" button.
- **Mobile app:** Download the [WAPlanfinder app](#) – select "sign in" or "create an account".
- **Phone:** Call the Washington Healthplanfinder Customer Support Center at 1-855-923-4633 or 855-627-9604 (TTY).
- **Paper:** By completing an *Application for Health Care Coverage (HCA 18-001P)* form. To download an HCA form, see HCA's Free or Low Cost Health Care, [Forms & Publications](#) webpage. Type only the form number into the Search box (Example: **18-001P**). For patients age 65 and older, or on Medicare, complete the *Washington Apple Health Application for Age, Blind, Disabled/Long-Term Services and Supports (HCA 18-005)* form.
- **In-person:** Local resources who, at no additional cost, can help you apply for health coverage. See the [Health Benefit Exchange Navigator](#).

Are clients enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO) eligible?

Yes. Most Apple Health clients are enrolled in one of HCA's contracted managed care organizations (MCO). For these clients, managed care enrollment is displayed on the client benefit inquiry screen in ProviderOne.

All medical services covered under an HCA-contracted MCO must be obtained through the MCO's contracted network. The MCO is responsible for:

- Payment of covered services
- Payment of services referred by a provider participating with the plan to an outside provider

Note: A client's enrollment can change monthly. Providers who are not contracted with the MCO must receive approval from **both** the MCO and the client's primary care provider (PCP) prior to serving a managed care client.

Send claims to the client's MCO for payment. Call the client's MCO to discuss payment prior to providing the service. Providers may bill clients only in very limited situations as described in [WAC 182-502-0160](#).

Managed care enrollment

Most Apple Health clients are enrolled in an HCA-contracted MCO the same month they are determined eligible for managed care as a new or renewing client. Some clients may start their first month of eligibility in the fee-for-service (FFS) program because their qualification for MC enrollment is not established until the month following their Apple Health eligibility determination. **Exception:** Apple Health Expansion clients are enrolled in managed care and will not start their first month of eligibility in the FFS program. For more information, visit [Apple Health Expansion](#). Providers must check eligibility to determine enrollment for the month of service.

New clients are those initially applying for benefits or those with changes in their existing eligibility program that consequently make them eligible for Apple Health managed care. Renewing clients are those who have been enrolled with an MCO but have had a break in enrollment and have subsequently renewed their eligibility.

Checking eligibility

Providers must check eligibility and know when a client is enrolled and with which MCO. For help with enrolling, clients can refer to HCA's [Apply for or renew coverage webpage](#).

Clients' options to change plans

Clients have a variety of options to change their plan:

- **Available to clients with a Washington Healthplanfinder account:**
 - Go to [Washington Healthplanfinder website](#).
- **Available to all Apple Health clients:**
 - Visit the [ProviderOne Client Portal website](#):
 - Request a change online at [ProviderOne Contact Us](#) (this will generate an email to Apple Health Customer Service). Select the topic "Enroll/Change Health Plans."
 - Call Apple Health Customer Service at 1-800-562-3022. The automated system is available 24/7.

For online information, direct clients to HCA's [Apple Health Managed Care](#) webpage.

Clients who are not enrolled in an HCA-contracted managed care plan for physical health services

Some Apple Health clients do not meet the qualifications for managed care enrollment. These clients are eligible for physical health services under the fee-for-service (FFS) program.

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In this situation, each managed care organization (MCO) will have a Behavioral Health Services Only (BHSO) benefit available for Apple Health clients who are not in integrated managed care. The BHSO covers only behavioral health treatment for those clients. Eligible clients who are not enrolled in an integrated HCA-contracted managed care plan are automatically enrolled in a BHSO except for American Indian/Alaska Native clients. If the client receives Medicaid-covered services before being automatically enrolled in a BHSO, the FFS Medicaid program will reimburse providers for the covered services. Examples of populations that may be exempt from enrolling into a managed care plan are Medicare dual-eligible, American Indian/Alaska Native, Adoption Support and Foster Care Alumni.

Integrated managed care

Clients qualified for enrollment in an integrated managed care plan will receive all physical health services, mental health services, and substance use disorder treatment through their HCA-contracted managed care organization (MCO).

Integrated Apple Health Foster Care (AHFC)

Children and young adults in the Foster Care, Adoption Support and Alumni programs who are enrolled in Coordinated Care's (CC) Apple Health Core Connections Foster Care program receive both medical and behavioral health services from CC.

Clients under this program are:

- Under the age of 18 who are in foster care (out of home placement)
- Under the age of 21 who are receiving adoption support
- Age 18-21 years old in extended foster care
- Age 18 to 26 years old who aged out of foster care on or after their 18th birthday (alumni)

These clients are identified in ProviderOne as "**Coordinated Care Healthy Options Foster Care.**"

The Apple Health Customer Services team can answer general questions about this program. For specific questions about Adoption Support, Foster Care or Alumni clients, contact HCA's Foster Care and Adoption Support (FCAS) team at 1-800-562-3022, Ext. 15480.

Fee-for-service Apple Health Foster Care

Children and young adults in the fee-for-service Apple Health Foster Care, Adoption Support and Alumni programs receive behavioral health services through the regional Behavioral Health Services Organization (BHSO). For details, see HCA's [Mental Health Services Billing Guide](#), under *How do providers identify the correct payer?*

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Apple Health Expansion

Individuals age 19 and older who do not meet the citizenship or immigration requirements to receive benefits under federally funded programs and who receive all physical health services, mental health services, and substance use disorder treatment through their HCA-contract health plan. For more information, visit [Apple Health Expansion](#).

American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) Clients

American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) clients have two options for Apple Health coverage:

- Apple Health Managed Care
- Apple Health coverage without a managed care plan (also referred to as fee-for-service [FFS])

If an AI/AN client does not choose a managed care plan, they will be automatically enrolled into Apple Health FFS for all their health care services, including comprehensive behavioral health services. See the Health Care Authority's (HCA) [American Indian/Alaska Native webpage](#).

Provider Requirements

What are the general responsibilities of a sleep center/sleep medicine provider?

This section includes general responsibilities for sleep centers and sleep medicine providers. More specific requirements are described in different sections of this guide.

Providers must meet the general provider requirements in chapters [182-502](#) and [182-552](#) WAC and this billing guide.

To be paid for providing sleep studies to eligible clients, the facility must be a Sleep Study Center of Excellence:

- See HCA's approved [COEs for sleep centers](#)
- Be currently accredited by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) and continuously meet the accreditation standards of AASM
- Have at least one physician on staff who is board certified in sleep medicine.
- Have at least one registered polysomnographic technologist (RPSGT) in the sleep lab when studies are being performed.

Are providers responsible to verify a client's coverage?

- Providers must verify the client's eligibility in ProviderOne before providing services.
- If ProviderOne indicates the client is enrolled in a managed care plan, contact the client's MCO for all coverage conditions and limits on services. (See [Client Eligibility](#)).
- Bill HCA the usual and customary fee for clients not in managed care and residing at home, in a skilled nursing facility or in a community residential setting.

Note: Also, see [What are the client's rights for health care decisions?](#)

What are the client's rights to health care decisions?

All Medicare-Medicaid certified hospitals, nursing facilities, home health agencies, personal care service agencies, hospices, and managed health care organizations are federally mandated to give **all adult clients** written information about their rights, under state law, to make their own health care decisions.

Clients have the right to:

- Accept or refuse medical treatment.
- Make decisions concerning their own medical care.
- Prepare an advance directive, such as a living will or durable power of attorney, for their health care.

Coverage

What are the coverage criteria for sleep centers and sleep medicine related services?

This section describes general clinical criteria and policies for sleep centers and sleep medicine services and equipment.

Sleep medicine testing (sleep apnea)

Sleep studies include polysomnography (PSG), unattended home sleep test (HST), and multiple sleep latency testing (MSLT).

HCA covers attended, full-channel, PSG, MSLT, and HSTs when:

- Ordered by the client's physician.
- Performed by an HCA-designated center of excellence (COE) that is an independent diagnostic testing facility, sleep laboratory, or outpatient hospital.
- Results are used to:
 - Establish a diagnosis of narcolepsy or sleep apnea.
 - Evaluate a client's response to therapy, such as continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP).

Coverage for clients age 18 and older

For clients age 18 and older, HCA covers:

- An unattended home sleep test (HST) performed by an HCA-designated COE provider as follows:
 - Using one of the following HST devices:
 - Type II home sleep monitoring device
 - Type III home sleep monitoring device
 - Type IV home sleep monitoring device that measures at least three channels
 - To confirm obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) in an individual with signs or symptoms consistent with OSA (e.g., loud snoring, awakening with gasping or choking, excessive daytime sleepiness, observed cessation of breathing during sleep, etc.)
- Full-night, in-laboratory PSG for either of the following:
 - Confirmation of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) in an individual with signs or symptoms consistent with OSA (e.g., loud snoring, awakening with gasping or choking, excessive daytime sleepiness, observed cessation of breathing during sleep, etc.
 - Titration of positive airway pressure therapy when initial PSG confirms the diagnosis of OSA, and positive airway pressure is ordered

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- Split-night, in-laboratory PSG in which the initial diagnostic portion of the PSG is followed by positive airway pressure titration when the PSG meets either of the following criteria:
 - The apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) or respiratory disturbance index (RDI) is greater than or equal to fifteen events per hour.
 - The AHI or RDI is greater than or equal to five and less than or equal to fourteen events per hour with documentation of either of the following:
 - Excessive daytime sleepiness, impaired cognition, mood disorders, or insomnia
 - Hypertension, ischemic heart disease, or history of stroke

Coverage for clients age 17 and younger

HCA pays for the following types of sleep studies for clients age 17 and younger who meet one of the indications for medical necessity:

- Full-night, in laboratory PSG
- Split-night, in laboratory PSG

Indications for medical necessity:

- OSA suspected based on clinical assessment
- Obesity, Trisomy 21, craniofacial abnormalities, neuromuscular disorders, sickle cell disease, or mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS), prior to adenotonsillectomy in a child
- Residual symptoms of OSA following mild preoperative OSA
- Residual symptoms of OSA in a child with preoperative evidence of moderate to severe OSA, obesity, craniofacial anomalies that obstruct the upper airway, or neurologic disorder following adenotonsillectomy
- Titration of positive airway pressure in a child with OSA
- Suspected congenital central alveolar hypoventilation syndrome or sleep-related hypoventilation due to neuromuscular disorder or chest wall deformities
- Primary apnea of infancy
- Evidence of a sleep-related breathing disorder in an infant who has experienced an apparent life-threatening event
- Child being considered for adenotonsillectomy to treat OSA
- Clinical suspicion of an accompanying sleep-related breathing disorder in a child with chronic asthma, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, or chest wall abnormality

HCA does not consider chronic insomnia and snoring as medically necessary unless an underlying physiology exists such as loud snoring, awakening with gasping or choking, excessive daytime sleepiness, observed cessation of breathing during sleep, etc.

HCA does not pay for a repeat study when documentation does not indicate medical necessity (e.g., no new clinical documentation indicating the need for a repeat study).

Sleep center physician consultations and referral for cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)

HCA requires a sleep consultation with a physician who is Board Certified in Sleep Medicine at an HCA-approved sleep center for any eligible client receiving more than six months of continuous nightly use of any of the following insomnia drugs:

- Generic Zolpidem, Ambien®, Ambien CR®
- Sonata®
- Lunesta®
- Rozerem®

Continuous nightly use of the above insomnia drugs may be necessary for some clients, but it may not be appropriate for others. HCA covers the following drugs without prior authorization within the following limits:

Drug	Limitations
Rozerem®	30 tablets/30 days for maximum of 90 days of continuous use
Generic Zolpidem, Ambien®, Ambien CR®, Sonata®, and Lunesta®	30 tablets/30 days for first fill, then 10 tablets/30 days

HCA will send a letter to the prescribing provider and the client when a sleep consultation is required, and a referral for cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) may be recommended.

Equipment and Supplies

Prescribing information

All respiratory supplies and equipment necessary for or ancillary to the administration or monitoring of medications, including oxygen, such as inhalation masks, spacers, nebulizers, vents, positive airway pressure machines and associated supplies may be ordered by non-physician practitioners (e.g., advanced registered nurse practitioners, physician assistants, etc.) within their scope of practice without a physician signature/co-signature.

This applies to orders and prescriptions signed before February 1, 2019, and to future orders and prescriptions.

Bi-level respiratory assist devices (RADs)

HCA covers, without prior authorization (PA), one bi-level respiratory assist device (RAD), with or without a back-up rate feature, per client every five years as long as the following criteria are met:

- The bi-level device has a data card.
- The client has a central or complex sleep apnea or hypoventilation syndrome.

PA is required for Bi-Level RADs if either:

- The client does not meet the required clinical criteria; or
- HCA has purchased a CPAP device or other RAD for the client within the last five years.

Bi-level RAD without the back-up rate feature

For a bi-level RAD without the back-up rate feature, HCA:

- Pays for rental of the device during an initial three-month period. The treating authorized prescriber must:
 - Conduct a face-to-face clinical re-evaluation of the client between day 31 and day 91 of the rental period.
 - In order to continue rental of the device, document the following items in the client's file to show:
 - The progress of the client's relevant symptoms.
 - The client's compliance with using the device.
- Purchases the device after the requirements for the rental are met.

Bi-level RAD with the back-up rate feature

For a bi-level RAD with the back-up rate feature used with a noninvasive interface, HCA:

- Pays for rental of the device during an initial three-month period. The treating authorized prescriber must:
 - Conduct a face-to-face clinical re-evaluation of the client between 31 and 91 days of the rental period.
 - In order to continue rental of the device, document the following items in the client's file to show:
 - The progress of the client's relevant symptoms.
 - The client's compliance with using the device.
- Purchases the device after a total of 13 months of rental.

Required clinical criteria

Respiratory Disorder	Device Paid for by HCA	Prior Authorization (PA)	Required Clinical Criteria
Central or Complex Sleep Apnea (not due to airway obstruction)	Bi-level RAD device <i>with or without</i> the back-up rate feature	No, when the client's polysomnogram test meets clinical criteria	<p>The client's polysomnogram test reveals both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diagnosis of central sleep apnea (CSA) or complex sleep apnea (CompSA). Significant improvement of the sleep-associated hypoventilation with the use of a bi-level RAD device with or without the back-up rate feature on the settings that will be prescribed for initial use at home, while breathing the client's usual FIO₂.
Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA)	Bi-level RAD device <i>without</i> the back-up rate feature	No, when all clinical criteria are met	<p>The client meets the clinical criteria for a CPAP. However, the CPAP has been tried and proven ineffective.</p> <p>Ineffective in this case, is defined as documented failure to meet therapeutic goals using a CPAP during either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The titration portion of a facility-based study. Home use despite optimal therapy (that is, proper mask selection and fitting and appropriate pressure setting).

Respiratory Disorder	Device Paid for by HCA	Prior Authorization (PA)	Required Clinical Criteria
Hypoventilation Syndrome	Bi-level RAD device <i>without</i> the back-up rate feature	No, when all clinical criteria are met	<p>The client meets one of these three sets of clinical criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial arterial blood gas PaCO₂, done while awake and breathing the client's prescribed FIO₂, ≥ to 45 mm Hg. <p>AND</p> <p>Spirometry shows an FEV1/FVC ≥ to 70% and an FEV1 ≥ 50% of predicted.</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An arterial blood gas PaCO₂, done during sleep or immediately upon awakening, and breathing the client's prescribed FIO₂, shows the client's PaCO₂ worsened ≥ to 7 mm Hg compared to the original result. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A facility-based PSG demonstrates oxygen saturation ≤ 88% for ≥ to 5 continuous minutes of nocturnal recording time (minimum recording time of 2 hours) that is not caused by obstructive upper airway events—that is, AHI less than 5.

Replacement of bi-level RAD equipment and supplies

- PA is required for the replacement of a bi-level RAD device if the client has had the device for less than five years.
- After five years, the client's authorized prescriber must conduct a face-to-face evaluation documenting that the client continues to use and benefit from the bi-level RAD device. A new polysomnogram (PSG) (sleep test), trial period, or PA is not required.
- HCA pays for replacement supplies for a bi-level RAD device, as identified in the [Coverage Table](#).
- For specific details about items covered, see the Coverage Table.

Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) and supplies

Clinical criteria

HCA covers, without prior authorization (PA), one continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device including related supplies, per client, every five years, provided the following criteria are met:

- The client is diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea using a clinical evaluation and a positive attended polysomnogram (PSG) performed in a sleep laboratory or performed during an unattended home sleep study.

Note: HCA does not pay for a CPAP device when the client is diagnosed with upper airway resistance syndrome (UARS).

- CPAP is the least costly, most effective treatment modality.
- The CPAP device has a data card and is FDA approved.
- The item requested is not included in any other reimbursement methodology such as the diagnosis-related group (DRG).

Additional criteria for clients age 21 and older

- The client's polysomnogram demonstrates an apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) \geq 15 events per hour with a minimum of 30 events.

OR

- The client's PSG demonstrates the AHI is \geq 5 and \leq 14 events per hour with a minimum of 10 events and clinical documentation of one of the following:
 - Excessive daytime sleepiness, impaired cognition, mood disorders, or insomnia.
 - Hypertension, ischemic heart disease, or history of stroke.

Additional criteria for clients age 20 and younger

Clinical criteria must include:

- A documented diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA).
- A PSG that demonstrates an apnea index (AI) or apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) \geq 1 and one of the following:
 - Adenotonsillectomy has been unsuccessful in relieving OSA
 - Adenotonsillar tissue is minimal
 - Adenotonsillectomy is inappropriate based on OSA being attributable to another underlying cause (such as craniofacial anomaly or obesity) or adenotonsillectomy is contraindicated
 - The client's family does not wish to pursue surgical intervention

The AHI is calculated on the average number of events per hour. If the AHI is calculated based on less than two hours of sleep or recording time, the total number of recorded events used to calculate the AHI must be at least the number of events that would have been required in a two-hour period (that is, must reach at least 30 events without symptoms or at least 10 events with symptoms).

Use of RAD instead of CPAP

If a client meets the criteria for CPAP, but a CPAP device has been tried and proven ineffective, HCA will cover a bi-level RAD without the back-up.

Ineffective, in this case, means documented failure to meet therapeutic goals using a CPAP during either:

- The titration portion of a facility-based study.
- Home use despite optimal therapy (that is, proper mask selection and fitting and appropriate pressure setting).

Prior authorization for a CPAP device

PA is required for a CPAP device if either:

- The client does not meet the required **clinical criteria**.
- HCA has purchased either a CPAP or a bi-level RAD device for the client within the last five years.

Rental and purchase of a CPAP device

After the initial three-month rental period for a CPAP device, HCA will consider purchasing this device for the client.

The provider must submit a purchase request to HCA. A prescription for CPAP machines must not be older than 1 year from the date the prescriber signs the prescription. The following documentation of clinical benefit must be recorded in the client's file:

- A face-to-face clinical re-evaluation of the client by the authorized prescriber, which documents that symptoms of obstructive sleep apnea are improved.
- A review of objective evidence by the authorized prescriber of the client's adherence* to use of the CPAP device.

* Adherence is defined as use of the CPAP device \geq 4 hours per night on 70% of nights during a consecutive 30-day period anytime during the first 3 months of initial usage.

For specific details about CPAP-related covered items, see the **Coverage Table**.

Replacement of CPAP equipment and supplies

- PA is required for the replacement of a CPAP device if the client has had the device for less than five years.
- After five years, the client's treating authorized prescriber must conduct a face-to-face evaluation documenting that the client continues to use and benefit from the CPAP device. A new PSG (sleep test), trial period, or PA is not required.
- HCA pays for replacement supplies for a CPAP device, as identified in the [Coverage Table](#).

Mandibular advancement devices (oral appliances)

CPAP is considered the first line standard of treatment for sleep apnea and should be the first choice for sleep physicians for clients with sleep-disordered breathing and daytime sleepiness with mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea. Sleep physicians should consider oral appliances rather than no treatment for clients intolerant of CPAP or for whom CPAP is contraindicated.

Clinical criteria

HCA pays for one custom-made (procedure code E0486) mandibular advancement device (MAD), per client, every five years when the following criteria (established by the federal Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM)) are met:

- A face-to-face evaluation with a sleep medicine physician prior to sleep testing is completed in an HCA-designated center of excellence (COE)
- Sleep testing criteria for CPAP is met
 - AHI or RDI > 15 per hour with minimum of 30 events
- **OR**
 - The AHI or RDI > 5 and < 14 events per hour with minimum of 10 events and documentation of:
 - Excessive daytime sleepiness, impaired cognition, mood disorders, or insomnia; or
 - Hypertension, ischemic heart disease, or history of stroke; or
- If the AHI > 30 or the RDI > 30 and meets either of the following criteria:
 - The beneficiary is not able to tolerate a positive airway pressure (PAP) device; or
 - The treating physician determines that the use of a CPAP device is contraindicated.
- The client has tried and failed the use of CPAP. Documentation of at least a 6-month trial period describing why CPAP failed, or reason explaining why CPAP is not the appropriate treatment
- Device is ordered by treating provider post review of sleep study

- The device is provided and billed for by a licensed dentist (DDS or DMD) that meets one of the following criteria:
 - Certification in dental sleep medicine by a nonprofit organization, such as the American Board of Dental Sleep Medicine (ABDSM)
 - Designation as the dental director of a dental sleep medicine facility accredited by a non-profit organization, such as the American Academy of Dental Sleep Medicine (AADSM)
 - Recognized continuing education in dental sleep medicine provided by a dental sleep medicine focused nonprofit organization or accredited dental school within the last 2 years
- The device must be titrated in a sleep center by a qualified provider who has experience in titrating the MAD
- The client must have their own teeth (no dentures or partials)

Prior authorization

Prior authorization is required.

Exclusions

Prefabricated (procedure code E0485) appliances are not considered medically necessary due to insufficient evidence and are not covered. This includes:

- Oral occlusal appliances for temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ)
- Tongue retaining devices used to treat OSA and/or snoring
- All oral appliances used only to treat snoring without a diagnosis of OSA
- Oral appliances used to treat other dental conditions
- Oral appliances that require repeated fitting and/or adjustments, beyond the first 90-days, in order to maintain fit and/or effectiveness

Billing

Mandibular advancement devices (MAD) are considered medical equipment and are subject to the same billing requirements, restrictions, and limitations as other medical equipment according to chapter 182-543 WAC. To ensure correct payment of a claim for the creation of a MAD:

- The claim must be billed by the dental office or lab using the taxonomy 332B00000X
- The dentist or dental practice must be enrolled with HCA as a medical equipment provider
- The dentist or dental practice must be an approved provider for the fabrication of MAD

Dentists who have a provider agreement as a medical equipment provider can become an approved provider for MAD by submitting proof of the qualifications listed in the [clinical criteria section](#) to the Sleep Study Program Manager at providerenrollment@hca.wa.gov.

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Payment

HCA's payment for MAD is for professional services including fabricating, fitting and adjusting the oral device/appliance. Procedure code E0486 is allowed once during the first 90 days following placement of the device.

After the first 90 days, if the device needs repair, bill using procedure code K0739. HCA pays for a replacement after 5 years, or when lost, stolen, or damaged beyond repair.

For clients age 20 or younger, HCA evaluates requests for a mandibular advancement device according to the early periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) criteria found in [WAC 182-534-0100](#). Under EPSDT, HCA will pay for a service if it is medically necessary, safe, effective, and not experimental using American Academy of Dental Sleep Medicine guidelines.

Pulse oximetry

Under very limited, specific circumstances, HCA covers oximetry for sleep disorders.

Clinical criteria for standard oximeters

- HCA covers the purchase of standard oximeters without PA for clients age 17 or younger in the home when the client:
 - Has chronic lung disease and is on supplemental oxygen.
 - Has a compromised or artificial airway.
 - Has chronic lung disease requiring a ventilator or a bi-level RAD.
- **PA** is needed for purchasing standard oximeters for clients age 18 or older.

Clinical criteria for enhanced oximeters

- HCA covers the purchase of enhanced oximeters, without PA, for clients age 17 or younger in the home when both:
 - The criteria for a standard oximeter are met.
 - The EPA criteria are met.

Note: See EPA Criteria for more details.

- HCA covers the purchase of enhanced oximeters, with **PA**, for:
 - Clients age 18 and older
 - Clients age 17 and younger who do not meet clinical criteria.

For specific details about items covered, see [Miscellaneous](#) in the Coverage Table.

Coverage Table for Equipment and Supplies

HCA covers supplies and related equipment for sleep disorders as identified in the table below.

Bill With: Taxonomy 332BX2000X

Do Not Bill With: **Any procedure code listed in the Do Not Bill With column of the fee schedule is AT NO TIME allowed in combination with the primary code located in the Hospital Common Coding System (HCPCS) Code column.**

Maximum Allowance: Rentals are calculated on a 30-day basis unless otherwise indicated. In those instances where rental is required before purchase, the rental price is applied towards the purchase price.

Rentals: From and to dates are required on all rental billings.
(1 month equals 30 days.)

Note: Providers must monitor the amount of supplies and accessories a client is actually using and assure the client has nearly exhausted the supply on hand before dispensing any additional items.

For **policy requirements**, including clinical criteria, for different types of equipment and supplies, see [Coverage Criteria](#). For an **explanation of PA**, including EPA and limitation extension, see [Authorization](#).

Continuous positive airway pressure system (CPAP) coverage table

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA?	Policy/Comments
	E0601	RR, NU, RA	Continuous airway pressure (CPAP) device	E0470 E0471 E0472		<p>Requires results of sleep study performed in an HCA-approved sleep center. No PA is required for rental or purchase if criteria are met. (For more about criteria, see CPAP in Clinical Criteria.)</p> <p>Rental limit: 1 unit per month, maximum of 3-months mandatory rental.</p> <p>Limit includes 3-month rental. If criteria met, submit for purchase.</p> <p>Purchase limit: 1 unit per client, every 5 years.</p> <p>Purchase price is amount allowed after 3 months mandatory rental.</p> <p>Use of RA modifier – the RA modifier allows for the replacement of a CPAP at the end of the 5-year limit when the machine is no longer functional or cost effective to repair. This eliminates the 3-month rental requirement for this situation.</p>
NC	E0605		Vaporizer, Room Type			
	A7027		Combination oral/nasal mask, used with continuous positive airway pressure device, each		PA	

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Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA?	Policy/Comments
	A7028		Oral cushion for combination oral/nasal mask, replacement only, each		PA	
	A7029		Nasal pillows for combination oral/nasal mask, replacement only, pair		PA	
	A7030	NU	Full face mask, used with positive airway pressure device, each	A7031		Limit: 1 every 6 months. (Cushion, pillows, and interface can be replaced every 3 months.)
	A7031	NU	Face mask interface, replacement for full face mask, each	A7030		Limit: 1 every 3 months, not ordered within 3 months of A7030
	A7032	NU	Cushion for use on nasal mask interface, replacement only, each	A7033 A7034		Limit: 1 every 3 months not ordered within 3 months of A7034
	A7033	NU	Pillow for use on nasal cannula type interface, replacement only, pair	A7032 A7034		Limit: 1 pair every 3 months, not ordered within 3 months of A7034

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA?	Policy/Comments
	A7034	NU	Nasal interface (mask or cannula type) positive airway pressure device, with or without head strap	A7032 A7033		Limit: 1 every 6 months. (Cushion and pillows can be replaced every 3 months.)
	A7035	NU	Headgear used with positive airway pressure device			Limit: 1 every 6 months
	A7036	NU	Chinstrap used with positive airway pressure device			Limit: 1 every 6 months
	A4604	NU	Tubing with integrated heating element for use with positive airway pressure device	A7010 A7037		Limit: 1 every 6 months
	A7037	NU	Tubing used with positive airway pressure device	A7010 A4604		Limit: 1 every 6 months

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA?	Policy/Comments
	A7038	NU	Filter, disposable, used with airway pressure device			Limit: 2 every 30 days
	A7039	NU	Filter, non-disposable, used with positive airway pressure device			Limit: 1 every 6 months
NC	A7044		Oral interface, used with positive airway pressure device, each			
NC	A7045		Exhalation port (with or without swivel) used with accessories for positive airway devices, replacement only			
	A7046	NU	Water chamber for humidifier, used with positive airway pressure device, replacement, each			Limit: 1 every 6 months

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Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA?	Policy/Comments
NC	A7047		Oral interface used with respiratory suction pump, each			
	E0561		Humidifier, nonheated, used with positive airway pressure device			
	E0562	NU	Humidifier, heated, used with positive airway pressure device			Purchase only Limit: 1 per 5 years

Respiratory assist devices coverage

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA	Policy/Comments
	E0740	RR, NU, RA	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, without backup rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	E0601 E0471 E0472	PA**	<p>(Example: BiPAP S)</p> <p>**PA is necessary only if the client does not meet the Medicare clinical criteria; or if a CPAP machine (E0601), or a BiPAP machine (E0470) has been purchased within the last 5 years.</p> <p>Requires results of sleep study performed in an HCA-approved sleep center when prescribed for sleep apnea.</p> <p>Purchase required after maximum of 3 months mandatory rental. Client compliance and effectiveness must be documented prior to purchase. Purchase price is amount allowed after 3 months mandatory rental.</p> <p>Limit includes 3-month rental. If criteria are met, submit for a purchase.</p> <p>Purchase limit: 1 unit per client, every 5 years.</p> <p>RA modifier allows for the replacement of a BiPAP at the end of the five (5) year limit when the machine is no longer functional or cost effective to repair. This eliminates the 3-month rental requirement for this situation.</p>

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA	Policy/Comments
	E0471	RR, RA	Respiratory assist device, bi-level pressure capability, with backup rate feature, used with noninvasive interface, e.g., nasal or facial mask (intermittent assist device with continuous positive airway pressure device)	A4611- A4613 A4616- A4618 E0470 E0472 E0601	PA	<p>PA is necessary only if a CPAP machine (E0601), or a BiPAP machine (E0470) has been purchased within the last 5 years, or if the clinical criteria are not met. (For more about criteria, see Bi-Level Respiratory Assist Devices in Coverage Criteria.)</p> <p>Monthly Rental only. Deemed purchased after 13 months of rental</p> <p>Purchase Limit: 1 per client every 5 years.</p> <p>Use of RA modifier – the RA modifier allows for the replacement of E0471 at the end of the five (5) year limit when the machine is no longer functional or cost effective to repair. This eliminates the 13-month rental requirement.</p>
	E0486	NU	Custom fabricated oral appliance for OSA	E0470 E0471 E0472 E0601	PA	<p>Limit – 1 per client every 5 years</p> <p>PA required</p> <p>Purchase only</p> <p>Clients age 21 and older</p>

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA	Policy/Comments
	K0739		Repair or nonroutine service for durable medical equipment other than oxygen equipment requiring the skill of a technician, labor component, per 15 minutes		PA	

Miscellaneous

Code Status Indicator	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA	Policy/Comments
	E0445	NU	Oximeter device for measuring blood oxygen levels non-invasively	E0445SC	PA	Standard oximeter. PA required for clients age 18 and older. PA not required for clients age 17 and younger who meet clinical criteria. Purchase limit - 1 in a 24 month period per client, regardless of age.

Code Status Indicator	HCPSC Code	Modifier	Description	Do Not Bill With	EPA/PA	Policy/Comments
	E0445	SC	Oximeter device for measuring blood oxygen levels non-invasively	E0445NU	PA/ EPA**	Enhanced oximeter PA required for clients 18 years and older; or for clients under 18 who do not meet clinical criteria. (For more details, see Oximeters.) **EPA required for clients who are 17 years and younger and meet clinical criteria. (See the EPA Criteria Table.) Limit: 1 per client every 36 months.
	E1399		Replacement cable for enhanced oximeter		PA	Limit: 2 per client per year
	A4606	NU	Oxygen probe for use with oximeter device, replacement	A4606RA		NU – Nondisposable probe Limit: 1 per client every 180 days
	A4606	RA	Oxygen probe for use with oximeter device, replacement	A4606NU		RA – Disposable probe Limit: 4 per client every 30 days
	E1399	RB	Durable medical equipment, miscellaneous		PA	For equipment without an assigned HCPSC code. RB = Only for parts used in the repair of client-owned equipment. (See Is PA required for repairs to client-owned equipment? in Reimbursement.)

For more information on respiratory related DME, see the [Respiratory Care Billing Guide](#).

Authorization

What are the general authorization requirements?

- HCA requires providers to obtain authorization for covered sleep medicine services and equipment as required in:
 - Chapters [182-531](#), [182-501](#) and [182-502](#) WAC.
 - Published HCA billing guides.
 - Situations where the required clinical criteria are not met.
- When a service requires authorization, the provider must properly request authorization, under HCA's rules and billing guides.
 - When authorization is not properly requested, HCA rejects and returns the request to the provider for further action.
 - HCA does not consider the rejection of a request to be a denial of service.
- HCA's authorization of services does not necessarily guarantee payment.
- HCA evaluates requests for authorization of covered sleep medicine services, equipment and supplies that exceed limitations in this chapter on a case-by-case basis under [WAC 182-501-0169](#).
- HCA may recoup any payment made to a provider if HCA later determines that the service was not properly authorized, or did not meet the expedited prior authorization (EPA) criteria. (See [WAC 182-502-0100\(1\)\(c\)](#)).

To submit claims with authorization numbers, see [Billing with Authorization](#) in this guide. For more detailed information on requesting authorization, see HCA's [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#).

What is prior authorization (PA)?

Prior authorization (PA) is HCA's approval for certain medical services, equipment, or supplies **before** being provided to clients (except when the items and services are covered by a third-party payer.) PA is a precondition for provider reimbursement. The item or service must be delivered to the client **before** the provider bills HCA.

What are the criteria for PA?

- With PA, HCA may consider covering new items/equipment that do not have assigned healthcare common procedure coding system (HCPCS) codes, and are not listed in HCA's published issuances.

For these, the provider must furnish all of the following information to HCA to establish medical necessity:

- A detailed description of the item(s) or service(s) to be provided
 - The cost or charge for the item(s)
 - A copy of the manufacturer's invoice, price list or catalog with the product description for the item(s) being provided
 - A detailed explanation of how the requested item(s) differs from an already existing code description
- In addition, for PA requests, HCA requires the prescribing provider to furnish **client-specific** justification for respiratory care.
 - HCA does not accept general standards of care or industry standards for generalized equipment as justification.
 - When HCA receives the initial request for PA, the prescription(s) for those items or services must **not** be older than three months from the date HCA receives the request.
 - HCA does not pay for the purchase, rental, or repair of equipment that duplicates equipment clients already own or rent.
 - If providers believe the purchase, rental or repair of equipment is not duplicative, they may request PA by submitting the following to HCA:
 - Reasons the existing equipment no longer meets the client's medical needs
 - Reasons the existing equipment could not be repaired or modified to meet the client's medical needs
 - Upon request, documentation showing how the client's condition meets the criteria for PA
 - A provider may resubmit a request for PA for an item or service that HCA has denied. HCA requires the provider to include new documentation that is relevant to the request

What is the PA process?

A provider must submit a written request to HCA for PA.

- Providers make written PA requests by submitting:
 - A completed *General Information for Authorization*, (HCA 13 835) form.
 - A prescription.
 - Any other required documentation.

- To prior authorize the purchase or rental of equipment, providers also must provide the information that includes, but is not limited to:
 - The manufacturer's name.
 - The equipment model and serial number.
 - A detailed description of the item.
 - Any modifications required, including the product or accessory number as shown in the manufacturer's catalog.

See [WAC 182-501-0165](#) and [Where can I download HCA forms?](#)

Is PA required for repairs to client-owned equipment?

To be paid for a repair of client-owned equipment, the provider must submit a PA request for repairs and must include:

- A manufacturer pricing sheet showing manufacturer's list or suggested retail price (MSRP); or a manufacturer invoice showing the acquisition cost (AC) of the repair, identifying and itemizing the parts.
- A completed *General Information for Authorization* (HCA 13-835) form showing, by line, the HCPCS codes being requested with corresponding billed charges. See [Where can I download HCA forms?](#)
- A statement on company letterhead indicating that the equipment or parts are no longer covered by warranty.
- The serial number of the equipment being repaired.
If the equipment did not come with a serial number or the number is no longer legible or on the equipment, the provider must:
 - Assign a new number.
 - Attach it to the equipment.
 - Include this information on company letterhead.
- Specific labor code (K0739).
- Actual labor time used for repairs.

What is expedited prior authorization (EPA)?

The expedited prior authorization (EPA) process eliminates the need for written requests for PA of selected respiratory care procedure codes. Services requiring EPA are identified in the [EPA Criteria Table](#).

What are the EPA criteria?

- For EPA, a provider must document how the EPA criteria are met and have supporting medical documentation. The provider must include all documentation in the client's file, available to HCA on request.
- The provider must use the appropriate EPA number and process when billing HCA.
- When a situation does not meet the EPA criteria for selected respiratory care procedure codes, a written request for PA is required.
- HCA may recoup any payment made to a provider if the provider did not follow the EPA criteria and process.

What is the EPA process?

Providers must create a 9-digit EPA number for selected respiratory care procedure codes:

- The first five or six digits of the EPA number must be 870000.
- The last three or four digits must be the code assigned to the diagnostic condition, procedure, or service that meets the EPA criteria. (See the [EPA Criteria Table](#).)

Example: In billing E0445 for an enhanced oximeter, the EPA number would be **870000900**. (**870000** = first six digits of all EPA numbers; **900** = last three digits of an EPA number, indicating the clinical criteria and the equipment you are billing.)

Note: When the client's situation does not meet published criteria, authorization is necessary.

Expedited prior authorization (EPA) criteria table

EPA 87000+ Last 3 digits below	Criteria	HCPCS Code	Modifier	Do Not Bill With
006	<p>Enhanced Oximeter</p> <p>With all of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarms for heart rate and oxygen saturation • Adjustable alarm volume • Memory for download • Internal rechargeable battery <p>Client must be age 17 and younger, in the home, and meet the clinical criteria for an Oximeter</p> <p>Purchase limit of one per client, every three years</p>	E0445	SC	E0445 NU

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What is a limitation extension (LE)?

A limitation extension (LE) is HCA's method for the provider to furnish more units than are typically allowed.

HCA limits the amount, frequency, or duration of certain covered respiratory care, and pays up to the stated limit without requiring PA. (Limits are based on what is normally considered medically necessary, for quantities sufficient for a 30-day supply for one client.)

What are the LE criteria?

- The provider must request PA for an LE to exceed the stated limits for respiratory care equipment and supplies using the required process.
- The provider must provide justification that the additional units of service are medically necessary.
- HCA evaluates LE requests on a case-by-case basis under [WAC 182-501-0169](#).

Note: LEs do not override the client's eligibility or program limitations. Not all categories of eligibility can receive all services. For example: Kidney dialysis is excluded under the Family Planning Only Program.

What is the LE process?

The provider requests an LE by using a written/fax authorization process. All PA requests must be accompanied by:

- A completed *General Information for Authorization* (HCA 13 835) form.
- A completed *Oxygen and Respiratory Authorization Request* (HCA 15-298) form.
- A prescription.
- Any other required documentation.

See [Where can I download HCA forms?](#)

Billing

All claims must be submitted electronically to HCA, except under limited circumstances. For more information about this policy change, see [Paperless Billing at HCA](#). For providers approved to bill paper claims, see HCA's [Paper Claim Billing Resource](#).

What are the general billing requirements?

Providers must follow HCA's [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#). These billing requirements include:

- Time limits for submitting and resubmitting claims and adjustments.
- When providers may bill a client.
- How to bill for services provided to primary care case management (PCCM) clients.
- How to bill for clients eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid.
- How to handle third-party liability claims.
- Standards for record keeping.

Billing with authorization numbers

- Refer to the [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#) for instructions on how to add authorization numbers to electronic claims.
- With HIPAA implementation, multiple authorization (prior or expedited) numbers may be submitted on a claim when billing electronically. The authorization number must be placed in the correct data field of the claim. **Do not put authorization numbers in the comment field, as they cannot be processed.**

Is information available to bill for clients eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid?

For more information on billing Medicare/Medicaid crossover claims, see HCA's [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#).

Note: When Medicare has paid as primary insurance and you are billing HCA as the secondary payer, HCA does not require PA for services.

How does HCA handle third-party liability coverage?

If the client has third-party liability (TPL) coverage for a service requiring HCA authorization and the TPL payer denies payment for that service, HCA authorization must be obtained. A denial from the TPL payer must be submitted with the request.

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If the TPL payer is paying for the service, no HCA authorization is required.

(For more information, see [Authorization](#). For more information on TPL coverage, see HCA’s [ProviderOne Billing and Resource Guide](#).)

How do I bill claims electronically?

Instructions on how to bill Direct Data Entry (DDE) claims can be found on HCA’s [Billers and Providers webpage](#), under [Webinars](#).

For information about billing Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) claims, see the ProviderOne 5010 companion guides on the [HIPAA Electronic Data Interchange \(EDI\) webpage](#).

The following claim instructions relate to Respiratory Care:

Name	Entry														
Prior Authorization Number	When applicable. If the service or hardware being billed requires prior authorization, enter the assigned number.														
Place of Services	<p>These are the only appropriate codes for this program:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="488 953 667 989">Facility Type</th> <th data-bbox="667 953 1151 989">To Be Used For</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 989 667 1024">12</td> <td data-bbox="667 989 1151 1024">Home (client’s residence)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1024 667 1060">13</td> <td data-bbox="667 1024 1151 1060">Assisted living facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1060 667 1096">14</td> <td data-bbox="667 1060 1151 1096">Group home</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1096 667 1131">31</td> <td data-bbox="667 1096 1151 1131">Skilled nursing facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1131 667 1167">32</td> <td data-bbox="667 1131 1151 1167">Nursing facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1167 667 1203">99</td> <td data-bbox="667 1167 1151 1203">Other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Facility Type	To Be Used For	12	Home (client’s residence)	13	Assisted living facility	14	Group home	31	Skilled nursing facility	32	Nursing facility	99	Other
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12	Home (client’s residence)														
13	Assisted living facility														
14	Group home														
31	Skilled nursing facility														
32	Nursing facility														
99	Other														
Units	For multiple quantities of supplies, enter the number of items dispensed and all of the dates or dates spanned that the supplies were used. Unless the procedure code description specifically indicates pack, cans, bottles, or other quantity, the each is each single item.														

Billing for Services

- Refer to the Sleep Medicine [fee schedule](#)
- Enter the approved HCA sleep center's NPI where the sleep study/polysomnogram or multiple sleep latency testing was performed. Refer to [Sleep Centers of Excellence](#) for appropriate location of HCA-approved sleep center. Complete claims as follows:
 - Providers must bill with their approved COE facility NPI in the Claim Note section of the electronic claim.
 - For billing professional Direct Data Entry (DDE) claims through the ProviderOne Portal, click the "Other Claim Info" tab and open the Service Facility section under Claim Information. Enter the COE NPI in the Provider NPI field.
 - For billing 837P HIPAA-compliant claims, see the ProviderOne 5010 companion guides on [the HIPAA Electronic Data Interchange \(EDI\) webpage](#).
- Limit sleep studies to ruling out obstructive sleep apnea or narcolepsy.

When private insurance or Medicare has paid as primary insurance and the provider is billing HCA as secondary insurance, HCA does not require PA or that the sleep study be done in a Center of Excellence.

Billing for Supplies

When a provider bills for supplies that are limited to a specific number per day, the provider needs to bill a span of dates that matches the number of units billed. For example, if a supply has a limit of three per day, and the provider wants to bill for a 10-day supply, the provider would need to bill for a span of dates that covers 10 days and the units billed should be 30.

- When a provider bills for a monthly rental, the provider must bill 30 days at a time unless any of these situations occur:
 - It is a short-term rental (less than a month).
 - There is a break in service or eligibility for the client.
 - It is the last month the provider supplies the equipment to the client, and the client did not have the equipment for 30 days.
 - Examples of correcting billing are:
 - The first month and day the client gets service is February 1, and the provider will be continuing to bill for the rental. The provider should bill for February, 2/1/2011 – 3/2/2011 (non-leap year); and then for March, 3/3/2011 – 4/1/2011; for April, 4/2/2011 – 5/1/2011; and for May, 5/2/2011 – 5/31/2011.
 - The first month and day the client gets service is October 15 and the provider will be continuing to bill for the rental. The provider should bill for October, 10/15/2011 – 11/13/11; and then for November, 11/14/11 – 12/13/11.

- When a provider bills for supplies that have no limit or are limited to a specific number of units in a month, the provider should bill using just the date the supplies were provided.

Note: Failure to follow these instructions may result in denial of a claim.

Add-on codes

HCA will not pay for procedure codes defined in the current CPT® manual as “add-on codes” when these codes are billed alone or with an invalid primary procedure code.

HCA has instituted claims edits requiring that “add-on” procedure codes be billed with a correct primary procedure.

By report

Services with a by-report (BR) indicator in the fee schedule with billed charges of \$1,100 or greater require a detailed report in order to be paid. Attach the report to the claim. For billed charges under \$1,100, DO NOT attach a report to the claim for services with a BR indicator in the fee schedule, unless requested by HCA. HCA pays for medically necessary services on the basis of usual and customary charges or the maximum allowable fee established by HCA, whichever is lower according to WAC [182-502-0100](#).

Codes for unlisted procedures

(CPT code XXX99)

Providers must bill using the appropriate procedure code. HCA does not pay for procedures when they are judged to be less-than-effective (i.e., an experimental procedure), as reported in peer-reviewed literature (see WAC [182-501-0165](#)). If providers bill for a procedure using a code for an unlisted procedure, it is the provider’s responsibility to know whether the procedure is effective, safe, and evidence-based. HCA requires this for all its programs, as outlined in WAC [182-501-0050](#). If a provider does not verify HCA’s coverage policy before performing a procedure, HCA may not pay for the procedure.

Diagnosis codes

HCA requires valid and complete ICD diagnosis codes. When billing HCA, use the highest level of specificity (6th or 7th digits when applicable) or the services will be denied. HCA does not cover the following diagnosis codes when billed as the primary diagnosis:

- V00-Y99 codes (Supplementary Classification)
- Most codes in Z00-Z99 (factors influencing health status and contact with health services)

HCA reimburses providers for only those covered procedure codes and diagnosis codes that are within their scope of practice.

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Discontinued codes

HCA follows Medicare and does not allow providers a 90-day grace period to use discontinued CPT and HCPCS codes. Use of discontinued codes to bill services provided after the date that the codes are discontinued will cause claims to be denied.

National correct coding initiative

HCA continues to follow the [National Correct Coding Initiative \(NCCI\) policy](#). The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) created this policy to promote national correct coding methods. NCCI assists HCA to control improper coding that may lead to inappropriate payment. HCA bases coding policies on the following:

- The American Medical Association's (AMA) Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) manual
- National and local policies and edits
- Coding guidelines developed by national professional societies
- The analysis and review of standard medical and surgical practices
- Review of current coding practices

Procedure code selection must be consistent with the current CPT guidelines, introduction, and instructions on how to use the CPT coding book. Providers must comply with the coding guidelines that are within each section (e.g., E/M services, radiology, etc.) of the current CPT book.

Medically Unlikely Edits (MUEs)

Medically unlikely edits (MUEs) are part of the NCCI policy. MUEs are the maximum unit of service per HCPC or CPT code that can be reported by a provider under most circumstances for the same patient on the same date of service. Items billed above the established number of units are automatically denied as a "Medically Unlikely Edit." Not all HCPCS or CPT codes are assigned an MUE. HCA follows the CMS MUEs for all codes. HCA may have units of service edits that are more restrictive than MUEs.

Note: HCA may have units of service edits that are more restrictive than MUEs.

HCA may perform a post-pay review on any claim to ensure compliance with NCCI. NCCI rules are enforced by the ProviderOne payment system.

Procedure codes

HCA uses the following types of procedure codes within this billing guide:

- Current Procedure Terminology (CPT®)
- Level II Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS)

Procedures performed must match the description and guidelines from the most current CPT or HCPCS manual for all HCA-covered services. **Due to copyright restrictions, HCA publishes only the official short CPT descriptions. To view the full CPT description, refer to a current CPT manual.**