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Chiropractic Services - Subsequent Visit Documentation Requirements

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD SPECIALTY MEDICARE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTOR (RRB SMAC)

PROVIDER OUTREACH AND EDUCATION





What is a Subsequent Visit?





A subsequent visit is any date of service, after the initial visit, for the same acute subluxation or same exacerbation of chronic subluxation



Subsequent Visit



Documentation Requirements Components

Subsequent Visit

IOM 100-02

Chapter 15

Section 240.1.2
Subluxation May
Be Demonstrated
by X-Ray or
Physician's Exam

Documentation Requirements:

Subsequent Visit

- History
- Physical exam
- Manual Manipulation

Subsequent Visit Documentation Requirements - History



Subsequent **Visit**

IOM 100-02

Chapter 15

- □ 1. History
 - Review of chief complaint;
 - b) Changes since last visit;
 - c) System review if relevant.

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Subsequent Visit Documentation Requirements - History





Subsequent Visit

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Chapter 15

- 1 (a) Review of chief complaint might include any of the listed;
 - Mechanism of trauma
 - Quality and character of symptoms/problems
 - Onset, duration, intensity, frequency, location, and radiation of symptoms
 - Aggravating or relieving factors
 - Prior interventions, treatments, medications, secondary complaints
 - Symptoms causing patient to seek treatment

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Subsequent Visit Documentation Requirements - History





Subsequent Visit

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- 1(b) Changes since last visit might include any patient history information such as:
 - Patient reports higher/lower incidence of symptoms (i.e. pain frequency occurs less than 50% of day)
 - Patient reports increased/decreased ADL ability (i.e. less difficulty in standing for work)
 - Patient reports improving/worsening symptoms related to use of specific relieving factor (i.e. applied heat is easing muscle spasms.)

Subsequent Visit Documentation Requirements - History





Subsequent

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- 1(c) System review if relevant;
 - Review of any medical conditions or physical systems that might be affecting the spine or spinal condition being treated or systems that the treatment might be affecting. Examples might include;
 - Patient has osteoarthritis and reports a flare up with increase in pain and tension in joints.
 - Patient reports difficulty sleeping related to pain.

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Subsequent Visit Documentation Requirements - Physical Exam





Subsequent Visit

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Section 240.1.2
Subluxation May
Be Demonstrated
by X-Ray or
Physician's Exam

2. Physical exam

- diagnosis;
- Assessment of change in patient condition since last visit;
- c) Evaluation of treatment effectiveness.

Subsequent Visit Documentation of Physical Exam — PART





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Section 240.1.2
Subluxation May
Be Demonstrated
by X-Ray or
Physician's Exam

□ 2 (a.) Physical exam of the area of spine involved in diagnosis:

Pain/tenderness evaluated in terms of location, quality, and intensity;

 Asymmetry/misalignment identified on a sectional or segmental level;

Range of motion abnormality (changes in active, passive, and accessory joint movements resulting in an increase or a decrease of sectional or segmental mobility); and

Tissue, tone changes in the characteristics of associated soft tissues, including skin, fascia, muscle, and ligament.

Subsequent Visit Documentation PART Elements





Asymmetry or Misalignment

- Combine with at least one of:
 - Range of MotionAbnormality
 - Pain
 - □ Tissue/Tone

Range of Motion Abnormality

- Combine with at least one of :
 - Asymmetry
 - Pain
 - Tissue/Tone

Subsequent Visit Documentation PART and Subluxation





- Establishing the Relationship Between the Physical Exam and Diagnosis
 - Use guidelines on the P.A.R.T. components to support subluxation diagnosis
 - List the specific vertebrae that have asymmetry/subluxation
 - Document the patient's symptoms as they relate to the subluxation

Subsequent Visit Documentation Examples of Exam Supported Diagnoses





Diagnosis: Dysfunction, subluxation, or dislocation thoracic vertebral region

Diagnosis: Dysfunction, subluxation, or dislocation lumbar vertebral region

Diagnosis: Dysfunction, subluxation, or dislocation pelvic vertebral region

Thoracic Region Exam

- Pain VAS 7
- Asymmetry T4 PR
- Tissue spasms/inflammation of thoracic paraspinals

Lumbar Region Exam

- Pain VAS 9
- Decreased lumbar ROM
- Tissue spasms/inflammation of lumbar paraspinals

Pelvic Region Exam

- Pain VAS 7
- Asymmetry Ilia, right
- Tissue spasms/ inflammation of right gluteus minimus

Subsequent Visit Assessing for Change in Condition



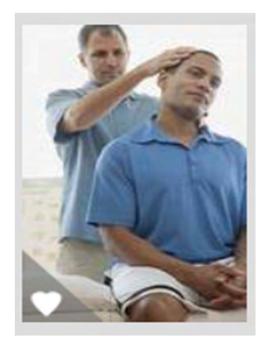


Subsequent Visit

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- 2 (b.) Assessment of change in patient condition since last visit.
 - Assessment of the changes from exam on last visit to the findings to today's exam.



Subsequent Visit Changes Since Previous Treatment





 2 (b.) Assessment of change in patient condition since last visit examples:

- Patient lower back pain decreased from 8 to 6.
- Lumbar ROM increased since last visit.
- Muscle spasms present in lumbar paraspinals, increased hypertonicity.
- Asymmetry continues to be palpable at L4-5.

Subsequent Visit Evaluation of Treatment Effectiveness





2 (c.) Evaluation of treatment effectiveness.

From the Initial Visit Guidelines, CMS establishes use of objective measures to evaluate treatment effectiveness. Examples are:

- Pain scale example: VAS or 0-10 scale
- ROM measures expressed as degrees.
- ADL measures such as sleep increased from 4 hours to 5 hours per night.
- Walking without pain increased from 10 minutes to 20 minutes.
- Each subsequent date of service should have an evaluation of treatment effectiveness using an objective measure.





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- 3. Manual Manipulation
 - Documentation of treatment given on day of visit
 - Coverage of chiropractic service is specifically limited to treatment by means of manual manipulation, i.e., by use of the hands.







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- 3 (a.) Manual Manipulation
 - The precise level of the subluxation must be specified by the chiropractor to substantiate a claim for manipulation of the spine.
 - This designation is made in relation to the part of the spine in which the subluxation is identified.







Subsequent Visit

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Section 240.1.4
Location of
Subluxation

- There are two ways in which the level of the subluxation may be specified
 - The exact bones may be listed, for example: C5, T6, L3, or right ilia
 - The area may suffice if it implies only certain bones such as:
 - Occipito-atlantal (occiput and atlas/C1)
 - Lumbo-sacral (L5 and Sacrum)
 - Sacro-iliac (sacrum and ilium)

Subsequent Visit Documentation Vertebral Level





Area of Spine	Name of Vertebrae	Number of Vertebrae	Short Form or Other Name	Subluxation ICD - 10 Codes
Neck	Occiput Cervical Atlas Axis	7	Occ, CO C1 thru C7 C1 C2	M99.00 M99.01
Back	Dorsal or Thoracic Costovertebral Costotransverse	12	D1 thru D12 T1 thru T12 R1 thru R12 R1 thru R12	M99.02
Low Back	Lumbar	5	L1 thru L5	M99.03
Pelvis	llia, right and/or left		I, Si	M99.05
Sacral	Sacrum, Coccyx		s, sc	M99.04





At present the only
 Medicare covered
 service for
 chiropractors is
 manual manipulation
 of the spinal levels
 that are subluxated.







Document the manual treatment given on the date of service. Examples are shown below:

- C2,T4, L5 received manual manipulation today.
- T3 and L4 manipulated with activator.
- Sacroiliac received treatment by Cox maneuver.
- Diversified treatment to C4, T2, L3 and sacrum.





- The only service for chiropractic care with a Medicare benefit is manual chiropractic manipulative treatment (CMT):
 - CPT 98940 CMT, spinal, one to two regions
 - CPT 98941 CMT, spinal, three to four regions
 - CPT 98942 CMT, spinal, five regions
- The claim must be billed with an AT modifier to signify the service is active treatment, indicating an expectation of functional improvement.

Subsequent Visit General Documentation Elements







- □ All medical records require:
 - The date of service
 - The name of the beneficiary
 - The documents must be legible
 - The rendering provider must sign the notes

Chiropractic Services – Resources





Chiropractor by Definition: CMS Publication 100-01, Medicare General Information, Eligibility & Entitlement Manual, Chapter 5, Section 70.6 (http://tinyurl.com/GE100-01CH5)

- Chiropractic Coverage: CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 30.5 (http://tinyurl.com/BP100-02CH15)
- Chiropractic Medical Necessity and Documentation Requirements: CMS
 Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240 (http://tinyurl.com/BP100-02CH15)
- Chiropractic Documentation Requirements: CMS Publication 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 12, Section 220 (http://tinyurl.com/CP100-04CH12)
- Chiropractic Articles and Resources (http://tinyurl.com/RRMChiro)
- Chiropractic Frequently Asked Questions (http://tinyurl.com/RRMChiroFAQs)

Chiropractic Services - Resources





MLN Matters® Special Edition Articles

- SE1601 Medicare Coverage for Chiropractic Services Medical Record Documentation Requirements for Initial and Subsequent Visits http://tinyurl.com/CMSMLNSE1601
- SE1602 Use of the Active Treatment (AT) Modifier for Chiropractic Billing
 http://tinyurl.com/CMSMLNSE1602
- SE1603 Educational Resources to Assist Chiropractors with Medicare Billing http://tinyurl.com/CMSMLNSE1603
- SE1101 Overview of Medicare Policy Regarding Chiropractic Services http://tinyurl.com/CMSMLNSE1101

Chiropractic Services – Subsequent Visit





Thank You!

Palmetto GBA Railroad Medicare appreciates your interest in the subject presented.