

ACCC **2023**

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Oncology  
**Reimbursement**  
MEETINGS

# Coding and Billing for Chronic Care Management Services



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Revenue Cycle Coding Strategies

# Agenda



- Defining Chronic Care Management
- Available CPT® Codes
- Proposed HCPCS Codes for 2024
- Q&A

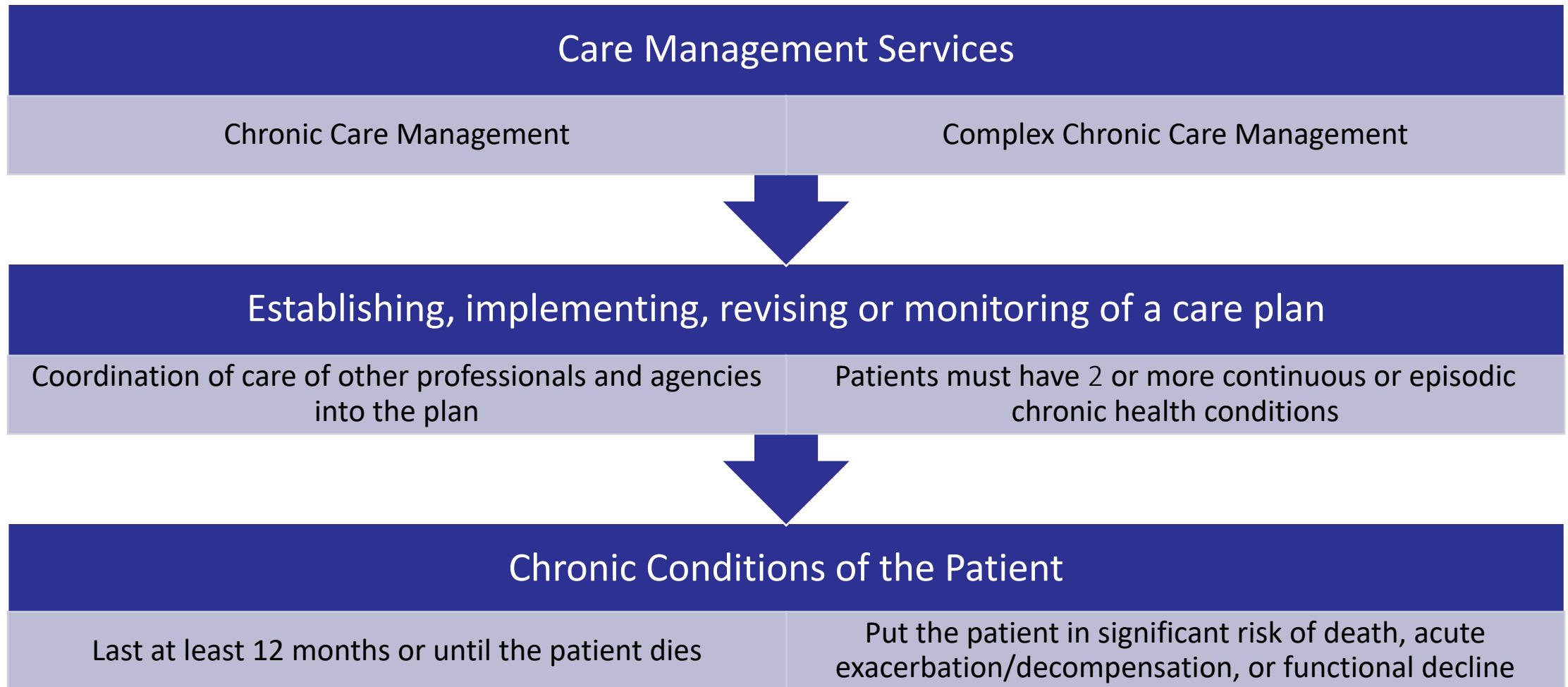
# Defining Chronic Care Management

# Acronyms

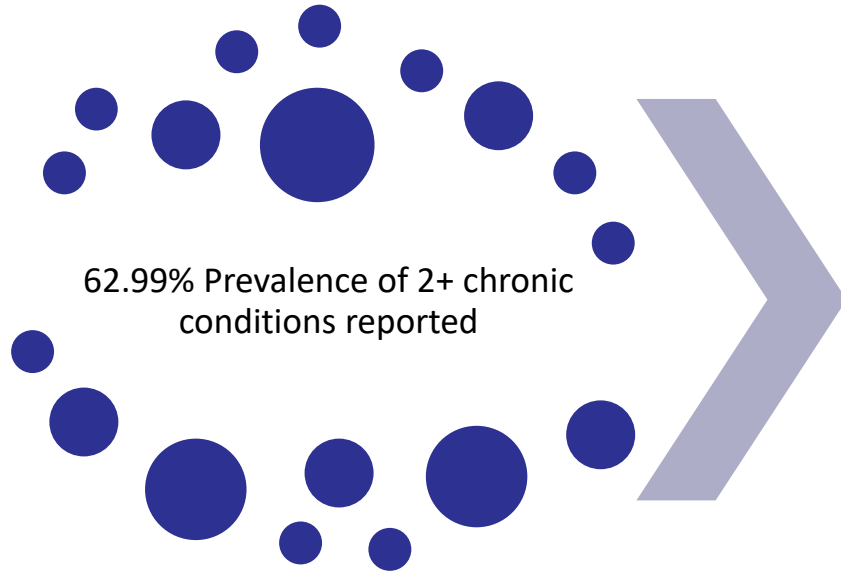


- AMA – American Medical Association
- CPT® - Current Procedural Terminology
- CMS – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- HCPCS – Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System
- MPFS – Medicare Physician Fee Schedule
- WPS - Wisconsin Physician Services
- CCM - Chronic Care Management
- CCCM - Complex Chronic Care Management
- SNF – Skilled Nursing Facility
- RHC - Rural Health Clinics
- FQHC - Federally Qualified Health Centers
- HOPD – Hospital Outpatient Department
- NPPs – Non-Physician Practitioners
- NP – Nurse Practitioner
- PA – Physician Assistant
- CHW - Community Health Worker
- E/M – Evaluation and Management
- CHI – Community Health Integration
- SDOH – Social Determinants of Health
- PIN – Principal Illness Navigation

# What is Chronic Care Management?



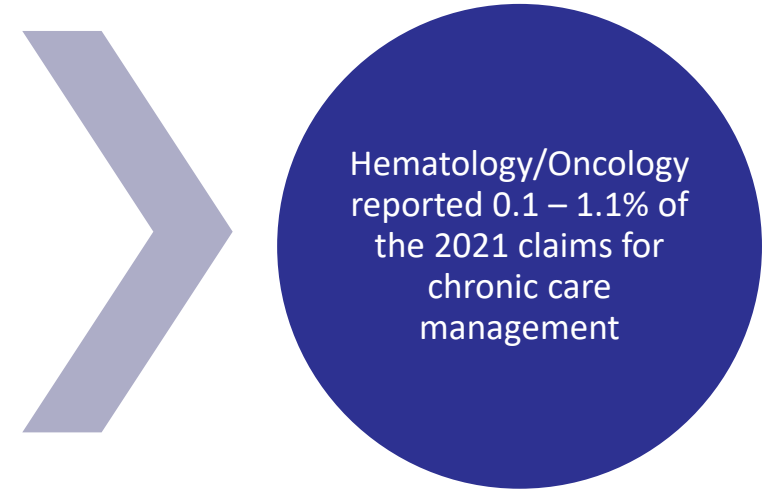
# Prevalence of Chronic Conditions



2021 claims data for WPS covering 6 states

Oncologists managing more than response to treatment

As constant provider oncologists also may be asked to manage chronic conditions, some severe



Work is being done, but not captured/billed for multiple reasons

# Why Are Services Not Being Billed?



Administrative  
guidelines for  
documentation

Added co-pays for  
patients

Reward not worth  
the work

Lack of  
understanding the  
available codes

Not aware  
separate codes  
exist



# Why CCM?



## Providers

- Payment for the work
- More cohesive care
- Utilizing skills of clinical staff

## Patients

- Integrated approach to care – holistic, proactive, strengths-based
- Fewer ER visits and/or hospital stays
- Potentially lower out-of-pocket costs

# Implementation



Start with small subset of most ill patients



Establish core group of providers



Build resources, toolkits, referral sources, partners for nutrition, transportation, etc.

# Qualifying to Provide Services



## Practitioners

Physicians

Non-Physician  
Practitioners (NPPs)

## Sites of Service

Rural Health Clinics (RHC)

Federally Qualified Health  
Center (FQHC)

Hospital Outpatient  
Department (HOPD)

Physician  
Office/Freestanding Center

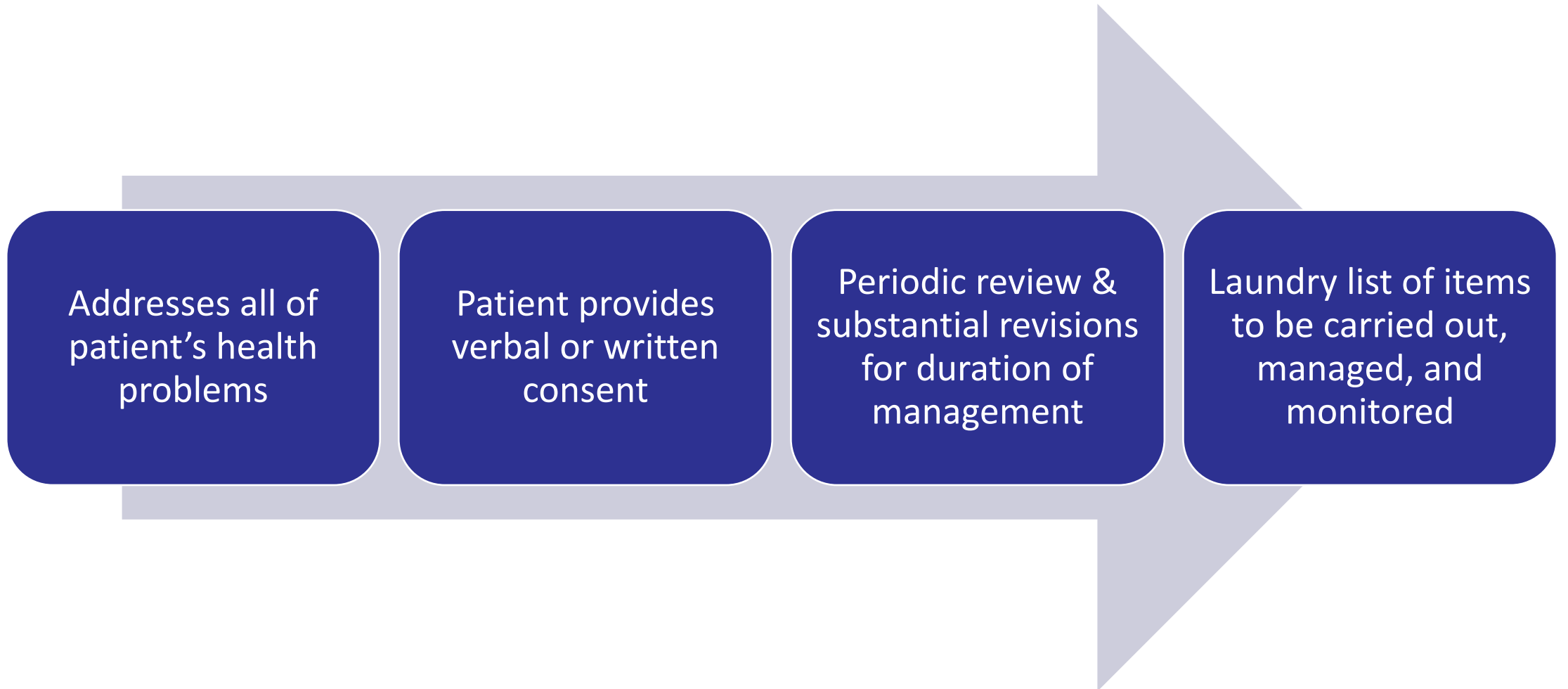
## Clinical Staff

Services provided incident  
to

Under General  
Supervision

# Available CPT® Codes for Chronic Care Management

# Care Plan Development



Addresses all of patient's health problems

Patient provides verbal or written consent

Periodic review & substantial revisions for duration of management

Laundry list of items to be carried out, managed, and monitored

# Must be Capable to do the Following



## Per AMA CPT® Manual

1. Provide 24/7 access to physicians or other qualified health care professionals or clinical staff including providing patients/caregivers with a means to make contact with health care professionals in the practice to address urgent needs regardless of the time of day or day of the week;
2. Provide continuity of care with a designated member of the care team with whom the patient is able to schedule successive routine appointments. Provide timely access and management for the follow-up after an emergency department visit or facility discharge;
3. Provide timely access and management for follow-up after an emergency department visit or facility discharge;
4. Utilize an electronic health record system for timely access to clinical information;
5. Be able to engage and educate patients and caregivers as well as coordinate and integrate care amount all service professionals, as appropriate for each patient;
6. Reporting physician or other qualified health care professional oversees activities of the care team;
7. All care team members providing services are clinically integrated.

# Laundry List for Care Plan



- A problem list,
- Expected outcome and prognosis,
- Measurable treatment goals,
- How symptoms will be managed, who is responsible for any planned interventions,
- Management of medication(s),
- Any ordered social services, and
- How any services provided by outside organizations will be coordinated and managed in support of the care plan

# Chronic Care Management Code Structure



## Primary Codes – Initial Time

- 99490 & 99491
- Represent the initial time provided each month
- Require at least 20 or 30 minutes respectively, of staff time over course of one calendar month directed by a physician or other qualified health care professional carrying out the direction of the care plan.
- 99490 – staff provided time
- 99491 – physician or other qualified healthcare professional (QHP) provided time

## Add-on Codes – Additional Time

- 99439 & 99437
- Add-on codes
- Only billable in addition to the primary code when conditions of the code are met as listed in definition
- +99439 – staff provided time
- +99437 – physician or other qualified healthcare professional (QHP) provided time



# Physician or Other QHP CCM



CPT® code	Definition
99491	Chronic care management services with the following required elements: multiple (two or more) chronic conditions expected to last at least 12 months, or until the death of the patient, chronic conditions that place the patient at significant risk of death, acute exacerbation/decompensation, or functional decline, comprehensive care plan established, implemented, revised, or monitored; first 30 minutes <b>provided personally by a physician or other qualified health care professional</b> , per calendar month
+99437	Chronic care management services with the following required elements: multiple (two or more) chronic conditions expected to last at least 12 months, or until the death of the patient, chronic conditions that place the patient at significant risk of death, acute exacerbation/decompensation, or functional decline, comprehensive care plan established, implemented, revised, or monitored; each additional 30 minutes <b>by a physician or other qualified health care professional</b> , per calendar month (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

# Clinical Staff Directed CCM



CPT® code	Definition
99490	Chronic care management services with the following required elements: multiple (two or more) chronic conditions expected to last at least 12 months, or until the death of the patient, chronic conditions that place the patient at significant risk of death, acute exacerbation/decompensation, or functional decline, comprehensive care plan established, implemented, revised, or monitored; first 20 minutes <b>of clinical staff time</b> directed by a physician or other qualified health care professional, per calendar month
+99439	Chronic care management services with the following required elements: multiple (two or more) chronic conditions expected to last at least 12 months, or until the death of the patient, chronic conditions that place the patient at significant risk of death, acute exacerbation/decompensation, or functional decline, comprehensive care plan established, implemented, revised, or monitored; each additional 20 minutes <b>of clinical staff time</b> directed by a physician or other qualified health care professional, per calendar month (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

# Complex Chronic Care Management Code Structure



## Primary Code – Initial Time

- 99487
- Represent the initial time provided each month
- Require at least 60 minutes of clinical staff time over course of one calendar month directed by a physician or other qualified health care professional

## Add-on Code – Additional Time

- +99489
- Add-on code
- Only billable in addition to the primary code when conditions of the code are met as listed in definition – staff time each additional 30 minutes per calendar month

# Complex Chronic Care Management (CCCM)

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CPT® code	Definition
99487	Complex chronic care management services with the following required elements: multiple (two or more) chronic conditions expected to last at least 12 months, or until the death of the patient, chronic conditions that place the patient at significant risk of death, acute exacerbation/decompensation, or functional decline, comprehensive care plan established, implemented, revised, or monitored, moderate or high complexity medical decision making; first 60 minutes of <b>clinical staff time directed by a physician or other qualified health care professional</b> , per calendar month
+99489	Complex chronic care management services with the following required elements: multiple (two or more) chronic conditions expected to last at least 12 months, or until the death of the patient, chronic conditions that place the patient at significant risk of death, acute exacerbation/decompensation, or functional decline, comprehensive care plan established, implemented, revised, or monitored, moderate or high complexity medical decision making; each additional 30 minutes of <b>clinical staff time directed by a physician or other qualified health care professional</b> , per calendar month (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

Care Management Services Coding Examples		
Chronic Care Management (CCM)		
Unit Duration (Time Spent)	Staff Type	Code & Unit Max per Month
Less than 20 minutes	Clinical staff	Not separately reported
20-39 minutes	Clinical staff	99490 x 1
40-59 minutes	Clinical staff	99490 x 1 and 99439 x 1
60 or more minutes	Clinical staff	99490 x 1 and 99439 x 2
Less than 30 minutes	Physician or other qualified healthcare professional	Not separately reported
30-59 minutes	Physician or other qualified healthcare professional	99491 x 1
60-89 minutes	Physician or other qualified healthcare professional	99491 x 1 and 99437 x 1
90 minutes or more	Physician or other qualified healthcare professional	99491 x 1 and 99437 x 2
Complex Chronic Care Management (CCCM)		
Less than 60 minutes	Not separately reported	
60-89 minutes	99487 x 1	
90-119 minutes	99487 x 1 and 99489 x 1	
120 minutes or more	99487 x 1 and 99489 x 2 and 99489 for each additional 30 minutes	

# Medicare Differences

## Face-to-Face Visit

If patient is new to physician or practice or not seen within past year – must provide separately billable face-to-face initial E/M

## Extensive Face-to-Face

One time, add-on code when patient's condition(s) requires extensive face-to-face assessment and care planning

## Difficult to Staff Areas

Dedicated code for services provided in hard to staff settings such as RHCs and FQHCs

# Medicare HCPCS Codes



CPT® code	Definition
<b>G0506</b>	Comprehensive assessment of and care planning for patients requiring chronic care management services (list separately in addition to primary monthly care management service)
<b>G0511</b>	Rural health clinic or federally qualified health center (RHC or FQHC) only, general care management, 20 minutes or more of clinical staff time for chronic care management services or behavioral health integration services directed by an RHC or FQHC practitioner (physician, NP, PA, or CNM), per calendar month

- HCPCS G0506 is not billable in RHCs or FQHCs.
- HCPCS G0511 is paid the non-facility rate of MPFS
- CMS toolkit – Connected Care Toolkit Chronic Care Management Resources for Health Care Professionals and Communities
  - <https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Agency-Information/OMH/Downloads/connected-hcptoolkit.pdf>

# Applying in the Real World



55-year-old male diagnosed with base of tongue cancer, has a history of and mentions current substance abuse while also on medication for depression. They are currently employed in custodial services department of nearby school, they have an aunt who lives in the area, but she lives in a nursing home with dementia, they may have some assistance from friends from time-to-time but are unsure how they will manage everything.

A care plan begins to manage the following 3 chronic conditions

Cancer

Depression

Substance Abuse



# Assessing Needs of the Patient



## Questions asked during the visit

What does the patient feel are their immediate needs?

Will they or do they plan to work while undergoing treatment?

Before they were diagnosed with cancer were they experiencing any financial difficulties that may increase if they are not able to work or must reduce work?

What causes them stress and/or how do they manage stress and or factors related to their depression?

Do they have any concerns related to their home environment or health, anything regarding their substance abuse?

Do they understand everything discussed and explained about their cancer, how it will be treated and the potential side effects?

# Identified Immediate Needs



Patient does not understand what side effects of treatment will be, confused about ability to work



Do not have regular dentist, not sure what insurance covers and if the dentist would know how to manage them

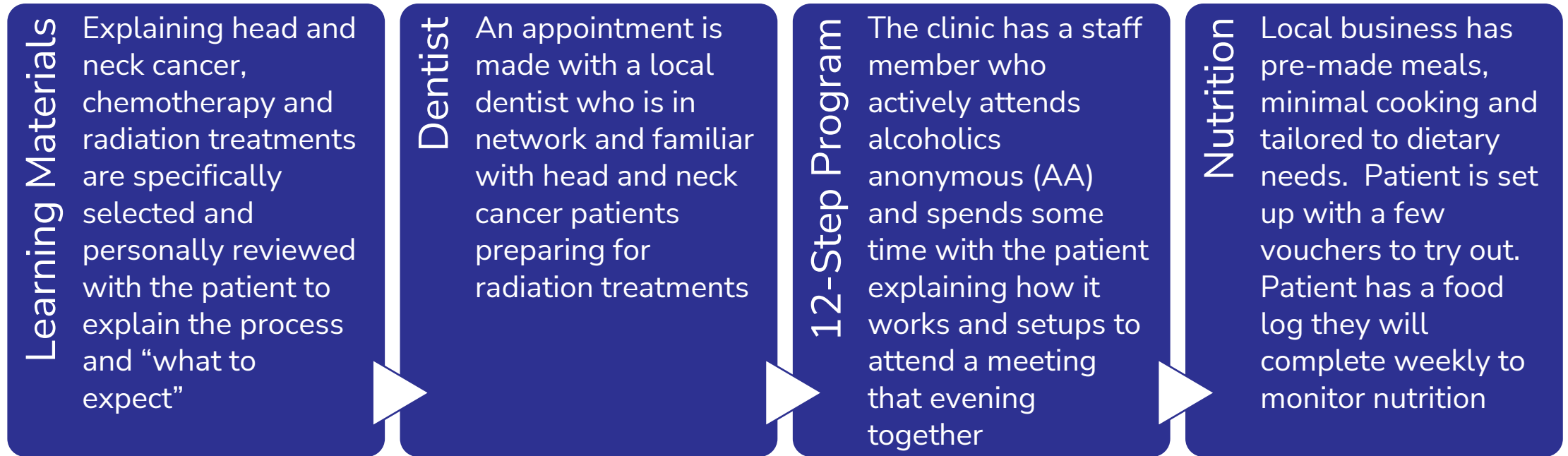


Home is paid off, passed to them after mom died 2 years ago, still dealing with grief and drink alcohol to numb – want to try 12-step program but hesitant to go not sure what to expect



Dealing with stress means just doing whatever needs to be done. They eat when they feel like it but have been losing weight last year due to cancer and depression

# Patient's Care Plan



A clinical staff member meets with patient and documents in the medical record over the month. As a time-based service documentation must include time spent, even when non-face-to-face, to appropriately bill.

# Proposed HCPCS Codes for 2024

# Gaps in Care Management and Primary Care

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Improve Payment  
Accuracy to Account  
for...

Additional Resources  
and Time for Patients  
with Serious Illnesses

Remove health-related  
social barriers  
interfering with  
practitioner's medically  
necessary care plan

# CMS Pillars



# New Codes CHI, SDOH and PIN Services



Focus on equity in and access of care

How social determinants of health (SDOH) impact the ability to diagnose or treat the patient

Trying to determine how to improve payment accuracy for additional time and resources

Payment for many activities currently included in payment for other services

Proposing to create new coding to identify & value from other services

Better recognize Community Health Workers through coding and payment policy when part of multi-disciplinary team

# Community Health Integration (CHI)



- 2 new G codes, GXXX1 and GXXX2
- Performed by certified or trained auxiliary personnel, (i.e., community health worker (CHW)) who can perform all included service elements, incident to and under general supervision
- Furnished monthly, as medically necessary, once a CHI initiating E/M visit provided
- Practitioner must identify any SDOHs which significantly limit their ability to diagnose or treat the problem(s) addressed in the visit
- Excluded for inpatient, observation, emergency dept., or SNF visit – ongoing care is not provided
- Seeking comments on typical time spent per month furnishing CHI services to address SDOH & duration of months
- Full definition of codes by CMS on next slide



**GXXX1** - Community health integration services performed by certified or trained auxiliary personnel, including a community health worker, under the direction of a physician or other practitioner; 60 minutes per calendar month, in the following activities to address social determinants of health (SDOH) need(s) that are significantly limiting ability to diagnose or treat problem(s) addressed in an initiating E/M visit:

- Person-centered assessment, performed to better understand the individualized context of the intersection between the SDOH need(s) and the problem(s) addressed in the initiating E/M visit.
  - Conducting a person-centered assessment to understand patient's life story, strengths, needs, goals, preferences and desired outcomes, including understanding cultural and linguistic factors.
  - Facilitating patient-driven goal-setting and establishing an action plan.
  - Providing tailored support to the patient as needed to accomplish the practitioner's treatment plan.
- Practitioner, Home-, and Community-Based Care Coordination
  - Coordinating receipt of needed services from healthcare practitioners, providers, and facilities; and from home- and community-based service providers, social service providers, and caregiver (if applicable).
  - Communication with practitioners, home- and community-based service providers, hospitals, and skilled nursing facilities (or other health care facilities) regarding the patient's psychosocial strengths and needs, functional deficits, goals, preferences, and desired outcomes, including cultural and linguistic factors.
  - Coordination of care transitions between and among health care practitioners and settings, including transitions involving referral to other clinicians; follow-up after an emergency department visit; or follow-up after discharges from hospitals, skilled nursing facilities or other health care facilities.
  - Facilitating access to community-based social services (e.g., housing, utilities, transportation, food assistance) to address the SDOH need(s).
- Health education- Helping the patient contextualize health education provided by the patient's treatment team with the patient's individual needs, goals, and preferences, in the context of the SDOH need(s) and educating the patient on how to best participate in medical decision-making.
- Building patient self-advocacy skills, so that the patient can interact with members of the health care team and related community-based services addressing the SDOH need(s), in ways that are more likely to promote personalized and effective diagnosis or treatment.
- Health care access / health system navigation
  - Helping the patient access healthcare, including identifying appropriate practitioners or providers for clinical care and helping secure appointments with them.
- Facilitating behavioral change as necessary for meeting diagnosis and treatment goals, including promoting patient motivation to participate in care and reach person-centered diagnosis or treatment goals.
- Facilitating and providing social and emotional support to help the patient cope with the problem(s) addressed in the initiating visit, the SDOH need(s), and adjust daily routines to better meet diagnosis and treatment goals.
- Leveraging lived experience when applicable to provide support, mentorship, or inspiration to meet treatment goals.

**GXXX2** – Community health integration services, each additional 30 minutes per calendar month (List separately in addition to GXXX1)

# Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)



- 1 new G code, GXXX5
- Risk assessment as part of comprehensive social history in relation to E/M visit
  - Proposed to be on same date as E/M
- Include a large set of factors:
  - Economic stability,
  - Education access and quality,
  - Healthcare access and quality,
  - Neighborhood and build environment,
  - Social and community context (factors such as housing, food, nutrition access, and transportation needs)

# Proposed Requirements



**GXXX5** - *Administration of a standardized, evidence-based Social Determinants of Health Risk Assessment, 5-15 minutes, not more often than every 6 months*

CMS outlines the required elements of the risk assessment to include:

- Administration of a standardized, evidence-based SDOH risk assessment tool tested and validated through research
- Includes the domains of food insecurity, housing insecurity, transportation needs, and utility difficulties.
  - Billing practitioners may choose to assess for additional domains if there are other prevalent or culturally salient social determinants in the community being treated by the practitioner.

# Principal Illness Navigation (PIN)



- 2 new G codes, GXXX3 and GXXX4
- Providing individualized help to the patient to identify appropriate practitioners and providers for care needs and support, and access necessary care timely, especially when the landscape is complex and delaying care can be deadly.
- Provided under general supervision following initiating E/M visit addressing a serious high-risk condition/illness/disease
- Excluded for inpatient, observation, emergency dept., or SNF visit – ongoing care is not provided
- To determine whether the proposed descriptor times are appropriate and reflect typical service times, and whether a frequency limit is relevant for the add-on code
- Seeking comments on the typical amount of time practitioners spend per month furnishing PIN services.
  - Also, the number of months for which practitioners furnish PIN services following an initiating visit.

# Criteria for PIN Visits



1. One serious, high-risk condition expected to last at least 3 months and that places the patient at significant risk of hospitalization, nursing home placement, acute exacerbation/decompensation, functional decline, or death;
  - a) Examples of serious high-risk conditions/illness/disease include, but are not limited to, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure, dementia, HIV/AIDS, severe mental illness, and substance use disorder.
2. The condition requires development, monitoring, or revision of a disease specific care plan, and may require frequent adjustment in the medication or treatment regimen, or substantial assistance from a caregiver.

Full definition of codes for PIN visits by CMS on next slide

**GXXX3** - *Principal Illness Navigation services by certified or trained auxiliary personnel under the direction of a physician or other practitioner, including a patient navigator or certified peer specialist; 60 minutes per calendar month, in the following activities:*

- *Person-centered assessment, performed to better understand the individual context of the serious, high-risk condition.*
  - *Conducting a person-centered assessment to understand the patient's life story, strengths, needs, goals, preferences, and desired outcomes, including understanding cultural and linguistic factors.*
  - *Facilitating patient-driven goal setting and establishing an action plan.*
  - *Providing tailored support as needed to accomplish the practitioner's treatment plan.*
- *Identifying or referring patient (and caregiver or family, if applicable) to appropriate supportive services.*
- *Practitioner, Home, and Community-Based Care Coordination*
  - *Coordinating receipt of needed services from healthcare practitioners, providers, and facilities; home- and community-based service providers; and caregiver (if applicable).*
  - *Communication with practitioners, home-, and community-based service providers, hospitals, and skilled nursing facilities (or other health care facilities) regarding the patient's psychosocial strengths and needs, functional deficits, goals, preferences, and desired outcomes, including cultural and linguistic factors.*
  - *Coordination of care transitions between and among health care practitioners and settings, including transitions involving referral to other clinicians; follow-up after an emergency department visit; or follow-up after discharges from hospitals, skilled nursing facilities or other health care facilities.*
  - *Facilitating access to community-based social services (e.g., housing, utilities, transportation, food assistance) as needed to address SDOH need(s).*
- *Health education- Helping the patient contextualize health education provided by the patient's treatment team with the patient's individual needs, goals, preferences, and SDOH need(s), and educating the patient (and caregiver if applicable) on how to best participate in medical decision-making.*
- *Building patient self-advocacy skills, so that the patient can interact with members of the health care team and related community-based services (as needed), in ways that are more likely to promote personalized and effective treatment of their condition.*
- *Health care access / health system navigation*
  - *Helping the patient access healthcare, including identifying appropriate practitioners or providers for clinical care, and helping secure appointments with them.*
  - *Providing the patient with information/resources to consider participation in clinical trials or clinical research as applicable.*
- *Facilitating behavioral change as necessary for meeting diagnosis and treatment goals, including promoting patient motivation to participate in care and reach person-centered diagnosis or treatment goals.*
- *Facilitating and providing social and emotional support to help the patient cope with the condition, SDOH need(s), and adjust daily routines to better meet diagnosis and treatment goals.*
- *Leverage knowledge of the serious, high-risk condition and/or lived experience when applicable to provide support, mentorship, or inspiration to meet treatment goals.*

**GXXX4** – *Principal Illness Navigation services, additional 30 minutes per calendar month (List separately in addition to GXXX3)*

# Proposed CHI, SDOH, and PIN Highlights



Type of Visit	Excluded When Patient Visit is...	Initiating E/M Visit Required	Provided by Certified/Trained Auxiliary Staff (Incident to and under General Supervision)	Provided by Practitioner Performing E/M Visit	Proposed 2024 Nonfacility Rate	Proposed 2024 Facility Rate
Community Health Integration (CHI)	Inpatient/observation, emergency department (ED), or SNF	Yes	Yes	-	GXXX1 = \$78.92 GXXX2 = \$49.45	GXXX1 = \$48.79 GXXX2 = \$34.06
Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)	-	No, is part of E/M visit	-	Yes	GXXX5 = \$18.67	GXXX5 = \$8.84
Principal Illness Navigation (PIN)	Inpatient/observation, emergency department (ED), or SNF	Yes	Yes	-	GXXX3 = \$78.92 GXXX4 = \$49.45	GXXX3 = \$48.79 GXXX4 = \$34.06

# CMS Focus of Efforts for Beneficiaries





# References



1. American Medical Association. *AMA CPT Professional 2023*. American Medical Association Press; 2023.
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4. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Connected Care Toolkit Chronic Care Management Resources for Health Care Professionals and Communities, <https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Agency-Information/OMH/Downloads/connected-hcptoolkit.pdf>



Questions?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
PARTICIPATION!