

PROPOSED/DRAFT Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Chiropractic Services (DL34242)

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Please note: This is a Proposed/Draft policy.

Proposed/Draft LCDs are works in progress that are available on the Medicare Coverage Database site for public review. Proposed/Draft LCDs are not necessarily a reflection of the current policies or practices of the contractor.

Contractor Information

Contractor Name	Contract Type	Contract Number	Jurisdiction	State(s)
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01111 - MAC A	J - E	California - Entire State
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01112 - MAC B	J - E	California - Northern
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01182 - MAC B	J - E	California - Southern American Samoa
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01211 - MAC A	J - E	Guam Hawaii Northern Mariana Islands American Samoa
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01212 - MAC B	J - E	Guam Hawaii Northern Mariana Islands
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01311 - MAC A	J - E	Nevada
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01312 - MAC B	J - E	Nevada American Samoa California - Entire State
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	A and B MAC	01911 - MAC A	J - E	Guam Hawaii Nevada Northern Mariana Islands

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Proposed/Draft LCD Information

Document Information

Source LCD ID
L34242

Proposed LCD ID
DL34242

Proposed LCD Title
Chiropractic Services

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Unless otherwise specified, *italicized* text represents quotation from one or more of the following CMS sources:

Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (SSA):

Section 1833(e) prohibits Medicare payment for any claim which lacks the necessary information to process the claim.

Section 1862(a)(1)(A) excludes expenses incurred for items or services which are not reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member.

Code of Federal Regulations:

42 CFR 410.21 describes limitations on services of a chiropractor.

42 CFR Section 410.32, indicates that diagnostic tests may only be ordered by the treating physician (or other treating practitioner acting within the scope of his or her license and Medicare requirements).

CMS Publications:

CMS Publication 100-01, *Medicare General Information, Eligibility and Entitlement Manual*, Chapter 5, Section:

70.6 Chiropractors

CMS Publication 100-02, *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*, Chapter 15, Section:

30.5 Physician Services – Chiropractor’s Services

240 Chiropractic Services – General

Coverage Guidance

Coverage Indications, Limitations, and/or Medical Necessity

Abstract:

Chiropractic manipulative treatment (CMT) is a form of manual treatment to influence joint and neurophysiological function. This treatment may be accomplished using a variety of techniques. Medicare covers limited chiropractic services when performed by a chiropractor who is *licensed or legally authorized to furnish chiropractic services by the State or jurisdiction in which the services are furnished* (CMS Publication 100-01, *Medicare General Information, Eligibility and Entitlement Manual*, Chapter 5, Section 70.6). A chiropractor must also meet uniform minimum standards as set forth in the CMS Internet-Only Manual (IOM) Publication 100-1, Chapter 5, Section 70.6. This policy restates language directly from the CMS Internet-Only manuals and if necessary provides clarification to educate providers on specified Medicare requirements for the diagnosis, treatment, documentation and billing of chiropractic services.

Indications

Chiropractic Services – Active Treatment:

The patient must have a significant health problem in the form of a neuromusculoskeletal condition necessitating treatment, and the manipulative services rendered must have a direct therapeutic relationship to the patient's condition and provide reasonable expectation of recovery or improvement of function. The patient must have a subluxation of the spine as demonstrated by x-ray or physical exam. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3)

Most spinal joint problems fall into the following categories:

Acute subluxation - A patient's condition is considered acute when the patient is being treated for a new injury, identified by x-ray or physical exam as specified above. The result of chiropractic manipulation is expected to be an improvement in, or arrest of progression, of the patient's condition.

Chronic subluxation - A patient's condition is considered chronic when it is not expected to significantly improve or be resolved with further treatment (as is the case with an acute condition), but where the continued therapy can be expected to result in some functional improvement. Once the clinical status has remained stable for a given condition, without expectation of additional objective clinical improvements, further manipulative treatment is considered maintenance therapy and is not covered. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3)

An acute exacerbation is a temporary but marked deterioration of the patient's condition that is causing significant interference with activities of daily living due to an acute flare-up of the previously treated condition. The patient's clinical record must specify the date of occurrence, nature of the onset, or other pertinent factors that would support the medical necessity of treatment. As with an acute injury, treatment should result in improvement or arrest of the deterioration within a reasonable period of time.

A. Maintenance Therapy

Maintenance therapy includes services that seek to prevent disease, promote health and prolong and enhance the quality of life, or maintain or prevent deterioration of a chronic condition. When further clinical improvement cannot reasonably be expected from continuous ongoing care, and the chiropractic treatment becomes supportive rather than corrective in nature, the treatment is then considered maintenance therapy. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3A)

B. Contraindications

Dynamic thrust is the therapeutic force or maneuver delivered by the physician during manipulation in the anatomic region of involvement. A relative contraindication is a condition that adds significant risk of injury to the patient from dynamic thrust, but does not rule out the use of dynamic thrust. The doctor should discuss this risk

with the patient and record this in the chart. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3B)

The following are relative contraindications to Dynamic thrust:

*Articular hyper mobility and circumstances where the stability of the joint is uncertain;
Severe demineralization of bone;
Benign bone tumors (spine);
Bleeding disorders and anticoagulant therapy; and
Radiculopathy with progressive neurological signs.* (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3B)

Dynamic thrust is absolutely contraindicated near the site of demonstrated subluxation and proposed manipulation in the following:

*Acute arthropathies characterized by acute inflammation and ligamentous laxity and anatomic subluxation or dislocation; including acute rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis;
Acute fractures and dislocations or healed fractures and dislocations with signs of instability;
An unstable os odontoideum;
Malignancies that involve the vertebral column;
Infection of bones or joints of the vertebral column;
Signs and symptoms of myelopathy or cauda equina syndrome;
For cervical spinal manipulations, vertebrobasilar insufficiency syndrome; and
A significant major artery aneurysm near the proposed manipulation.* (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3B)

Limitations

The term "physician" under Part B includes a chiropractor who meets the specified qualifying requirements set forth in §30.5 but only for treatment by means of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240)

Coverage extends only to treatment by means of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation provided such treatment is legal in the State where performed. All other services furnished or ordered by chiropractors are not covered. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 30.5)

Coverage of chiropractic service is specifically limited to treatment by means of manual manipulation, i.e., by use of the hands. Additionally, manual devices (i.e., those that are hand-held with the thrust of the force of the device being controlled manually) may be used by chiropractors in performing manual manipulation of the spine. However, no additional payment is available for use of the device, nor does Medicare recognize an extra charge for the device itself. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15: Section 240.1.3)

No other diagnostic or therapeutic service furnished by a chiropractor or under the chiropractor's order is covered. This means that if a chiropractor orders, takes, or interprets an x-ray, or any other diagnostic test, the x-ray or other diagnostic test, can be used for claims processing purposes, but Medicare coverage and payment are not available for those services. This prohibition does not affect the coverage of x-rays or other diagnostic tests furnished by other practitioners under the program. For example, an x-ray or any diagnostic test taken for the purpose of determining or demonstrating the existence of a subluxation of the spine is a diagnostic x-ray test covered under §1861(s)(3) of the Act if ordered, taken, and interpreted by a physician who is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.1)

The mere statement or diagnosis of "pain" is not sufficient to support medical necessity for the treatments. The precise level(s) of the subluxation(s) must be specified by the chiropractor to substantiate a claim for manipulation of each spinal region(s). There are five spinal regions addressed by this LCD: cervical region (atlanto-occipital joint), thoracic region (costovertebral/costotransverse joints), lumbar region, pelvic region (sacro-iliac joint) and sacral region (ref. CPT® Professional Edition 2017 p. 672).

Medicare does not cover chiropractic treatments to extraspinal regions (CPT 98943). The five extraspinal regions are: head (including temporomandibular joint, excluding atlanto-occipital) region; lower extremities; upper extremities; rib cage (excluding costotransverse and costovertebral joints) and abdomen (CPT Assistant Nov

For Medicare purposes, a chiropractor **must** place an AT modifier on a claim when providing active/corrective treatment to treat acute or chronic subluxation. However, the presence of the AT modifier may not in all instances indicate that the service is reasonable and necessary. As always, contractors may deny if appropriate after medical review. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3) Modifier AT must only be used when the chiropractic manipulation is "reasonable and necessary" as defined by national policy and the LCD. Modifier AT must not be used when maintenance therapy has been performed. The need for a prolonged course of treatment should be appropriate to the reported procedure code(s) and medical necessity must be documented clearly in the medical record.

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Proposed/Draft Process Information

Synopsis of Changes

Changes

Fields Changed

No significant changes in coverage, provides American Chiropractic Association (ACA) approved and supported clarity to the Internet Only Manual (IOM) requirements and the documentation needed to support Chiropractor claims. ACA intends to utilize this policy to educate their members.

[CMS National Coverage Policy](#)
[Coverage Indications Limitations and/or Medical Necessity Associated Information Sources of Information and Basis for Decision](#)
[Bill Type Codes](#)
[Revenue Codes](#)
[CPT/HCPCS Codes](#)
[ICD-10 Codes that Support Medical Necessity](#)

Associated Information

Documentation Requirements:

The patient's medical record must contain documentation that fully supports the medical necessity for services included within this LCD. (See "Indications and Limitations of Coverage.") This documentation includes, but is not limited to, relevant medical history, physical examination, and results of pertinent diagnostic tests or procedures.

Chiropractic care is focused on the treatment goals outlined in the Plan of Care.

A plan of care should be individualized for each patient and should include the following:

- Recommended level of care (duration and frequency of visits)
- Specific treatment goals (with documentation of progress or lack thereof within the clinical records)
- Objective measures to evaluate treatment effectiveness (with qualitative and/or quantitative measures)

The use of objective measures at the beginning of treatment, during and/or after treatment is recommended to quantify progress and support justifications for continued treatment. Therefore, treatment effectiveness must be assessed at appropriate intervals during subsequent visits (objective measurable goals).

Specific recommendations (i.e. 'home program'; life style modifications; etc.) for ongoing amelioration of musculoskeletal complaints should be provided as early in the course of treatment as possible; should be reinforced at each visit; and documented in the medical record.

For patients who have not achieved the goals documented in the Plan of Care, the practitioner should conclude the episode of chiropractic care in the last visit by documenting the clinical factors that contributed to the inability to meet the stated goals in the treatment plan.

The precise level of subluxation must be specified by the chiropractor to substantiate a claim for manipulation of the spine.

The level of spinal subluxation must bear a direct causal relationship to the patient's symptoms, and the symptoms must be directly related to the level of the subluxation that has been diagnosed.

Dynamic thrust is the therapeutic force or maneuver delivered by the physician during manipulation in the anatomic region of involvement. A relative contraindication is a condition that adds significant risk of injury to the patient from dynamic thrust, but does not rule out the use of dynamic thrust. The doctor must discuss this risk with the patient and record this discussion in the chart.

The need for a prolonged course of treatment must be clearly documented in the medical record. Treatment should result in improvement or arrest of deterioration of subluxation within a reasonable and generally predictable period of time.

The word "correction" may be used in lieu of "treatment." Also, a number of different terms composed of the following words may be used to describe manual manipulation:

- *Spine or spinal adjustment by manual means;*
- *Spine or spinal manipulation;*
- *Manual adjustment; and*
- *Vertebral manipulation or adjustment. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.1)*

Documentation Requirements: History

The history recorded in the patient record should include the following:

Symptoms causing patient to seek treatment;

Family history if relevant;

Past health history (general health, prior illness, injuries, or hospitalizations; medications; surgical history);

Mechanism of trauma;

Quality and character of symptoms/problem;

Onset, duration, intensity, frequency, location and radiation of symptoms;

Aggravating or relieving factors; and

Prior interventions, treatments, medications, secondary complaints (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.2).

Documentation Requirements: Initial Visit

The following documentation requirements apply whether the subluxation is demonstrated by x-ray or by physical examination:

1. *History as stated above.*

2. *Description of the present illness including:*

Mechanism of trauma;

Quality and character of symptoms/problem;

Onset, duration, intensity, frequency, location, and radiation of symptoms;

Aggravating or relieving factors;

Prior interventions, treatments, medications, secondary complaints; and

Symptoms causing patient to seek treatment.

These symptoms must bear a direct relationship to the level of subluxation. The symptoms should refer to the spine (spondyle or vertebral), muscle (myo), bone (osseo or osteo), rib (costo or costal) and joint (arthro) and be reported as pain (algia), inflammation (itis), or as signs such as swelling, spasticity, etc. Vertebral pinching of spinal nerves may cause headaches, arm, shoulder, and hand problems as well as leg and foot pains and numbness. Rib and rib/chest pains are also recognized symptoms, but in general other symptoms must relate to the spine as such. The subluxation must be causal, i.e., the symptoms must be related to the level of the subluxation that has been cited. A statement on a claim that there is "pain" is insufficient. The location of pain must be described and whether the particular vertebra listed is capable of producing pain in the area determined.

3. *Evaluation of musculoskeletal/nervous system through physical examination.*

4. *Diagnosis: The primary diagnosis must be subluxation, including the level of subluxation, either so stated or identified by a term descriptive of subluxation. Such terms may refer either to the condition of the spinal joint involved or to the direction of position assumed by the particular bone named.*

5. *Treatment Plan: The treatment plan should include the following:*

Recommended level of care (duration and frequency of visits);

Specific treatment goals; and

Objective measures to evaluate treatment effectiveness.

6. *Date of the initial treatment. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.2A)*

Documentation Requirements: Subsequent Visits

The following documentation requirements apply whether the subluxation is demonstrated by x-ray or by physical examination:

1. *History (an interval history sufficient to support continuing need; document substantive changes)*

Review of chief complaint;

Changes since last visit;

System review if relevant.

2. *Physical exam (interval; document subsequent changes; a full repeat P.A.R.T. is not expected)*

Exam of area of spine involved in diagnosis;

Assessment of change in patient condition since last visit;

Evaluation of treatment effectiveness;

3. *Documentation of treatment given on day of visit. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.2B)*

4. *Documentation of how the day's treatment fits within the plan of care (e.g. "visit 4 of planned 7 treatments") and any way the treatment plan is being changed.*

Documentation: X-Ray/CT/MRI

An x-ray may be used to document subluxation. The x-ray must have been taken at a time reasonably proximate to the initiation of a course of treatment. Unless more specific x-ray evidence is warranted, an x-ray is considered

reasonably proximate if it was taken no more than 12 months prior to or 3 months following the initiation of a course of chiropractic treatment.

In certain cases of chronic subluxation (e.g., scoliosis), an older x-ray may be accepted provided the beneficiary's health record indicates the condition has existed longer than 12 months and there is a reasonable basis for concluding that the condition is permanent.

A previous CT scan and/or MRI is acceptable evidence if a subluxation of the spine is demonstrated. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.1)

If the diagnostic studies have been taken in a hospital or outpatient facility, a written report, including interpretation and diagnosis by a physician must be present in the patient's medical record. Documentation of the chiropractor's review of the x-ray (MRI/CT) noting the level of subluxation must be maintained in the medical record.

Documentation: Demonstrated by Physical Examination (aka "P.A.R.T. Evaluation Process")

The P.A.R.T. evaluation process is recommended as the examination alternative to the previously mandated demonstration of subluxation by x-ray/MRI/CT for services beginning January 1, 2000. The acronym P.A.R.T. identifies diagnostic criteria for spinal dysfunction (subluxation).

P - Pain/tenderness evaluated in terms of location, quality and intensity: The perception of pain and tenderness is assessed. Most primary neuromusculoskeletal disorders manifest primarily by a painful response. Pain and tenderness findings may be identified through one or more of the following: observation, percussion, palpation, provocation, etc. Furthermore, pain intensity may be assessed using one or more of the following; visual analog scales, algometers, pain questionnaires, etc.

A - Asymmetry/misalignment identified on a sectional or segmental level: observation (posture and heat analysis) static palpation for misalignment of vertebral segments, diagnostic imaging, etc.

R - Range of motion abnormality (changes in active, passive, and accessory joint movements resulting in an increase or a decrease of sectional or segmental mobility. Range of motion abnormalities may be identified through one or more of the following: motion palpation, observation, stress diagnostic imaging, range of motion, measurement(s), etc.

T -Tissue, tone changes in the characteristics of contiguous or associated soft tissues including skin, fascia, muscle and ligament: Abnormalities in tone, texture and/or temperature may be identified through one or more of the following procedures: observation, palpation, use of instrumentation, test of length and strength, etc.

To demonstrate a subluxation based on physical examination, two of the four (P.A.R.T.) criteria are required, one of which must be asymmetry/misalignment or range of motion abnormality.

Documentation of changes in the patient's examination, status, progression must be recorded at each visit.

The evaluation process must be an ongoing procedure. Signs and certain symptoms must be rechecked during the course of treatment to determine the extent of the patient progress. Standardized measurement scales (e.g., Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), Oswestry Disability Questionnaire, and the Quebec Back Pain Disability Scale) may be used to measure improvement or lack thereof. This ongoing evaluation and assessment forming the basis for treatment modification is a key factor in total patient management. The initial examination, no matter how thorough, cannot be expected to provide all the answers. A treatment trial should be instituted with its effects assessed to determine whether it should be continued or a different plan devised. Moreover, it is the examination that forms the foundation for treatment, guiding the doctor in selecting appropriate treatment techniques, frequency, and course of treatment.

On receipt of a request for documentation, at a minimum, the practitioner must submit the Initial Visit's (ref. CMS 1500 box 14) Treatment Plan, the Concluding/Discharge Visit and Subsequent Visits that demonstrate any change in the History, Physical Exam or Treatment Plan.

Appendices:

Not applicable

Utilization Guidelines:

Only one chiropractic manipulation service for a beneficiary can be reimbursed per day.

The frequency and duration of chiropractic treatment must be medically necessary and based on the individual patient's condition and response to treatment. Prolonged or repeated courses of treatment are more likely to undergo medical review.

Sources of Information and Basis for Decision

This bibliography presents those sources that were obtained during the development of this policy.

1. American Chiropractic Association / Medicare Administrative Contractor Collaborative Outreach Forums on February 26, 2015, September 24, 2015 and March 16, 2017.
2. Carrier Advisory Committees
3. National Government Services, First Coast Service Options and other Medicare contractors' local coverage determinations.
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5. Brantingham JW. A critical look at the subluxation hypothesis. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther*. 1988;11:130-132.
6. Brantingham JW. A critical look at the subluxation hypothesis – *In reply*. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther*. 1989;12:154-155.
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9. Haldeman S, Chapman-Smith D, Petersen DM. Guidelines for chiropractic quality assurance and practice parameters. Proceedings of the Mercy Center Consensus Conference. Aspen Publishers, Inc. 1993.
10. Jull G, Trott P, Potter H, et al. A randomized controlled trial of exercise and manipulative therapy for cervicogenic headache. *Spine*. 2002;27(17):1835-1843.
11. Leboeuf-Yde C. How real is the subluxation? A research perspective. *J Manipulative Physio Ther*. 1998;21:492-494.
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Open Meetings/Part B MAC Contractor Advisory Committee (CAC) Meetings

Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Meeting State(s)	Meeting Information
06/01/2017	Open Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Samoa • California - Entire State • California - Northern • California - Southern • Guam • Hawaii • Nevada • Northern Mariana Islands 	Clark County Medical Association/NV State Medical Association 2590 E. Russell RD. Las Vegas, NV 89120
06/28/2017	Carrier Advisory Committee (CAC) Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California - Entire State • California - Northern 	Los Angeles

Meeting Date	Meeting Type	Meeting State(s)	Meeting Information
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> California - Southern 	
06/23/2017	Carrier Advisory Committee (CAC) Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawaii 	Honolulu
06/01/2017	Carrier Advisory Committee (CAC) Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nevada 	Las Vegas

Comment Period Start Date
06/01/2017

Comment Period End Date
08/14/2017

Released to Final LCD Date
Please Note: This is not the LCD Effective Date.
N/A

Reason for Proposed LCD

- Creation of Uniform LCDs With Other MAC Jurisdiction
- Provider Education/Guidance

Proposed Contact
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC JE Part B Contractor Medical Director(s)
Attention: Draft LCD Comments
PO Box 6781
Fargo, ND 58108-6781
policydraft@noridian.com [Back to Top](#)

[Coding Information](#)

Bill Type Codes:

Contractors may specify Bill Types to help providers identify those Bill Types typically used to report this service. Absence of a Bill Type does not guarantee that the policy does not apply to that Bill Type. Complete absence of all Bill Types indicates that coverage is not influenced by Bill Type and the policy should be assumed to apply equally to all claims.

- 011x Hospital Inpatient (Including Medicare Part A)
- 012x Hospital Inpatient (Medicare Part B only)
- 013x Hospital Outpatient
- 021x Skilled Nursing - Inpatient (Including Medicare Part A)
- 022x Skilled Nursing - Inpatient (Medicare Part B only)
- 023x Skilled Nursing - Outpatient
- 071x Clinic - Rural Health
- 073x Clinic - Freestanding
- 077x Clinic - Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)
- 085x Critical Access Hospital

Revenue Codes:

Contractors may specify Revenue Codes to help providers identify those Revenue Codes typically used to report this service. In most instances Revenue Codes are purely advisory. Unless specified in the policy, services reported under other Revenue Codes are equally subject to this coverage determination. Complete absence of all

Revenue Codes indicates that coverage is not influenced by Revenue Code and the policy should be assumed to apply equally to all Revenue Codes.

Revenue codes only apply to providers who bill these services to the Part A MAC. Revenue codes do not apply to physicians, other professionals and suppliers who bill these services to the carrier or Part B MAC.

Please note that not all revenue codes apply to every type of bill code. Providers are encouraged to refer to the FISS revenue code file for allowable bill types. Similarly, not all revenue codes apply to each CPT/HCPCS code. Providers are encouraged to refer to the FISS HCPCS file for allowable revenue codes.

All revenue codes billed on the inpatient claim for the dates of service in question may be subject to review.

- 0510 Clinic - General Classification
- 0520 Freestanding Clinic - General Classification
- 0960 Professional Fees - General Classification

CPT/HCPCS Codes

Group 1 Paragraph: N/A

Group 1 Codes:

- 98940 CHIROPRACTIC MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT (CMT); SPINAL, 1-2 REGIONS
- 98941 CHIROPRACTIC MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT (CMT); SPINAL, 3-4 REGIONS
- 98942 CHIROPRACTIC MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT (CMT); SPINAL, 5 REGIONS

ICD-10 Codes that Support Medical Necessity

Group 1 Paragraph: The use of an ICD-10-CM code listed below does not assure coverage of a service. The service must be reasonable and necessary in the specific case and must meet the criteria specified in this determination.

Group 1 Codes:

ICD-10 Codes	Description
M99.01	Segmental and somatic dysfunction of cervical region
M99.02	Segmental and somatic dysfunction of thoracic region
M99.03	Segmental and somatic dysfunction of lumbar region
M99.04	Segmental and somatic dysfunction of sacral region
M99.05	Segmental and somatic dysfunction of pelvic region

ICD-10 Codes that DO NOT Support Medical Necessity N/A

ICD-10 Additional Information

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[Associated Documents](#)

Attachments N/A

Related Local Coverage Documents N/A

Related National Coverage Documents N/A [Back to Top](#)

[Keywords](#)

- 98940
- 98941
- 98942
- Chiropractic
- manual manipulation
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