

Oklahoma Health Care Authority

It is very important that you provide your comments regarding the proposed rule change by the comment due date. Comments are directed to the [Oklahoma Health Care Authority \(OHCA\) Proposed Changes Blog](#).

OHCA COMMENT DUE DATE: January 15, 2017

The proposed policy was submitted to the MAC on September 15, 2016 as an emergency policy change. The proposed policy was presented for Tribal Consultation on September 6, 2016. The proposed permanent rule change is scheduled to be presented the OHCA Board of Directors on February 9, 2017.

Reference: APA WF 16-15A

SUMMARY:

Obstetrical Reimbursement, Prior Authorization Changes for High Risk Obstetrical Services, and Language Clean-up- The proposed Obstetrical policy revisions reinstate the use of the global care CPT codes for obstetrical reimbursement, adds the term certified to the title nurse midwives, and updates documentation requirements for obtaining high risk obstetrical services. Additional proposed revisions are general clean-up of terms.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

The Oklahoma Health Care Authority Board; The Oklahoma Health Care Authority Act, Section 5003 through 5016 of Title 63 of Oklahoma Statutes; Section 1902 of Social Security Act; 42 CFR 435.116 ; 42 CFR 440.165

RULE IMPACT STATEMENT:

**STATE OF OKLAHOMA
OKLAHOMA HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY**

TO: Tywanda Cox
Federal and State Policy

FROM: Likita Gunn
Federal and State Authorities

SUBJECT: Rule Impact Statement
APA WF #16-15A

A. Brief description of the purpose of the rule:

The proposed Obstetrical policy revisions reinstate the use of the global care CPT codes for routine obstetrical care billing, which can be used if the provider had provided care for a member

for greater than one trimester. The reinstatement of the global reimbursement is necessary to prevent an unintended administrative burden to providers. **The aforementioned changes were approved during promulgation of the emergency rule. The following are proposed changes not previously reviewed:** The proposed revisions to Obstetrical policy add the term certified to the title nurse midwives to align rules with terminology used by the Oklahoma Board of Nursing.

In addition, new revisions remove the requirement for providers to submit the paper form CH-17 to the OHCA as part of the prior authorization process for obtaining high risk obstetrical services. The prior authorization process is online and the form is duplicative of documentation that is now required to be submitted for approval.

Lastly, additional proposed revisions clean-up duplicative terms.

- B. A description of the classes of persons who most likely will be affected by the proposed rule, including classes that will bear the cost of the proposed rule, and any information on cost impacts received by the agency from any private or public entities:

No classes of persons will be affected by the proposed rule.

- C. A description of the classes of persons who will benefit from the proposed rule:

General obstetrical providers and MFM doctors will benefit from the proposed rule as they will continue to utilize the global CPT codes without any disruption to their current method of billing.

- D. A description of the probable economic impact of the proposed rule upon the affected classes of persons or political subdivisions, including a listing of all fee changes and, whenever possible, a separate justification for each fee change:

There is no probable economic impact of the proposed rule upon any classes of persons or political subdivisions. There are no fee changes associated with the proposed rule revisions.

- E. The probable costs and benefits to the agency and to any other agency of the implementation and enforcement of the proposed rule, the source of revenue to be used for implementation and enforcement of the proposed rule, and any anticipated effect on state revenues, including a projected net loss or gain in such revenues if it can be projected by the agency:

The Agency has determined that there are no probable net costs to OHCA or other agencies expected as a result of the proposed rules nor is there an anticipated effect on State revenues.

- F. A determination of whether implementation of the proposed rule will have an economic impact on any political subdivisions or require their cooperation in implementing or enforcing the rule:

The proposed rule will not have an economic impact on any political subdivision or require their cooperation in implementing or enforcing the rule.

- G. A determination of whether implementation of the proposed rule will have an adverse effect on small business as provided by the Oklahoma Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act:

The proposed rule will not have an adverse effect on small businesses as provided by the Oklahoma Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act.

- H. An explanation of the measures the agency has taken to minimize compliance costs and a determination of whether there are less costly or non-regulatory methods or less intrusive methods for achieving the purpose of the proposed rule:

The agency has taken measures to determine that there is no less costly or non-regulatory method or less intrusive method for achieving the purpose of the proposed rule. Opportunities for public input are provided throughout the rulemaking process, in addition to formal public comment periods and tribal consultations.

- I. A determination of the effect of the proposed rule on the public health, safety and environment and, if the proposed rule is designed to reduce significant risks to the public health, safety and environment, an explanation of the nature of the risk and to what extent the proposed rule will reduce the risk:

The proposed rule should have no adverse effect on the public health, safety, and environment.

- J. A determination of any detrimental effect on the public health, safety and environment if the proposed rule is not implemented:

Without the rule change Obstetrical providers may discontinue services to SoonerCare members, resulting in a threat to the public health, safety and welfare of our women and the unborn child.

- K. The date the rule impact statement was prepared and if modified, the date modified:

The rule impact statement was prepared October 19, 2016.

RULE TEXT

**TITLE 317. OKLAHOMA HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY
CHAPTER 30. MEDICAL PROVIDERS-FEE FOR SERVICE**

SUBCHAPTER 5. INDIVIDUAL PROVIDERS AND SPECIALTIES

PART 1. PHYSICIANS

317:30-5-22. Obstetrical care

~~(a) Providers of obstetrical services must bill each antepartum visit separately, utilizing the appropriate evaluation and management service code. The OHCA does not recognize the codes for "global obstetrical care" which bundle these services under a single procedure code. Delivery only and postpartum care services are also billed separately by the rendering provider.~~

~~(b) The following routine obstetrical services are covered as detailed below:~~

(a) Obstetrical (OB) care is billed using the appropriate CPT codes for Maternity Care and Delivery. The date of delivery is used as the date of service for charges for total obstetrical care. Inclusive dates of care should be indicated on the claim form as part of the description. Payment for total obstetrical care includes all routine care, and any ultrasounds performed by the attending physician provided during the maternity cycle unless otherwise specified in this Section. For payment of total OB care, a physician must have provided care for more than one trimester. To bill for prenatal care only, the claim is filed after the member leaves the provider's care. Payment for routine or minor medical problems will not be made separately to the OB physician outside of the antepartum visits. The antepartum care during the prenatal care period includes all care by the OB attending physician except major illness distinctly unrelated to the pregnancy.

(b) Procedures paid separately from total obstetrical care are listed in (1) - (8) of this subsection.

(1) The completion of an American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist (ACOG) assessment form or form covering same elements as ACOG and the most recent version of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority's Prenatal Psychosocial Assessment are reimbursable when both documents are included in the prenatal record. SoonerCare allows one assessment per provider and no more than two per pregnancy.

(2) Medically necessary real time antepartum diagnostic ultrasounds will be paid in addition to antepartum care, delivery and postpartum obstetrical care under defined circumstances. To be eligible for payment, all ultrasound reports must meet the guideline standards published by the American Institute of Ultrasound Medicine (AIUM).

(A) One abdominal or vaginal ultrasound will be covered in the first trimester of pregnancy. The ultrasound must be performed by a Board Eligible/Board Certified Obstetrician-Gynecologist (OB-GYN), Radiologist, or a Board Eligible/Board Certified Maternal-Fetal Medicine specialist. In addition, this ultrasound may be performed by a Certified Nurse Midwife, Family Practice Physician or Advance Practice Nurse Practitioner in Obstetrics with a certification in obstetrical ultrasonography.

(B) One ultrasound after the first trimester will be covered. This ultrasound must be performed by a Board Eligible/Board Certified ~~Obstetrician-Gynecologist~~ ~~(OB-GYN)~~OB-GYN, Radiologist, or a Board Eligible/Board Certified Maternal-Fetal Medicine specialist. In addition, this ultrasound may be performed by a Certified Nurse Midwife, Family Practice Physician or Advance Practice Nurse Practitioner in Obstetrics with certification in obstetrical ultrasonography.

(C) One additional detailed ultrasound is allowed by a Board Eligible/Board Certified Maternal Fetal Specialist or general obstetrician with documented specialty training in performing detailed ultrasounds. This additional ultrasound is allowed to identify or confirm a suspected fetal/maternal anomaly. This additional ultrasound does not require prior authorization. Any subsequent ultrasounds will require prior authorization.

(3) Standby attendance at Cesarean Section (C-Section), for the purpose of attending the baby, is compensable when billed by a physician or qualified health care provider not participating in the delivery.

(4) Anesthesia administered by the attending physician is a compensable service and may be billed separately from the delivery.

(5) Amniocentesis is not included in routine obstetrical care and is billed separately. Payment may be made for an evaluation and management service and a medically indicated amniocentesis on the same date of service. This is an exception to general information regarding surgery found at OAC 317:30-5-8.

(6) Additional payment is not made for the delivery of multiple gestations. If one fetus is delivered vaginally and additional fetus(es) are delivered by C-section by the same physician, the higher level procedure is paid. If one fetus is delivered vaginally and additional fetus(es) are delivered by C-Section, by different physicians, each should bill the appropriate procedure codes without a modifier. Payment is not made to the same physician for both standby and assistant at C-Section.

(7) Reimbursement is allowed for nutritional counseling in a group setting for members with gestational diabetes. Refer to OAC 317:30-5-1076(5).

(c) Assistant surgeons are paid for C-Sections which include only in-hospital post-operative care. Family practitioners who provide

prenatal care and assist at C-Section ~~may~~ bill separately for the ~~antenatal prenatal~~ and the six weeks postpartum office ~~visits~~visit.
(d) Procedures listed in (1) - (5) of this subsection are not separately reimbursable paid or not covered separately from total obstetrical care.

(1) Non stress test, unless the pregnancy is determined medically high risk. See OAC 317:30-5-22.1.

(2) Standby at C-Section is not compensable when billed by a physician participating in delivery.

(3) Payment is not made for an assistant surgeon for obstetrical procedures that include prenatal or postpartum care.

~~(3)~~(4) An additional allowance is not made for induction of labor, double set-up examinations, fetal stress tests, or pudendal anesthetic. Providers must not bill separately for these procedures.

~~(4)~~(5) Fetal scalp blood sampling is considered part of DRG reimbursement the total OB care.

(e) Obstetrical coverage for children is the same as for adults. Additional procedures may be covered under EPSDT provisions if determined to be medically necessary.

(1) Services deemed medically necessary and allowable under federal Medicaid regulations are covered by the EPSDT/OHCA Child Health Program even though those services may not be part of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority SoonerCare program. Such services must be prior authorized.

(2) Federal Medicaid regulations also require the State to make the determination as to whether the service is medically necessary and do not require the provision of any items or services that the State determines are not safe and effective or which are considered experimental.

317:30-5-22.1. Enhanced services for medically high risk pregnancies

(a) **Enhanced services.** Enhanced services are available for pregnant women eligible for SoonerCare and are in addition to services for uncomplicated maternity cases. Women deemed high risk based on criteria established by the OHCA must receive prior authorization for medically necessary enhanced benefits which include:

(1) prenatal at risk antepartum management;

(2) a combined maximum of five fetal non stress test(s) and biophysical profiles (additional units can be prior authorized for multiple fetuses) with one test per week beginning at 32 weeks gestation and continuing to 38 weeks; and

(3) a maximum of three follow-up ultrasounds not covered under OAC 317:30-5-22(b)(2).

(b) **Prior authorization.** To receive enhanced services, the following documentation must be received by the OHCA Medical Authorizations Unit for review and approval:

(1) ACOG or other comparable comprehensive prenatal assessment;
and

~~(2) chart note identifying and detailing the qualifying high risk condition; and~~

~~(3) an OHCA High Risk OB Treatment Plan/Prior Authorization Request (CH-17) signed by a Board Eligible/Board Certified Maternal Fetal Medicine (MFM) specialist, or Board Eligible/Board Certified Obstetrician Gynecologist (OB-GYN).~~

(2) appropriate documentation supporting medical necessity from a Board Eligible/Board Certified Maternal Fetal Medicine (MFM) specialist, or Board Eligible/Board Certified Obstetrician-Gynecologist (OB-GYN). The documentation must include information identifying and detailing the qualifying high risk condition.

(c) **Reimbursement.** When prior authorized, enhanced benefits will be reimbursed as follows:

(1) Antepartum management for high risk is reimbursed to the primary obstetrical provider. If the primary provider of obstetrical care is not the MFM and wishes to request authorization of the antepartum management fee, the ~~OHCA-CH-17~~treatment plan must be signed by the primary provider of OB care. Additionally, reimbursement for enhanced at risk antepartum management is not made during an in-patient hospital stay.

(2) Non stress tests, biophysical profiles and ultrasounds [in addition to those covered under OAC 317:30-5-22(a)(2) subparagraphs (A) through (C)] are reimbursed when prior authorized.

(3) Reimbursement for enhanced at risk antepartum management is not available to physicians who already qualify for enhanced reimbursement as state employed physicians.

PART 19. CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIVES

317:30-5-226. Coverage by category

(a) ~~Adults and children 21 and under.~~ Payment is made for certified nurse midwife services within the scope of practice as defined by state law including obstetrical care such as antepartum care, delivery, postpartum care, and care of the normal newborn during the first 28 days of life. ~~Obstetrical care should be billed using the appropriate evaluation and management codes for antepartum care, as well as the appropriate delivery only and postpartum care services when rendered. Ultrasounds and other procedures for obstetrical care are paid in accordance with OAC 317:30-5-22(b).~~

(1) Obstetrical care should be billed using the appropriate CPT codes for Maternity Care and Delivery. The date of delivery should be used as the date of service for charges for total obstetrical care. Inclusive dates of care should be indicated on the claim form as part of the description. The date the patient

was first seen must be on the claim form. Payment for total obstetrical care includes all routine care. Ultrasounds and other procedures reimbursed separately from total obstetrical care are paid in accordance with provisions found at OAC 317:30-5-22(b).

(2) For payment of total OB care, the provider must have provided care for more than one trimester. To bill for prenatal care only, the claim is filed after the member leaves the provider's care. Payment for routine or minor medical problems will not be made separately to the OB provider outside of antepartum visits. The antepartum care during the prenatal care period includes all care by the OB provider except major illness distinctly unrelated to the pregnancy.

(b) **Newborn.** Payment to certified nurse midwives for services to newborn is the same as for ~~adults and children under 21~~. A newborn is an infant during the first 28 days following birth.

(1) Providers must use OKDHS Form FSS-NB-1, or the eNB1 application on the Secure Website to notify the county DHS office of the child's birth. A claim may then be filed for charges for the baby under the case number and the baby's name and assigned person code.

(2) Charges billed on the mother's person code for services rendered to the child will be denied.

(c) **Individuals eligible for Part B of Medicare.** Payment is made utilizing the Medicaid allowable for comparable services.

317:30-5-229. Reimbursement

In accordance with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, effective October 1, 1993, certified nurse midwife services include maternity services, as well as services outside the maternity cycle within the scope of their practice under state law.

(1) Medical verification of pregnancy is required. A written statement from the physician or certified nurse midwife verifying the applicant is pregnant and the expected date of delivery is acceptable. Pregnancy may also be verified by submission of a copy of a laboratory report indicating the individual is pregnant.

(2) Newborn charges billed on the mother's person code will be denied.

(3) Providers must use OKDHS Form FSS-NB-1 or the eNB1 application on the Secure Website to notify the county DHS office of the child's birth.

~~(4) Obstetrical care should be billed using the appropriate evaluation and management codes for antepartum care, as well as the appropriate delivery only and postpartum care services when rendered.~~ Obstetrical care should be billed using the appropriate CPT codes for Maternity Care and Delivery. The date of delivery should be used as the date of service for charges for total obstetrical care. Inclusive dates of care should be indicated on

the claim form as part of the description. The date the patient was first seen must be on the claim form. Payment for total obstetrical care includes all routine care performed by the attending provider. For payment of total OB care, the provider must have provided care for more than one trimester. To bill for prenatal care only, the claim is filed after the member leaves the provider's care. Payment for routine or minor medical problems will not be made separately to the OB provider outside of antepartum visits. The antepartum care during the prenatal care period includes all care by the OB provider except major illness distinctly unrelated to the pregnancy.

PART 35. RURAL HEALTH CLINICS

317:30-5-356. Coverage for adults

Payment is made to rural health clinics for adult services as set forth in this Section.

(1) **RHC services.** Payment is made for one encounter per member per day. Payment is also limited to four visits per member per month. Refer to OAC 317:30-1, General Provisions, and OAC 317:30-3-65.2 for exceptions to the four visit limit for children under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program (EPSDT). Additional preventive service exceptions include:

(A) **Obstetrical care.** A Rural Health Clinic should have a written contract with its physician, certified nurse midwife, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant that specifically identifies how obstetrical care will be billed to SoonerCare, in order to avoid duplicative billing situations. The agreement should also specifically identify the physician's compensation for rural health and non-rural health clinic (other ambulatory) services.

(i) If the clinic compensates the physician, certified nurse midwife or advanced practice nurse to provide obstetrical care, then the clinic must bill the SoonerCare program for each prenatal visit using the appropriate CPT evaluation and management codes.

~~(ii) If the clinic does not compensate its practitioners to provide obstetrical care, then the independent practitioner must bill the SoonerCare program for each prenatal visit using the appropriate CPT code described in the SoonerCare provider specific rules for physicians, certified nurse midwives, physician assistants, and advanced practice nurses (refer to OAC 317:30-5-22).~~ If the clinic does not compensate its practitioners to provide obstetrical care, then the independent practitioner must bill the OHCA for prenatal care according to the global method described in the SoonerCare provider specific rules for physicians, certified nurse midwives, physician

assistants, and advanced practice nurses (refer to OAC 317:30-5-22).

(iii) Under both billing methods, payment for prenatal care includes all routine or minor medical problems. No additional payment is made to the prenatal provider except in the case of a major illness distinctly unrelated to pregnancy.

(B) **Family planning services.** Family planning services are available only to members with reproductive capability. Family planning visits do not count as one of the four RHC visits per month.

(2) **Other ambulatory services.** Services defined as "other ambulatory" services are not considered a part of a RHC visit and are therefore billable to the SoonerCare program by the RHC or provider of service on the appropriate claim forms. Other ambulatory services are subject to the same scope of coverage as other SoonerCare services billed to the program, i.e., limited adult services and some services for under 21 subject to same prior authorization process. Refer to OAC 317:30-1, General Provisions, and OAC 317:30-3-57, 317:30-5-59, and 317:30-3-60 for general coverage and exclusions under the SoonerCare program. Some specific limitations are applicable to other ambulatory services as set forth in specific provider rules and excerpted as follows: Coverage under optometrists for adults is limited to treatment of eye disease not related to refractive errors. There is no coverage for eye exams for the purpose of prescribing eyeglasses, contact lenses or other visual aids. (See OAC 317:30-5-431.)

PART 75. FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS

317:30-5-664.8. Obstetrical care provided by Health Centers

(a) **Billing written agreement.** In order to avoid duplicative billing situations, a Health Center must have a written agreement with its physician, certified nurse midwife, advanced practice nurse, or physician assistant that specifically identifies how obstetrical care will be billed. The agreement must specifically identify the service provider's compensation for Health Center core services and other health services that may be provided by the Center.

(b) **Prenatal or postpartum services.**

(1) If the Health Center compensates the physician, certified nurse midwife or advanced practice nurse for the provision of obstetrical care, then the Health Center bills the OHCA for each prenatal and postpartum visit separately using the appropriate CPT evaluation and management code(s) as provided in the Health Center billing manual.

~~(2) If the clinic does not compensate its practitioners to provide obstetrical care, then the independent practitioner must~~

~~bill the SoonerCare program for each prenatal visit using the appropriate CPT code described in the SoonerCare provider specific rules for physicians, certified nurse midwives, physician assistants, and advanced practice nurses (refer to OAC 317:30-5-22). If the clinic does not compensate the provider for the provision of obstetrical care, then the provider must bill the OHCA for prenatal care according to the global method described in the SoonerCare Traditional provider specific rules for physicians, certified nurse midwives, physician assistants, and advanced practice nurses (refer to OAC 317:30-5-22).~~

(3) Under both billing methods, payment for prenatal care includes all routine or minor medical problems. No additional payment is made to the prenatal provider except in the case of a major illness distinctly unrelated to pregnancy.

(c) **Delivery services.** Delivery services are billed using the appropriate CPT codes for delivery. If the clinic does not compensate the provider for the provision of obstetrical care, then the provider must be individually enrolled and bill for those services using his or her assigned provider number. The costs associated with the delivery must be excluded from the cost settlement/encounter rate setting process ~~(see OAC 317:300-5-664.11)~~(see OAC 317:30-5-664.11).