

Medicare Benefit Policy Manual

Chapter 8 - Coverage of Extended Care (SNF) Services Under Hospital Insurance

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10 - Requirements - General

(Rev. 57, Issued: 11-08-06, Effective: 07-27-66, Implementation: 12-14-06)

The term “extended care services” means the following items and services furnished to an inpatient of a skilled nursing facility (SNF) either directly or under arrangements as noted in the list below:

- Nursing care provided by or under the supervision of a registered professional nurse;
- Bed and board in connection with furnishing of such nursing care;
- Physical or occupational therapy and/or speech-language pathology services furnished by the skilled nursing facility or by others under arrangements with them made by the facility;
- Medical social services;
- Such drugs, biologicals, supplies, appliances, and equipment, furnished for use in the skilled nursing facility, as are ordinarily furnished by such facility for the care and treatment of inpatients;
- Medical services provided by an intern or resident-in-training of a hospital with which the facility has in effect a transfer agreement (see §50.7) under an approved teaching program of the hospital, and other diagnostic or therapeutic services provided by a hospital with which the facility has such an agreement in effect, and
- Other services necessary to the health of the patients as are generally provided by skilled nursing facilities, or by others under arrangements.

Post-hospital extended care services furnished to inpatients of a SNF or a swing bed hospital are covered under the hospital insurance program. The beneficiary must have been an inpatient of a hospital for a medically necessary stay of at least 3 consecutive calendar days. Time spent in observation status or in the emergency room prior to (or in lieu of) an inpatient admission to the hospital does not count toward the 3-day qualifying inpatient hospital stay, as a person who appears at a hospital’s emergency room seeking examination or treatment or is placed on observation has not been admitted to the hospital as an inpatient; instead, the person receives outpatient services. For purposes of the SNF benefit’s qualifying hospital stay requirement, inpatient status commences with the calendar day of hospital admission. See 31 Fed. Reg. 10116, 10118-19 (July 27, 1966).

The beneficiary must also have been transferred to a participating SNF within 30 days after discharge from the hospital, unless the exception in §20.2.2 applies. In addition, the beneficiary must require SNF care for a condition that was treated during the qualifying hospital stay, or for a condition that arose while in the SNF for treatment of a condition for which the beneficiary was previously treated in the hospital.

Extended care services include SNF care for beneficiaries involuntarily disenrolling from Medicare Advantage plans as a result of a Medicare Advantage plan termination when they do not have a 3-day hospital stay before SNF admission, if admitted to the SNF before the effective date of disenrollment.

10.1 - Medicare SNF PPS Overview

(Rev. 57, Issued: 11-08-06, Effective: 07-27-66, Implementation: 12-14-06)

Section 1888(e) of the Social Security Act provides the basis for the establishment of the per diem Federal payment rates applied under the PPS to SNFs that received their first payment from Medicare on or after October 1, 1995. A transition period applied for those SNFs that first accepted payment under the Medicare program prior to October 1, 1995. The BBA sets forth the formula for establishing the rates as well as the data on which they are based. See Chapter 28, Section 2836, of the Provider Reimbursement Manual, Part I, (Pub. 15-1) for a comprehensive discussion of the SNF PPS.

10.2 - Medicare SNF Coverage Guidelines Under PPS

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

PM - A-98-16 dated 5/98

Under SNF PPS, covered SNF services include post-hospital SNF services for which benefits are provided under Part A (the hospital insurance program) and all items and services which, prior to July 1, 1998, had been paid under Part B (the supplementary medical insurance program) but furnished to SNF residents during a Part A covered stay other than the following:

- Physician services, physician assistant services, nurse practitioner and clinical nurse specialist services, certified mid-wife services, qualified psychologist services, certified registered nurse anesthetist services, certain dialysis-related services, erythropoietin (EPO) for certain dialysis patients, hospice care related to a terminal condition, ambulance trips that convey a beneficiary to the SNF for admission or from the SNF following discharge, ambulance transportation related to dialysis services, certain services involving chemotherapy and its administration, radioisotope services, certain customized prosthetic devices and, for services furnished during 1998 only, and the transportation costs of electrocardiogram equipment for electrocardiogram test services.

Certain additional outpatient hospital services (along with ambulance transportation that convey a beneficiary to a hospital or CAH to receive the additional services) are excluded from coverage under SNF PPS and are billed separately. The additional services are:

- Cardiac catheterization services;
- Computerized axial tomography (CT scans);

- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRIs);
- Radiation therapy;
- Ambulatory surgery involving the use of a hospital operating room;
- Emergency services;
- Angiography services; and
- Lymphatic and venous procedures.

The CMS identifies the above services using HCPCS codes that are periodically updated. The CMS publishes the HCPCS coding changes in each year in a clearly designated Program Memorandum (PM). This PM is referred to as an annual update. Other updates for the remaining quarters of the FY will occur as needed due to the creation of new temporary codes representing services included in SNF PPS prior to the next annual update.

10.3 - Hospital Providers of Extended Care Services (Rev. 58, Issued: 11-09-06, Effective: N/A, Implementation: 12-11-06)

In order to address the shortage of rural SNF beds for Medicare patients, rural hospitals with fewer than 100 beds may be reimbursed under Medicare for furnishing post-hospital extended care services to Medicare beneficiaries. Such a hospital, known as a swing bed facility, can “swing” its beds between the hospital and SNF levels of care, on an as-needed basis, if it has obtained a swing bed approval from the Department of Health and Human Services. See Chapter 1, “General Overview,” in the Medicare General Information, Eligibility, and Entitlement Manual for a description of general rules applicable to SNFs and hospital swing beds.

When a hospital is providing extended care services, it will be treated as a SNF for purposes of applying coverage rules. This means that services provided in the swing bed are subject to the same Part A coverage, deductible, coinsurance and physician certification/recertification provisions that are applicable to SNF extended care services. The SNF coverage provisions are set forth in 42 CFR 409 Subpart D and are more fully explained in this chapter. A patient in a swing bed cannot simultaneously receive coverage for both SNF-level services under Part A and inpatient hospital ancillary services under Part B.

Swing bed patients who no longer qualify for Part A coverage of SNF-level services under the Medicare program (due to exhaustion of Part A SNF benefits, dropping below a SNF level of care, etc.) revert to receipt of a hospital level of care in the swing bed (see the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6, “Hospital Services Covered Under Part B,” §10). Thus, any further Medicare coverage in the swing bed would be for inpatient

hospital ancillary services under Part B, notwithstanding a patient's eligibility for Medicaid NF coverage.

A dually-eligible patient who continues to receive a SNF level of care or who has dropped below the SNF level may nonetheless still qualify for Medicaid coverage of nursing facility (NF) services, if the hospital has a Medicaid swing bed agreement that has been approved by the State in which the facility is located. Such agreements permit Medicaid-participating rural hospitals to use their beds interchangeably to furnish both acute hospital care and NF care to Medicaid recipients, when no beds are available in area nursing facilities.

20 - Prior Hospitalization and Transfer Requirements (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131, SNF-212

In order to qualify for post-hospital extended care services, the individual must have been an inpatient of a hospital for a medically necessary stay of at least three consecutive calendar days. In addition, effective December 5, 1980, the individual must have been transferred to a participating SNF within 30 days after discharge from the hospital, unless the exception in §20.2 applies.

20.1 - Three-Day Prior Hospitalization

(Rev. 183, Issued: 04-04-14, Effective: 05-05-14, Implementation; 05-05-14)

The hospital discharge must have occurred on or after the first day of the month in which the individual attained age 65 or, effective July 1, 1973, became entitled to health insurance benefits under the disability or chronic renal disease provisions of the law. The 3 consecutive calendar day stay requirement can be met by stays totaling 3 consecutive days in one or more hospitals. In determining whether the requirement has been met, the day of admission, *but not the day of discharge*, is counted as a hospital inpatient day.

Time spent in observation status or in the emergency room prior to (or in lieu of) an inpatient admission to the hospital does not count toward the 3-day qualifying inpatient hospital stay, as a person who appears at a hospital's emergency room seeking examination or treatment or is placed on observation has not been admitted to the hospital as an inpatient; instead, the person receives outpatient services. For purposes of the SNF benefit's qualifying hospital stay requirement, inpatient status commences with the calendar day of hospital admission. See 31 Fed. Reg. 10116, 10118-19 (July 27, 1966).

To be covered, the extended care services must have been for the treatment of a condition for which the beneficiary was receiving inpatient hospital services (including services of an emergency hospital) or a condition which arose while in the SNF for treatment of a condition for which the beneficiary was previously hospitalized. In this context, the applicable hospital condition need not have been the principal diagnosis that actually

precipitated the beneficiary's admission to the hospital, but could be any one of the conditions present during the qualifying hospital stay.

In addition, the qualifying hospital stay must have been medically necessary. Medical necessity will generally be presumed to exist. When the facts that come to the intermediary's attention during the course of its normal claims review process indicate that the hospitalization may not have been medically necessary, it will fully develop the case, checking with the attending physician and the hospital, as appropriate. The intermediary will rule the stay unnecessary only when hospitalization for 3 days represents a substantial departure from normal medical practice. However, in accordance with Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, chapter 30, section 130.2.A, when a beneficiary qualifies for limitation of liability in connection with the hospital stay, this conclusively establishes that the hospital stay *was not* medically necessary.

Even if a beneficiary's care during a qualifying hospital stay becomes less intensive during the latter part of the stay, the date of hospital "discharge" in this context is still considered to be the day that the beneficiary physically leaves the hospital, and the level of care being furnished at that particular point is not a determining factor as long as some portion of the stay included at least 3 consecutive days of medically necessary inpatient hospital services. In addition, when a hospital inpatient's care needs drop from acute- to SNF-level but no SNF bed is available, the regulations at 42 CFR 424.13(c) permit a physician to certify that the beneficiary's continued inpatient stay in the hospital is, in fact, *medically necessary* under this particular set of *circumstances* (see also *Pub. 100-01, Medicare General Information, Eligibility, and Entitlement Manual, chapter 4, section 10.6*). Accordingly, such additional, "alternate placement" days spent in the hospital can be included in the 3-day count toward meeting the SNF benefit's qualifying hospital stay requirement.

The 3-day hospital stay need not be in a hospital with which the SNF has a transfer agreement. However, the hospital must be either a Medicare-participating hospital or an institution that meets at least the conditions of participation for an emergency services hospital (see Pub. 100-01, Medicare General Information, Eligibility, and Entitlement Manual, Chapter 5, §20.2, for the definition of an emergency services hospital). A nonparticipating psychiatric hospital need not meet the special requirements applicable to psychiatric hospitals. Stays in Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institutions (See Pub. 100-01, Medicare General Information, Eligibility, and Entitlement Manual, Chapter 5, §40, for definition of RNHCIs) are excluded for the purpose of satisfying the 3-day period of hospitalization. See chapter 9, section 40.1.5 of the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, regarding a qualifying stay that consists of "general inpatient care" under the hospice benefit.

NOTE: While a 3-day stay in a psychiatric hospital satisfies the prior hospital stay requirement, institutions that primarily provide psychiatric treatment cannot participate in the program as SNFs. Therefore, a patient with only a psychiatric condition who is transferred from a psychiatric hospital to a participating SNF is likely to receive only non-covered care. In the SNF setting, the term "non-covered care" refers to any level of

care less intensive than the SNF level of care that is covered under the program. (See §§30ff.).

20.1.1 - Three-Day Prior Hospitalization - Foreign Hospital (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.2, SNF-212.2

A stay of three or more days in a hospital outside the United States may satisfy the prior inpatient stay requirement for post-hospital extended care services within the United States if the foreign hospital is qualified as an “emergency hospital” (see Chapter 3, §§110 of the Medicare Claims Processing Manual for a description of foreign and emergency services payable by Medicare. Also see Chapter 5, §20.2). If a stay of three or more days in a hospital outside the United States is being considered to satisfy the prior inpatient stay requirement, the SNF will submit documentation to the intermediary. This evidence will be either:

- A. An itemized bill or hospital form prepared by the foreign hospital showing dates of admission and discharge and a description of the illness or injury treated (obtained from the beneficiary); or
- B. A medical report prepared by the foreign hospital and sent to the patient’s U.S. physician showing dates of admission and discharge and a description of the illness or injury treated (obtained from the physician).

If neither type of evidence can be obtained, the SNF will secure whatever information is available for submission to the FI. When the intermediary receives a bill involving a prior inpatient stay in a foreign hospital, it contacts the regional office for a determination as to whether the prior stay requirement is met. If the regional office states the hospital does not qualify as an “emergency hospital,” the intermediary advises the provider that the prior inpatient stay requirement is not met.

If the regional office states the hospital qualifies as an “emergency hospital” and documentation is submitted as outlined in either §§20.2.1 or 20.2.2 which otherwise meets the prior-stay requirement, the intermediary processes the SNF claim.

20.2 - Thirty-Day Transfer (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.3, SNF-212.3

20.2.1 - General

(Rev. 161, Issued: 10-26-12, Effective: 04-01-13, Implementation: 04-01-13)

A3-3131.3.A, SNF-212.3.A

Post-hospital extended care services represent an extension of care for a condition for which the individual received inpatient hospital services. Extended care services are “post-hospital” if initiated within 30 days after discharge from a hospital stay that included at least three consecutive days of medically necessary inpatient hospital services. In certain circumstances the 30-day period may be extended, as described in §20.2.2 below. Even if a beneficiary’s care during a qualifying hospital stay becomes less intensive during the latter part of the stay, the date of hospital “discharge” in this context is still considered to be the day that the beneficiary physically leaves the hospital, and the level of care being furnished at that particular point is not a determining factor as long as some portion of the stay included at least 3 consecutive days of medically necessary inpatient hospital services.

In determining the 30-day transfer period, the day of discharge from the hospital is not counted in the 30 days. For example, a patient discharged from a hospital on August 1 and admitted to a SNF on August 31 was admitted within 30 days. The 30-day period begins on the day following actual discharge from the hospital and continues until the individual is admitted to a participating SNF, and requires and receives a covered level of care. Thus, an individual who is admitted to a SNF within 30 days after discharge from a hospital, but does not require a covered level of care until more than 30 days after such discharge, does not meet the 30-day requirement. (See §20.2.2 below for an exception under which such services may be covered.) Conversely, as long as a covered level of care **is** needed and initiated in the SNF within the specified timeframe, the timely transfer requirement is considered to be met even if actual **Medicare payment** does not commence until later (for example, in a situation where another payment source that is primary to Medicare has assumed financial responsibility for the initial portion of the SNF stay).

If an individual whose SNF stay was covered upon admission is thereafter determined not to require a covered level of care for a period of more than 30 days, payment could not be resumed for any extended care services he or she may subsequently require, even though he or she has remained in the facility, until the occurrence of a new qualifying hospital stay. In the absence of a new qualifying hospital stay, such services could not be deemed to be “post-hospital” extended care services. (For exception, see §20.2.2 below.)

20.2.2 - Medical Appropriateness Exception **(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

A3-3131.3.B, SNF-212.3.B

An elapsed period of more than 30 days is permitted for SNF admissions where the patient’s condition makes it medically inappropriate to begin an active course of treatment in a SNF immediately after hospital discharge, and it is medically predictable at the time of the hospital discharge that he or she will require covered care within a predeterminable time period. The fact that a patient enters a SNF immediately upon discharge from a hospital, for either covered or noncovered care, does not necessarily

negate coverage at a later date, assuming the subsequent covered care was medically predictable.

20.2.2.1 - Medical Needs Are Predictable (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.3.B.1, SNF-212.3.B.1

In determining the type of case that this exception is designed to address, it is necessary to recognize the intent of the extended care benefit. The extended care benefit covers relatively short-term care when a patient requires skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation services as a continuation of treatment begun in the hospital. The requirement that covered extended care services be provided in a SNF within 30 days after hospital discharge is one of the means of assuring that the SNF care is related to the prior hospital care.

This exception to the 30-day requirement recognizes that for certain conditions, SNF care can serve as a necessary and proper continuation of treatment initiated during the hospital stay, although it would be inappropriate from a medical standpoint to begin such treatment within 30 days after hospital discharge. Since the exception is intended to apply only where the SNF care constitutes a continuation of care provided in the hospital, it is applicable only where, under accepted medical practice, the established pattern of treatment for a particular condition indicates that a covered level of SNF care will be required within a predeterminable time frame. Accordingly, to qualify for this exception it must be medically predictable at the time of hospital discharge that a covered level of SNF care will be required within a predictable period of time for the treatment of a condition for which hospital care was received and the patient must begin receiving such care within that time frame.

An example of the type of care for which this provision was designed is care for a person with a hip fracture. Under the established pattern of treatment of hip fractures it is known that skilled therapy services will be required subsequent to hospital care, and that they can normally begin within four to six weeks after hospital discharge, when weight bearing can be tolerated. Under the exception to the 30-day rule, the admission of a patient with a hip fracture to a SNF within 4 to 6 weeks after hospital discharge for skilled care, which as a practical matter can only be provided on an inpatient basis by a SNF, would be considered a timely admission.

20.2.2.2 - Medical Needs Are Not Predictable (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.3.B.2, SNF-212.3.B.2

When a patient's medical needs and the course of treatment are not predictable at the time of hospital discharge because the exact pattern of care required and the time frame in which it will be required is dependent on the developing nature of the patient's

condition, an admission to a SNF more than 30 days after discharge from the hospital is not justified under this exception to the 30-day rule. For example, in some situations the prognosis for a patient diagnosed as having cancer is such that it can reasonably be expected that additional care will be required at some time in the future. However, at the time of discharge from the hospital it is difficult to predict the actual services that will be required, or the time frame in which the care will be needed. Similarly, it is not known in what setting any future necessary services will be required; i.e., whether the patient will require the life-supporting services found only in the hospital setting, the type of care covered in a SNF, the intermittent type of care which can be provided by a home health agency, or custodial care which may be provided either in a nursing home or the patient's place of residence. In some instances such patients may require care immediately and continuously; others may not require any skilled care for much longer periods, perhaps measured in years. Therefore, since in such cases it is not medically predictable at the time of the hospital discharge that the individual will require covered SNF care within a predeterminable time frame, such cases do not fall within the 30-day exception.

20.2.2.3 - SNF Stay Prior to Beginning of Deferred Covered Treatment (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.3.B.3, SNF-212.3.B.3

In some cases where it is medically predictable that a patient will require a covered level of SNF care within a predeterminable time frame, the individual may also have a need for a covered level of SNF care within 30 days of hospital discharge. In such situations, this need for covered SNF care does not negate further coverage at a future date even if there is a noncovered interval of more than 30 days between the two stays, provided all other requirements are met. (See example 1 below.) However, this rule applies only where part of the care required involves deferred care, which was medically predictable at the time of hospital discharge. If the deferred care is not medically predictable at the time of hospital discharge, then coverage may not be extended to include SNF care following an interval of more than 30 days of noncovered care (see example 2). Where it is medically predictable that a patient will require a covered level of SNF care within a specific time frame, the fact that an individual enters a SNF immediately upon discharge from the hospital for noncovered care does not negate coverage at a later date, assuming the requirements of the law are met (see example 3).

EXAMPLE 1:

A patient who has had an open reduction of a fracture of the femoral neck and has a history of diabetes mellitus and angina pectoris is discharged from the hospital on January 30, 1991 and admitted immediately to a SNF. He requires, among other services, careful skin care, appropriate oral medications, a diabetic diet, a therapeutic exercise program to preserve muscle tone and body condition, and observation to detect signs of deterioration in his condition or complications resulting from his restricted mobility, which necessitates skilled management of his care to ensure his safety and recovery. It is medically predictable that when he is medically allowed to bear weight on the affected

limb, skilled rehabilitative services will be required. After he is in the SNF for two days, he becomes unhappy and at his request is released to his home in the care of a full time private duty nurse. Five weeks later, when he reaches weight bearing, he is readmitted to the SNF for the needed rehabilitative care. The patient would be eligible for coverage under the program for the care furnished him during both of these stays.

EXAMPLE 2:

An individual is admitted to a SNF for daily skilled rehabilitative care that, as a practical matter, can be provided only on an inpatient basis in a SNF. After three weeks, the therapy is discontinued because the patient's condition has stabilized and daily skilled services are no longer required. Six weeks later, however, as a result of an unexpected change in the patient's condition, daily skilled services are again required. Since the second period of treatment did not constitute care which was predictable at the time of hospital discharge and thus could not be considered as care which was deferred until medically appropriate, it would not represent an exception to the 30-day exception rule. Therefore, since more than 30 days of noncovered care had elapsed between the last period of covered care and the reinstatement of skilled services, payment could not be made under the extended care benefit for the latter services.

EXAMPLE 3:

A patient whose right leg was amputated was discharged from the hospital and admitted directly to a SNF on January 30, 1991. Although upon admission to the SNF the patient required help with meeting his activities of daily living, he did not require daily skilled care. Subsequently, however, after the stump had healed, daily skilled rehabilitative services designed to enable him to use a prosthesis were required. Since at the time of the patient's discharge from the hospital it was medically predictable that covered SNF care would be required at a predeterminable time interval, and since such care was initiated when appropriate, the patient would be entitled to extended care benefits for the period during which such care was provided.

**20.2.2.4 - Effect of Delay in Initiation of Deferred Care
(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

A3-3131.3.B.4, SNF-212.3.B.4

As indicated, where the required care commences within the anticipated time frame, the transfer requirement would be considered met even though more than 30 days have elapsed. However, situations may occur where complications necessitate delayed initiation of the required care and treatment beyond the usual anticipated time frame (e.g., skilled rehabilitative services which will enable an amputee patient to use a prosthetic device must be deferred due to an infection in the stump). In such situations, the 30-day transfer requirement may still be met even though care is not started within the usual anticipated time frame, if the care is begun as soon as medically possible and the care at

that time is still reasonable and necessary for the treatment of a condition for which the patient received inpatient hospital care.

20.2.2.5 - Effect on Spell of Illness (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.3.B.5, SNF-212.3.B.5

In the infrequent situation where the patient has been discharged from the hospital to his or her home more than 60 days before he or she is ready to begin a course of deferred care in a SNF, a new spell of illness begins with the day the beneficiary enters the SNF thereby generating another 100 days of extended care benefits. Another qualifying hospital stay would not be required, providing the care furnished is clearly related to the hospital stay in the previous spell of illness and represents care for which the need was predicted at the time of discharge from such the hospital stay.

20.2.3 - Readmission to a SNF (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3131.3.C, SNF-212.3.C

If an individual who is receiving covered post-hospital extended care, leaves a SNF and is readmitted to the same or any other participating SNF for further covered care within 30 days of the last covered skilled day, the 30-day transfer requirement is considered to be met. Thus, the period of extended care services may be interrupted briefly and then resumed, if necessary, without hospitalization preceding the readmission to a SNF. (See §§20.2.2 and 20.2.2.3 above for situations where a period of more than 30 days between SNF discharge and readmission, or more than 30 days of noncovered care in a SNF, is followed by later covered care.)

20.3 – Payment Bans (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A-01-131

20.3.1 - Payment Bans on New Admissions (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

Under the Social Security Act at §§1819(h) and 1919(h) and CMS' regulations at 42 CFR 488.417, CMS may impose a denial of payment for new admissions (DPNA) against a SNF when CMS finds that a facility is not in substantial compliance with requirements of participation. Further, the regulations require CMS to impose a DPNA when a SNF (1) fails to be in substantial compliance for three months after the last day of the survey identifying the noncompliance, or (2) is found to have provided substandard quality of care on the last three consecutive standard surveys. FIs are responsible for

applying these payment sanctions to new SNF admissions resulting from adverse survey findings.

The SNFs under a denial of payment sanction are still considered Medicare-participating providers.

Imposition of a payment ban on SNF new admissions is described in 42 CFR 488.401. In applying payment bans, refer to the following definition of “new admission” to a SNF contained in 42 CFR 488.401.

[a] resident who is admitted to the facility on or after the effective date of a denial of payment remedy and, if previously admitted, has been discharged before that effective date. Residents admitted before the effective date of the denial of payment, and taking temporary leave, are not considered new admissions, nor subject to the denial of payment.

“Temporary leave” is defined as residents who leave temporarily for any reason. This definition would include both beneficiaries who are out of the SNF at midnight but who later return to the SNF and beneficiaries who require inpatient hospitalization and return to the SNF directly upon hospital discharge. If residents were not subject to a denial of payment when they went on temporary leave, they are not, upon their return, considered new admissions for the purposes of the denial of payment. A beneficiary is considered discharged when he/she leaves the facility with no expectation of return, e.g., a beneficiary transferred to another SNF or discharged to home, etc.

Beneficiaries admitted before the effective date of the denial of payment and taking temporary leave, whether to receive inpatient hospital care, outpatient services, or as therapeutic leave, are not considered new admissions, and are not subject to the denial of payment upon return. This policy applies even if there are multiple hospitalizations and returns to the SNF during the period sanctions are in effect. However, a resident who is discharged to a different SNF and is later readmitted to the original SNF, currently under a payment ban, will be subject to the denial of payment sanction. Similarly, a beneficiary who is discharged from an acute care hospital to a long-term rehabilitation hospital, a wing bed, or a hospice would be considered a new admission upon return to the original SNF.

Beneficiaries enrolled through cost-based HMOs are subject to the same requirements as fee-for-service beneficiaries.

Hospices contract with SNFs for services related to the beneficiary’s terminal condition. These bills are not processed by the FI. However, there will be situations where a beneficiary is admitted as a hospice patient, but later requires daily skilled care unrelated to the terminal condition. If the beneficiary was initially admitted as a hospice patient prior to the date sanctions were imposed, and meets the requirements for Part A coverage; sanctions will not be applicable. Benefits will be paid under SNF PPS from the first date the beneficiary qualifies for Medicare Part A for care unrelated to the terminal

condition. The facility must complete the Medicare-required assessments from the start of care for the unrelated condition.

20.3.1.1 - Beneficiary Notification **(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

Before admitting a beneficiary, the SNF must notify the beneficiary or responsible family member that sanctions have been imposed, and explain how the sanctions will affect the beneficiary's benefits. This Notice of Non-Coverage also applies to former residents that had been discharged with no expectation of return and are being readmitted after the imposition of the payment ban. SNFs failing to provide this notification will be held liable for all Part A services covered under SNF PPS. The beneficiary notice must meet the following criteria:

- a. It must be in writing.
- b. It must explain the reason sanctions were imposed.
- c. It must explain the beneficiary's liability for the cost of SNF services during the period the payment ban is in effect.
- d. It must explain that Medicare Part A benefits may be available if the beneficiary chooses a different Medicare-participating SNF that is not under sanction.

20.3.1.2 - Readmissions and Transfers **(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

When determining if the beneficiary was admitted prior to the imposition of the ban, the actual status of the beneficiary rather than the primary payor is the determining factor. Therefore, there may be situations where the beneficiary is a private pay patient or a dual eligible who was receiving Medicaid benefits prior to the imposition of the payment ban. If this private pay patient or dual eligible goes to the hospital for needed care, and meets the Medicare Part A criteria upon return to the SNF, the readmission is exempt from the denial of payment sanction.

20.3.1.3 - Sanctions Lifted: Procedures for Beneficiaries Admitted During the Sanction Period **(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

For new admissions to certified beds, Medicare payments for eligible beneficiaries should begin on the date the sanction is lifted. The beneficiary must meet technical eligibility requirements (e.g., a 3-day hospital stay, etc.), services must be reasonable and necessary and the beneficiary must be receiving skilled care. The date the sanction is lifted is considered the first day of the Part A stay.

For SNF PPS payment purposes, the period between the actual date of admission and the last day the sanction was in effect should be billed as non-covered days.

20.3.1.4 - Payment Under Part B During a Payment Ban on New Admissions

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

Facilities subject to a payment ban may continue to bill services for beneficiaries who are not in a Part A stay in the same way as any other SNF. However, services that would have been payable to the SNF as Part A benefits in the absence of a payment sanction must not be billed to either the FI or the carrier as Part B services.

20.3.1.5 - Impact of Consolidated Billing Requirements

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

The SNF may not charge the beneficiary or family members for any services that, in the absence of a payment sanction, would have been covered under the SNF PPS.

However, the beneficiary is entitled to reimbursement for those services excluded from the SNF PPS rate. Services excluded from consolidated billing such as outpatient hospital emergency care and related ambulance service should be billed by the provider/supplier actually furnishing services, and not by the SNF.

20.3.1.6 - Impact on Spell of Illness

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

The SNF days during the sanction period will be used to track breaks in the spell of illness. A beneficiary's care in an SNF met the skilled level of care standards if a Medicare SNF claim for the services provided in the SNF was denied on grounds other than that the services were not at a skilled level of care. If the patient is receiving a skilled level of care the benefit period cannot end.

30 - Skilled Nursing Facility Level of Care - General

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132, SNF-214

Care in a SNF is covered if all of the following four factors are met:

- The patient requires skilled nursing services or skilled rehabilitation services, i.e., services that must be performed by or under the supervision of professional or technical personnel (see §§30.2 - 30.4); are ordered by a physician and the services are rendered for a condition for which the patient received inpatient hospital services or for a condition that arose while receiving care in a SNF for a condition for which he received inpatient hospital services;
- The patient requires these skilled services on a daily basis (see §30.6); and

- As a practical matter, considering economy and efficiency, the daily skilled services can be provided only on an inpatient basis in a SNF. (See §30.7.)
- The services delivered are reasonable and necessary for the treatment of a patient's illness or injury, i.e., are consistent with the nature and severity of the individual's illness or injury, the individual's particular medical needs, and accepted standards of medical practice. The services must also be reasonable in terms of duration and quantity.

If any one of these four factors is not met, a stay in a SNF, even though it might include the delivery of some skilled services, is not covered. For example, payment for a SNF level of care could not be made if a patient needs an intermittent rather than daily skilled service.

In reviewing claims for SNF services to determine whether the level of care requirements are met, the intermediary or Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC) first considers whether a patient needs skilled care. If a need for a skilled service does not exist, then the "daily" and "practical matter" requirements are not addressed. See section 30.2.2.1 for a discussion of the role of appropriate documentation in facilitating accurate coverage determinations for claims involving skilled care. Additional material on documentation appears in the various clinical scenarios that are presented throughout these level of care guidelines.

Coverage of nursing care and/or therapy to perform a maintenance program does not turn on the presence or absence of an individual's potential for improvement from the nursing care and/or therapy, but rather on the beneficiary's need for skilled care.

Eligibility for SNF Medicare A coverage has not changed with the inception of PPS. However, the skilled criteria and the medical review process have changed slightly. For Medicare to render payment for skilled services provided to a beneficiary during a SNF Part A stay, the facility must complete an MDS.

EXAMPLE: Even though the irrigation of a suprapubic catheter may be a skilled nursing service, daily irrigation may not be "reasonable and necessary" for the treatment of a patient's illness or injury.

30.1 – Administrative Level of Care Presumption (Rev. 57, Issued: 11-08-06, Effective: 07-27-66, Implementation: 12-14-06)

Under the SNF PPS, beneficiaries who are admitted (or readmitted) directly to a SNF after a qualifying hospital stay are considered to meet the level of care requirements of 42 CFR 409.31 up to and including the assessment reference date (ARD) for the 5-day assessment prescribed in 42 CFR 413.343(b), when correctly assigned to one of the Resource Utilization Groups (RUGs) that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the

required level of care. If the beneficiary is not admitted (or readmitted) directly to a SNF after a qualifying hospital stay, the administrative level of care presumption does not apply.

For purposes of this presumption, the assessment reference date is defined in accordance with 42 CFR 483.315(d), and must occur no later than the eighth day of posthospital SNF care. Consequently, if the ARD for the 5-day assessment* prescribed in 42 CFR 413.343(b) is set on day 9, or later, the administrative level of care presumption does not apply. The coverage that arises from this presumption remains in effect for as long thereafter as it continues to be supported by the facts of the beneficiary's condition and care needs. However, this administrative presumption does not apply to any of the subsequent assessments.

To be correctly assigned, the data coded on the Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) must be accurate and meet the definitions described in the Long Term Care Facility RAI User's Manual. The beneficiary must receive services in the SNF that are reasonable and necessary. Services provided to the beneficiary during the hospital stay are reviewed to ensure proper coding of the most recent version of the RAI. The two examples illustrated below demonstrate a correct assignment and an incorrect assignment.

Incorrect Assignment: IV med provided in hospital coded on MDS, but IV was for a surgical procedure only – as a consequence, the MDS is not accurate and the presumption does not apply (see Chapter 3, Section P of the RAI).

Correct Assignment: Beneficiary is receiving oxygen therapy as well as rehab service. The respiratory therapy services are found reasonable and necessary; however, the rehab services are found not reasonable and necessary, resulting in a revised RUG. Beneficiary was and is now correctly assigned – presumption applies.

A beneficiary who groups into other than one of the RUGs designated as representing the required level of care on the 5-day assessment prescribed in 42 CFR 413.343(b) is not automatically classified as meeting or not meeting the SNF level of care definition. Instead, the beneficiary must receive an individual level of care determination using existing administrative criteria and procedures.

*Includes Medicare Readmission/Return Assessment.

The following scenarios further clarify that a beneficiary's correct classification to one of the RUGs that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the required level of care triggers the coverage presumption under the initial 5-day, Medicare-required assessment only when that assessment occurs directly following the beneficiary's hospital discharge.

1. Routine SNF Admission Directly From Qualifying Hospital Stay

If the beneficiary is admitted to the SNF immediately following a 3-day qualifying hospital stay, there is a presumption that he or she meets the Medicare level of care criteria when correctly assigned to one of the RUGs that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the required level of care. The presumption lasts through the assessment reference date of the 5-day assessment, which must occur no later than the eighth day of the stay.

2. Admission to SNF does not immediately follow discharge from the qualifying hospital stay, but occurs within 30 days (as required under the “30 day transfer” rule)

If the beneficiary is discharged from the hospital to a setting other than the SNF, the presumption of coverage does not apply, even if the beneficiary’s SNF admission occurs within 30 days of discharge from the qualifying hospital stay. Accordingly, coverage would be determined based on a review of the medical evidence in the file.

3. SNF Resident is Re-Hospitalized and Then Returns Directly to the SNF

If a beneficiary who has been in a covered Part A stay requires readmission to a hospital, and subsequently returns directly to the SNF for continuing care, there is a presumption that he or she meets the level of care criteria upon readmission to the SNF when correctly assigned to one of the RUGs that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the required level of care. A new Medicare 5-day assessment is required and the presumption of coverage lasts through the assessment reference date of that assessment, which must occur no later than the eighth day of the stay.

4. Routine SNF Admission Directly From Qualifying Hospital Stay, but Initial Portion of SNF Stay Covered by Another Insurer (Medicare as Secondary Payer)

When a beneficiary goes directly from a qualifying hospital stay to the SNF, but the initial portion of the SNF stay is covered by another insurer that is primary to Medicare, Medicare coverage would not start until coverage by the primary insurer ends. Accordingly, the Medicare required schedule of assessments is not required to begin until the first day of Medicare coverage. If a beneficiary met the level of care criteria for Medicare coverage during the first 8 days of the stay following a qualifying hospital stay, and the other insurer covered this part of the stay, there is no presumption. If Medicare becomes primary before the eighth day of the stay following a qualifying hospital stay, the presumption would apply through the assessment reference date on the 5-day assessment or, if earlier, the eighth day of the stay.

5. Readmission to SNF Within 30 Days After Discharge From Initial SNF Stay – No Intervening Hospitalization

As noted in scenario 1, if a beneficiary is initially admitted to the SNF directly from the hospital for a covered Part A stay, the presumption for that stay is applicable when the

beneficiary is correctly assigned to one of the RUGs that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the required level of care. However, if that beneficiary is discharged (NOT to an acute care facility) and then subsequently readmitted, there is no presumption applicable to the second SNF admission. (If the beneficiary is transferred to a hospital, and returns directly to the SNF, see scenario 3 above).

6. Initial, Non-Medicare SNF Stay Followed by Qualifying Hospitalization and Readmission to SNF for Medicare Stay

Dually eligible (Medicare/Medicaid) beneficiaries whose initial stay in the SNF is either Medicaid-covered or private pay, are eligible for the Medicare presumption of coverage when readmitted to the SNF following a qualifying hospitalization, when correctly assigned to one of the RUGs that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the required level of care. (Of course, in order to qualify for Medicare coverage upon readmission, the beneficiary must be placed in the portion of the institution that is actually certified by Medicare as a SNF.)

No presumption of coverage applies when Medicare is the secondary payer for days 1 through 8 of the covered stay where Medicare becomes primary after day 8 due to a reversal or denial by the secondary insurer.

7. Transfer From One SNF to Another

There is no presumption of coverage in cases involving the transfer of a beneficiary from one SNF to another or from SNF-level care in a swing bed to a SNF. The presumption only applies to the SNF stay that immediately follows the qualifying hospital stay when the beneficiary is correctly assigned to one of the RUGs that is designated (in the annual publication of Federal prospective payment rates described in 42 CFR 413.345) as representing the required level of care. Therefore, in cases involving transfer of a beneficiary from a swing-bed hospital to a SNF, the presumption only applies if the beneficiary was receiving acute care (rather than SNF-level care) immediately prior to discharge from the swing-bed hospital.

Federal Register Notices Designating RUGs Representing Required Level of Care

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30.2 - Skilled Nursing and Skilled Rehabilitation Services (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.1, SNF-214.1

30.2.1 - Skilled Services Defined (Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

Skilled nursing and/or skilled rehabilitation services are those services, furnished pursuant to physician orders, that:

- Require the skills of qualified technical or professional health personnel such as registered nurses, licensed practical (vocational) nurses, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists or audiologists; and
- Must be provided directly by or under the general supervision of these skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel to assure the safety of the patient and to achieve the medically desired result.

NOTE: “General supervision” requires initial direction and periodic inspection of the actual activity. However, the supervisor need not always be physically present or on the premises when the assistant is performing services.

Skilled care may be necessary to improve a patient’s current condition, to maintain the patient’s current condition, or to prevent or slow further deterioration of the patient’s condition.

30.2.2 - Principles for Determining Whether a Service is Skilled
(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)
A3-3132.1.B, SNF-214.1.B

- If the inherent complexity of a service prescribed for a patient is such that it can be performed safely and/or effectively only by or under the general supervision of skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel, the service is a skilled service; e.g., the administration of intravenous feedings and intramuscular injections; the insertion of suprapubic catheters; and ultrasound, shortwave, and microwave therapy treatments.
- The intermediary or MAC considers the nature of the service and the skills required for safe and effective delivery of that service in deciding whether a service is a skilled service. While a patient’s particular medical condition is a valid factor in deciding if skilled services are needed, a patient’s diagnosis or prognosis should never be the sole factor in deciding that a service is not skilled.

EXAMPLE: When rehabilitation services are the primary services, the key issue is whether the skills of a therapist are needed. The deciding factor is not the patient’s potential for recovery, but whether the services needed require the skills of a therapist or whether they can be provided by nonskilled personnel. (See §30.5.)

- A service that is ordinarily considered nonskilled could be considered a skilled service in cases in which, because of special medical complications, skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel are required to perform or supervise it or to observe the patient. In these cases, the complications and special services

involved must be documented by physicians' orders and notes as well as nursing or therapy notes.

EXAMPLE:

Whirlpool baths do not ordinarily require the skills of a qualified physical therapist. However, the skills, knowledge, and judgment of a qualified physical therapist might be required where the patient's condition is complicated by circulatory deficiency, areas of desensitization, or open wounds. The documentation needs to support the severity of the circulatory condition that requires skilled care (see section 30.2.2.1).

- In determining whether services rendered in a SNF constitute covered care, it is necessary to determine whether individual services are skilled, and whether, in light of the patient's total condition, skilled management of the services provided is needed even though many or all of the specific services were unskilled.

EXAMPLE:

An 81-year-old woman who is aphasic and confused, suffers from hemiplegia, congestive heart failure, and atrial fibrillation, has suffered a cerebrovascular accident, is incontinent, has a Stage 1 decubitus ulcer, and is unable to communicate and make her needs known. Even though no specific service provided is skilled, the patient's condition requires daily skilled nursing involvement to manage a plan for the total care needed, to observe the patient's progress, and to evaluate the need for changes in the treatment plan. As discussed in section 30.2.2.1 below, the medical condition of the patient must be described and documented to support the goals for the patient and the need for skilled nursing services.

- The importance of a particular service to an individual patient, or the frequency with which it must be performed, does not, by itself, make it a skilled service.

EXAMPLE:

A primary need of a nonambulatory patient may be frequent changes of position in order to avoid development of decubitus ulcers. However, since such changing of position does not ordinarily require skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel, it would not constitute a skilled service, even though such services are obviously necessary.

- The possibility of adverse effects from the improper performance of an otherwise unskilled service does not make it a skilled service unless there is documentation to support the need for skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel. Although the act of turning a patient normally is not a skilled service, for some patients the skills of a nurse may be necessary to assure proper body alignment in order to avoid contractures and deformities. In all such cases, the reasons why

skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel are essential must be documented in the patient's record.

30.2.2.1 – Documentation to Support Skilled Care Determinations (Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

Claims for skilled care coverage need to include sufficient documentation to enable a reviewer to determine whether—

- Skilled involvement is required in order for the services in question to be furnished safely and effectively; and
- The services themselves are, in fact, reasonable and necessary for the treatment of a patient's illness or injury, i.e., are consistent with the nature and severity of the individual's illness or injury, the individual's particular medical needs, and accepted standards of medical practice. The documentation must also show that the services are appropriate in terms of duration and quantity, and that the services promote the documented therapeutic goals.

Such determinations would be made from the perspective of the patient's condition when the services were ordered and what was, at that time, reasonably expected to be appropriate treatment for the illness or injury. Thus, when a service appears reasonable and necessary from that perspective, it would not then be appropriate to deny the service retrospectively merely because the goals of treatment have not yet been achieved. However, if it becomes apparent at some point that the goal set for the patient is no longer a reasonable one, then the treatment goal itself should be promptly and appropriately modified to reflect this, and the patient should then be reassessed to determine whether the treatment goal as revised continues to require the provision of skilled services. By the same token, the **treatment goal itself** cannot be modified retrospectively, e.g., when it becomes apparent that the initial treatment goal of restoration is no longer a reasonable one, the provider cannot retroactively alter the initial goal of treatment from restoration to maintenance. Instead, it would make such a change on a prospective basis only.

Although the presence of appropriate documentation is not, in and of itself, an element of the definition of a "skilled" service, such documentation serves as the means by which a provider would be able to establish and a contractor would be able to confirm that skilled care is, in fact, needed and received in a given case.

It is expected that the documentation in the patient's medical record will reflect the need for the skilled services provided. The patient's medical record is also expected to provide important communication among all members of the care team regarding the development, course, and outcomes of the skilled observations, assessments, treatment, and training performed. Taken as a whole, then, the documentation in the patient's medical record should illustrate the degree to which the patient is accomplishing the

goals as outlined in the care plan. In this way, the documentation will serve to demonstrate why a skilled service is needed.

Thorough and timely documentation with respect to treatment goals can help clearly demonstrate a beneficiary's need for skilled care in situations where such need might not otherwise be readily apparent, as when the treatment's purpose changes (for example, from restoration to maintenance), as well as in establishing the efficacy of care that serves to prevent or slow decline—where, by definition, there would be no “improvement” to evaluate. For example, when skilled services are necessary to maintain the patient's current condition, the documentation would need to substantiate that the services of skilled personnel are, in fact, required to achieve this goal. Similarly, establishing that a maintenance program's services are reasonable and necessary would involve regularly documenting the degree to which the program's treatment goals are being accomplished. In situations where the maintenance program is performed to maintain the patient's current condition, such documentation would serve to demonstrate the program's effectiveness in achieving this goal. When the maintenance program is intended to slow further deterioration of the patient's condition, the efficacy of the services could be established by documenting that the natural progression of the patient's medical or functional decline has been interrupted. Assessments of all goals must be performed in a frequent and regular manner so that the resulting documentation provides a sufficient basis for determining the appropriateness of coverage.

Therefore the patient's medical record must document as appropriate:

- The history and physical exam pertinent to the patient's care, (including the response or changes in behavior to previously administered skilled services);
- The skilled services provided;
- The patient's response to the skilled services provided during the current visit;
- The plan for future care based on the rationale of prior results.
- A detailed rationale that explains the need for the skilled service in light of the patient's overall medical condition and experiences;
- The complexity of the service to be performed;
- Any other pertinent characteristics of the beneficiary.

The documentation in the patient's medical record must be accurate, and avoid vague or subjective descriptions of the patient's care that would not be sufficient to indicate the need for skilled care. For example, the following terminology does not sufficiently describe the reaction of the patient to his/her skilled care:

- Patient tolerated treatment well

- Continue with POC
- Patient remains stable

Such phraseology does not provide a clear picture of the results of the treatment, nor the “next steps” that are planned. Objective measurements of physical outcomes of treatment should be provided and/or a clear description of the changed behaviors due to education programs should be recorded so that all concerned can follow the results of the provided services.

30.2.3 - Specific Examples of Some Skilled Nursing or Skilled Rehabilitation Services

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)
A3-3132.1.C, SNF-214.1.C

The following sections describe specific examples of skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation services.

30.2.3.1 - Management and Evaluation of a Patient Care Plan

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)
A3-3132.1.C.1, SNF-214.1.C.1

The development, management, and evaluation of a patient care plan, based on the physician’s orders and supporting documentation, constitute skilled nursing services when, in terms of the patient’s physical or mental condition, these services require the involvement of skilled nursing personnel to meet the patient’s medical needs, promote recovery, and ensure medical safety. However, the planning and management of a treatment plan that does not involve the furnishing of skilled services may not require skilled nursing personnel; e.g., a care plan for a patient with organic brain syndrome who requires only oral medication and a protective environment. The sum total of nonskilled services would only add up to the need for skilled management and evaluation when the condition of the beneficiary is such that there is an expectation that a change in condition is likely without that intervention.

The patient’s clinical record may not always specifically identify “skilled planning and management activities” as such. Therefore, in this limited context, if the documentation of the patient’s overall condition substantiates a finding that the patient’s medical needs and safety can be addressed only if the total care, skilled or not, is planned and managed by skilled nursing personnel, it is appropriate to infer that skilled management is being provided, but only if the record as a whole clearly establishes that there was a likely potential for serious complications without skilled management, as illustrated in the following Examples.

EXAMPLE 1:

An aged patient with a history of diabetes mellitus and angina pectoris is recovering from an open reduction of the neck of the femur. He requires, among other services, careful

skin care, appropriate oral medications, a diabetic diet, a therapeutic exercise program to preserve muscle tone and body condition, and observation to notice signs of deterioration in his condition or complications resulting from his restricted (but increasing) mobility. Although any of the required services could be performed by a properly instructed person, that person would not have the capability to understand the relationship among the services and their effect on each other. Since the nature of the patient's condition, his age and his immobility create a high potential for serious complications, such an understanding is essential to assure the patient's recovery and safety. The management of this plan of care requires skilled nursing personnel until such time as skilled care is no longer required in coordinating the patient's treatment regimen, even though the individual services involved are supportive in nature and do not require skilled nursing personnel. The documentation in the medical record as a whole is essential for this determination and must illustrate the complexity of the unskilled services that are a necessary part of the medical treatment and which require the involvement of skilled nursing personnel to promote the stabilization of the patient's medical condition and safety.

EXAMPLE 2:

An aged patient is recovering from pneumonia, is lethargic, is disoriented, has residual chest congestion, is confined to bed as a result of his debilitated condition, and requires restraints at times. To decrease the chest congestion, the physician has prescribed frequent changes in position, coughing, and deep breathing. While the residual chest congestion alone would not represent a high risk factor, the patient's immobility and confusion represent complicating factors which, when coupled with the chest congestion, could create high probability of a relapse. In this situation, skilled overseeing of the nonskilled services would be reasonable and necessary, pending the elimination of the chest congestion, to assure the patient's medical safety. The documentation in the medical record as a whole is essential for this determination and must illustrate the complexity of the unskilled services that are a necessary part of the medical treatment and which require the involvement of skilled nursing personnel to promote the patient's recovery and medical safety in view of the patient's overall condition.

30.2.3.2 - Observation and Assessment of Patient's Condition

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132.1.C.2, SNF-214.1.C.2

Observation and assessment are skilled services when the likelihood of change in a patient's condition requires skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel to identify and evaluate the patient's need for possible modification of treatment or initiation of additional medical procedures, until the patient's condition is essentially stabilized.

EXAMPLE 1:

A patient with arteriosclerotic heart disease with congestive heart failure requires close observation by skilled nursing personnel for signs of decompensation, abnormal fluid

balance, or adverse effects resulting from prescribed medication. Skilled observation is needed to determine whether the digitalis dosage should be reviewed or whether other therapeutic measures should be considered, until the patient's treatment regimen is essentially stabilized. The medical documentation must describe the skilled services that require the involvement of nursing personnel to promote the stabilization of the patient's medical condition and safety.

EXAMPLE 2:

A patient has undergone peripheral vascular disease treatment including revascularization procedures (bypass) with open or necrotic areas of skin on the involved extremity. Skilled observation and monitoring of the vascular supply of the legs is required. The medical documentation must describe the skilled services that require the involvement of nursing personnel to promote the patient's recovery and medical safety in view of the patient's overall condition.

EXAMPLE 3:

A patient has undergone hip surgery and has been transferred to a SNF. Skilled observation and monitoring of the patient for possible adverse reaction to the operative procedure, development of phlebitis, or skin breakdown, is both reasonable and necessary. The medical documentation must describe the skilled services that require the involvement of nursing personnel to promote the patient's recovery and medical safety in view of the patient's overall condition.

EXAMPLE 4:

A patient has been hospitalized following a heart attack, and following treatment but before mobilization, is transferred to the SNF. Because it is unknown whether exertion will exacerbate the heart disease, skilled observation is reasonable and necessary as mobilization is initiated, until the patient's treatment regimen is essentially stabilized. The medical documentation must describe the skilled services that require the involvement of nursing personnel to promote the stabilization of the patient's medical condition and safety.

EXAMPLE 5:

A frail 85-year-old man was hospitalized for pneumonia. The infection was resolved, but the patient, who had previously maintained adequate nutrition, will not eat or eats poorly. The patient is transferred to a SNF for monitoring of fluid and nutrient intake, assessment of the need for tube feeding and forced feeding if required. Observation and monitoring by skilled nursing personnel of the patient's oral intake is required to prevent dehydration. The medical documentation must describe the skilled services that require the involvement of nursing personnel to promote the patient's recovery and medical safety in view of the patient's overall condition.

EXAMPLE 6:

A patient with congestive heart failure may require continuous close observation to detect signs of decompensation, abnormal fluid balance, or adverse effects resulting from prescribed medication(s) that serve as indicators for adjusting therapeutic measures. The medical documentation must describe the skilled services that require the involvement of nursing personnel to promote the patient's recovery and medical safety in view of the patient's overall condition, to maintain the patient's current condition, or to prevent or slow further deterioration in the patient's condition.

If a patient was admitted for skilled observation but did not develop a further acute episode or complication, the skilled observation services still are covered so long as there was a reasonable probability for such a complication or further acute episode. "Reasonable probability" means that a potential complication or further acute episode was a likely possibility.

Information from the patient's medical record must document that there is a reasonable potential for a future complication or acute episode sufficient to justify the need for continued skilled observation and assessment.

Such signs and symptoms as abnormal/fluctuating vital signs, weight changes, edema, symptoms of drug toxicity, abnormal/fluctuating lab values, and respiratory changes on auscultation may justify skilled observation and assessment. Where these signs and symptoms are such that there is a reasonable potential that skilled observation and assessment by a licensed nurse will result in changes to the treatment of the patient, then the services are reasonable and necessary. However, observation and assessment by a nurse is not reasonable and necessary to the treatment of the illness or injury where these characteristics are part of a longstanding pattern of the patient's waxing and waning condition which by themselves do not require skilled services and there is no attempt to change the treatment to resolve them.

Skilled observation and assessment may also be required for patients whose primary condition and needs are psychiatric in nature or for patients who, in addition to their physical problems, have a secondary psychiatric diagnosis. These patients may exhibit acute psychological symptoms such as depression, anxiety or agitation, which require skilled observation and assessment such as observing for indications of suicidal or hostile behavior. However, these conditions often require considerably more specialized, sophisticated nursing techniques and physician attention than is available in most participating SNFs. (SNFs that are primarily engaged in treating psychiatric disorders are precluded by law from participating in Medicare.) Therefore, these cases must be carefully documented.

30.2.3.3 - Teaching and Training Activities

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132.1.C.3, SNF-214.1.C.3

Teaching and training activities, which require skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation personnel to teach a patient how to manage their treatment regimen, would constitute skilled services. Some examples are:

- Teaching self-administration of injectable medications or a complex range of medications;
- Teaching a newly diagnosed diabetic to administer insulin injections, to prepare and follow a diabetic diet, and to observe foot-care precautions;
- Teaching self-administration of medical gases to a patient;
- Gait training and teaching of prosthesis care for a patient who has had a recent leg amputation;
- Teaching patients how to care for a recent colostomy or ileostomy;
- Teaching patients how to perform self-catheterization and self-administration of gastrostomy feedings;
- Teaching patients how to care for and maintain central venous lines, such as Hickman catheters;
- Teaching patients the use and care of braces, splints and orthotics, and any associated skin care; and
- Teaching patients the proper care of any specialized dressings or skin treatments.

The documentation must thoroughly describe all efforts that have been made to educate the patient/caregiver, and their responses to the training. The medical record should also describe the reason for the failure of any educational attempts, if applicable.

EXAMPLE:

A newly diagnosed diabetic patient is seen in order to learn to self-administer insulin injections, to prepare and follow a diabetic diet, and to observe foot-care precautions. Even though the patient voices understanding of the nutritional principles of his diabetic diet, he expresses dissatisfaction with his food choices and refuses to comply with the education he is receiving. This refusal continues, notwithstanding efforts to counsel the patient on the potentially adverse consequences of the refusal and to suggest alternative dietary choices that could help to avoid or alleviate those consequences. The patient's response to the recommended treatment plan as well as to all educational attempts is documented in the medical record.

30.2.4 - Questionable Situations
(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.1.D, SNF-214.1.D

There must be specific evidence that daily skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation services are required and received if:

- The primary service needed is oral medication; or
- The patient is capable of independent ambulation, dressing, feeding, and hygiene.

30.3 - Direct Skilled Nursing Services to Patients

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132.2, SNF-214.2

Nursing services are considered skilled when they are so inherently complex that they can be safely and effectively performed only by, or under the supervision of, a registered nurse or, when provided by regulation, a licensed practical (vocational) nurse. (See 42CFR §409.32) If all other requirements for coverage under the SNF benefit are met, skilled nursing services are covered when an individualized assessment of the patient's clinical condition demonstrates that the specialized judgment, knowledge, and skills of a registered nurse or, when provided by regulation, a licensed practical (vocational) nurse are necessary. Skilled nursing services would be covered where such skilled nursing services are necessary to maintain the patient's current condition or prevent or slow further deterioration so long as the beneficiary requires skilled care for the services to be safely and effectively provided, and all other requirements for coverage under the SNF benefit are met. Coverage does not turn on the presence or absence of an individual's potential for improvement from nursing care, but rather on the beneficiary's need for skilled care.

A condition that would not ordinarily require skilled nursing services may nevertheless require them under certain circumstances. In such instances, skilled nursing care is necessary only when (a) the particular patient's special medical complications require the skills of a registered nurse or, when provided by regulation, a licensed practical nurse to perform a type of service that would otherwise be considered non-skilled; or (b) the needed services are of such complexity that the skills of a registered nurse or, when provided by regulation, a licensed practical nurse are required to furnish the services.

A service is not considered a skilled nursing service merely because it is performed by or under the direct supervision of a nurse. If a service can be safely and effectively performed (or self-administered) by an unskilled person, the service cannot be regarded as a skilled nursing service although a nurse actually provides the service. Similarly, the unavailability of a competent person to provide a non-skilled service, regardless of the importance of the service to the patient, does not make it a skilled service when a nurse provides the service.

Some examples of direct skilled nursing services are:

- Intravenous or intramuscular injections and intravenous feeding;
- Enteral feeding that comprises at least 26 percent of daily calorie requirements and provides at least 501 milliliters of fluid per day;
- Naso-pharyngeal and tracheotomy aspiration;
- Insertion, sterile irrigation, and replacement of suprapubic catheters;
- Application of dressings involving prescription medications and aseptic techniques (see §30.5 for exception);
- Treatment of decubitus ulcers, of a severity rated at Stage 3 or worse, or a widespread skin disorder (see §30.5 for exception);
- Heat treatments which have been specifically ordered by a physician as part of active treatment and which require observation by skilled nursing personnel to evaluate the patient's progress adequately (see §30.5 for exception);
- Rehabilitation nursing procedures, including the related teaching and adaptive aspects of nursing, that are part of active treatment and require the presence of skilled nursing personnel; e.g., the institution and supervision of bowel and bladder training programs;
- Initial phases of a regimen involving administration of medical gases such as bronchodilator therapy; and
- Care of a colostomy during the early post-operative period in the presence of associated complications. The need for skilled nursing care during this period must be justified and documented in the patient's medical record.

30.4 - Direct Skilled Therapy Services to Patients

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132.1.C, SNF-214.1.C

The following sections contain examples and guidelines concerning direct skilled therapy services to patients, including skilled physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech/language pathology therapy.

Coverage for such skilled therapy services does not turn on the presence or absence of a beneficiary's potential for improvement from therapy services, but rather on the beneficiary's need for skilled care. Therapy services are considered skilled when they are so inherently complex that they can be safely and effectively performed only by, or under the supervision of, a qualified therapist. (See 42CFR §409.32) These skilled services

may be necessary to improve the patient's current condition, to maintain the patient's current condition, or to prevent or slow further deterioration of the patient's condition.

If all other requirements for coverage under the SNF benefit are met, such skilled therapy services are covered when an individualized assessment of the patient's clinical condition demonstrates that the specialized judgment, knowledge, and skills of a qualified therapist are necessary for the performance of the rehabilitation services.

30.4.1 – Skilled Physical Therapy

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.3A, SNF-214.3.A

30.4.1.1 - General

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

Skilled physical therapy services must meet all of the following conditions:

- The services must be directly and specifically related to an active written treatment plan that is based upon an initial evaluation performed by a qualified physical therapist after admission to the SNF and prior to the start of physical therapy services in the SNF that is approved by the physician after any needed consultation with the qualified physical therapist. In those cases where a beneficiary is discharged during the SNF stay and later readmitted, an initial evaluation must be performed upon readmission to the SNF, prior to the start of physical therapy services in the SNF;
- The services must be of a level of complexity and sophistication, or the condition of the patient must be of a nature that requires the judgment, knowledge, and skills of a qualified physical therapist;
- The services must be provided with the expectation, based on the assessment made by the physician of the patient's restoration potential, that the condition of the patient will improve materially in a reasonable and generally predictable period of time; or, the services must be necessary for the **establishment** of a safe and effective maintenance program; or, the services must require the skills of a qualified therapist for the **performance** of a safe and effective maintenance program. **NOTE:** See Section E. Maintenance Therapy for more guidance regarding when skilled therapy services are necessary for the performance of a safe and effective maintenance program.
- The services must be considered under accepted standards of medical practice to be specific and effective treatment for the patient's condition; and,
- The services must be reasonable and necessary for the treatment of the patient's condition; this includes the requirement that the amount, frequency, and duration of the services must be reasonable.

EXAMPLE 1:

An 80-year old, previously ambulatory, post-surgical patient has been bed-bound for 1 week, and, as a result, had developed muscle atrophy, orthostatic hypotension, joint stiffness and lower extremity edema. To the extent that the patient requires a brief period of daily skilled physical therapy to restore lost functions, those services are reasonable and necessary and must be documented in the medical record (see §30.2.2.1).

EXAMPLE 2:

A patient with congestive heart failure also has diabetes and previously had both legs amputated above the knees. Consequently, the patient does not have a reasonable potential to achieve ambulation, but still requires daily skilled physical therapy to learn bed mobility and transferring skills, as well as functional activities at the wheelchair level. If the patient has a reasonable potential for achieving those functions in a reasonable period of time in view of the patient's total condition, the physical therapy services are reasonable and necessary and must be documented in the medical record (see §30.2.2.1).

Physical therapy services are not reasonable and necessary and would not be covered if the expected results are insignificant in relation to the extent and duration of physical therapy services that would be required to achieve those results.

Some SNF inpatients do not require skilled physical therapy services but do require services, which are routine in nature. When services can be safely and effectively performed by supportive personnel, such as aides or nursing personnel, without the supervision of a physical therapist, they do not constitute skilled physical therapy. Additionally, services involving activities for the general good and welfare of the patient (e.g., general exercises to promote overall fitness and flexibility and activities to provide diversion or general motivation) do not constitute skilled physical therapy.

30.4.1.2 - Application of Guidelines

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132.3.A.2, SNF-214.3.A.2

Some of the more common skilled physical therapy modalities and procedures are:

A. Assessment

The skills of a physical therapist are required for the ongoing assessment of a patient's rehabilitation needs and potential. Skilled rehabilitation services concurrent with the management of a patient's care plan include tests and measurements of range of motion, strength, balance, coordination, endurance, and functional ability.

B. Therapeutic Exercises

Therapeutic exercises, which must be performed by or under the supervision of the qualified physical therapist, due either to the type of exercise employed or to the condition of the patient.

C. Gait Training

Gait evaluation and training furnished to a patient whose ability to walk has been impaired by neurological, muscular, or skeletal abnormality often require the skills of a qualified physical therapist.

Repetitious exercises to improve gait, or to maintain strength and endurance, and assistive walking can be appropriately provided by supportive personnel, e.g., aides or nursing personnel, and would not necessarily require the skills of a physical therapist. Thus, such services are not inherently skilled. However, see §30.2.2. for the specific circumstances in which an ordinarily nonskilled service can nevertheless be considered skilled. Documentation of the patient's condition in the medical record must describe the circumstances which delineate the need for skilled rather than unskilled services during gait training.

D. Range of Motion

Only the qualified physical therapist may perform range of motion tests and, therefore, such **tests** are skilled physical therapy. Range of motion **exercises** constitute skilled physical therapy only if they are part of active treatment for a specific disease state which has resulted in a loss or restriction of mobility (as evidenced by physical therapy notes showing the degree of motion lost, the degree to be restored and the impact on mobility and/or function).

Generally, range of motion exercises which are not related to the restoration of a specific loss of function may be provided safely by supportive personnel, such as aides or nursing personnel, and as such would not necessarily require the skills of a physical therapist. Passive exercises to maintain range of motion in paralyzed extremities that can be carried out by aides or nursing personnel would not be considered skilled care. However, see §30.2.2. for the specific circumstances in which an ordinarily nonskilled service can nevertheless be considered skilled. Documentation of the patient's condition in the medical record must describe the circumstances which delineate the need for skilled rather than unskilled services during range of motion training.

E. Maintenance Therapy

Therapy services in connection with a maintenance program are considered skilled when they are so inherently complex that they can be safely and effectively performed only by, or under the supervision of, a qualified therapist. (See 42CFR §409.32) If all other requirements for coverage under the SNF benefit are met, skilled therapy services are covered when an individualized assessment of the patient's clinical condition

demonstrates that the specialized judgment, knowledge, and skills of a qualified therapist are necessary for the performance of a safe and effective maintenance program. Such a maintenance program to maintain the patient's current condition or to prevent or slow further deterioration is covered so long as the beneficiary requires skilled care for the safe and effective performance of the program. When, however, the individualized assessment does not demonstrate such a necessity for skilled care, including when the performance of a maintenance program does not require the skills of a therapist because it could safely and effectively be accomplished by the patient or with the assistance of non-therapists, including unskilled caregivers, such maintenance services do not constitute a covered level of care.

A service is not considered a skilled therapy service merely because it is furnished by a therapist or by a therapist/therapy assistant under the direct supervision of a therapist. If a service can be self-administered or safely and effectively furnished by an unskilled person, without the direct supervision of a therapist, the service cannot be regarded as a skilled therapy service even when a therapist actually furnishes the service. Similarly, the unavailability of a competent person to provide a non-skilled service, regardless of the importance of the service to the patient, does not make it a skilled service when a therapist furnishes the service.

However, even though it would not otherwise require the skills of a therapist, the performance of a maintenance program may nevertheless require such skills under certain circumstances. Specifically, skilled therapy services are necessary for the performance of a safe and effective maintenance program only when (a) the particular patient's special medical complications require the skills of a qualified therapist to perform a therapy service that would otherwise be considered non-skilled; or (b) the needed therapy procedures are of such complexity that the skills of a qualified therapist are required to perform the procedure.

If the specialized knowledge and judgment of a qualified therapist are required, the establishment or design of a maintenance program by a qualified therapist, the instruction of the beneficiary or appropriate caregiver by a qualified therapist regarding a maintenance program, and the necessary periodic reevaluations by a qualified therapist of the beneficiary and maintenance program are considered skilled therapy services, to the extent provided by regulation.

EXAMPLE: A patient with Parkinson's disease may require the services of a physical therapist to determine the type of exercises that are required to maintain his present level of function. The initial evaluation of the patient's needs, the designing of a maintenance program which is appropriate to the capacity and tolerance of the patient and the treatment objectives of the physician, the instruction of the patient or supportive personnel (e.g., aides or nursing personnel) in the carrying out of the program, would constitute skilled physical therapy and must be documented in the medical record (see §30.2.2.1).

While a patient is receiving a skilled physical therapy program, the physical therapist should regularly reevaluate the patient's condition and adjust any exercise program the patient is expected to carry out independently or with the aid of supportive personnel to maintain the function being restored. Consequently, by the time it is determined that no further skilled therapy services are needed, i.e., by the end of the last skilled session, the physical therapist will have already designed any maintenance program required and instructed the patient or supportive personnel in the carrying out of the program.

F. Ultrasound, Shortwave, and Microwave Diathermy Treatments

These modalities must always be performed by or under the supervision of a qualified physical therapist.

G. Hot Packs, Infra-Red Treatments, Paraffin Baths, and Whirlpool Baths

Heat treatments and baths of this type ordinarily do not require the skills of a qualified physical therapist. However, the skills, knowledge, and judgment of a qualified physical therapist might be required in the giving of such treatments or baths in a particular case, e.g., where the patient's condition is complicated by circulatory deficiency, areas of desensitization, open wounds, fractures, or other complications. There must be clear documentation in the medical record of the special medical complications that describe the need for the skilled therapy provided by the therapist.

30.4.2 - Speech -Language Pathology

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

See Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services."

See §30.4.1.2.E. Maintenance Therapy for the specific circumstances in which speech-language pathology therapy is appropriate in connection with a maintenance program.

30.4.3 - Occupational Therapy

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

A3-3132.3.C, SNF-214.3.C

See Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services."

See §30.4.1.2.E. Maintenance Therapy for the specific circumstances in which occupational therapy is appropriate in connection with a maintenance program.

30.5 - Nonskilled Supportive or Personal Care Services

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.4, SNF-214.4

The following services are not skilled services unless rendered under circumstances detailed in §§30.2:

- Administration of routine oral medications, eye drops, and ointments (the fact that patients cannot be relied upon to take such medications themselves or that State law requires all medications to be dispensed by a nurse to institutional patients would not change this service to a skilled service);
- General maintenance care of colostomy and ileostomy;
- Routine services to maintain satisfactory functioning of indwelling bladder catheters (this would include emptying and cleaning containers and clamping the tubing);
- Changes of dressings for uninfected post-operative or chronic conditions;
- Prophylactic and palliative skin care, including bathing and application of creams, or treatment of minor skin problems;
- Routine care of the incontinent patient, including use of diapers and protective sheets;
- General maintenance care in connection with a plaster cast (skilled supervision or observation may be required where the patient has a preexisting skin or circulatory condition or requires adjustment of traction);
- Routine care in connection with braces and similar devices;
- Use of heat as a palliative and comfort measure, such as whirlpool or steam pack;
- Routine administration of medical gases after a regimen of therapy has been established (i.e., administration of medical gases after the patient has been taught how to institute therapy);
- Assistance in dressing, eating, and going to the toilet;
- Periodic turning and positioning in bed; and
- General supervision of exercises, which have been taught to the patient and the performance of repetitious exercises that do not require skilled rehabilitation personnel for their performance. (This includes the actual carrying out of maintenance programs where the performances of repetitive exercises that may be required to maintain function do not necessitate a need for the involvement and services of skilled rehabilitation personnel. It also includes the carrying out of repetitive exercises to improve gait, maintain strength or endurance; passive

exercises to maintain range of motion in paralyzed extremities which are not related to a specific loss of function; and assistive walking.) (See Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services.")

30.6 - Daily Skilled Services Defined

(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)

Skilled nursing services or skilled rehabilitation services (or a combination of these services) must be needed and provided on a "daily basis," i.e., on essentially a 7-days-a-week basis. A patient whose inpatient stay is based solely on the need for skilled rehabilitation services would meet the "daily basis" requirement when they need and receive those services on at least 5 days a week. (If therapy services are provided less than 5 days a week, the "daily" requirement would not be met.)

This requirement should not be applied so strictly that it would not be met merely because there is an isolated break of a day or two during which no skilled rehabilitation services are furnished and discharge from the facility would not be practical.

EXAMPLE:

A patient who normally requires skilled rehabilitation services on a daily basis may exhibit extreme fatigue, which results in suspending therapy sessions for a day or two. Coverage may continue for these days since discharge in such a case would not be practical.

In instances when a patient requires a skilled restorative nursing program to positively affect his functional well-being, the expectation is that the program be rendered at least 6 days a week. (Note that when a patient's skilled status is based on a restorative program, medical evidence must be documented to justify the services. In most instances, it is expected that a skilled restorative program will be, at most, only a few weeks in duration.)

The daily basis requirement can be met by furnishing a single type of skilled service every day, or by furnishing various types of skilled services on different days of the week that collectively add up to "daily" skilled services. However, arbitrarily staggering the timing of various therapy modalities though the week, merely in order to have some type of therapy session occur each day, would not satisfy the SNF coverage requirement for skilled care to be needed on a "daily basis." To meet this requirement, the patient must actually **need** skilled rehabilitation services to be furnished on each of the days that the facility makes such services available.

It is not sufficient for the scheduling of therapy sessions to be arranged so that some therapy is **furnished** each day, unless the patient's medical needs indicate that daily therapy is required. For example, if physical therapy is furnished on 3 days each week and occupational therapy is furnished on 2 other days each week, the "daily basis" requirement would be satisfied only if there is a valid medical reason why both cannot be

furnished on the same day. The basic issue here is not whether the services are needed, but **when** they are needed. Unless there is a legitimate medical need for scheduling a therapy session each day, the “daily basis” requirement for SNF coverage would not be met.

30.7 - Services Provided on an Inpatient Basis as a “Practical Matter”
(Rev. 179, Issued: 01-14-14, Effective: 01-07-14, Implementation: 01-07-14)
A3-3132.6, SNF-214.6

In determining whether the daily skilled care needed by an individual can, as a “practical matter,” only be provided in a SNF on an inpatient basis, the intermediary or MAC considers the individual’s physical condition and the availability and feasibility of using more economical alternative facilities or services.

As a “practical matter,” daily skilled services can be provided only in a SNF if they are not available on an outpatient basis in the area in which the individual resides or transportation to the closest facility would be:

- An excessive physical hardship;
- Less economical; or
- Less efficient or effective than an inpatient institutional setting.

The availability of capable and willing family or the feasibility of obtaining other assistance for the patient at home should be considered. Even though needed daily skilled services might be available on an outpatient or home care basis, as a practical matter, the care can be furnished only in the SNF if home care would be ineffective because the patient would have insufficient assistance at home to reside there safely.

EXAMPLE: A patient undergoing skilled physical therapy can walk only with supervision but has a reasonable potential to learn to walk independently with further training. Further daily skilled therapy is available on an outpatient or home care basis, but the patient would be at risk for further injury from falling, because insufficient supervision and assistance could not be arranged for the patient in his home. In these circumstances, the physical therapy services as a practical matter can be provided effectively only in the inpatient setting.

30.7.1 - The Availability of Alternative Facilities or Services
(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.6.A, SNF-214.6.A

Alternative facilities or services may be available to a patient when health care providers such as home health agencies are utilized. These alternatives are not always available in all communities and even where they exist they may not be available when needed.

EXAMPLE: Where the residents of a rural community generally utilize the outpatient facilities of a hospital located some distance from the area, the hospital outpatient department constitutes an alternative source of care that is available to the community. Roads in winter, however, may be impassable for some periods of time and in special situations institutionalization might be needed.

In determining the availability of more economical care alternatives, the coverage or noncoverage of that alternative care is not a factor to be considered. Home health care for a patient who is not homebound, for example, may be an appropriate alternative in some cases. The fact that Medicare cannot cover such care is irrelevant.

The issue is feasibility and not whether coverage is provided in one setting and not provided in another. For instance, an individual in need of daily skilled physical therapy might be able to receive the services needed on a more economical basis from an independently practicing physical therapist. However, the fact that Medicare payment could not be made for the services because the \$500 expense limitation applicable to the services of an independent physical therapist had been exceeded or because the patient was not enrolled in Part B, would not be a basis for determining that, as a practical matter, the needed care could only be provided in a SNF.

In determining the availability of alternate facilities or services, whether the patient or another resource can pay for the alternate services is not a factor to be considered.

30.7.2 - Whether Available Alternatives Are More Economical in the Individual Case (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.6.B, SNF-214.6.B

If the intermediary determines that an alternative setting is available to provide the needed care, it considers whether the use of the alternative setting would actually be more economical in the individual case.

EXAMPLE 1:

If a patient's condition requires daily transportation to the alternative source of care (e.g., a hospital outpatient department) by ambulance, it might be more economical from a health care delivery viewpoint to provide the needed care in the SNF setting.

EXAMPLE 2:

If needed care could be provided in the home, but the patient's residence is so isolated that daily visits would entail inordinate travel costs, care in a SNF might be a more economical alternative.

30.7.3 - Whether the Patient's Physical Condition Would Permit Utilization of an Available, More Economical Care Alternative (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3132.6.C, SNF-214.6.C

In determining the practicality of using more economical care alternatives, the intermediary considers the patient's medical condition. If the use of those alternatives would adversely affect the patient's medical condition, the intermediary concludes that as a practical matter the daily skilled services can only be provided by a SNF on an inpatient basis.

If the use of a care alternative involves transportation of the individual on a daily basis, the intermediary considers whether daily transportation would cause excessive physical hardship. Determinations on whether a patient's condition would be adversely affected if an available, more economical care alternative were utilized should not be based solely on the fact that the patient is nonambulatory. There are individuals confined to wheelchairs who, though nonambulatory, could be transported daily by automobile from their homes to alternative care sources without any adverse impact. Conversely, there are instances where an individual's condition would be adversely affected by daily transportation to a care facility, even though the individual is able to ambulate to some extent.

EXAMPLE: A 75-year-old woman has suffered a cerebrovascular accident and cannot climb stairs safely. The patient lives alone in a second-floor apartment accessible only by climbing a flight of stairs. She requires physical therapy and occupational therapy on alternate days, and they are available in a CORF one mile away from her apartment. However, because of her inability to negotiate the stairs, the daily skilled services she requires cannot, as a practical matter, be provided to the patient outside the SNF.

The "practical matter" criterion should never be interpreted so strictly that it results in the automatic denial of coverage for patients who have been meeting all of the SNF level of care requirements, but who have occasion to be away from the SNF for a brief period of time. While most beneficiaries requiring a SNF level of care find that they are unable to leave the facility, the fact that a patient is granted an outside pass or short leave of absence for the purpose of attending a special religious service, holiday meal, family occasion, going on a car ride, or for a trial visit home, is not, by itself evidence that the individual no longer needs to be in a SNF for the receipt of required skilled care. Where frequent or prolonged periods away from the SNF become possible, the intermediary may question whether the patient's care can, as a practical matter, only be furnished on an inpatient basis in a SNF. Decisions in these cases should be based on information reflecting the care needed and received by the patient while in the SNF and on the arrangements needed for the provision, if any, of this care during any absences. (See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 3, "Duration of Covered Inpatient Services," §20.1.2, for counting inpatient days during a leave of absence.)

A conservative approach to retain the presumption for limitation of liability may lead a facility to notify patients that leaving the facility will result in denial of coverage. Such a notice is not appropriate. If a SNF determines that covered care is no longer needed, the situation does not change whether the patient actually leaves the facility or not.

40 - Physician Certification and Recertification of Extended Care Services

(Rev. 183, Issued: 04-04-14, Effective: 05-05-14, Implementation: 05-05-14)

Payment for covered posthospital extended care services may be made only if a physician *(or, as discussed in §40.1 of this chapter, a physician extender)* makes the required certification, and where services are furnished over a period of time, the required recertification regarding the services furnished.

The SNF must obtain and retain the *required* certification and recertification statements. The intermediary may request them to assist in determining medical necessity when necessary. The SNF will determine how to obtain the required certification and recertification statements. There is no requirement for a specific procedure or form as long as the approach adopted by the facility permits verification that the certification and recertification requirement is met. Certification or recertification statements may be entered on or included in forms, notes, or other records that *would normally be signed* in caring for a patient, or on a separate form. Except as otherwise specified, each certification and recertification is to be *separately* signed.

If the SNF's failure to obtain a certification or recertification is not due to a question of the necessity for the services, but to the physician's *or physician extender's* refusal to certify on other grounds (e.g., *an objection* in principle to the concept of certification and recertification), the SNF cannot charge the beneficiary for covered items or services. Its provider agreement precludes it from doing so.

If a physician *or physician extender* refuses to certify, because, in his/her opinion, the patient does not, *as a practical matter, require daily* skilled care for *an ongoing* condition for which he/she was receiving inpatient hospital services *(or for a new condition that arose while in the SNF for treatment of that ongoing condition)*, the services are not covered and the facility can bill the patient directly. The reason for the refusal to make the certification must be documented in the SNF's records.

Certifications must be obtained at the time of admission, or as soon thereafter as is reasonable and practicable. The routine admission order established by a physician is not a certification of the necessity for post-hospital extended care services for purposes of the program. There must be a separate signed statement indicating that the patient will require on a daily basis SNF covered care.

In addition, only physicians may certify outpatient physical therapy and outpatient speech-language pathology services.

40.1 - Who May Sign the Certification or Recertification for Extended Care Services

(Rev. 155, Issued: 04-20-12; Effective: 01-01-11; Implementation: 02-13-12)

A certification or recertification statement must be signed by the attending physician or a physician on the staff of the skilled nursing facility who has knowledge of the case, or by a physician extender (that is, a nurse practitioner (NP), a clinical nurse specialist (CNS) or, effective with items and services furnished on or after January 1, 2011, a physician assistant (PA)) who does not have a direct or indirect employment relationship with the facility, but who is working in collaboration with the physician.

In this context, the definition of a “direct employment relationship” is set forth in the regulations at 20 CFR 404.1005, 404.1007, and 404.1009. Under the regulations at 42 CFR 424.20(e)(2)(ii), when a physician extender has a direct employment relationship with an entity other than the facility, and the employing entity has an agreement with the facility that includes the provision of general nursing services under the regulations at 42 CFR 409.21, an “indirect employment relationship” exists between the physician extender and the facility. By contrast, such an indirect employment relationship does not exist if the agreement between the facility and the physician extender’s employer solely involves the performance of delegated physician tasks under the regulations at 42 CFR 483.40(e).

Further information regarding certification and recertification of extended care services, including details on the content of the certification or recertification, timing of recertifications and the impact of delays on certifications and recertifications, appears in Pub. 100-01, Medicare General Information, Eligibility, and Entitlement Manual, Chapter 4, “Physician Certification and Recertification of Services,” §§40 - 40.4.6.

50 - Covered Extended Care Services

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133, SNF-230

Patients covered under hospital insurance are entitled to have payment made on their behalf for covered extended care services. Payment may be based on reasonable cost or be under the SNF Prospective Payment System (see [§10](#)). The facility may charge the beneficiary for services they request that are not included in the PPS rate or otherwise covered by Medicare (i.e. extra meals for family members).

An **inpatient** is a person who has been admitted to a skilled nursing facility or swing bed hospital for bed occupancy for purposes of receiving inpatient services. A person is considered an inpatient if formally admitted as an inpatient with the expectation that they will remain at least overnight and occupy a bed even though it later develops that they can be discharged and do not actually use a bed overnight.

NOTES:

1. Custodial care (see Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 16, “General Exclusions from Coverage,” §110) is not a covered extended care service.
2. When patients requiring inpatient hospital services occupy beds in a SNF, they are considered inpatients of the SNF. In such cases, the services furnished in the SNF may not be considered inpatient hospital services, and payment may not be made under the program for such services. Such a situation may arise where the SNF is a distinct part of an institution the remainder of which is a hospital, and either there is no bed available in the hospital, or for any other reason the institution fails to place the patient in the appropriate bed. The same rule applies where the SNF is a separate institution. For the same reason, where patients who require extended care services occupy beds in a hospital, payment cannot be made on their behalf for the services furnished to them in the hospital, unless the services are extended care services furnished pursuant to a swing bed approval. (See Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, “Inpatient Hospital Services,” §10.)
3. When patients who require SNF services are placed in a noncertified part of an institution which contains a participating “distinct part” SNF, the services may be paid under certain conditions, based on the limitation of liability provisions. (See Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 30, “Limitation of Liability,” §10.4.)

The extended care services in §§50.1 - 50.9, below, are covered under hospital insurance.

50.1 - Nursing Care Provided by or Under the Supervision of a Registered Professional Nurse (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133.1, SNF-230.1

Nursing care provided by or under the supervision of a registered professional nurse is covered.

However, the services of a private-duty nurse or other private-duty attendant are not covered. Private-duty nurses or private-duty attendants are registered professional nurses, licensed practical nurses, or any other trained attendant whose services ordinarily are rendered to, and restricted to, a particular patient by arrangement between the patient and the private-duty nurse or attendant. Such persons are engaged or paid by an individual patient or by someone acting on their behalf, including a SNF that initially incurs the cost and looks to the patient for payment for such noncovered services.

Where the SNF acts on behalf of a patient, the services of the private-duty nurse or other attendant under such an arrangement are not extended care services regardless of the control which the SNF may exercise with respect to the services rendered by such private-duty nurse or attendant.

50.2 - Bed and Board in Semi-Private Accommodations Furnished in Connection With Nursing Care
(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133.2, SNF-230.2

(See Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §10.1, for provisions relating to inpatient accommodations.)

50.3 - Physical Therapy, Speech-Language Pathology, and Occupational Therapy Furnished by the Skilled Nursing Facility or by Others Under Arrangements With the Facility and Under Its Supervision
(Rev. 37, Issued: 08-12-05; Effective/Implementation: 09-12-05)

For Physical Therapy, see the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §80.

For Speech-Language Pathology, see Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §100.

For Occupational Therapy, see Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §90.

Note these services must be provided by the SNF or by others under arrangements with the SNF for beneficiaries in either a covered Part A stay or a non-covered stay in the SNF. Bundling to the SNF is not required for beneficiaries residing in a non-certified portion of a facility containing a distinct part SNF if the facility as whole is not primarily engaged in the provision of skilled care. See Chapter 7, SNF Part B Billing, §10 in the Medicare Claims Processing Manual, for a clarification of bill types used to make this distinction clear in billing.

50.4 - Medical Social Services to Meet the Patient's Medically Related Social Needs
(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133.4, SNF-230.4

Medical social services are those social services, which contribute meaningfully to the treatment of a patient's condition. Such services include, but are not limited to:

- a. Assessment of the social and emotional factors related to the patient's illness, his or her need for care, response to treatment, and adjustment to care in the facility;
- b. Appropriate action to obtain case work services to assist in resolving problems in these areas; and

- c. Assessment of the relationship of the patient's medical and nursing requirements to his or her home situation, financial resources, and the community resources available to him or her in making the decision regarding their discharge.

50.5 - Drugs and Biologicals

(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133.5, SNF-230.5, Rev. A3-1838 dated 06/01, A3-3133.5.A, SNF-230.5.A, A3-3133.5.B, SNF-230.5.B, A3-3133.5.C, SNF-230.5.C, A3-3133.5.D, SNF-230.5.D

Drugs and biologicals for use in the facility, which are ordinarily furnished by the facility for the care and treatment of inpatients, are covered. Such drugs and biologicals are not limited to those routinely stocked by the skilled nursing facility but include those obtained for the patient from an outside source, such as a pharmacy in the community. Drugs and biologicals are included in the SNF PPS except for those Part B drugs specifically excluded. Since the provision of drugs and biologicals is considered an essential part of skilled nursing care, a facility must assure their availability to inpatients in order to be found capable of furnishing the level of care required for participation in the program. When a facility secures drugs and biologicals from an outside source, their availability is assured only if the facility assumes financial responsibility for the necessary drugs and biologicals, i.e., the supplier looks to the facility, not the patient, for payment.

Payment may not be made for particular uses of drugs that the FDA has expressly disapproved or that are designated as not covered in the Medicare National Coverage Determinations Manual, chapter 2.

If the intermediary has reason to question whether the FDA has approved a drug or biological for marketing, it will obtain satisfactory evidence of FDA's approval. Acceptable evidence includes a copy of the FDA's letter to the drug's manufacturer approving the new drug application (NDA); or listing of the drug or biological in the FDA's "Approved Drug Products" or "FDA Drug and Device Product Approvals"; or a copy of the manufacturer's package insert, approved by the FDA as part of the labeling of the drug, containing its recommended uses and dosage, as well as possible adverse reactions and recommended precautions in using it. When necessary, the Medicare regional office may be able to help in obtaining information.

See instruction in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §30.1, "Drugs Included in the Drug Compendia," which also apply to drugs furnished to SNF inpatients.

However, drugs not included, or approved for inclusion, in the drug compendia are nevertheless covered in a SNF if such drug:

1. Was furnished the patient during their prior hospitalization;

2. Was approved for use in the hospital by the hospital's pharmacy and drug therapeutics (or equivalent) committee;
3. Is required for the continuing treatment of the patient in the skilled nursing facility; and
4. Is reasonable and necessary.

Under the limited circumstances mentioned in items 1 through 4 above, a combination drug approved by a hospital pharmacy and drug therapeutics committee may also be covered as an extended care service.

Rules for drugs and biologicals applicable to hospital inpatients found in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §§30, 30.3, and 30.5, also apply to inpatients of SNFs. They are:

- General information concerning drugs and biologicals furnished to inpatients;
- Combination drugs; and
- Drugs for use outside the SNF.

50.6 - Supplies, Appliances, and Equipment (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133.6, SNF-230.7

Instructions in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Hospital Inpatient Services," §40 - "Supplies, Appliances, and Equipment," also apply to SNF inpatients.

50.7 - Medical Service of an Intern or Resident-in-Training (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3133.7, SNF-230.8

The medical services of an intern or resident-in-training under an approved teaching program of a hospital with which the facility has in effect the required transfer agreement are covered under hospital insurance.

An "approved teaching program" means a program approved by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association or, in the case of an osteopathic hospital, approved by the Committee on Hospitals of the Bureau of Professional Education of the American Osteopathic Association. In the case of services of an intern or resident-in-training in the field of dentistry in a hospital or osteopathic hospital, the teaching program

must have the approval of the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association.

The medical and surgical services furnished to the facility's patients by interns and residents-in-training of a hospital with which the facility has a transfer agreement are covered under medical insurance if the services are not covered under hospital insurance.

50.8 - Other Services **(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

A3-3133.9, SNF-230.10

50.8.1 - General **(Rev. 1, 10-01-03)**

A3-3133.9.A, SNF-230.10.A

Other services that are necessary to the health of the patients are covered if the services are generally provided by, or under arrangements made by, skilled nursing facilities. The medical and other health services described in the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6, "Hospital Services Covered Under Part B," §§10 - 10.2.4, are generally provided by, or under arrangements made by, skilled nursing facilities and are therefore extended care services. For coverage of diagnostic services and radiological therapy under Part A, the conditions described in §70.1 must be met.

Items or services that would not be included as inpatient hospital services if furnished to an inpatient of a hospital are also excluded from coverage as extended care services. For instance, the provision of personal laundry services by skilled nursing facilities is not a covered service under Medicare, since it would not be covered if provided to an inpatient of an acute care hospital. See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6, "Hospital Services Covered Under Part B," §10, for covered inpatient hospital services.

The use of an operating room and any special equipment, supplies, or services would not constitute covered extended care services except when furnished to the facility by a hospital with which the facility has a transfer agreement, since operating rooms are not generally maintained by skilled nursing facilities. However, supplies and nursing services connected with minor surgery performed in a skilled nursing facility that does not require the use of an operating room or any special equipment or supplies associated with such a room would be covered extended care services and paid as part of inpatient SNF PPS.

50.8.2 - Respiratory Therapy **(Rev. 57, Issued: 11-08-06, Effective: 07-27-66, Implementation: 12-14-06)**

See Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services," §100.

Prior to BBA 1997, respiratory therapy could be provided by a SNF either under an arrangement with a hospital with which the SNF had a transfer agreement or through the SNF's nursing staff. Section 4432(b)(5)(D) of the BBA amended section 1861(h)(7) of the Act to cover the full range of services that SNFs generally provide, either directly or under arrangements with any qualified outside source. As a result, the services of respiratory therapists are now covered under Part A when provided under arrangements made directly between the SNF and any qualified respiratory therapist, regardless of whether the therapist is employed by the SNF's transfer agreement hospital.

60 - Covered Extended Care Days (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

Not Applicable

See the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 3, "Duration of Covered Inpatient Services," for the following topics:

- Post-hospital extended care benefit days available in a benefit period;
- Definition of an inpatient benefit day;
- Late discharge;
- Leave of absence;
- Discharge or death on first day of entitlement or participation; and
- Inpatient service days counting toward benefit maximums.

70 - Medical and Other Health Services Furnished to SNF Patients (Rev. 182, Issued: 03-21-14, Effective: 10-01-13, Implementation: 04-21-14)

The medical and other health services listed below are covered under Part B when furnished by a participating SNF either directly or under arrangements to inpatients who are not entitled to have payment made under Part A (e.g., benefits exhausted or 3-day prior-stay requirement not met).

Services payable under Part B are:

- Diagnostic x-ray tests, diagnostic laboratory tests, and other diagnostic tests;
- X-ray, radium, and radioactive isotope therapy, including materials and services of technicians;

- Surgical dressings, and splints, casts, and other devices used for reduction of fractures and dislocations;
- Prosthetic devices (other than dental) which replace all or part of an internal body organ (including contiguous tissue), or all or part of the function of a permanently inoperative or malfunctioning internal body organ, including replacement or repairs of such devices;
- Leg, arm, back, and neck braces, trusses, and artificial legs, arms, and eyes including adjustments, repairs, and replacements required because of breakage, wear, loss, or a change in the patient's physical condition;
- Outpatient physical therapy, outpatient speech language pathology services, and outpatient occupational therapy (see Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 10, "Covered Medical and Other Health Services," §220.1.4);
- Screening mammography services;
- Screening pap smears and pelvic exams;
- Influenza, pneumococcal pneumonia, and hepatitis B vaccines;
- Some colorectal screening;
- Prostate screening;
- Ambulance services;
- Hemophilia clotting factors.
- Epoetin Alfa (EPO) for ESRD beneficiaries when given in conjunction with dialysis.

See Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual chapter 6, for information on billing for these services. See §70.1 of this chapter for the conditions under which diagnostic services and radiological therapy furnished by SNFs are covered. For coverage of total parenteral nutrition (TPN) and enteral nutrition (EN) as a prosthetic device, see Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6, "Hospital Services Covered Under Part B," and the Medicare National Coverage Determinations Manual, chapter 1, Part 3, §180.2.

Rental or purchase of durable medical equipment from SNFs for use in the patient's home is covered under Part B in accordance with the provisions of Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6, "Hospital Services Covered Under Part B," §80. DME rendered to inpatients of a SNF is covered as part of the prospective payment system and is not separately payable. For coverage of provider ambulance services, see

Pub. 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6, "Hospital Services Covered Under Part B".

Drugs, biologicals, and blood are not covered under Part B when furnished by a SNF.

70.1 - Diagnostic Services and Radiological Therapy (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3137.1, SNF-260.1

Diagnostic x-ray and radiological therapy may be provided directly by a SNF if, as part of its compliance with the conditions of participation, the SNF has a radiological department, which meets the same standards required of a hospital furnishing such services under the program, or if the SNF meets the portable x-ray supplier standards. Portable x-ray services provided by a SNF under arrangements are covered only if furnished by an approved supplier. When a SNF furnishes laboratory services directly, it must have a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) number or a CLIA certificate of waiver. SNFs may bill for laboratory services rendered under arrangement for tests NOT on the CLIA waived list.

70.2 - Ambulance Service (Rev. 1, 10-01-03)

A3-3138, SNF-260.C

For requirements relating to provider ambulance service, see the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 10, "Ambulance Services."

70.3 - Inpatient Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, and Speech-Language Pathology Services (Rev. 37, Issued: 08-12-05; Effective/Implementation: 09-12-05)

Under Part A, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech pathology services are included in the SNF PPS rate for cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1998. For inpatient Part B residents and outpatient services, payment for such services is under a fee schedule. The SNF must bill for physical therapy, occupational therapy, or speech-language pathology services for Part A residents beginning with its first cost reporting period that starts on or after July 1, 1998, and for Part B for services furnished on or after July 1, 1998. The SNF (rather than an outside provider/supplier such as an approved clinic or rehabilitation agency, or a participating hospital) bills Medicare. Payment is made directly to the SNF. The patient is responsible only for applicable Part A coinsurance or the Part B deductible and coinsurance amounts.

See also the Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1, "Inpatient Hospital Services."

70.4 - Services Furnished Under Arrangements With Providers

(Rev. 37, Issued: 08-12-05; Effective/Implementation: 09-12-05)

The SNFs may arrange with others to furnish covered Part B physical therapy, occupational therapy, or speech-language pathology services. The SNF (rather than an outside provider/supplier, another SNF or a HHA) bills Medicare, and payment is made directly to the SNF. When such arrangements are made, SNF receipt of payment for the arranged services (as with services provided directly) relieves the beneficiary or any other person of further liability to pay for them.

The ensuing payment arrangement between the SNF and the outside supplier is a private matter, outside the purview of CMS.

Transmittals Issued for this Chapter

Rev #	Issue Date	Subject	Impl Date	CR#
<u>R183BP</u>	04/04/2014	Internet Only Manual Updates to Pub. 100-01, 100-02 and 100-04 to Correct Errors and Omissions	05/05/2014	8669
<u>R182BP</u>	03/21/2014	Implementing the Part B Inpatient Payment Policies from CMS-1599-F	04/21/2014	8666
<u>R179BP</u>	01/14/2014	Manual Updates to Clarify Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility (IRF), Home Health (HH), and Outpatient (OPT) Coverage Pursuant to Jimmo vs. Sebelius	01/07/2014	8458
<u>R176BP</u>	12/13/2013	Manual Updates to Clarify Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility (IRF), Home Health (HH), and Outpatient (OPT) Coverage Pursuant to Jimmo vs. Sebelius – Rescinded and replaced by Transmittal 179	01/07/2014	8458
<u>R161BP</u>	10/26/2012	Manual Updates to Clarify SNF Claims Processing	04/01/2013	8044
<u>R155BP</u>	04/20/2012	Allowing Physician Assistants to Perform Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Level of Care Certifications and Recertifications	02/13/2012	7701
<u>R153BP</u>	1/13/2012	Allowing Physician Assistants to Perform Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Level of Care Certifications and Recertifications – Rescinded and replaced by Transmittal 155	02/13/2012	7701
<u>R89BP</u>	05/16/2008	Medical and Other Health Services Furnished to SNF Patients	06/16/2008	5991
<u>R73BP</u>	06/29/2007	Coverage Requirements for Therapy Services Provided in a Skilled Nursing Facility	10/01/2007	5532
<u>R58BP</u>	11/09/2006	Swing Bed Hospital Updates	12/11/2006	5114

<u>R57BP</u>	11/08/2006	Clarification/Update to Chapter 8, Pub. 100-02	12/14/2006	4220
<u>R54BP</u>	09/15/2006	Clarification/Update to Chapter 8, Pub. 100-02	12/14/2006	4220
<u>R40BP</u>	11/18/2005	Skilled Nursing Facility Prospective Payment System	02/16/2006	4079
<u>R37BP</u>	08/12/2005	Conforming Changes for Change Request 3648 to Pub. 100-02	09/12/2005	3912
<u>R1BP</u>	10/01/2003	Introduction to the Benefit Policy Manual	N/A	N/A

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