

Addressing Issues Post ICD-10 Go Live

- **Bottlenecks in Workflow**
 - a. Prior Authorizations
 - i. Evaluate documentation for trends in missing data
 - 1. Discuss with physicians
 - ii. Ask payer for list of approved codes
 - 1. Double check code submitted
 - 2. Ask for copy of ICD-10 guidelines they are using (including publisher, product name and version) to assess accuracy of the information
 - 3. Nonstandard payer-specific coding edits should be supported by applicable information
 - 4. Cite ASPS coding guidelines
 - iii. Request peer review
 - iv. Follow up!
 - b. Coding taking too long
 - i. Develop crosswalks for most-reported dx codes
 - 1. Plasticode. Developed by ASPS – crosswalk of ICD-9 to ICD-10 codes.
 - 2. Software. ICD10data.com is a free website to search for ICD-10 codes.
 - c. Missing Clinical Documentation
 - i. Evaluate for trends in required information
 - 1. Discuss with physicians
- **Can't submit claims coded in ICD-10**
 - a. Check dates of service on claim.
 - i. Dates prior to October 1 must be coded in ICD-9
 - 1. **Claims can't have both ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes on the same claim**
 - For hospitalizations ending after October 1, code entire claim in ICD-10
 - b. Some Medicaid programs, including California, Louisiana, Maryland and Montana will continue using ICD-9 as a "temporary" workaround because they can't calculate payments under ICD-10, but claims should still be submitted using ICD-10
 - c. Verify work comp and other liability claims requirements
 - i. See State readiness document on ASPS ICD-10 website)
 - d. Verify the practice's billing software is able to accept/transmit ICD-10 codes
 - e. Investigate alternative claims submission process
 - i. Free billing software provided by most Medicare Administrative Contractors
 - 1. See MAC website for more information
 - ii. Check with Billing Service Companies for assistance with submitting commercial claims
 - f. Consider paper claims

- i. Direct data entry may be used for Part A claims, but requires connectivity to an external company to establish the connection.

- **Claim Denied**

- a. Monitor and identify patterns in denials
 - i. Common Remittance Advice codes
 - 1. N755 “missing/incomplete/invalid ICD Indicator on claim”
 - a. If using paper claims, check the ICD Ind., in box 21. This field was added for differentiating between ICD-9 and ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes. The indicator options are 9 for ICD-9 or 0 for ICD-10.
 - b) For electronic claims, check loop 2300, segment HI01-1. The indicator options for the ANSI are BK for ICD-9 and ABK for ICD-10.
 - 2. N742 “this claim was processed based on one or more ICD-9 codes. The transition to ICD-10 is required by October 1, 2015.”
 - ii. Check use of RT and LT modifier match with any diagnosis codes that specify right or left
 - iii. Verify code reported is valid ICD-10 code
 - 1. See list of all valid codes on ASPS website
 - iv. Track trends by payer & address
 - v. Ask payer for list of approved codes
 - 1. Double check code submitted
 - 2. Ask for copy of ICD-10 guidelines they are using (including publisher, product name and version) to assess accuracy of the information
 - 3. Nonstandard payer-specific coding edits should be supported by applicable information
 - 4. Cite ASPS coding guidelines
 - vi. Request peer review
 - vii. Follow up at 30 days
- b. Understand the Grace Period
 - i. Medicare versus Commercial payer
 - 1. “Family” of codes
 - a. Medicare will not require 100% specificity. Will pay for codes in same “family” unless Local Coverage Policy excludes some/all codes reported
 - b. Most commercial payers will expect 100% specificity
 - ii. Review valid ICD-10 codes – review list on ASPS site
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- c. Resubmissions/Appeals
 - i. Follow up at 30 days

- **Evaluate availability of advanced payments**

- a. Medicare versus commercial payer
- b. Line of credit w/bank

- **Optimize Patient Selection**
 - a. Cosmetic (cash) versus Reconstructive (insurance) during transition