Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

Transmittal 1702

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This revision manualizes Program Memorandum AB-00-02, Change Request 901, dated February 2000.

HEADER SECTION NUMBERS	PAGES TO INSERT	PAGES TO DELETE
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#### MANUALIZATION--EFFECTIVE DATE/IMPLEMENTATION DATE: Not applicable

Section 3011, Durable Medical Equipment Regional Carrier (DMERCs)—Pre-Discharge Delivery of DMEPOS for Fitting and Training, provided DMERCs instructions on how to handle pre-discharge delivery of DMEPOS while a beneficiary is an inpatient.

DISCLAIMER: The revision date and transmittal number only apply to the redlined material. All other material was previously published in the manual and is only being reprinted.

These instructions should be implemented within your current operating budget.

# CHAPTER III CLAIMS, FILING, JURISDICTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

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### CHAPTER III CLAIMS, FILING, JURISDICTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

Section 1

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#### 05-01

#### 3011. DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT REGIONAL CARRIERS (DMERCS)—PRE-DISCHARGE DELIVERY OF DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, PROSTHETICS, ORTHOTICS, AND SUPPLIES (DMEPOS) FOR FITTING AND TRAINING

The following clarifies HCFA policy and billing procedures regarding the circumstances under which a supplier may deliver durable medical equipment, prosthetics, and orthotics—but not supplies—to a beneficiary who is in an inpatient facility that does not qualify as the beneficiary's home.

#### Conditions That Must Be Met:

In some cases, it would be appropriate for a supplier to deliver a medically necessary item of durable medical equipment (DME), a prosthetic, or an orthotic—but not supplies—to a beneficiary who is an inpatient in a facility that does not qualify as the beneficiary's home. HCFA will presume that the predischarge delivery of DME, a prosthetic, or an orthotic (hereafter "item") is appropriate under the following conditions:

1. The item is medically necessary for use by the beneficiary in the beneficiary's home.

2. The item is medically necessary on the date of discharge, i.e., there is a physician's order with a stated initial date of need that is no later than the date of discharge for home use.

3. The supplier delivers the item to the beneficiary in the facility solely for the purpose of fitting the beneficiary for the item, or training the beneficiary in the use of the item, and the item is for subsequent use in the beneficiary's home.

4. The supplier delivers the item to the beneficiary no earlier than two days before the day the facility discharges the beneficiary.

5. The supplier ensures that the beneficiary takes the item home, or the supplier picks up the item at the facility and delivers it to the beneficiary's home on the date of discharge.

6. The reason the supplier furnishes the item is not for the purpose of eliminating the facility's responsibility to provide an item that is medically necessary for the beneficiary's use or treatment while the beneficiary is in the facility. Such items are included in the Diagnostic Related Group (DRG) or Prospective Payment System (PPS) rates.

7. The supplier does not claim payment for the item for any day prior to the date of discharge.

8. The supplier does not claim payment for additional costs that the supplier incurs in ensuring that the item is delivered to the beneficiary's home on the date of discharge. The supplier cannot bill the beneficiary for redelivery.

9. The beneficiary's discharge must be to a qualified place of service, e.g., home, custodial or facility, but not to another facility (e.g., inpatient or skilled nursing.) that does not qualify as the beneficiary's home.

# CLAIMS FILING, JURISDICTION3011 (Cont.)AND DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

# Date of Service for Claims Processing:

For DMEPOS, the general rule is that the date of service is equal to the date of delivery. However, the rule for pre-discharge delivery of items is that the date of service is equal to the date of discharge. The following three scenarios demonstrate both the latter rule (when the date of service is the date of discharge) and exceptions thereunto.

1. If the supplier leaves the item with the beneficiary two days prior to the date of discharge, and if the supplier, as a practical matter, need do nothing further to effect the delivery of the item to the beneficiary's home (because the beneficiary or a caregiver takes it home), then the date of discharge is deemed to be the date of delivery of the item. Such date must be the date of service for purposes of claims submission. (This is not an exception to the general DMEPOS rule that the date of service must be the date of delivery. Rather, it recognizes the supplier's responsibility—per condition five above—to ensure that the item is actually delivered to the beneficiary's home on the date of discharge.) No one may bill for the days prior to the date of discharge.

2. If the supplier fits the item to the beneficiary, or trains the beneficiary in its use while the beneficiary is in the facility, but thereafter removes the item and subsequently delivers it to the beneficiary's home, then the date of service must be the date of actual delivery of the item, provided such date is not earlier than the date of discharge.

3. If the supplier leaves the item at the facility and the beneficiary does not take the item home, or a third party does not send it to the beneficiary's home, or the supplier does not otherwise (re)deliver the item to the beneficiary's home on or before the date of discharge, the date of service must not be earlier than the actual date of delivery of the item, i.e., the actual date the item arrives, by whatever means, at the beneficiary's home.

#### Facility Responsibilities During the Transition Period:

1. A facility remains responsible for furnishing medically necessary items to a beneficiary for the full duration of a beneficiary's stay. The DRG and PPS rates cover such items.

2. A facility may not delay furnishing a medically necessary item for the beneficiary's use or treatment while the beneficiary is in the facility. A facility may not prematurely remove a medically necessary item from the beneficiary's use or treatment on the basis that a supplier delivered a similar or identical item to the beneficiary for the purpose of fitting or training.

3. A facility may not, through a stratagem of relying upon a supplier to furnish such items, improperly shift its costs for furnishing medically necessary items to a beneficiary who is a resident in the facility to Medicare Part B.

Nevertheless, beginning two days before the beneficiary's discharge, a facility may take reasonable actions to permit a supplier to fit or train the beneficiary with the medically necessary item that is for subsequent use in the beneficiary's home. These actions may include the substitution of the supplier-furnished item, in whole or in part, for the facility-furnished item during the beneficiary's last two inpatient days provided the substitution is both reasonable and necessary for fitting or training and the item is intended for subsequent use at the beneficiary's home.

4. For prosthetic and orthotic (P&O) items, the above restrictions apply to residents in a covered Part A stay. For DME, the above restrictions apply in a covered Part A or a Part B stay.