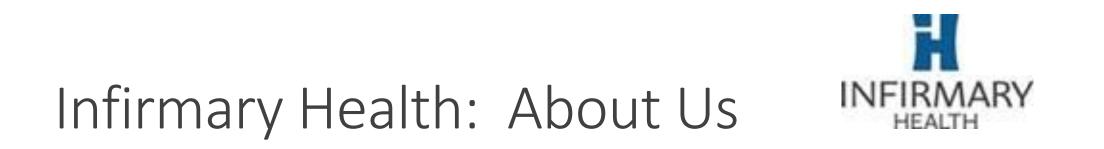
Appeal And Denial Prevention: Strategies For Internal Appeals

THE FIFTH NATIONAL PHYSICIAN ADVISOR AND UTILIZATION REVIEW BOOT CAMP

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INFIRMARY HEALTH

JULY 21, 2017



Infirmary Health is the largest non-governmental healthcare system in Alabama, and the second largest not-for-profit healthcare system in the state. More than one million patient visits are made to Infirmary Health facilities each year.

Infirmary Health is the governing organization of 5 acute care hospitals, 2 post-acute care facilities, a physician clinic network with more than 30 locations, 3 diagnostic centers, 3 urgent care clinics, and other affiliates. The healthcare system serves an 11-county area of south Alabama and north Escambia County, Fla., with 700 active physicians and more than 5,000 employees.

Before you can strategize, you must:

□ Have access to and understanding of contractual language

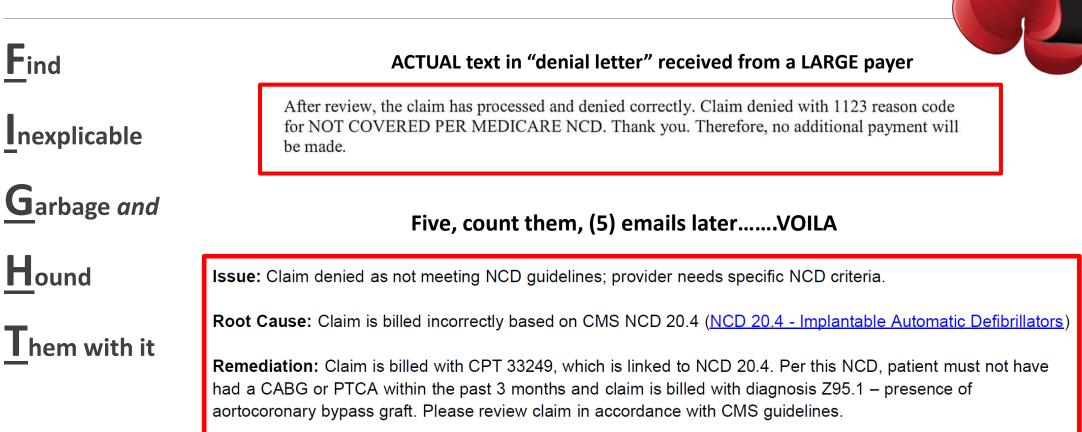
- Prompt pay provisions
- Dispute resolution process
- □ Timely filing limits for claims, corrected claims & appeals
- Recoupment limits

Access to the appropriate payer resources

- Payer contacts (Org structure, names, email addresses, direct phone numbers, fax numbers)
- Provider manuals
- Web portals
- Levels of appeal
- □ Where to send appeals (READ THE FINE PRINT)
- Opt for emailing or faxing over mail whenever possible (just because there's not a fax number listed in the appeal rights doesn't mean that one doesn't exist. ASK FOR IT.

Collaborative relationships with PA's, CDI, Case Management, Patient Financial Services/Rev Cycle





***The final outcome on this claim was that we had a coding error and a corrected claim was subsequently billed to the payer. Our coder *should have coded* Z95.5 status post angioplasty with stent (2013). Once that was corrected, we were able to get this rebilled since it was longer than 3 months. The patient in question met requirements for NCD 20.4.

Á	

Find



Inexplicable

Garbage and

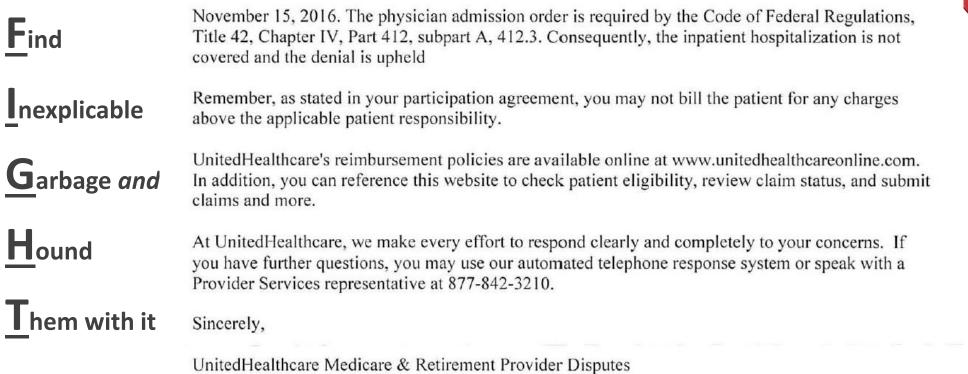
Them with it

Hound

CASE NOTION ID #: PATIENT NAME: GROUP #: PROVIDER #: Please understand that this is your final level of appeal with us.

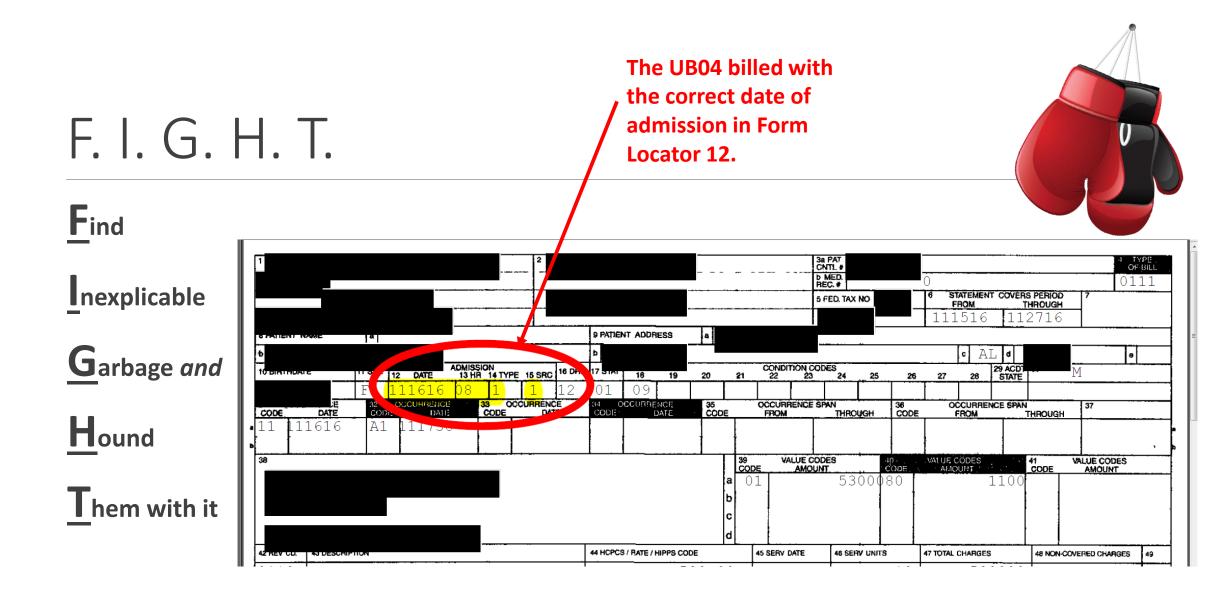


F ind	An appeal review for the denial of payment for an inpatient hospitalization on November 15 to November 23, 2016 has been completed. We reviewed the medical records and case notes. After reassessing the entire clinical situation the result is that the initial denial is upheld. This 58-year-old
nexplicable	patient came to the hospital on November 15, 2016, with hyperglycemia and the blood glucose over 800. The patient admits to not checking her blood glucose levels or taking her medications. The physician order for inpatient admission was written on November 16, 2016. Blood glucose levels
G arbage <i>and</i>	improved with initial treatment but the patient developed a cellulitis of a forearm stump. The hemoglobin A1c was over 20%. This is a high risk comorbid condition and treatment of cellulitis would require inpatient admission. Information provided at the time of the appeal does support medical necessity for inpatient hospitalization on November 16 to November 23, 2016 per: health
H ound	plan evidence-based guidelines MCG 20th edition ® Cellulitis ORG: M-70 (ISC), Diabetes ORG: M- 130 (ISC) and Medicare Benefit Policy Manual 100-2 Chapter 1, 10 - Covered Inpatient Hospital Services Covered Under Part A (Rev. 1, 10-01-03) A3-3101, HO-210. However, this inpatient
T hem with it	hospital stay is incorrectly billed. The physician order for inpatient admission was not written on
	NO IT WASN'T



Appeals and Grievances Unit







WHAT???

Dear

The Physician completed the 3rd level appeal review, which included the submitted medical records for the below referenced patient. Based on the submitted documentation, the appeal is overturned.

DID	Insurance Company:	Humana	
	Review Conducted by:	All Med	
	Patient Name:		
THEY	Member Number:		
	Patient's Date of Birth:		
JUST	Admittance Date:	05/19/2015	
	Discharge Date:	05/22/2015	
SAY	Claim Number:		
	Audit Type:	Short Stay Audit	
TWO	Legal Entity:	HUMANA INSURANCE CO	
	The results of this review	The results of this review are outlined below:	
MIDNIGHTS?			
	If you have any additiona	I questions or need further assistance, please reference the Humana Financial	

ou have any additional questions or need further assistance, please reference the Humana Fin Recovery Clinical Appeal Policy on Humana.com at http://www.humana.com/providers/claims/ financial_recovery/audit_appeals.aspx or contact Humana's financial recovery customer service department at 1-800-438-7885, Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern time.

Sincerely,

Isn't that the same 2MN rule that the MA's tell us that they don't follow?

***This claim was an appeal that had been closed in the previous year as appeal options exhausted. This letter came in the mail in the last few days. We are currently pursuing full repayment of this DRG.



If we have to spell it out, so should they...

- Demand that the payer use clear language in a denial--not cryptic codes that are meaningless outside of their organization
 - Bring this up in every payer meeting. Bring your CASE FILE. Make them a copy and put it in front of them.
- □You need the descriptive rationale in order to know how to either detect the error on your part or to determine if you need to appeal something for their misinterpretation of an NCD
- □Just stating that it denied for and NCD without providing the appropriate description is not enough
- In the case on the previous slide, the payer has a whole team of people who are now dedicated to providing this information, but only if you hound them for it.
- □Why not just provide it on the denial THE FIRST TIME and save the need for additional FTE's, contractors, new departments, new "concierge services"?



Effectuating Change

- Memorize contract language and provisions
 - If your contract says they have no more than 60 days to respond to an appeal, then HOLD THEM TO IT
 - Use your tracking tools to track and monitor final outcomes by payer
 - When the claim ticks over the deadline for their response, be ready to fire off a letter immediately—and demand payment of the full expected payment.
- Develop in house protocols for delinquent appeal responses
 - If there is nothing in your contract that you can reference as a hard and fast deadline, then develop a "Dunning message" for your payer. Use template letters so that they get used to your procedures You don't have to restate what was in your appeal. You are just demanding an answer to what you can prove that they have received via your proof of delivery
 - Decide how many they will get prior to moving to legal/arbitration...make a plan and stick to it. If you are repetitive in your actions, then they should not be surprised when they are put on notice regarding legal pursuit
 - When they continue to re-request records for what you can prove has been received, stop them. Let them know that you need them to file a HIPAA breach. Let them know that if they don't or can't do this, you'll be happy to start the process for them. Their insured will most certainly be notified. They'll find the records. (Thank you Dr. Hirsch!)

• MAIL ANALYSIS

- Determine the weak points in your organization's mail distribution process and fix them
- Give the payer a spreadsheet of your tax id's/NPI's and corresponding addresses, fax numbers email—tell them where you want them to send your ADR's, appeal responses, itemized billing requests etc.
- Identify all auditors for all payers—you're not just dealing with the payer but with their contractors as well

Scenarios—Opportunities For Strategy

Scenario:

- 1. Readmission review ADR issued on account currently in appeal for denial of admission
- 2. Payer is "on site" for your facility--issues remit denial for medical records before they can process and pay what they concurrently approved
- 3. MAO medical director (*non-PFFS plan) concurrently approved the inpatient LOC (either up front or after successful P2P) and then claim later denies for medical necessity
- 4. Any denial that cannot be traced to an audit process or to a concurrent denial
- 5. They think that you are going to "just forget about it"



Opportunity For Strategy:

- 1. Advise the payer to withdraw the Readmission Review until they settle the appeal for what they would not approve as an admission
- 2. If the payer is an onsite reviewer, pull the electronic footprint in your EHR system. Show them the days and times they've already accessed the medical records, the same ones that they claim to need for processing.
- 3. Call the plan immediately. Provide the documentation of the concurrent approval. Challenge as an invalid denial. This also applies on cases where the MAO has originally denied but then later overturned on P2P, only to deny on adjudication or audits for medical necessity.
- 4. Identify the denial type and then identify the steps or documentation missing from the payer—demand reopening/re-review. Appeal is not used when they payer just simply cannot figure out how to respond to your question. HOLD. THEM. ACCOUNTABLE.
- 5. DON'T. FORGET. ABOUT. IT.

Finishing Well:

Centralize tracking and responding

- >Why? Why? Why? Why? Why?
- ➢ Be skeptical
- ➤Know the rules
- > You can be nice, while still demanding answers
- BE the squeaky wheel! BE vigilant!

➢Use your resources like —Monitor Monday, RAC Monitor, RAC Relief Google group because you are not in this alone!

Participate in statewide advocacy and networking—STRENGTH. IN. NUMBERS.





Thank You!

Enjoy the rest of Boot Camp!