

## A Guide to Itemizing Your Professional Services

Due to a widespread change in the delivery of hearing health services and related devices by both private and public payors, many audiologists are considering a change in their office billing practices by separately itemizing the hearing instruments and the professional fees that are associated with the fitting and follow-up care for these devices (a practice typically referred to by the profession as “unbundling” services). Further, in April 2011, the Hearing Loss Association of America suggested in their “Campaign to Make Hearing Aids Affordable” that fees should be itemized for greater transparency. This informational document was developed by the American Academy of Audiology (the “Academy”) as a guide to itemizing professional services.<sup>1</sup>

There are many ways to incorporate itemization in a practice. When dealing with a private pay-patient, as a practitioner may choose to:

1. Present a fee for the device(s) and present a separate bundled fee for the associated professional services.
2. Present a fee for the device(s) and an itemized listing of the associated professional fees and services.
3. Some other variation of the above.

When dealing with commercial payors, it is generally advisable to identify and itemize professional fees separately from the hearing device(s). This is standard practice for reimbursement of other types of medical devices. The dollar amount for hearing aid(s) and services should equal the same total fee, whether a bundled or itemized model is used.

For further assistance in reference to the information presented herein, please contact Academy staff member Debbie Abel, Au.D., Senior Education Specialist, Business Practices at [dabel@audiology.org](mailto:dabel@audiology.org) or at 703.226.1024.

### I. Develop a Business Plan

1. To begin, download the following document from the Academy website, as it contains many of the procedure codes utilized for the devices/services outlined below.

[http://www.audiology.org/practice/coding/Documents/201105\\_AcademyEncounterForm.pdf](http://www.audiology.org/practice/coding/Documents/201105_AcademyEncounterForm.pdf).

2. Itemize the delivery model.

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<sup>1</sup> Disclaimer: The purpose of the information provided above by the American Academy of Audiology Coding and Reimbursement Committee is to provide general information and educational guidance to audiologists. Action taken with respect to the information provided is an individual choice. The American Academy of Audiology hereby disclaims any responsibility for the consequences of any action(s) taken by any individual(s) as a result of using the information provided herein.

Practices may vary in their approach, but there are common elements to setting fees that all practices should follow. First, identify all services and products including hearing aids that are offered in the practice. The itemization may include:

- a. hearing aid assessment to determine need for and the type of device(s)
- b. the device
- c. the dispensing fee
- d. the fitting/orientation/checking fee
- e. conformity evaluation
- f. batteries
- g. earmolds (if indicated)
- h. earmold impressions (if indicated)
- i. accessories
- j. follow-up visits
- k. aural rehabilitation

Based on the practice's individual business model, a post-warranty service package for office visits and services may be offered. These packages could be structured for the provision of basic or more advanced services as defined by the practice. For example, a basic package could offer a one-year warranty on the device(s), a pre-determined number of office visits and a pre-determined number of minor in-house repairs (the practice will need to define exactly which repairs are considered basic or more advanced and will likely depend on the amount of time and resources utilized). A premium service package could include a longer warranty period, more office visits and in-house repairs, for example.

3. Develop a fee schedule for the identified services. Professional service fees typically include costs incurred to provide services, such as overhead expenses [rent, staff (salaries, benefits), utilities, equipment and supply costs, etc.] and time providing the service (to include charting, calls on behalf of the patient to other healthcare providers and other follow-up care). To establish fees, calculate the cost of doing business on an hourly basis and apply that rate to services. The following are suggested key steps:<sup>2</sup>
  - Establish Annual Contact Hours:
    - Determine how many hours per week are spent in providing direct patient care. Although the practice may operate 40 hours per week, consider the non-billable time (the time that has potential to generate income related to direct patient contact).
    - Calculate the number of weeks per year that patient care services are actually provided (factor in holidays, vacation, sick and professional leave).
    - Determine the number of providers in the practice.
    - Multiply the hours per week by weeks per year by the number of providers.
  - Calculate the operating costs for the practice. Ideally this would be broken down into several different expense categories, such as:

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<sup>2</sup> The key steps have been adapted from the following two references: Foltner, K., (2009) What's my time worth? Part 3: Breakeven analysis. *Advance for Audiologists*, 11(3), 44; and Sjoblad, S. Warren, B. (2011) Mythbusters: Can one unbundle and stay in business? *Audiology Today*, 23(5), 36-45.

- *personnel* (salary/benefits),
  - *clinic expenses* (rent, utilities, phone, advertising, etc.)
  - *cost of goods* (all things you buy for resale).
  - Determine the break-even hourly rate.
    - Subtract the cost of goods from total annual clinic expenses, and divide the remaining amount by the ‘annual contact hours’ established in step one.
    - This is the break-even hourly rate in an unbundled model.
  - Add-in desired profit margin
    - Take annual expenses less cost of goods, add desired profit and divide this number by the annual contact hours.
    - This is the hourly rate including the desired profit margin.
4. Assign procedure codes for all identified services. Note: there are currently no nationally agreed upon definitions for many of the hearing aid procedure codes. Having actual codes assigned to procedures is not necessary unless insurance claims are submitted, however assigning codes for all services provided may be a good business practice for compliance and for using this information for internal reporting or tracking purposes. Some third-party payers may have different interpretations of which specific codes can be used to identify certain procedures for payment. Be sure to know these specific interpretations by insurers and adhere to the guidelines when submitting claims.

## II. Itemizing for Insurance

Because many commercial payors and state Medicaid programs consider hearing aids ‘Durable Medical Equipment’ (DME), be sure to itemize all fees, or risk non-payment for professional services. As long as it is not contractually excluded, patients should expect to pay for professional services rendered.

It is important to note that some commercial payors may not intend or desire to fund convenience accessories, such as, life-long follow-up care or extended warranties, etc. This is not the typical model for reimbursement for medical devices. Some items, fees and services that are considered good patient care may not be considered medically necessary by the payor and will not be covered. These services can still be provided but payment will be the patient’s financial responsibility and the patient needs to be informed of this, preferably in writing.

1. Check the fee schedules of each of the commercial payors with whom there is a contract for services to determine whether the codes that will be billed are covered. If the desired codes are not on the fee schedule for the commercial payor, the insurance company will not reimburse for the codes. You can contact the commercial payor to request the addition of frequently used codes that are not on the current fee schedule and you can take this time to educate the commercial payors on all the services that will be provided by the practice. (Several examples provided below should assist in this process).
2. While balance billing the patient is typically not allowed, many payors allow patients to upgrade to deluxe technology that is beyond their intended (commercial payor) benefit. This has to be verified with the payor. Ask the commercial payor how the patient can share in the cost of an upgrade and how that cost-share will be reflected on the Explanation of Benefits (EOB) so that the patient is informed of their financial

responsibility. This process will ensure that services provided are covered either by the commercial payor or the patient. Commercial payors may offer a ‘financial waiver’ for use with the patient to inform them of who is responsible for payment of which services. If a waiver is not provided, it would be best to develop one for the practice.

The services/devices claim examples provided in the next section do not include services that may be filed for after the adjustment period or after expiration of the manufacturer’s hearing aid warranty. Additional service categories and charges for follow-up services, such as re-checks, programming, and extended warranty packages may be created by the practice.

\*Any additional service categories should be discussed with the patient prior to completing the contract. The Academy recommends the additional categories be documented in writing and a copy provided to the patient. Each item should be reviewed with the patient to ensure they understand the details.

\*State regulations and/or licensure laws may have additional requirements regarding documentation and the practitioner is responsible for ensuring compliance with state and federal regulations regarding the practice of hearing aid dispensing.

### III. Hearing Aid Services Claim Submission Examples

The HCPCS service codes listed below are provided by way of example ONLY and represent the full range of code possibilities available to audiologists for hearing aid services. [Note: The examples below do not include the audiometric examination, which would be reflected using 92557 or S0618].

Audiologists should use their clinical judgment and expertise to administer and bill for services only when said services are deemed medically necessary and are supported by accurate documentation for use of the procedure code(s). The Academy is NOT suggesting that audiologists seek reimbursement for the full listing of procedure codes in each example.

Because of the variability within each practice setting and the variability of commercial payor contracts, the Academy does not and cannot recommend or endorse the use of specific codes or groups of codes, but rather offers these hearing aid services claim examples to demonstrate different approaches a practice can take for itemizing services.

#### EXAMPLE 1: Monaural in-the-canal hearing aid

- **92590** (Hearing aid examination and selection, monaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5255** Hearing aid, digital, monaural, ITC
- **V5241** Dispensing fee, monaural hearing aid, any type
- **V5266** Battery for use in hearing device
- **V5275** Earmold impression, each

- **V5299** Hearing service, miscellaneous (extended warranty packages, for example)

**EXAMPLE 2: Monaural behind-the-ear hearing aid, with earmold**

- **92590** (Hearing aid examination and selection, monaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5257** Hearing aid, digital, monaural, BTE
- **V5241** Dispensing fee, monaural hearing aid, any type
- **V5266** Battery for use In hearing device
- **V5264** Earmold/insert, not disposable, any type
- **V5275** Earmold impression, each
- **V5299** Hearing service, miscellaneous (extended warranty packages, for example)

**EXAMPLE 3: Binaural open-fit behind-the-ear hearing aids\***

- **92591** (Hearing aid examination and selection, binaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5261** Hearing aid, digital, binaural, BTE
- **V5160** Dispensing fee, binaural hearing aid
- **V5266** Battery for use In hearing device
- **V5265** Earmold/insert, disposable, any type (This will need to be filed with 2 units)
- **V5299** Hearing service, miscellaneous (extended warranty packages, for example)

**\*For receiver in the canal (RIC) technology, the receiver could be billed as V5267, hearing aid supplies/accessories.**

**EXAMPLE 4: Binaural behind-the-ear hearing aids, with binaural earmolds**

- **92591** (Hearing aid examination and selection, binaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5261** Hearing aid, digital, binaural, BTE
- **V5160** Dispensing fee, binaural
- **V5266** Battery for use In hearing device
- **V5264** Earmold/insert, not disposable, any type (This will need to be filed with 2 units for 2 earmolds)
- **V5275** Earmold impression, each (This will need to be filed with 2 units for 2 earmold impressions)
- **V5299** Hearing service, miscellaneous (extended warranty packages, for example)

**EXAMPLE 5: CROS behind-the-ear hearing aid**

- **92590** (Hearing aid examination and selection, monaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5180** Hearing aid, CROS, behind the ear
- **V5200** Dispensing fee, CROS
- **V5266** Battery for use in hearing device
- **V5264** Earmold/insert, not disposable, any type (This would be filed with the number of earmolds utilized)
- **V5275** Earmold impression, each (This will need to be filed with the number of EMIs taken)
- **V5299** Hearing service, miscellaneous (extended warranty packages, for example)

**EXAMPLE 6: BICROS behind-the-ear hearing aid**

- **92590** (Hearing aid examination and selection, monaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5220** Hearing aid, BICROS, behind the ear
- **V5240** Dispensing fee, BICROS
- **V5266** Battery for use In hearing device
- **V5264** Earmold/insert, not disposable, any type (This would be filed with the number of earmolds utilized)
- **V5275** Earmold impression, each (This will need to be filed with the number of EMIs taken)
- **V5299** Hearing service, miscellaneous (extended warranty packages, for example)

**EXAMPLE 7: Binaural hearing aids [when required by payor to file with a right (RT) and left (LT) modifier]**

- **92591** (Hearing aid examination and selection, binaural), or **V5010** (Assessment for hearing aid). Your choice of the code may be payor dependent.
- **V5011** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5020** Conformity Evaluation
- **V5257-RT** Hearing aid, digital, monaural, BTE
- **V5257-LT** Hearing aid, digital, monaural, BTE
- **V5241-RT** Dispensing fee, monaural hearing aid, any type
- **V5241-LT** Dispensing fee, monaural hearing aid, any type
- **V5264-RT** Earmold/insert, not disposable, any type
- **V5264-LT** Earmold/insert, not disposable, any type
- **V5275-RT** Earmold impression, each
- **V5275-LT** Earmold impression, each
- **V5020-RT** Conformity evaluation
- **V5020-LT** Conformity evaluation
- **V5267-RT** Hearing aid supplies/accessories, if indicated
- **V5267-LT** Hearing aid supplies/accessories, if indicated

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- **V5011-RT** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5011-LT** Fitting/orientation/checking of hearing aid
- **V5266-RT** Battery for use In hearing device
- **V5266-LT** Battery for use In hearing device

#### **IV. Additional Academy Resources on Itemization/Unbundling**

The Academy has additional resources to help navigate through this process:

1. On-Demand *e*Audiology web seminar by Stephanie Sjoblad and Debbie Abel on itemizing services: <http://eo2.commpartners.com/users/audio/session.php?id=7276>
2. A list of questions to ask a commercial payor:  
<http://www.audiology.org/practice/resources/Documents/contractFS.pdf>
3. John Coverstone and Erin Miller's On-Demand *e*Audiology web seminar on Fee-For-Service models, which includes extended service packages:  
<http://eo2.commpartners.com/users/audio/series.php?id=1045>
4. The Academy website at <http://www.audiology.org/practice/Pages/default.aspx> has a wealth of information that can be used in daily practice and is updated regularly with new information and hot topics.
5. Two articles developed by the Academy's Task Force on Hearing Aid Delivery Models:  
Part One (page 48):  
<http://www.audiology.org/resources/audiologytoday/Documents/AudiologyToday/2009ATSepOct.pdf>  
Part Two (page 32):  
<http://www.audiology.org/resources/audiologytoday/Documents/AudiologyToday/2009ATNovDec.pdf>