



Downcoding and Denials: ED Claims and Insurer Policies

May 20, 2021

David McKenzie, CAE

Adam Krushinskie, MPA

Overview

- Downcoding and Denials
- Prudent Layperson Standard
- Examples of Insurer Policies
- Advocacy Perspective
- Final Thoughts

Relevant Resources on the ACEP Website

We track bad payer behavior constantly through the Reimbursement and Coding Committees and have these resources available:

- A list of templated letters for appealing denied claims based on the reason for the denial:

<https://www.acep.org/administration/reimbursement/templated-letters-for-appealing-denied-claims/templated-letters-for-appealing-denied-claims/>

- A list of over 40 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on coding and reimbursement arranged alphabetically by topic:

<https://www.acep.org/administration/reimbursement/reimbursement-faqs-1/>

- The State Advocacy Overview including a list of relevant topics:

<https://www.acep.org/state-advocacy/state-advocacy-overview/>

Downcoding

- Claims that are paid at a lower level than billed to insurers by a provider
 - Centene (Medicaid) 2019-Present
 - ED leveling procedure to down code non-emergent care based on a primary diagnosis code
 - Most 99285 claims downcoded to a 99283 or denied based on a list of codes. No claim review.
 - Arizona successfully removed this policy in 2019, but it continues in other states

Denials

- Claims that are denied either initially or retroactively by an insurer
 - Anthem Blue Cross-Blue Shield non-emergent use of the ER policy (July 2017- present)
 - Deny coverage for emergency patients based on an internal, unpublished list of 2,000+ diagnoses
 - Unlawful – violates PLP as patients are expected to self-diagnose

Prudent Layperson Standard (PLP)

- Perform a medical screening examination (MSE) to evaluate a patient for an emergency medical condition
- If an emergency medical condition is found to exist, stabilize the patient
- Within the capabilities of both the facility and the provider, patients have a right to at least an MSE and stabilization – not post- stabilization care!

One thing to Remember:

Final diagnosis does not determine reimbursement

Realities of PLP Requirements

- Insurers say the majority of ED visits end with a diagnosis for something that is not an emergency
 - Insurers also say: “If you think you are having an emergency, you should seek emergency care”
- Increasing ED utilization is expensive and unnecessary
 - ED utilization has not exceeded the normal rate of inflation
- Plan members are better served in other acute care settings
 - Urgent and primary care are encouraged as alternatives to the ED

Examples of PLP Violating Policies

- Diagnosis lists
 - List of all presenting diagnoses that are deemed non-emergent
- Leveling of services
 - Services that can only be billed at a 99284 or lower
- Time limits
 - Patients presenting to the ED that could have sought care elsewhere based on the time between the presenting issue and seeking care

ADVOCACY

Fighting Downcoding and Denials and Winning

What can we do?

- Contact your appropriate state regulatory agency, and report violations of PLP
- Track downcoding and denials and have redacted EOBs and statements at the ready
- Keep sending denied claims back to the insurer – it costs them money to deny claims, and copy the state Insurance Commissioner
- Contact ACEP if you receive a letter from an insurer implementing a new non-emergent use of the ED policy
- Advocate for fair and reasonable coverage for emergency care to your state and federal legislators
- Encourage patients not to delay necessary care

Final Thoughts

- Insurers denying claims based on the FINAL diagnosis instead of the SYMPTOMS will continue
- Shifting health care costs to patients in a PLP situation is ILLEGAL and should be reported
- Contact ACEP with denials, downcoding

QUESTIONS?

Contact Information

David McKenzie, CAE, Director, Reimbursement

dmckenzie@acep.org

Adam Krushinskie, MPA, Manager, Reimbursement

akrushinskie@acep.org