

Advance Beneficiary Notice (ABN)

Medicare:

For patients with Fee-for-service Medicare coverage, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requires physicians to provide a written notice known as an ABN to a Medicare beneficiary before the procedure is done to advise the patient that the service may not be covered by Medicare. An ABN informs beneficiaries of their financial responsibilities for the anticipated non-covered procedure so they can decide whether or not to receive the service. If a provider does not issue a beneficiary an ABN when one is required and payment for furnished items and/or services is denied by Medicare, the provider cannot bill the beneficiary for the service. Providers are required to issue an ABN to a beneficiary if they intend to bill the beneficiary for items or services for which it is expected that Medicare may deny payment because, among other reasons, the item or service is not considered reasonable and necessary under Medicare Program standards. However, ABNs may not be used to bill the patient for services that are included in a global or bundled payment. An ABN is not valid unless the beneficiary signs and dates the form, is provided a copy for his or her records, and the original document is retained in the patient's file. An ABN is valid for up to one year. When billing Medicare, modifier GA (waiver of liability on file) must be appended to the claim line.

Instructions on how to complete the ABN, along with a downloadable ABN form (CMS-R-131) can be accessed at: <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-General-Information/BNI/Downloads/ABN-Form-Instructions.pdf>

Non-Medicare Payers:

For patients with private insurance, physician practices should consider obtaining a financial waiver from the patient. This waiver informs the patient of his or her responsibility to pay for the costs associated with CMI. All waivers should be kept on file. Non-covered services may not need to be reported to the insurance company, although patients may request that a claim be submitted.

Appealing Denied Claims

- Providers should verify the coverage and reimbursement policies for the CMI on a patient-by-patient and payer-by-payer basis.
- Providers should determine payer specific Prior Authorization requirements and submit the required documentation.
- If a claim is denied, providers should work with the payer to identify the requirements for and procedure to appeal a denied claim.
- A list of published clinical literature relevant to use of CMI may be obtained from the company directly to support the submission of initial claims or appeal of denied claims at 201-831-5000 or by sending the request through the company website at www.stryker.com.

The coding, coverage, and payment information contained herein is gathered from various resources and is subject to change without notice. Stryker cannot guarantee success in obtaining third-party insurance payments. Third-party payment for medical products and services is affected by numerous factors. It is always the provider's responsibility to determine and submit appropriate codes, charges, and modifiers for services that are rendered. Providers should contact their third-party payers for specific information on their coding, coverage, and payment policies.

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Collagen Meniscus Implant (CMI)

Billing Guide

Description

The Collagen Meniscus Implant (CMI) is a biocompatible scaffold that can be used to reinforce and repair a meniscus defect following partial meniscectomy or for irreparable meniscus tears. The implant has the general shape of the human meniscus and is trimmed by the surgeon to match the size of the meniscal defect. The implant is inserted via a minimally invasive procedure and sutured in place to the native meniscus.



Indications for Use

The CMI implant is intended for use in surgical procedures for the reinforcement and repair of chronic soft tissue injuries of the meniscus. In repairing and reinforcing medial meniscal defects, the patient must have an intact meniscal rim and anterior and posterior horns for attachment of the mesh. In addition, the surgically prepared site for the CMI must extend at least into the red/white zone of the meniscus to provide sufficient vascularization. The CMI reinforces soft tissue and provides a resorbable scaffold that is replaced by the patient's own soft tissue. The CMI is not a prosthetic device and is not intended to replace normal body structure.



To learn more about the CMI and view the FDA approved label, please visit stryker.com or contact us at 201.831.5000

