

**MEDICARE PHYSICIAN OFFICE  
THIRD QUARTER 2020 CODING AND BILLING  
REFERENCE SHEET (07/01/2020 – 09/30/2020)**



Appropriate and accurate coding is important for healthcare providers to receive proper reimbursement for drug therapies like Lexiscan.<sup>1</sup> Coding should reflect services provided to the patient as documented in the patient's medical record.<sup>2</sup> Medicare uses the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (MPFS) to pay physicians for services provided to patients.<sup>3</sup> Medicare adjusts the payments based on the geographic location of the physician.<sup>4</sup> For specific payment levels in your area, go to [www.cms.gov/PFSlookup](http://www.cms.gov/PFSlookup).

**Packaging of Pharmacologic Stress Agents Under the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (HOPPS):** Under a rule that applies to hospital outpatient departments for service dates on or after January 1, 2014, Medicare will only pay a single amount for the package of items and services, including pharmacologic stress agents, used to provide myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) procedures to Medicare beneficiaries.<sup>5</sup> **Reimbursement for pharmacologic stress agents in the physician office setting of care is unaffected by this change and will continue to be paid separately in 2020.**<sup>6,7</sup>

CPT Codes <sup>a</sup>	Description	3Q 2020 Medicare Payment	
		Physician Office	
		MPFS <sup>8</sup> (Unadjusted Payment Amount)	
NUCLEAR MEDICINE IMAGING <sup>7</sup>			
78451	Myocardial perfusion imaging, tomographic (SPECT) (including attenuation correction, qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic)	\$347.54 (G) \$278.97 (TC) \$68.57 (26)	
78452	Myocardial perfusion imaging, tomographic (SPECT) (including attenuation correction, qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); multiple studies, at rest and/or stress (exercise or pharmacologic) and/or redistribution and/or rest reinjection	\$484.68 (G) \$403.84 (TC) \$80.84 (26)	
78453	Myocardial perfusion imaging, planar (including qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic)	\$312.54 (G) \$261.65 (TC) \$50.89 (26)	
78454	Myocardial perfusion imaging, planar (including qualitative or quantitative wall motion, ejection fraction by first pass or gated technique, additional quantification, when performed); multiple studies, at rest and/or stress (exercise or pharmacologic) and/or redistribution and/or rest reinjection	\$448.23 (G) \$380.02 (TC) \$68.21 (26)	

(G) global payment, (TC) technical component, (26) professional component.  
CPT = Current procedural terminology.

**Effect of Sequestration:** For the items and services shown here, the Medicare program pays 80% of the payment amount and the beneficiary is responsible for the remaining 20%.<sup>9</sup> Effective April 1, 2013, the Medicare program payment was reduced by 2% because of the sequester required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. The beneficiary portion of the payment was not affected by the sequester. As a result of the sequester, the total payment to the physician or hospital is reduced 1.6%. For example, without the sequester, the payment for 93015 would be \$72.18, of which the program would pay \$57.74 and the beneficiary would pay \$14.44. With the sequester, the program pays \$56.59, the beneficiary still pays \$14.44, and the total payment to the physician is \$71.03. The sequester affects all fee-for-service program payments, including those for physician services, hospital outpatient department services, drugs, and dispensing and supplying fees.<sup>10</sup> In response to COVID-19, Congress has suspended the impact of sequestration on Medicare payments for the period between May 1, 2020, and December 31, 2020.<sup>11</sup>

THE PAYMENT RATES FOR PHYSICIAN SERVICES IN THIS DOCUMENT REFLECT NATIONAL AVERAGE PAYMENT AMOUNTS. THE ACTUAL PAYMENT TO A PHYSICIAN WILL VARY WITH THE APPLICATION OF AN ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION IN LABOR COSTS. DRUG PAYMENT RATES ARE NOT SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHIC ADJUSTMENT.

**PLEASE SEE INDICATION AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ON PAGE 3.  
PLEASE SEE FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION HERE.**

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CPT Codes <sup>a</sup>	Description	3Q 2020 Medicare Payment
		Physician Office MPFS <sup>8</sup> (Unadjusted Payment Amount)
<b>STRESS TEST<sup>7</sup></b>		
<b>93015</b>	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; with supervision, interpretation, and report	\$72.18
<b>93016</b>	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; physician supervision only, without interpretation and report	\$22.74
<b>93017</b>	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; tracing only, without interpretation or report	\$34.29
<b>93018</b>	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; interpretation and report only	\$15.16

Medicare pays for many outpatient drugs like Lexiscan using Average Sales Price (ASP) methodology. Medicare's reimbursement mechanism for Lexiscan can vary according to the setting of care. In the physician office setting, the Medicare payment amount, including the effect of sequestration, is ASP + 4.3%.<sup>12</sup>

HCPCS Codes	Description	Physician Office <sup>6</sup>	
		ASP + 4.3% Payment Rate <sup>4</sup>	Billed Units (4) <sup>b</sup>
<b>PHARMACOLOGIC STRESS AGENT</b>			
<b>J2785</b>	Injection, regadenoson, 0.1 mg	\$59.175	\$59.175 x 4 = \$236.70

<sup>a</sup>American Medical Association. **Current Procedural Terminology (CPT), Professional edition, 2020. All rights reserved. Applicable FARS/DFARS Restrictions Apply to Government Use. Fee schedules, relative value units, conversion factors and/or related components are not assigned by the AMA, are not part of CPT, and the AMA is not recommending their use. The AMA does not directly or indirectly practice medicine or dispense medical services. The AMA assumes no liability for data contained or not contained herein.**

<sup>b</sup>Lexiscan is supplied as a standard-dose prefilled syringe: Injection solution containing regadenoson 0.4 mg/5 mL (0.08 mg/mL). To report 0.4 mg, or standard-dose prefilled syringe, it is appropriate to bill "4" units.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:** The coding, coverage, and payment information contained herein is gathered from various resources, general in nature, and subject to change without notice. Third-party payment for medical products and services is affected by numerous factors. It is always the provider's responsibility to determine the appropriate healthcare setting and to submit true and correct claims conforming to the requirements of the relevant payer for those products and services rendered. Pharmacies (or any other provider submitting a claim) should contact third-party payers for specific information on their coding, coverage, and payment policies. Information and materials provided by Astellas Pharma Support Solutions<sup>SM</sup> are to assist pharmacies, but the responsibility to determine coverage, reimbursement, and appropriate coding for a particular patient and/or procedure remains at all times with the provider and information provided by Astellas Pharma Support Solutions or Astellas should in no way be considered a guarantee of coverage or reimbursement for any product or service.

**References:** 1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. How to use the Medicare national correct coding initiative (NCCI) tools (01-2019). www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/Downloads/How-To-Use-NCCI-Tools.pdf. Accessed 01-30-2020. 2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. ICD-10-CM official guidelines for coding and reporting FY 2019 (10-01-2018 – 09-30-2019). www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/Downloads/2019-ICD10-Coding-Guidelines-.pdf. Accessed 01-30-2020. 3. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. CY 2020 physician fee schedule final rule (12-26-2019). www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/PhysicianFeeSched/index. Accessed 01-30-2020. 4. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Physician fee schedule overview (10-04-2019). www.cms.gov/apps/physician-fee-schedule/overview.aspx. Accessed 01-15-2020. 5. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare program: hospital outpatient prospective payment systems and ambulatory surgical center payment systems and quality reporting programs; organ procurement organizations; quality improvement organizations; Electronic Health Records (EHR) Incentive Program; provider reimbursement determinations and appeals. Fed Regist 2013;78(237):74826-5200. 6. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. ASP drug pricing files July 2020 update (06-02-2020). www.cms.gov/medicare/medicare-part-b-drug-average-sales-price/2020-asp-drug-pricing-files. Accessed 06-24-2020. 7. American Medical Association. CPT® 2020 Professional Edition. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association; 2019. 8. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. CY 2020 revisions to payment policies under the physician fee schedule and other revisions to Part B. (11-15-2019). www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/PhysicianFeeSched/PFS-Federal-Regulation-Notices-Items/CMS-1715-F. Accessed 01-30-2020. 9. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare and you 2020 (12-2019). www.medicare.gov/pubs/pdf/10050-Medicare-and-You.pdf. Accessed 01-30-2020. 10. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Mandatory payment reduction in the Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) program – "sequestration" (03-08-2013). www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Outreach/FFSProvPartProg/Downloads/2013-03-08-standalone.pdf. Accessed 01-30-2020. 11. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, HR 748, 116th Cong, 2nd Sess (2020). https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr/748/BILLS-116hr748enr.pdf. Accessed 04-28-2020. 12. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Medicare Program; international pricing index model for Medicare Part B drugs. Fed Regist 2018;83(210):54546-61.

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## Lexiscan® (regadenoson) injection

### INDICATION

Lexiscan is a pharmacologic stress agent indicated for radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) in patients unable to undergo adequate exercise stress.

### IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not administer Lexiscan to patients with second- or third-degree AV block or sinus node dysfunction unless these patients have a functioning artificial pacemaker.

#### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

##### Myocardial Ischemia

Fatal and nonfatal myocardial infarction, ventricular arrhythmias, and cardiac arrest have occurred following Lexiscan injection. Avoid use in patients with symptoms or signs of acute myocardial ischemia, for example unstable angina or cardiovascular instability; these patients may be at greater risk of serious cardiovascular reactions to Lexiscan. Cardiac resuscitation equipment and trained staff should be available before administering Lexiscan. Adhere to the recommended duration of injection. As noted in an animal study, longer injection times may increase the duration and magnitude of increase in coronary blood flow. If serious reactions to Lexiscan occur, consider the use of aminophylline, an adenosine antagonist, to shorten the duration of increased coronary blood flow induced by Lexiscan.

##### Sinoatrial and Atrioventricular Nodal Block

Adenosine receptor agonists, including Lexiscan, can depress the SA and AV nodes and may cause first-, second-, or third-degree AV block, or sinus bradycardia requiring intervention. In postmarketing experience, heart block (including third degree), and asystole within minutes of Lexiscan administration have occurred.

##### Atrial Fibrillation/Atrial Flutter

New-onset or recurrent atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response and atrial flutter have been reported following Lexiscan injection.

##### Hypersensitivity, Including Anaphylaxis

Anaphylaxis, angioedema, cardiac or respiratory arrest, respiratory distress, decreased oxygen saturation, hypotension, throat tightness, urticaria and rashes have occurred. In clinical trials, hypersensitivity reactions were reported in fewer than 1 percent of patients.

##### Hypotension

Adenosine receptor agonists, including Lexiscan, induce arterial vasodilation and hypotension. The risk of serious hypotension may be higher in patients with autonomic dysfunction, hypovolemia, left main coronary artery stenosis, stenotic valvular heart disease, pericarditis or pericardial effusions, or stenotic carotid artery disease with cerebrovascular insufficiency. In postmarketing experience, transient ischemic attacks, seizures and syncope have been observed.

##### Hypertension

Adenosine receptor agonists, including Lexiscan, may result in clinically significant increases in blood pressure in some patients. In postmarketing experience, cases of potentially clinically significant hypertension have been reported, particularly in patients with underlying hypertension and when low-level exercise was included in the MPI.

##### Bronchoconstriction

Adenosine receptor agonists, including Lexiscan, may cause dyspnea, bronchoconstriction and respiratory compromise. Appropriate bronchodilator therapy and resuscitative measures should be available prior to and following Lexiscan administration.

##### Seizure

Lexiscan may lower the seizure threshold; obtain a seizure history. New-onset or recurrence of convulsive seizures has occurred following Lexiscan injection. Some seizures are prolonged and require emergent anticonvulsive management. Aminophylline may increase the risk of seizures associated with Lexiscan injection. Methylxanthine use is not recommended in patients who experience a seizure in association with Lexiscan administration.

##### Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke)

Hemorrhagic and ischemic cerebrovascular accidents have occurred. Hemodynamic effects of Lexiscan including hypotension or hypertension may be associated with these adverse reactions.

#### ADVERSE REACTIONS

In clinical trials, the most common adverse reactions ( $\geq 5\%$ ) to Lexiscan were dyspnea, headache, flushing, chest discomfort, angina pectoris or ST-segment depression, dizziness, chest pain, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dysgeusia, and feeling hot. Most adverse reactions began soon after dosing, and generally resolved within approximately 15 minutes, except for headache, which resolved in most patients within 30 minutes. Aminophylline was used as a reversal agent in 3% of patients.

In postmarketing experience, the following additional adverse reactions have occurred: supraventricular tachyarrhythmias, acute coronary syndrome (ACS), tremor, QTc prolongation, abdominal pain in association with nausea, vomiting, or myalgias, diarrhea, fecal incontinence, wheezing and musculoskeletal pain.

**PLEASE SEE FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION [HERE](#).**