(c) Any podiatric physician who meets the above cited qualifications listed in N.J.A.C. 10:57–1.3 as a specialist and the requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 10:57–1.4 shall be eligible for specialist reimbursement.

Amended by R.1998 d.382, effective July 20, 1998.

See: 30 N.J.R. 1255(b), 30 N.J.R. 2646(b).

In (a), inserted a reference to NJ KidCare; and in (b), inserted ", and prior to July 20, 1998," following "February 10, 1995", substituted "beneficiaries" for "recipients", inserted references to NJ KidCare throughout, and added the last sentence.

10:57–1.7 Personal contribution to care requirements for NJ KidCare-Plan C

(a) General policies regarding the collection of personal contribution to care for NJ KidCare-Plan C are set forth at N.J.A.C. 10:49–9.

(b) Personal contribution to care for NJ KidCare-Plan C services is $5.00 a visit for podiatric services.

1. A podiatric visit is defined as a face-to-face contact with a medical professional, including services provided under the supervision of the podiatrist, which meets the documentation requirements of this chapter and allows the podiatrist to request reimbursement for services.

2. Podiatric visits include podiatric services provided in the office, patient's home, or any other site, except any site of the hospital, where the child may have been examined by the podiatrist or the podiatric staff.

3. The podiatrist shall collect one personal contribution to care per podiatric visit, regardless of the number of podiatric services provided in the session.

New Rule, R.1998 d.154, effective February 27, 1998 (operative March 1, 1998; to expire August 31, 1998).
See: 30 N.J.R. 1060(a).
Former N.J.A.C. 10:57–1.7, Record keeping, recodified to N.J.A.C. 10:57–1.8.

10:57–1.8 Record keeping

(a) Podiatrists shall keep such individual records as are necessary to fully disclose the kind and extent of the services provided and shall make such information available as the Division or its agents may request. For the initial examination, the following documentation shall be on the record, regardless of the setting where the examination was performed:

1. Date of service;
2. Chief complaint(s);
3. Pertinent historical and physical data;
4. Reports of diagnostic procedures ordered or performed;
5. Diagnosis;
6. Prescription (including medication) and treatment.

(b) Progress notes may be brief but shall include date(s) of service, changes in patient condition, specific medications and/or other treatments.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 10:57–1.7 by R.1998 d.154, effective February 27, 1998 (operative March 1, 1998; to expire August 31, 1998).
See: 30 N.J.R. 1060(a).

SUBCHAPTER 2. PROVISION OF SERVICES

10:57–2.1 Covered and non-covered services

(a) The following foot care services shall not be covered:

1. Flat-foot conditions:

i. Exceptions:

(1) Treatment which is an integral part of post-fracture or postoperative treatment plan;

(2) Supportive devices (for example, arch supports, specific additions to shoes and the like) which are prescribed to palliate pain and other symptoms associated with the condition.

ii. Treatment where the talo-crural joint is involved;

iii. Treatment where there may be attachment of a supportive device to a brace or bar.

2. Subluxations of the feet in which the normal relationship of the bones, tendons, ligaments and supporting muscles is disturbed and which, regardless of underlying etiology, require treatment by mechanical methods (for example, whirlpool, paraffin baths, casting, strapping, splinting, padding, shortwave or low voltage currents, physical therapy, exercise manipulation, massage, and the like):

i. Exceptions:

(1) Where treatment is an integral part of post-fracture or postoperative treatment plan;

(2) Where the talo-crural joint is involved;

(3) Where there may be attachment of a supportive device to a brace or bar.

3. Routine foot care, routine hygienic care:

i. Exceptions:

(1) Treatment of painful corns, calluses and warts;

(A) When treatments are in excess of one per month, the case must be referred for evaluation to the podiatry unit of the Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services, PO Box 712, Mail Code #15, Trenton, New Jersey 08625–0712.

(2) Treatment of the foot for Medicaid beneficiaries with metabolic, neurological, and peripheral diseases (for examples, diabetes mellitus, arteriosclerosis obliterans, Buerger's disease, chronic thrombo-phlebitis, peripheral neuropathies); and

(3) Treatment of fungal (mycotic) and other infections of the feet and toenails.

(b) The following guidelines limit the provision of (a)3 above.

1. The importance of preventive or hygienic care for patients with a systemic illness, such as peripheral vascular disease, diabetes, or with severe physical disability is recognized. These will be considered on an individual basis by the podiatry consultant.

2. If services ordinarily considered routine are performed at the same time as and as a necessary integral part of otherwise covered services, such as diagnosis and treatment of diabetic ulcers, wounds and infections, they are covered.

3. Fungal (mycotic) and other infections of the feet and toenails require professional services which are outside the scope of "routine foot services." Diagnostic and treatment services for foot infections are covered in the same manner as services performed for infections occurring elsewhere on the body, and the same type of coverage rules apply.

4. Treatment of plantar warts that are symptomatic and/or cause disability will be considered a covered service.

Amended by R.1998 d.248, effective May 18, 1998.
See: 30 N.J.R. 626(a), 30 N.J.R. 1812(b).
In (a)3i(2), substituted "beneficiaries" for "recipients" after "Medicaid".

10:57–2.2 General provisions

(a) For purposes of reimbursement, a podiatrist and/or physician; podiatrist and/or physicians' group; shared health care facility; or providers sharing a common record are considered a single provider.

(b) When reference is made in the CPT manual to Office or other outpatient services—new patient; Hospital inpatient services—initial hospital care; Nursing facility services—comprehensive nursing facility assessments; and Domiciliary, Rest home, or Custodial care services—new patient; the intent of Medicaid is to consider this service as the initial visit. When the setting for this initial visit is an office or residential health care facility, for reimbursement purposes it is limited to a single visit. Future use of this category of codes will be denied when the recipient is seen by the same physician, group of physicians, or involves a shared health care facility which is a group of physicians sharing a common record. Reimbursement for an initial office visit also precludes subsequent reimbursement for an initial residential health care facility visit and vice versa.

1. Reimbursement for an initial office visit or initial residential health care facility visit will be disallowed, if a preventive medicine service, EPSDT examination or office consultation were billed within a 12–month period by a podiatrist, podiatric group, shared health care facility, or practitioner sharing a common record.

2. If the setting is a nursing facility or hospital, the initial visit concept will still apply for reimbursement purposes despite CPT reference to the term initial hospital care or comprehensive nursing facility assessments. Subsequent readmissions to the same facility may be reimbursed as initial visits, if the readmission occurs more than 30 days from a previous discharge from the same facility by the same provider. In instances when the readmission occurs within 30 or less days from a previous discharge, the provider shall bill the relevant HCPCS procedure codes specified in the qualifier under the headings Subsequent hospital care or Subsequent nursing facility care.

3. Initial hospital visit during a single admission will be disallowed to the same physician, group, shared health care facility, or practitioners sharing a common record who submit a claim for a consultation and transfer the patient to their service. It is also to be understood that in order to receive reimbursement for an initial visit, one of the minimum documentation requirements must be met.

i. HCPCS 99201 and 99202 are exceptions to the above requirements outlined in the qualifier for the initial visit. For HCPCS 99201 and 99202, the provider shall follow the qualifier applied to routine visit or follow-up care visit, for reimbursement purposes.

ii. When reference is made, in the CPT, to Office or other outpatient services—established patient; Hospital inpatient services—subsequent hospital care; Nursing facility services—subsequent nursing facility care; and Domiciliary, Rest home or Custodial care services—established patient; the intent of Medicaid is to consider this service as the Routine Visit or Follow–Up Care visit. The setting could be office, hospital, nursing facility or residential health care facility. In order to document the record for reimbursement purposes, a progress note for the noted visits should include the minimum documentation specified in N.J.A.C. 10:57–1.7.

iii. House call procedure codes refer to a podiatrist visit limited to the provision of podiatric care to an individual who would be too ill to go to a podiatrist's office and/or is "home bound" due to his/her physical condition. When billing for a second or subsequent patient treated during the same visit, the visit should be billed as a home visit.

10:57–2.3 Provisions regarding surgery

(a) Specific requirements for surgery procedures may be found at N.J.A.C. 10:57–3.2(b).

1. Certain surgical procedures are carried out as an integral part of a total service and, as such, do not warrant a separate charge. When such a procedure is carried out as a separate entity not immediately related to other services, the provider may bill a value for Separate Procedure.

2. Complications or other circumstances requiring additional and unusual services concurrent with the procedure(s) or during the listed period of normal follow-up care, may warrant additional reimbursement on a fee-for-service basis.

3. When multiple or bilateral surgical procedures, which add significant time or complexity to patient care, are performed at the same operative session, the total reimbursement shall be the allowance of the primary procedure plus 50 percent of the allowance of the secondary procedure to a total maximum of 200 percent unless otherwise specified in this section.