



Playing the “Payer Game” Overcoming the Odds to Win

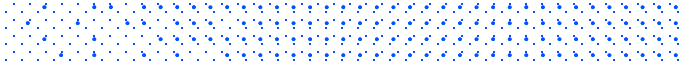
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As Vice President of Revenue Integrity Solutions for MRO, Crump oversees revenue integrity service line. She has over 25 years as an experienced healthcare leader with extensive knowledge of provider compliance and revenue cycle operations. She has a passion for improving healthcare and reducing administrative burdens, especially across revenue cycle functions and payer denials.

Objectives



- Discuss rules of the Payer game
- Identify pitfalls that can prevent payment
- Identify a strategy for success

The Rules



Basic

- Submit a claim and get paid

Variations

- Submit an appropriately coded claim and get denied
- Provide documentation for coded claim, get paid
- Submit claim, get denied, provide documentation...get partially paid, continue to appeal to the next level
- Get paid fully for the previous denial but now the payer is denying something else on that same claim
- Payment does not align with contract amount, reach out to the payer and speak to multiple representatives



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"Winning" Takes Teamwork



PHYSICIANS AND
NURSING STAFF- I.E.,
CLINICAL CRITERIA AND
DOCUMENTATION



ANCILLARY
DEPARTMENTS- I.E.,
DOCUMENTATION



LEGAL-I.E., COMPLIANCE/
CONTRACT
MANAGEMENT



CDI- I.E., PROVIDER
EDUCATION, QUERYING
OPPORTUNITIES
(INCOMPLETE
DOCUMENTATION, RISK
AREAS)

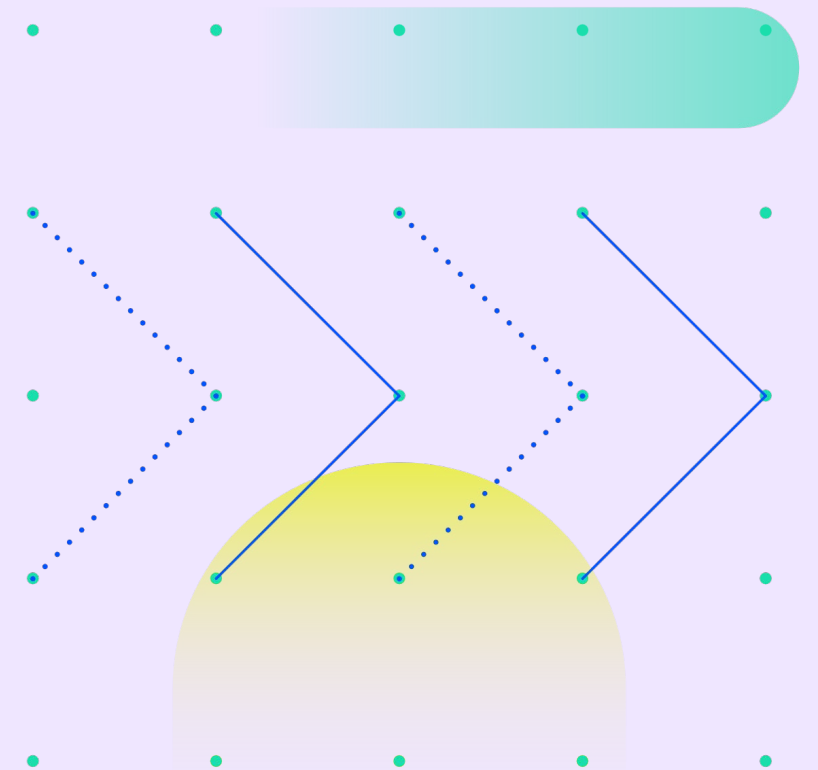


CODING- I.E., REVIEWING
EDITS AT TIME OF CODING
AND BEING
COGNOSCENTE OF
POTENTIAL RISK AREAS OR
TARGETING, QUERYING AS
APPROPRIATE



BILLING/FINANCE- I.E.,
SCRUBBER EDITS,
POTENTIAL PAYER
NUANCES, CHARGE
MASTER,
COMMUNICATION WITH
HIM

Billing and Coding



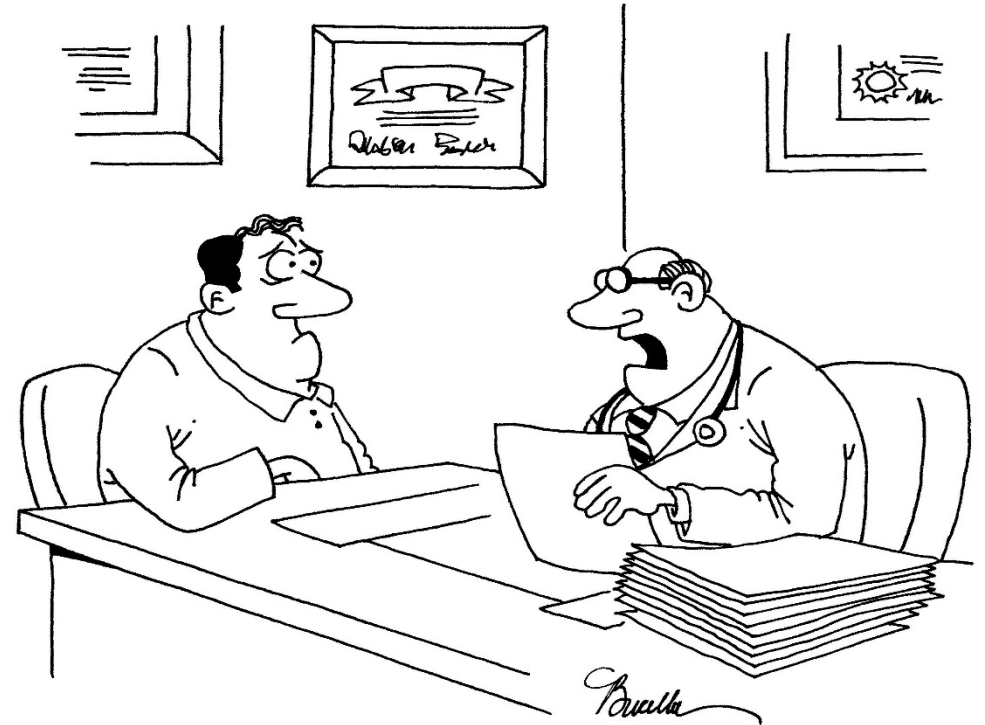
Claims submissions . . .



- What can be built into the claim scrubber?
- Coding edits- Coders should be mindful for triggers that may need a second look i.e., only one MCC/CC on the claim, or an unspecified principal dx.

Claims submissions . . .

- Payer specific criteria can become a “foul” in the game One commercial payer may require modifier 59 over X modifiers for outpatient claims (or LT/RT vs 50). Maybe they prefer HCPCS codes over CPT. In these cases, the coding may be accurate, but the “risk” is really about payer preference. This is a definite “challenge” in the game!



"Laughter is the best medicine, but your insurance only covers chuckles, snickers and giggles."

CartoonStock.com

Claims submissions and finding “penalty” flags . . .



Example 1- Outpatient claim
billed with surgical path is
w/o surgical REV code

Example 2- Outpatient claim
with billed radiologic
guidance biopsy code
missing the surgical bx code

Example 3- Inpatient claim
billed with surgical REV
code w/o a PCS code

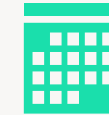
Payer policies . . .



Payer policy vs.
facility contract?



Who manages this
and how is it communicated?



Unlike CMS, COMM payers often do not have scheduled timelines for updates to their payer policies. This proves to be a challenge in the “payer game”.

Internal Resources . . .



Coding Accuracy/QA results- What coder specific education needs are there?



Who triages your facility audits/ denials and decides where they should be routed to?



Understanding “which” payment methodology



Denials- What are your highest volume of denials based on the denial category (i.e., is it medical necessity or coding or other). Evaluate that more granularly within the specific category for the specific denial reason (i.e., insufficient or ambiguous documentation). Consider the denials with the highest financial impact. You cannot solve everything. However, strategically utilizing the data from your current denial's can be useful to identify future risk and ideally prevent future denials

Use your external resources. CMS has valuable reports that can be utilized (i.e., CERT) <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/2024-medicare-fee-service-supplemental-improper-payment-data.pdf>

Table L4: Top 20 Service-Specific Overpayment Rates: Part A Hospital IPPS

Part A Inpatient Hospital PPS Services (DRG)	Claims Reviewed	Sample Dollars Overpaid	Total Sample Dollars Paid	Projected Dollars Overpaid	Overpayment Rate	95% Confidence Interval
All Codes With Less Than 30 Claims	2,923	\$1,830,461	\$47,210,817	\$1,154,625,072	4.0%	3.2% - 4.7%
Major Hip And Knee Joint Replacement Or Reattachment Of Lower Extremity W/O MCC (470)	585	\$3,700,075	\$7,534,754	\$528,805,646	47.8%	43.1% - 52.5%
Percutaneous Intracardiac Procedures W/O MCC (274)	459	\$4,625,630	\$11,128,489	\$511,070,034	42.2%	37.4% - 47.0%
Endovascular Cardiac Valve Replacement & Supplement Procedures W/O MCC (267)	457	\$2,405,576	\$18,894,500	\$201,463,359	12.9%	9.8% - 16.0%
Psychoses (885)	344	\$323,407	\$4,054,467	\$179,313,067	7.7%	3.4% - 12.1%
Combined Anterior/Posterior Spinal Fusion W/O CC/MCC (455)	96	\$918,061	\$3,691,299	\$170,447,055	25.4%	13.3% - 37.5%
Spinal Fusion Except Cervical W/O MCC (460)	76	\$336,344	\$2,103,445	\$143,169,201	16.2%	7.6% - 24.7%
Endovascular Cardiac Valve Replacement & Supplement Procedures W MCC (266)	284	\$1,498,014	\$15,429,424	\$112,416,408	9.7%	6.3% - 13.1%



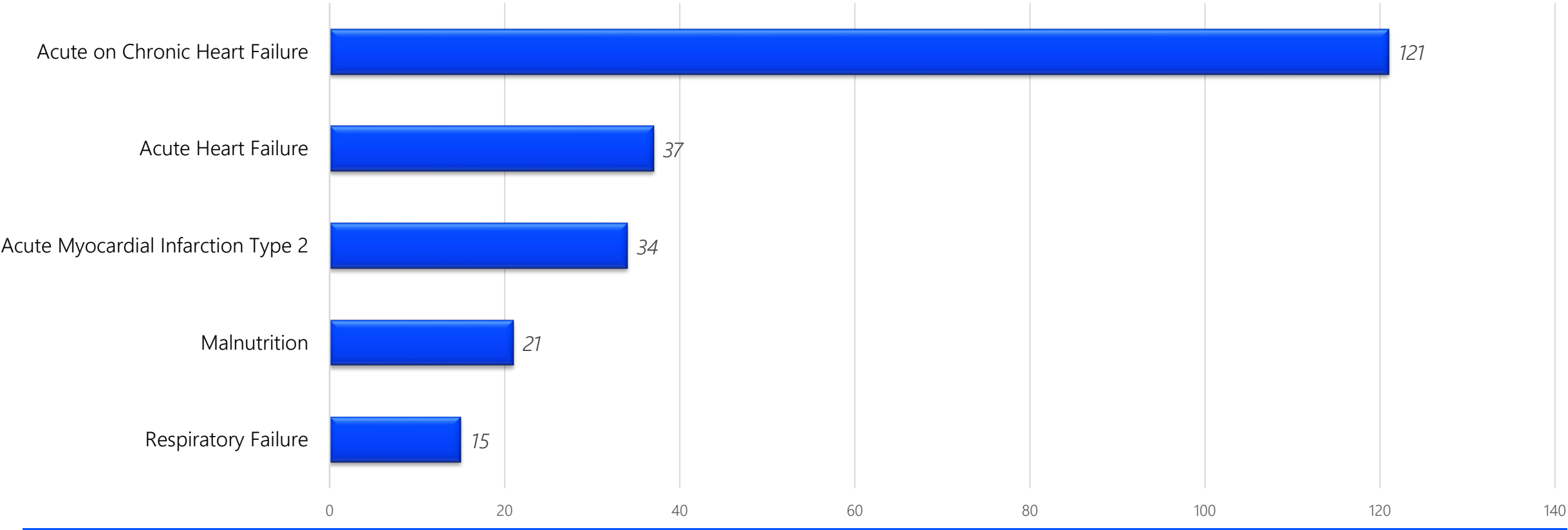
Table 13: Top Root Causes for Endovascular Cardiac Valve Replacement & Supplement Procedures (266, 267)

Root Cause Description	Error Category	Sample Claim Count
Preoperative surgeon's office notes - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	86
Documentation to support medical necessity for the procedure – Missing*	Insufficient Documentation	37
Discharge status incorrectly coded*	Incorrect Coding	36
NCD requirement(s), other documentation required for payment - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	13
Incorrect secondary diagnosis code- DRG change*	Incorrect Coding	5
Note: Root causes frequently associated with partial improper payments are identified with an asterisk.		



Example: External **Clinical Validation** Audit Findings for DRG 266 with MCC
ENDOVASCULAR CARDIAC VALVE REPLACEMENT AND SUPPLEMENT
PROCEDURES WITH MCC

Top 5 Denied Diagnoses
Clinical Validation Audit Findings – DRG 266



Key Audit Findings



Heart Failure in Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacements (TAVRs)

Conflicting/ambiguous documentation of the “currentness” of the acute portion of the heart failure

- Presented in a prior encounter with acute on chronic valvular heart failure
- Acute on chronic carried forward/ambiguous whether it is current to this elective TAVR encounter
 - Corrective actions on TAVR Audit Findings
- Provider education
- clinical validation queries
- coder education

Given all these pieces, this area is easily targeted by payers through data: DRG 266, admit type elective, only MCC is acute or acute on chronic heart failure

Create tools such as checklists for reviews i.e., looking for support for NCD, LCDS (or other clinical criteria)

Templates- for writing appeals

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement (TAVR)	Not Validated
Benefits of TAVR Does the patient have a clearly documented diagnosis of aortic stenosis? * ☐ Yes ☐ No Does the patient have any existing co-morbidities that would preclude the expected benefits from correction of the aortic stenosis? * ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Testing for TAVR Evaluation Was an echocardiogram completed, documented, and supportive of the need for TAVR? * ☐ Yes ☐ No Was a cardiac catheterization completed, documented, and supportive of the need for TAVR? * ☐ Yes ☐ No Was an electrocardiogram (EKG) completed, documented, and supportive of the need for TAVR? * ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Pre-Procedural Testing Did the patient obtain dental clearance prior to the TAVR? * ☐ Yes ☐ No Did the patient have non-fasting bloodwork completed within 30 days of the procedure? * ☐ Yes ☐ No Did the patient have a urinalysis and urine culture to evaluate for infection prior to the procedure? * ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Worksheet Validation	

Missing Documentation: Does the existing documentation not support what was coded or is the documentation missing all together?

<https://www.cms.gov/files/document/2024-medicare-fee-service-supplemental-improper-payment-data.pdf>

Table 2: Top Root Causes for Hospital Outpatient

Root Cause Description	Error Category	Sample Claim Count
Documentation to support medical necessity - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	57
Order - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	39
Provider's intent to order (for certain services) - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	38
Order - Inadequate	Insufficient Documentation	26
Documentation for the associated diagnostic lab test(s) - Inadequate	Insufficient Documentation	20
Documentation for the billed date of service- Missing	Insufficient Documentation	19
Service code billed is changed to the service provided and/or ordered*	Incorrect Coding	17
Attestation for unsigned documentation - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	16
NCD requirement(s), other documentation required for payment - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	16
Physical/Occupational/Speech Therapy - Certification/Recertification - Missing	Insufficient Documentation	15
Note: Root causes frequently associated with partial improper payments are identified with an asterisk.		

The Administrative burden “pitfall” meeting all the deadlines . . .

Timely claim filing
(coding the claim,
insurance coverage
issues)

Timely submission
for record requests

Timely Appeals (who
reviews, writes and
sends it, who tracks
it, who follows up)

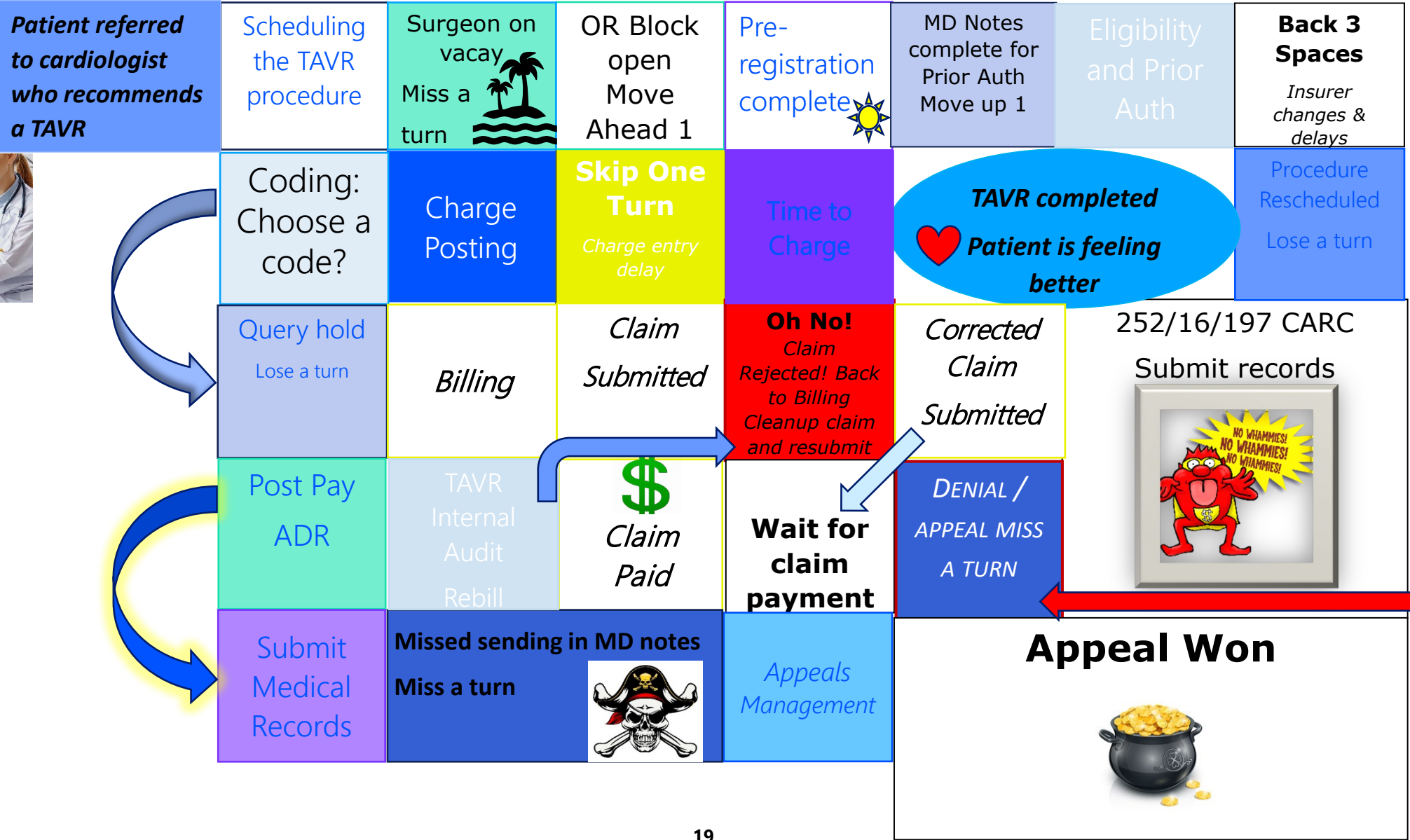
Timely re-billing
when appropriate,
posting to the
account etc.

Start - Patient is unwell



The Payer Games

A journey to a TAVR (transcatheter aortic valve replacement) and a provider's journey to receive payment.



Wrap up- Revenue cycle is complex and no game at all!



- Payer complexity can impact patients and providers ability to get paid
- Understanding the rules and pitfalls is critical to your success
- Pairing technology with a collaborative team approach will reduce redundancies, inefficiencies and can guarantee your ascendancy in the “payer game”

Questions?



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Thank You!

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