Get Your Specimens in Order:
The Importance of Individualized Test Orders and Timely Test Utilization

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Disclosures

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Course Objectives

1. Examine current fraud and inappropriate controlled substance prescribing investigations, and payer and regulatory focus on drug testing in pain management

2. Define medical necessity and identify common directives regarding individualization of patient testing and documentation of rationale for testing

3. Identify Action Steps to Improving Test Order and Utilization Process

2017-2018 signals demonstrating that investigations into drug testing tied to fraud and inappropriate prescribing will continue

- Medicare
- Commercial Payers
- State Licensing Boards
- Civil and Criminal Enforcement Cases
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicare’s Two-Pronged Approach</th>
<th>Part D – Controlled Substance Prescribing Investigations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal fraud (civil and criminal) Investigations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicare Part D Prescribing Investigations

Approach and Tie to Fraud Investigations Related to Drug Testing
Medicare’s Position

CMS PRIORITY AREAS AND VISION FOR THE FUTURE

HHS has articulated two key goals of its efforts to combat opioid misuse: (1) decreasing opioid overdoses and overall overdose mortality, and (2) decreasing the prevalence of opioid use disorder. To align with and achieve these goals, CMS convened a cross-agency working group to develop CMS’s opioid strategy. CMS sought representatives from every component of the agency to ensure a broad range of expertise and perspectives. This diverse group assessed the benefits, limitations, and improvement opportunities within CMS’s current policies and programs. The group then defined desired outcomes from the perspective of CMS’s unique role as a leading payer of health care and identified key actions to achieve those outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HHS Priority Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address opioid prescribing practices to reduce opioid use disorders and overdose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand use and distribution of naloxone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand use of medication-assisted treatment (MAT) to reduce opioid disorders and overdose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medicare Part D – “Extreme Use and Questionable Prescribing”

Additionally, CMS is addressing the issue of drug diversion by identifying consistent thresholds across programs to flag providers as “high prescribers” and patients as “high utilizers” who may require additional scrutiny. The NBI MEDIC assists law enforcement and Part D plans in addressing drug diversion through data analysis and the Pill Mill Doctor Project results. For example, in response to requests for information from law enforcement, the NBI MEDIC conducts invoice reconciliations, impact calculations, and reviews of medical records.

Leveraging new authority in the Medicare Access and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA), CMS will continue its efforts to link fee-for-service payments to quality and value, and encourage improved prescribing practices. For example, CMS will promote methods to encourage prescribers to consult a PDDP prior to issuing a Schedule II prescription for a course lasting longer than three days, with states tailoring these methods to their existing policies. CMS also plans further development of a new measure in the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System, which will report the rates and sources of concurrent prescriptions for opioids and benzodiazepines, a drug combination that places patients at high risk for respiratory depression.
CMS and Metrics for Opioid Prescribing (Part D)

Metrics

CMS is in the exploratory phase of identifying metrics to quantify and track progress in each priority area. For priority area 1, metrics are currently under consideration in the following areas:

For prescribers enrolled in Medicare who prescribe Part D drugs:

- Percentage of opioid prescriptions:
  - Exceeding CDC guideline of 90 morphine milligram equivalents (MME) per day
  - Exceeding 7 days of treatment
  - Written for extended release/long-acting opioids
- Percentage with beneficiaries receiving an opioid prescription without other supportive therapies/treatments

January 2017

Metrics

CMS is in the exploratory phase of identifying metrics to quantify and track progress in each priority area. For priority area 2, metrics are currently under consideration in the following areas:

- Percentage of naloxone prescriptions issued for beneficiaries receiving opioid prescriptions:
  - Over a certain period of time (e.g., over 90 days)
  - Over a certain dose (e.g., exceeding CDC recommended guideline), etc.
  - As a co-prescription with medication assisted treatment for opioid use disorder because these people may be vulnerable to overdose if they relapse.
- For incidences in which naloxone is administered to beneficiaries, what percentage of those beneficiaries were receiving:
  - Opioid prescriptions exceeding the CDC guideline
  - Extended release/long-acting opioids
  - A concurrent benzodiazepine prescription
- Rate of naloxone administration to beneficiaries
- Institute reporting requirement for opioid-related adverse drug events (ADEs); compare data year-to-year
Commercial Payers

Changes to Medical Necessity Policies

Ongoing financial audits pertaining to drug testing utilization

Ongoing financial investigations pertaining to inappropriate business relationships between physicians and independent clinical laboratories and related business entities

Approach and Tie to Fraud Investigations Related to Drug Testing

Medicare Fraud in Drug Testing Investigations
# Two General Test Method Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presumptive Testing</th>
<th>Definitive Testing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Also referred to as</strong></td>
<td><strong>Also referred to as</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Screening”</td>
<td>“Confirmation”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typically immunoassay, but other test methods allowed</td>
<td>Has weaknesses; Testing frequency varies by payor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results in “positive” or “negative” values</td>
<td>Typically, LCMS or similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative Values Expressed</td>
<td>Tests for more drugs; Payors more restrictive on test menu and frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject to Drug Class Descriptors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Presumptive Drug Test Coding Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waived Testing</th>
<th>Reader-Assisted Immunoassay</th>
<th>Qualified Test Methods (CLIA Registered High Complexity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80305</td>
<td>80306</td>
<td>80307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 unit only</td>
<td>1 unit only</td>
<td>1 unit only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical Necessity: Definitive Drug Testing Tiers (G-Codes)

**G0480**
- 1-7 drug classes
- Definitive test methods only

**G0481**
- 8-14 drug classes
- Definitive test methods only

**G0482**
- 15-21 drug classes
- Definitive test methods only

**G0483**
- 22 or more drug classes
- Definitive test methods only

---

**Exhibit 5. Top 25 lab tests based on Medicare Part B payments in 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Description (Procedure Code)*</th>
<th>National Limitation Amount**</th>
<th>Number of Tests (Millions)</th>
<th>Medicare Payments (Millions)</th>
<th>Change From 2015 Payments (Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Blood test, thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) (80043)</td>
<td>$22.89</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>$482</td>
<td>$7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Blood test, comprehensive group of blood chemicals (80053)</td>
<td>$14.99</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>$470</td>
<td>$11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Complete blood cell count (red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets) and automated differential white blood cell count (80025)</td>
<td>$10.59</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>$433</td>
<td>$5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Blood test, lipids (cholesterol and triglycerides) (80061)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>$411</td>
<td>$31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Vitamin D level (82066)</td>
<td>$40.33</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hemoglobin A1C level (83036)</td>
<td>$13.22</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Drug test(s), definitive, per day, 22 or more drug classes(es), including metabolite(s) if performed (G0483)</td>
<td>$215.23</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>$241</td>
<td><strong>New code in 2016</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Drug test(s), presumptive, any number of drug classes, per date of service (G0479)</td>
<td>$79.25</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>$221</td>
<td><strong>New code in 2016</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Blood test, basic group of blood chemicals (80048)</td>
<td>$11.52</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>$133</td>
<td>$0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Drug test(s), definitive, per day, 15-21 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed (G0482)</td>
<td>$166.03</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>$127</td>
<td><strong>New code in 2016</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Parathormone (parathyroid hormone) level (83070)</td>
<td>$5.23</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) level (82067)</td>
<td>$20.54</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>$113</td>
<td>$2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Blood test, clotting time (85610)</td>
<td>$5.36</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>$105</td>
<td>$11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. PSA (prostate specific antigen) measurement (84153)</td>
<td>$25.06</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>$103</td>
<td>$6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Thyroxine (thyroid chemical) measurement (84439)</td>
<td>$12.28</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Bacterial colony count, urine (87086)</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>$82</td>
<td>$2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Drug test(s), definitive, per day, 8-14 drug class(es), including metabolite(s) if performed (G0481)</td>
<td>$122.99</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td><strong>New code in 2016</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Definitive Drug Testing; Drug Class Descriptors (Part 1)

### DRUG CLASSES USED BY AMA CPT® and CMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Benzodiazepines</th>
<th>Opiates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Biomarkers</td>
<td>Buprenorphine</td>
<td>Opioids and Opiate Analogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaloids</td>
<td>Cannabinoids, Natural</td>
<td>Oxycodone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Cannabinoids, Synthetic</td>
<td>Phencyclidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-depressants (Serotonergic)</td>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>Pregabalin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-depressants (Tricyclic)</td>
<td>Fentanyl</td>
<td>Propoxyphene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-depressants (Other)</td>
<td>Gabapentin</td>
<td>Sedative Hypnotics (Non-BZO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-epileptics</td>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>Skeletal Muscle Relaxants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-psychotics</td>
<td>Ketamine</td>
<td>Stimulants, Synthetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates</td>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>Tapentadol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tramadol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Weaknesses in Current CPT Class Descriptors

**Opiates*, Opioids, and Descriptor-Related Classes**

- Buprenorphine
- Codeine*
- Fentanyl
- Heroin*
- Hydrocodone
- Hydromorphone
- Methadone
- Morphine*
- Oxycodone
- Oxymorphone
- Propoxyphene**
- Tapentadol
- Tramadol

(9 classes; 9 codes)

**Federal 5**

- THC
- OPIATES*
- COC
- PRC
- AMP

(5 classes; 5 codes)

**Alcohol and its Metabolites, and Alkaloids**

(3 classes; 3 codes)

**Behavioral and Mental Health-Related Medication**

(5 classes; 5 codes)

**Adjuvant Medications**

- Skeletal Muscle Relaxants, Gabapentin,
- Pregabalin, and Non-Benzodiazepine
- Sedative Hypnotics

(4 classes; 4 codes)

**Designer and Synthetic non-opioids**

(2 classes; 2 codes)
$17,850 lab bill
Massachusetts lab agrees to forfeit $1 million for unnecessary urine drug screens

Attorney General Maura Healey says Massachusetts will get more than $400,000 in the settlement.

Healey said her office began an investigation into the lab after the use of the tests was flagged by MassHealth. Healey said besides the use of more expensive urine drug tests, her investigation also found that Precision Testing Laboratories "aggressively marketed an expensive and unnecessarily complex drug testing package to sober houses, despite the fact that they knew that the tests were for residential sobriety monitoring, a violation of MassHealth regulations."

Jepson, also a Democrat, said Precision Testing Laboratories had promoted itself as a laboratory committed to providing urine drug testing services to those in recovery from substance abuse.

He said the lab marketed the expensive drug testing to residential drug treatment facilities and sober homes, even though he knew the facilities and homes did not provide a physician-managed drug treatment program. He said the need for drug testing at those facilities and homes was limited to ensuring sobriety as a condition of residency and that a less expensive drug test result would have sufficed.

PGX testing and Fraud/Kickbacks
Objective 2 –
Medical Necessity and Individualized Drug Testing

Define medical necessity and identify common directives regarding individualization of patient testing and documentation of rationale for testing.

Medical Necessity – What is it?

- The American Medical Association (AMA) defines medical necessity as:
  - those services that are “reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member.”

- The AMA further defines medical necessity as:
  - health care services or products that a prudent physician would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms in a manner that is:
    - (1) in accordance with generally accepted standards of medical practice;
    - (2) clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site, and duration; and
    - (3) not primarily for the convenience of the patient, physician, or other health care provider.”
Medical Necessity – What is it?

• Private insurance payors may use different definitions of medical necessity that include "prevailing standards of care" or "generally accepted standards of medical practice."

• It is the responsibility of every ordering physician or medical professional to ensure that each test ordered from a laboratory is medically necessary for the treatment of the individual for whom the test is ordered.

Cigna HealthCare Definition of Medical Necessity for other Healthcare Providers
Except where state law or regulation requires a different definition, "Medically Necessary" or "Medical Necessity" shall mean health care services that a Healthcare Provider, exercising prudent clinical judgment, would provide to a patient for the purpose of evaluating, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms, and that are:

a. in accordance with the generally accepted standards of medical practice;

b. clinically appropriate, in terms of type, frequency, extent, site and duration, and considered effective for the patient's illness, injury or disease; and

c. not primarily for the convenience of the patient or Healthcare Provider, a Physician or any other Healthcare Provider, and not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of that patient's illness, injury or disease.

For these purposes, "generally accepted standards of medical practice" means:

• standards that are based on credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature generally recognized by the relevant medical community,

• Physician and Healthcare Provider Specialty Society recommendations,

• the views of Physicians and Healthcare Providers practicing in relevant clinical areas and

• any other relevant factors.

Preventive care may be Medically Necessary but coverage for Medically Necessary preventive care is governed by terms of the applicable Plan Documents.
Medicare and Medical Necessity
(Medicare Learning Network Item - ICN 909412 September 2016)

To Prevent Denials

The following conditions must be met:

- Urine drug screenings must be ordered by the physician who is treating the beneficiary, that is, the physician and other eligible professionals who furnishes a consultation or treats a beneficiary for a specific medical problem and who uses the results in the management of the beneficiary’s specific medical problem. Tests not ordered by the physician who is treating the beneficiary are not reasonable and necessary.
- All diagnostic x-ray tests, diagnostic laboratory tests, and other diagnostic tests must be ordered for the treatment of the individual patient. Criteria to establish medical necessity for drug testing must be based on patient-specific elements identified during the clinical assessment and documented by the clinician in the patient’s medical record. Tests used for routine screening of patients without regard to their individual need are not usually covered by the Medicare Program, and therefore are not reimbursed.
- The physician or other eligible professionals who ordered the test must maintain documentation of medical necessity in the beneficiary’s medical record.
- Entities submitting a claim must maintain documentation received from the ordering physician or non-physician practitioner. (See 42 Code of Federal Regulations 410.32.)

Medicare and Test Utilization

Clinical laboratory services must be ordered and used promptly by the physician who is treating the beneficiary as described in 42 C.F.R. § 410.32(a).

Resource:
MPBM, Ch. 15, § 80.1.
Example of Ongoing MAC Review of Drug Test Orders and Result Utilization (Noridian)

Drug Testing/Screenings Documentation

The Comprehensive Error Rate Testing (CERT) contractor has identified findings related to the Controlled Substance Monitoring and Drugs of Abuse Testing Local Coverage Determination (LCO) (PDF).

Documentation supplied for the CERT review is missing clinical documentation supporting medical necessity of the drug testing/screening billed such as documentation of expected BUP drug use or non-compliance and/or documentation outlining the physician’s observations and rationale as to why a drug test/screening is needed.

CMS Internet Only Manual (IOM), Publication 100-06, Chapter 1, Section 1.3.7.11 indicates that SSA-Section 1862(l)(2) states no Medicare payment shall be made for expenses incurred for items or services that are "not reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member." Additionally, CMS IOM, Publication 100-06, Chapter 1, Section 3.3.3.4.11 states: "For Medicare to consider coverage and payment for any item or service, the information submitted to the supplier or provider must constitute the documentation in the beneficiary's medical documentation and confirm that Medicare coverage criteria have been met."

To help avoid improper payments, providers are encouraged to:

• Have an intake process to assess required elements per the Controlled Substance Monitoring and Drugs of Abuse Testing, LCO. See associated Coding Guidelines at end of LCO
• Supply attestations or signature logs for illegible signatures
• Ensure that the patient’s electronic medical record contains the documentation necessary to support the service billed
• Contact ordering/referring physician when insufficient documentation is received to support service billed

Last Updated Jul 25, 2017

https://med.noridianmedicare.com/web/eb/topics/drugs-biologicals-injections/drug-testing-screenings-documentation, accessed on 2/20/18

Example – Commercial Payer and Medical Necessity

• INSERT NEW POLICY DUE OUT ON OR ABOUT 2/21/18
  • CIGNA or UNITED
Medical Necessity Checklist

- Review Carrier Policies
- CMS Documentation Guidelines
- If Physician-Office Laboratory, make sure your laboratory codes are included on your in-network contracts.
- If using an Independent Clinical Laboratory, make sure proper disclosures to the patient regarding the laboratory’s status as in-network or out-of-network.
- Review Professional Licensing Board Guidelines and Rules Regarding Opioid Prescribing

Objective 3 – Action Steps for Providers

Identify Action Steps to Improving Test Order and Utilization Process
### Action Steps - Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licensing Board</th>
<th>Review Board Position on Opioid Prescribing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify Test Menu, Frequency, and Use Directives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Society Standards</td>
<td>Review Society Position Statements on Drug Testing in Chronic Opioid Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify Test Menu, Frequency, and Use Directives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payor Coverage and Medical Policies</td>
<td>Identify Test Menu, Frequency, and Use Directives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individualize to Patients and Practice Setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample State (Will be inserted based on location of PWE)

- I will gather two or three examples from states likely represented by attendees.

- Example: Arizona (Board Position, Payor Position, and Lead-In to Individualization)
Individualization: Test Menu

Drugs in Patient History (Past and Active Rx and Known Drugs of Abuse (if any))

Common Drugs of Abuse in Patient Population and Community

Test Menu

Individualization: Test Frequency

New Patient History and Risk Evaluation and Stratification

Established Patient Risk and Treatment Monitoring and Impact on Monitoring Needs

Test Frequency
GUESS WHAT?

- Licensing board and professional society guidelines DO NOT align completely on:
  - Test Menu
  - Test Frequency
  - Test Method

- So...
  - Put together your protocols
  - Cite your resources
  - Follow your protocols or explain why you did not apply them to a certain patient’s situation

Sample Resources and Positions
(Test Frequency and Reference to Test Method)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Position on UDT</th>
<th>Year of Guidance/Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSMB Guideline for Chronic Use of Opioid Analgesics</td>
<td>Periodic and Unannounced (including Chromatography). Clinical judgement trumps recommendations of frequency. Strong recommendation that if patient is in addiction treatment, test as frequently as necessary to ensure treatment adherence.</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Academy of Pain Medicine</td>
<td>Contains more specific guidance on test menu, test frequency, and test method</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Association for Clinical Chemistry</td>
<td>Contains more specific guidance on test menu, test frequency, and test method</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: This may vary somewhat by payer and state.

A few “how to” Recommendations on Individualizing Patient Testing

Individualization Data Points

1. Test Menu
2. Test Frequency
3. Utilization of Test Results
4. Documentation of Clinical Decision-making
Resources for Test Orders (Selecting Drug Classes for Testing and Testing Frequency):

- Federation of State Medical Boards
- American Academy of Pain Medicine, American Association for Clinical Chemistry
- Medical Licensing Boards
- CDC Opioid Prescribing Guidelines
- FDA Materials (test manufacturer recommendations)

Individualization: Test Orders and Other Issues

Test Orders

- Lab Custom Panels v. Physician Custom Profiles
- Standing Orders
- Patient Consent and Authorized Provider Approval
**Reminder:**

Standard laboratory test order forms

- Can be difficult to read
- May not help capture “individualized” testing
- May not help capture “medical necessity” beyond ICD-10 codes
- May not cultivate complete entries of other relevant data (medication match, etc.)
- Often turn physician decision-making into a “check-box” mentality, which is dangerous when it comes to controlled substance prescribing and substance use disorder treatment

---

### Individualization: What does it look like?

**Example in Chronic Pain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Risk Profile Level</th>
<th>Test Menus (Presumptive/Definitive)</th>
<th>Test Frequency</th>
<th>Test Utilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Patient</td>
<td>Full Presumptive, Definitive Testing of Positives and Unexpected Negatives; Add Practice Profile Drug Classes</td>
<td>1x full then stratify into risk profiles by next visit</td>
<td>Use results (at least presumptive test results) BEFORE prescribing controlled medication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Risk</td>
<td>Low Risk Test Profile (Rx Medication Match; Definitive Testing of Positives and Unexpected Negatives (Generally, Definitive Drug Class Tier 1 or 2)</td>
<td>At least 1x every 6 months</td>
<td>Use results to determine if another patient encounter and treatment plan adjustment is necessary. Presumptive results should be used prior to ordering definitive testing. Definitive results should be used within 24 hours of report receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate/High Risk</td>
<td>Mod/High Risk Test Profile (Rx Medication Match; Definitive Testing of Positives and Unexpected Negatives; Add Additional Definitive Drug Classes based on Patient and Practice Drugs of Abuse Profile) (Generally, Definitive Drug Class Tier 2)</td>
<td>At least 2x every 6 months (but varies significantly in applicable literature and state approaches)</td>
<td>Use results to determine if another patient encounter and treatment plan adjustment is necessary. Presumptive results should be used prior to ordering definitive testing. Definitive results should be used within 24 hours of report receipt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use Drug Test Results to Guide Ongoing Treatment

Physician must use the drug test results to guide treatment and future testing

Physician and Patient Involvement and Responsibility

1. Orders are authenticated by the ordering provider for specified timeframe

2. Lab results are reviewed by the ordering provider and individualized treatment plan revised as needed, based on results

3. Required signatures on orders and requisitions
Physician Review of Test Results

- Adopt a plan for when the physician (or someone other medical provider) will review the presumptive and definitive test results.
  - Prompt review
  - Medical decision-making regarding patient’s ongoing care

Basic Checklist for Documenting Provider Review of Drug Test Results

1. Carry results forward in the patient’s treatment record.
2. Comment as to whether patient is following the treatment plan.
3. Comment as to unsanctioned drug use (pain) and new evidence of drug abuse (treatment).
4. Discuss whether individual patient facts require variance in the nature and frequency of drug testing.
5. Make sure physician reviews and signs off on these clinical comments.
Pain Management and Drug Testing

Two Quick Documentation Examples

Documentation Ideas – Pain Setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please answer each question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is this test part of a baseline evaluation of a new patient or an established patient who is being considered for chronic opioid therapy or other long-term therapy involving controlled substances?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you evaluated the patient's risk potential and documented his/her risk level?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the patient prescribed (A) one or more opioids of any type (natural, semi-synthetic, synthetic), (B) combination opioid and drugs in any of these classes: Anti-depressants, Anti-epileptics, Anti-Psychotics, Non-Benzodiazepine Sedative Hypnotics (sleep medicine), Skeletal Muscle Relaxants, or (C) a drug containing buprenorphine, naloxone, or naltrexone?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the patient have documented medical co-morbidities or insufficiencies relating to the hepatic, renal, or respiratory systems?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Case Example – Jane Smith, 45 y/o female

NEW PATIENT

No history of SA

No currently using chronic opioid therapy, but has had Hydrocodone in the past for dental procedures

Scores Low Risk on Risk Assessment Questionnaire

Documentation Examples: Then and Now

Then

• UDT Today

Now

• Baseline UDT to rule out use of Rx opioids, Illicit Drugs, and Other Drugs that May Interfere with Safety of Chronic Opioid Therapy.
• Presumptive testing necessary to determine whether a short-term opioid prescription is appropriate.
• Definitive testing necessary pursuant to State Licensing Board Rule and New Patient Evaluation.
• Apply Custom Profile for New Patients
Case Example – John Road, 57 y/o male

ESTABLISHED PATIENT

| No history of SA | Currently on Chronic Opioid Therapy (Morphine, 30mg TID) | Scored Low Risk on Risk Assessment Questionnaire, but has a history of using marijuana periodically | Baseline test was 6 months ago and appropriate; Last POCT Presumptive test was 2 months ago and showed THC, which was confirmed positive. |

Documentation Examples: Then and Now

**Then**
- POCT UDT appropriate. Confirm all drugs.

**Now**
- Patient tested twice previously in 12 months. While patient scored low risk on questionnaire, last UDT showed confirmed positive for THC use (2 months ago). Patient is prescribed a high dose of morphine (90mg MME).
- Presumptive testing necessary to determine whether a short-term opioid prescription remains appropriate.
- Definitive testing necessary pursuant to State Licensing Board Rule and Established Patient Evaluation for Ongoing Use of Opioids. Testing frequency is appropriate given patient’s prior use of THC along with Rx Opioid.
- Apply Custom Profile for Established Patients (all opioid classes, except Tapentadol and Propoxyphene); Add THC Definitive test, even if POCT negative. Definitive Test all presumptive positives and heroin, due to morphine as Rx. Add ETG to determine if patient is drinking alcohol, as this patient previously admitted to social drinking.
Documentation = “Cheese Trail”

1. Allows your team to understand what’s going on with each client.
2. Allows outside auditors to understand and report back that you know what you are doing.
3. Minimizes the potential for a bad outcome on an audit – whether behavioral health or lab.

Reminder: Co-Pays and Deductibles

- Clinical laboratories are required to make good faith efforts to collect co-pays and deductibles.
- Asking a lab not to bill your patients may put you in the “cross-hairs” of a fraud investigation.
- Several labs are known for sending only three “statements” and offering a “wink and a nod” toward collection of co-pays and deductibles.
- Waiving co-payments and deductibles may be viewed as an inducement under the Anti-Kickback Statute (federal) and related state laws.
Summary

Where do we go from here?

Questions?

- Thank you!
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