

Peritoneal Dialysis

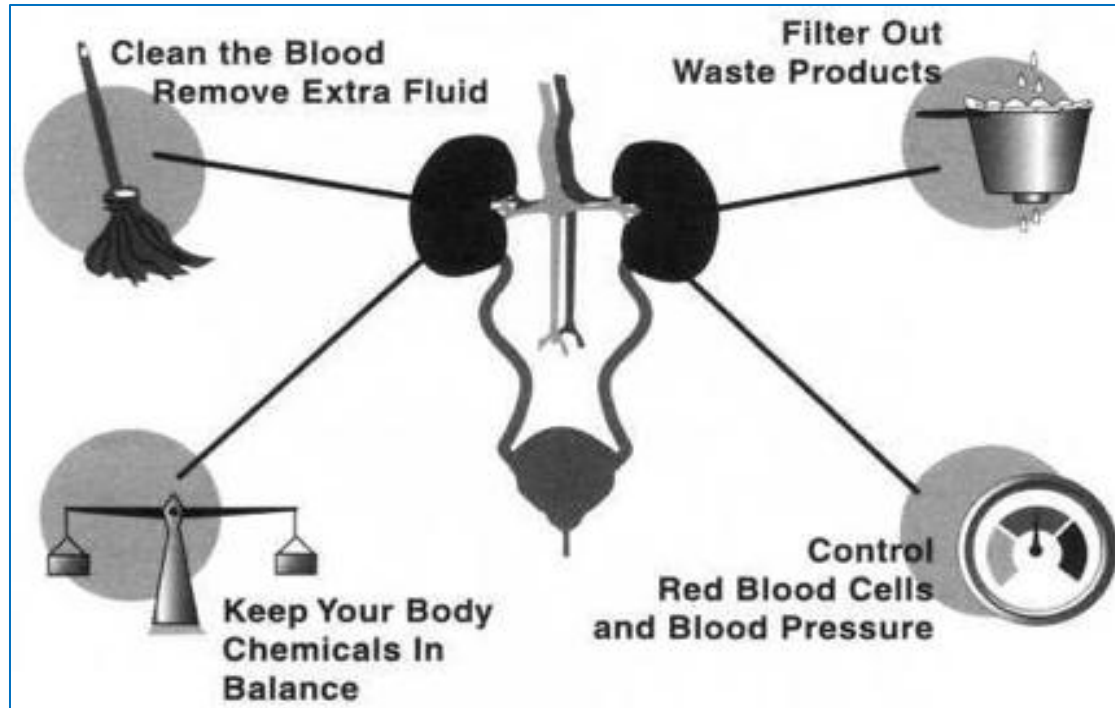
Medicaid Services
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Peritoneal Dialysis Legislation

The 2011 Florida Legislature directed the Agency for Health Care Administration to make health care providers aware of the potential benefits of Peritoneal Dialysis (PD). The purpose of this presentation is to provide information about Medicaid coverage of PD, the potential benefits of PD versus hemodialysis, and some criteria for screening patients for PD.



What is Dialysis?

What is Peritoneal Dialysis?

- Alternative to hemodialysis
- Patient is taught to perform dialysis exchanges in the home setting
- Focus is on patient autonomy and self care management
- Patient must be followed by a licensed Peritoneal Dialysis unit & Nephrologist

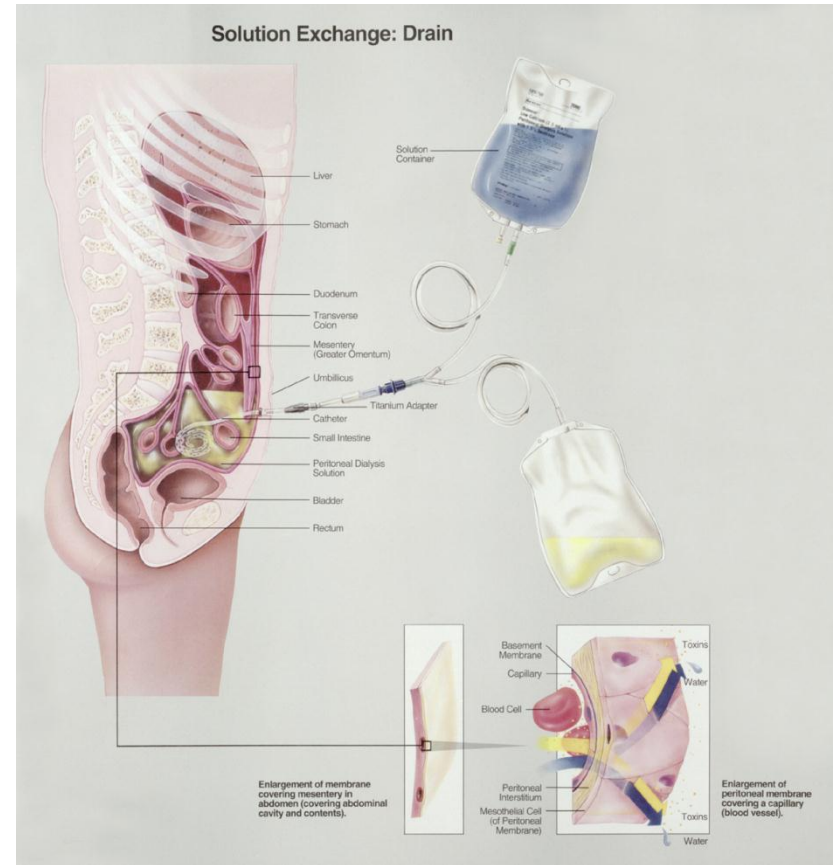
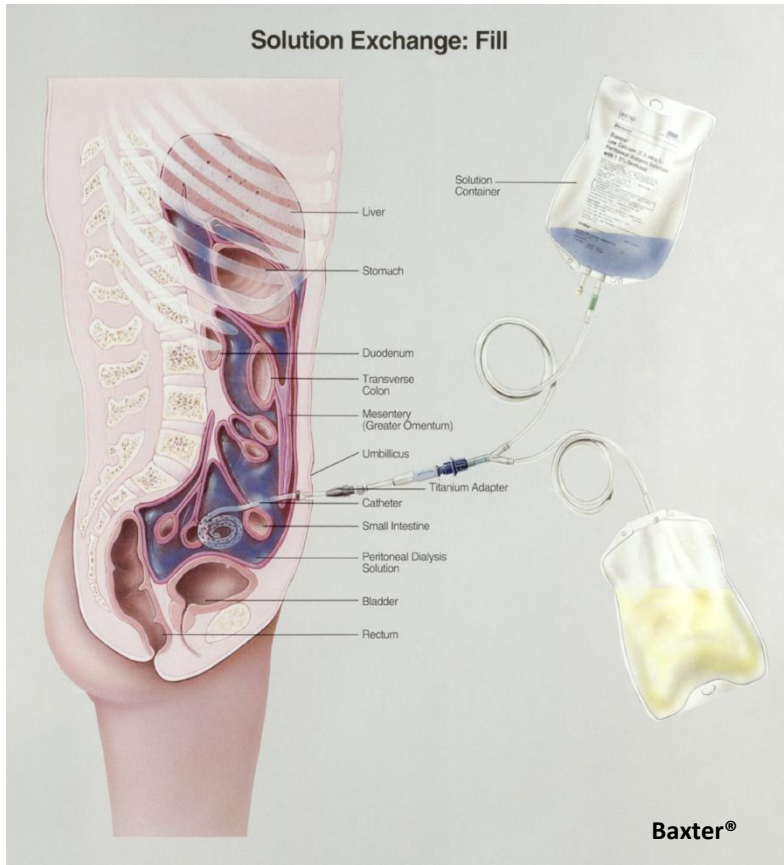
The Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) Process

PD is a process by which waste products pass from the patient's body through the peritoneal membrane into the peritoneal (abdominal) cavity where the bath solution (dialysate) is introduced and removed periodically

How Does PD Work?

- Dialysis solution is infused and drained via a catheter that is surgically placed in the peritoneal cavity
- The action of draining and infusing dialysis solution is called an exchange
- The frequency of exchanges and volume is determined by the presence of residual renal function and the individual membrane characteristic

Infusion and Drain



PD in a Freestanding Dialysis Center

- Medicaid covers PD when supplied by a freestanding dialysis center
- The treatment can be provided at the center or at the recipient's home
- Medicaid reimbursement for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) provided by a freestanding dialysis center is limited to payment for one treatment per day, per recipient, up to seven times a week

Unit of Service

- One unit of service for home peritoneal dialysis is defined as all the necessary supplies, equipment, and monitoring required for one home PD treatment provided by the freestanding dialysis center
- PD may also be provided in the freestanding dialysis center for training purposes

PD Provided by Hospitals

- A hospital must have a certified outpatient End-Stage Renal Dialysis Program in order to provide dialysis services in the outpatient setting
- Renal dialysis treatments performed in the outpatient hospital setting are covered by Florida Medicaid for routine chronic dialysis treatments and are payable through the applicable revenue code
- For recipients who are age 21 and older, dialysis services are exempt from the outpatient \$1,500 cap

Emergency Medicaid for Aliens

- Dialysis is considered an emergency service
- Florida Medicaid reimburses for emergency services provided to aliens who meet all Medicaid eligibility requirements except for citizenship status
- Eligibility can be authorized only for the duration of the emergency
- Dialysis services are considered emergencies and are payable without documentation when the emergency indicator is entered on the Medicaid claim form

PD Revenue Codes

083X Peritoneal Dialysis - Outpatient or Home

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Standard Abbreviation</u>
0-General Classification	PERTNL/OP OR HOME
1-Peritoneal/Composite Rate	PERTNL/COMPOSITE
2-Home Supplies	PERTNL/HOME/SUPPL
3-Home Equipment	PERTNL/HOME/EQUIP
4-Maintenance/100%	PERTNL/HOME/100%
5-Support Services	PERTNL/HOME/SUPSERV
9-Other Outpatient Peritoneal	PERTNL/HOME/OTHER

See the Medicaid Hospital Services Coverage and Limitations Handbook for CAPD Revenue Codes

Screening Recommendations for PD

Psycho-social Components

- Patient needs to be in acceptance phase of the disease to be emotionally ready to learn and handle self care at home. The desire for success is critical
- Patient needs to be compliant with current dialysis prescription and medications
- Non-compliance with hemodialysis is an indicator of the potential for poor success with peritoneal dialysis treatment
- Patient needs to have either family support or community/healthcare support services. Support should be consistent
- Patient needs to understand that PD is required seven days a week
- Patient should be emotionally and psychologically stable
- Patient must be willing to self inject medications like Epogen or travel to the dialysis facility weekly for injections
- Patient should have someone at home to accept supply deliveries during the day
- Patient should have a phone for routine contact and emergencies

Screening Recommendations, cont.

Physical Components

- Patient needs to be able to understand the concepts that are presented during the PD training modules
- Patient can perform fine motor movements for manual dexterity and hand-eye coordination
- Patient needs a PD catheter that works and is free from infection

Screening Recommendations, cont.

Time

- Patient needs to be available for a full week of training
- Patient's support person should also be available to attend for the full week

Home Environment

- Living accommodations need to be spacious enough to store many cases of supplies, have safe electrical outlets, have good lighting conditions, and be clean

Additional Questions

If you have additional questions about Medicaid coverage of PD or billing information, please contact your local Medicaid area office. Contact information for your area office can be found at <http://ahca.myflorida.com/Medicaid>.