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June 29, 2012

MEDICAID INFORMATION RELEASE MA12-08

TO: All Inpatient Hospital Providers
FROM: Paul J. Leary, Administrator
RE: Payment Reduction for Hospital Acquired Conditions (HACs)

Effective with dates of service beginning July 1, 2012, Medicaid will not cover services needed to treat hospital-acquired conditions that were not present at admission to that hospital.

These changes in reimbursement will meet the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) requirements of 42CFR Part 447, Subpart A, and sections 1902(a)(4), and 1903, of the Social Security Act with respect to non-payment for Provider-Preventable Conditions (PPCs). In-patient claims submitted with any of the following conditions that were not present on admission will be reviewed by Medicaid:

1. Surgical or other invasive procedure performed on the wrong body part.
2. Surgical or other invasive procedure performed on the wrong patient.
3. Wrong surgery performed on a patient.
4. Hospital-Acquired Conditions as identified by Medicare and listed below. A more detailed list with the specific diagnosis codes can be found on [Medicaid's website](#) under Resources. Watch this website for monthly updates.

Cost of services determined to be needed due to HACs will be deducted from the claims and not considered for Medicaid payment.

If you have questions or comments about these changes, please contact the Alternative Care Coordinator, Division of Medicaid at (208) 364-1958.

PJL/rs

Enc.

Hospital Acquired Conditions (HACs)

These conditions will be reviewed by medicaid and may result in payment reduction to the inpatient hospital if the condition was acquired during the hospital stay:

- Foreign Object Retained After Surgery
- Air Embolism
- Blood Incompatibility
- Pressure Ulcer Stages III & IV
- Falls and Trauma with:
 - Fracture
 - Dislocation
 - Intracranial Injury
 - Crushing Injury
 - Burn
 - Electric Shock
- Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
- Vascular Catheter-Associated Infection
- Manifestations of Poor Glycemic Control:
 - Diabetic Ketoacidosis
 - Nonketotic Hyperosmolar Coma
 - Hypoglycemic Coma
 - Secondary Diabetes with Ketoacidosis
 - Secondary Diabetes with Hyperosmolarity
- Surgical Site Infection, Mediastinitis, following Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
- Surgical Site Infection Following Certain Orthopedic Procedures:
 - Spine
 - Neck
 - Shoulder
 - Elbow
- Surgical Site Infection Following Bariatric Surgery for Obesity:
 - Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass
 - Gastroenterostomy
 - Laparoscopic Gastric Restrictive Surgery
- Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism following Certain Orthopedic Procedures except DVT/PE following total knee replacement and hip replacement surgery, as related to children and pregnant women.
- Invasive procedures that were:
 - Wrong Surgery
 - Wrong Surgical Site
 - Wrong Patient