## CARDIAC REHAB PROGRAMS – CHRONIC HEART FAILURE CMS UPDATES - TABLE

The purpose of this table is to provide updated information on the 2014 CMS decision to expand cardiac rehabilitation coverage to Chronic Heart Failure

	CARDIAC REHABILIATION*	INTENSIVE CARDIAC REHABILITATION*
Definition	<ul> <li>Physician prescribed, physician supervised exercise program with:</li> <li>Cardiac risk factor modification including education, counseling and behavioral intervention and</li> <li>Psychosocial assessment and</li> <li>Outcomes assessment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physician prescribed, physician supervised exercise program with:</li> <li>More rigorous and frequent sessions</li> <li>Cardiac risk factor modification including education, counseling and behavioral intervention at least once during the program, tailored to patients' individual needs;</li> <li>Psychosocial assessment</li> <li>Outcomes assessment and</li> <li>An individualized treatment plan detailing how components are utilized for each patient</li> </ul>
Indications	<ul> <li>Acute myocardial infarction within the preceding 12 months;</li> <li>Coronary artery bypass surgery;</li> <li>Current stable angina pectoris;</li> <li>Heart valve repair or replacement;</li> <li>Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or coronary stent; and</li> <li>Heart or heart-lung transplant</li> <li>Stable, chronic heart failure defined as patients with left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% or less and New York Heart Association (NYHS) class II to IV symptoms despite being on optimal heart failure therapy for at least 6 weeks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Acute myocardial infarction within the preceding 12 months;</li> <li>Coronary artery bypass surgery;</li> <li>Current stable angina pectoris;</li> <li>Heart valve repair or replacement;</li> <li>Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or coronary stent; and</li> <li>Heart or heart-lung transplant</li> <li>Stable, chronic heart failure defined as patients with left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% or less and New York Heart Association (NYHS) class II to IV symptoms despite being on optimal heart failure therapy for at least 6 weeks.</li> </ul>

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Program Require- ments	<ul> <li>Programs must take place in:</li> <li>Outpatient hospitals, or</li> <li>Outpatient settings such as clinics, offices, or cardiac rehab centers.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Programs must take place in:</li> <li>A physician's office or</li> <li>Hospital outpatient setting where a physician is immediately available and accessible for any medical consultations and</li> <li>Individual programs must be approved through the national coverage determination process.</li> <li>Through peer-reviewed published research, programs must show that they:</li> <li>Positively affect the progression of coronary heart disease</li> <li>Reduce the need for coronary bypass surgery; and</li> <li>Reduce the need for percutaneous coronary interventions</li> <li>Statistically significant reduction in five or more of the following measures:</li> <li>Low density lipoprotein</li> <li>Triglycerides</li> <li>Body Mass Index</li> <li>Systolic Blood Pressure</li> <li>Diastolic Blood Pressure</li> <li>The need for cholesterol, blood pressure and diabetes medications</li> </ul>				
Facility Require- ments	<ul> <li>All facilities must have:</li> <li>Cardio-pulmonary, emergency, diagnostic and therapeutic life-saving equipment that is accepted by the medical community as medically necessary, e.g., oxygen, cardiopulmonary resuscitation equipment or defibrillator.</li> <li>Facility staff must be trained in both basic and advanced life support techniques and in exercise therapy for coronary disease.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All facilities must have:</li> <li>Cardio-pulmonary, emergency, diagnostic and therapeutic life- saving equipment that is accepted by the medical community as medically necessary, e.g., oxygen, cardiopulmonary resuscitation equipment or defibrillator.</li> <li>Facility staff must be trained in both basic and advanced life support techniques and in exercise therapy for coronary disease.</li> </ul>				

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Sessions Covered		CMS will cover up to 36 sessions with patients generally receiving 2- 3 sessions per week for 12 – 18 weeks. Discretion is given to the contractor of these services for additional sessions beyond 18 weeks however coverage cannot exceed a total of 72 sessions for 36 weeks. Practitioners may report a maximum of 2, one-hour sessions per day with the duration of treatment lasting at least 31 minutes per session. If the duration of treatment is at least 91 minutes then two sessions may be reported. If there are multiple shorter sessions on one day, they must be added to report in one-hour increments.		Practitioners may report a maximum of 6, one-hour sessions per day with a session lasting at least 31 minutes. Additional sessions may be reported in the same day if the treatment duration is at least 31 minutes. If there are multiple shorter sessions on one day, they must be added to report in one-hour increments.		
Examples		If a 20 minute cardiac rehabilitation session is provided, it may not be reported as it is less than 31 minutes. If a 20 minute morning session and a 35 minute afternoon session are provided for the same patient, it would be reported as one session given that it lasted 55 minutes. If a 70 minute morning session and 25 minute afternoon session are provided for the same patient, this would amount to two sessions as the duration was greater than 90 minutes If a 70 minute morning session and an 80 minute afternoon session are provided for the same patient, this would still be two sessions because only a maximum of two sessions can be reported per day.		If a 20 minute intensive cardiac rehabilitation session is provided, it may not be reported as it is less than 31 minutes. If a 20 minute intensive morning session and a 35 minute intensive afternoon session are provided for the same patient, it would be reported as one session given that it lasted 55 minutes. If a 70 minute intensive morning session and 25 minute intensive afternoon session are provided for the same patient, this would amount to two sessions as the duration was greater than 90 minutes. If a 70 minute intensive morning session and an 80 minute intensive afternoon session are provided for the same patient, this would still be two sessions because only a maximum of two sessions can be reported per day.		
HCPCS Codes		<ul> <li>3797 – Physician services for outpatient cardiac rehabilitation; without continuous ECG monitoring (per session)</li> <li>93798 – Physician services for outpatient cardiac rehabilitation; without continuous ECG monitoring (per session)</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>G0422 (Intensive cardiac rehabilitation; with or without continuous</li> <li>ECG monitoring, with exercise, per hour, per <ul> <li>session)</li> </ul> </li> <li>G0423 (Intensive cardiac rehabilitation; with or without continuous</li> <li>ECG monitoring, without exercise, per hour, per <ul> <li>session)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

\*Information for this table was taken from the following sources:

CMS Decision Memo for Cardiac Rehabilitation (CR) Programs – Chronic Heart Failure (CAG-00437N) Medicare Claims Processing Manual: Chapter 32 – Billing Requirements for Special Services National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Cardiac Rehabilitation Programs (20.10) National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Intensive Cardiac Rehabilitation (ICR) Programs (20.31)