

REIMBURSEMENT OF EMERGENCY INPATIENT ADMISSIONS TO UNAUTHORIZED FACILITIES

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AUTHORITY: [32 CFR 199.4\(b\)\(7\)](#) and [32 CFR 199.6\(a\)\(1\)](#)

I. ISSUE

To establish guidelines for reimbursement of emergency inpatient admissions to unauthorized facilities.

II. POLICY

A. The contractor may cost-share otherwise covered medically necessary services and supplies rendered in emergency situations by an unauthorized provider. Medically necessary inpatient emergency service are those that are necessary to prevent the death or serious impairment of the health of the patient, and that because of the threat to the life or health of the patient, necessitate the use of the most accessible hospital available that is equipped to furnish the services. In the case of inpatient psychiatric emergencies, payment will be extended when the patient is determined to be at immediate risk or serious harm to self or others as a result of a mental disorder and requires immediate continuous skilled observation at the acute level of care.

B. When a case qualifies as an emergency at the time of admission to an unauthorized institutional provider and the provider notifies the managed care support contractor of the admission, payment can be extended for medically necessary and appropriate care until a transfer is medically feasible (i.e., coverage will be extended up to the point of discharge or until a medically appropriate and legally authorized transfer can be initiated). The timing of the transfer will be based on the availability of authorized facility beds.

C. Conditions for reimbursement of emergency inpatient admissions to unauthorized facilities.

1. At the time of admission to an unauthorized institutional provider, the beneficiary's condition must meet the definition of medical or psychiatric emergency as prescribed in [32 CFR 199.2](#).

2. The contractor must be notified as soon as possible after the emergency admission (preferably within 24 hours) so that arrangements can be made to transfer the beneficiary once the emergency no longer exists, or until such time as a medically appropriate and/or legally authorized transfer can be initiated.

3. The provider must submit the necessary medical records and other documentation required in the processing and payment of emergency inpatient admissions. These records are essential in substantiating that an emergency condition did exist at the time of the admission and that care provided to the beneficiary after the emergency no longer existed, but before a medically appropriate transfer could be initiated, was medically necessary. Refusal to submit the appropriate medical documentation will result in the denial of payment for the entire stay in the facility, including the emergency portion of the patient's care.

4. A determination must also be made that treatment was received at the most accessible (closest) hospital available that was equipped to furnish the medically necessary care.

D. Reimbursement guidelines for emergency inpatient admissions to unauthorized facilities.

1. Billed charges will be paid for all medically necessary care up until such time as an appropriate and/or legally authorized transfer can be initiated by the contractor. Payment will only be made if there was a true medical/psychiatric emergency as defined in [32 CFR 199.2](#), at the time of admission and only for that care extending beyond stabilization of the patient (care extending beyond the emergency treatment of the patient), as long as it was deemed medically necessary and appropriate.

2. The copayment/cost-share for an inpatient emergency admission to an unauthorized facility is dependent on the eligibility and enrollment status of the beneficiary at the time the services are rendered. Refer to [Chapter 2, Section 1](#), for inpatient beneficiary copayments/cost-shares.

3. Since unauthorized providers are not eligible to receive payment under the program, payment must be made directly to the beneficiary.

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