

FUTURE Local Coverage Determination (LCD): Chiropractic Services (L33982)

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Please note: Future Effective Date.

Contractor Information

Contractor Name
[CGS Administrators, LLC](#)
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Contract Number
15102

Contract Type
MAC - Part B

LCD Information

Document Information



LCD ID

L33982

Original ICD-9 LCD ID
[L31862](#)

LCD Title
Chiropractic Services

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CMS National Coverage Policy Language quoted from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) and coverage provisions in interpretive manuals is italicized throughout the policy. NCDs and coverage provisions in interpretive manuals are not subject to the Local Coverage Determination (LCD) Review Process (42 CFR 405.860[b] and 42 CFR 426 [Subpart D]). In addition, an administrative law judge may not review an NCD. See Section 1869(f)(1)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act.

Unless otherwise specified, *italicized* text represents quotation from one or more of the following CMS sources:

Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (SSA):

Section 1833(e) prohibits Medicare payment for any claim which lacks the necessary information to process the claim.

Section 1862(a)(1)(A) excludes expenses incurred for items or services which are not reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member.

Code of Federal Regulations:

42 CFR 410.21 describes limitations on services of a chiropractor.

42 CFR Section 410.32, indicates that diagnostic tests may only be ordered by the treating physician (or other treating practitioner acting within the scope of his or her license and Medicare requirements).

CMS Publications:

CMS Publication 100-01, *Medicare General Information, Eligibility and Entitlement Manual*, Chapter 5:

70.6 Chiropractors

CMS Publication 100-02, *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*, Chapter 15:

30.5 Physician Services – Chiropractor’s Services

CMS Publication 100-02, *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*, Chapter 15:

240 Chiropractic Services - General

Coverage Guidance

Coverage Indications, Limitations, and/or Medical Necessity

Abstract:

Chiropractic manipulative treatment (CMT) is a form of manual treatment to influence joint and neurophysiological function. This treatment may be accomplished using a variety of techniques. Medicare covers limited chiropractic services when performed by a chiropractor who is *licensed or legally authorized to furnish chiropractic services by the State or jurisdiction in which the services are furnished* (CMS Publication 100-01, *Medicare General Information, Eligibility and Entitlement Manual*, Chapter 5, Section 70.6). A chiropractor must also meet uniform minimum standards as set forth in the CMS Internet-Only Manual (IOM) Publication 100-1, Chapter 5, Section 70.6. This policy restates language directly from the CMS Internet-Only manuals and if

Indications

Chiropractic Services – Active Treatment:

The patient must have a significant health problem in the form of a neuromusculoskeletal condition necessitating treatment, and the manipulative services rendered must have a direct therapeutic relationship to the patient's condition and provide reasonable expectation of recovery or improvement of function. The patient must have a subluxation of the spine as demonstrated by x-ray or physical exam. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3)

Most spinal joint problems fall into the following categories:

Acute subluxation - A patient's condition is considered acute when the patient is being treated for a new injury, identified by x-ray or physical exam as specified above. The result of chiropractic manipulation is expected to be an improvement in, or arrest of progression, of the patient's condition.

Chronic subluxation - A patient's condition is considered chronic when it is not expected to significantly improve or be resolved with further treatment (as is the case with an acute condition), but where the continued therapy can be expected to result in some functional improvement. Once the clinical status has remained stable for a given condition, without expectation of additional objective clinical improvements, further manipulative treatment is considered maintenance therapy and is not covered. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3)

An acute exacerbation is a temporary but marked deterioration of the patient's condition that is causing significant interference with activities of daily living due to an acute flare-up of the previously treated condition. The patient's clinical record must specify the date of occurrence, nature of the onset, or other pertinent factors that would support the medical necessity of treatment. As with an acute injury, treatment should result in improvement or arrest of the deterioration within a reasonable period of time.

A. Maintenance Therapy

Maintenance therapy includes services that seek to prevent disease, promote health and prolong and enhance the quality of life, or maintain or prevent deterioration of a chronic condition. When further clinical improvement cannot reasonably be expected from continuous ongoing care, and the chiropractic treatment becomes supportive rather than corrective in nature, the treatment is then considered maintenance therapy. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3A)

B. Contraindications

Dynamic thrust is the therapeutic force or maneuver delivered by the physician during manipulation in the anatomic region of involvement. A relative contraindication is a condition that adds significant risk of injury to the patient from dynamic thrust, but does not rule out the use of dynamic thrust. The doctor should discuss this risk with the patient and record this in the chart. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3B)

The following are relative contraindications to Dynamic thrust:

*Articular hyper mobility and circumstances where the stability of the joint is uncertain;
Severe demineralization of bone;
Benign bone tumors (spine);
Bleeding disorders and anticoagulant therapy; and
Radiculopathy with progressive neurological signs. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3B)*

Dynamic thrust is absolutely contraindicated near the site of demonstrated subluxation and proposed manipulation in the following:

or dislocation; including acute rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis;
Acute fractures and dislocations or healed fractures and dislocations with signs of instability;
An unstable os odontoideum;
Malignancies that involve the vertebral column;
Infection of bones or joints of the vertebral column;
Signs and symptoms of myelopathy or cauda equina syndrome;
For cervical spinal manipulations, vertebrobasilar insufficiency syndrome; and
A significant major artery aneurysm near the proposed manipulation. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3B)

Limitations

The term "physician" under Part B includes a chiropractor who meets the specified qualifying requirements set forth in §30.5 but only for treatment by means of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240)

Coverage extends only to treatment by means of manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation provided such treatment is legal in the State where performed. All other services furnished or ordered by chiropractors are not covered. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 30.5)

Coverage of chiropractic service is specifically limited to treatment by means of manual manipulation, i.e., by use of the hands. Additionally, manual devices (i.e., those that are hand-held with the thrust of the force of the device being controlled manually) may be used by chiropractors in performing manual manipulation of the spine. However, no additional payment is available for use of the device, nor does Medicare recognize an extra charge for the device itself. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15: Section 240.1.3)

No other diagnostic or therapeutic service furnished by a chiropractor or under the chiropractor's order is covered. This means that if a chiropractor orders, takes, or interprets an x-ray, or any other diagnostic test, the x-ray or other diagnostic test, can be used for claims processing purposes, but Medicare coverage and payment are not available for those services. This prohibition does not affect the coverage of x-rays or other diagnostic tests furnished by other practitioners under the program. For example, an x-ray or any diagnostic test taken for the purpose of determining or demonstrating the existence of a subluxation of the spine is a diagnostic x-ray test covered under §1861(s)(3) of the Act if ordered, taken, and interpreted by a physician who is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.1)

The mere statement or diagnosis of "pain" is not sufficient to support medical necessity for the treatments. The precise level(s) of the subluxation(s) must be specified by the chiropractor to substantiate a claim for manipulation of each spinal region(s). The need for an extensive, prolonged course of treatment should be appropriate to the reported procedure code(s) and must be documented clearly in the medical record.

The five extraspinal regions referred to are: head (including, temporomandibular joint, excluding atlanto-occipital) region; lower extremities; upper extremities; rib care (excluding costotransverse and costovertebral joints) and abdomen (CPT Assistant Nov 98:38). Medicare does not cover chiropractic treatments to extraspinal regions (CPT 98943), which includes the head, upper and lower extremities, rib cage and abdomen.

For Medicare purposes, a chiropractor **must** place an AT modifier on a claim when providing active/corrective treatment to treat acute or chronic subluxation. However the presence of the AT modifier may not in all instances indicate that the service is reasonable and necessary. As always, contractors may deny if appropriate after medical review. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.3) Modifier AT must only be used when the chiropractic manipulation is "reasonable and necessary" as defined by national policy and the LCD. Modifier AT must not be used when maintenance therapy has been performed.

Other Comments:

For claims submitted to the Part A MAC: This coverage determination also applies within states outside the primary geographic jurisdiction with facilities that have nominated CGS Administrators LLC Services to process their claims.

Bill type codes only apply to providers who bill these services to the Part A MAC. Bill type codes do not apply to physicians, other professionals and suppliers who bill these services to the carrier or Part B MAC.

Limitation of liability and refund requirements apply when denials are likely, whether based on medical necessity

service, if the provider/supplier is aware that the test, item or procedure may not be covered by Medicare. The limitation of liability and refund requirements do not apply when the test, item or procedure is statutorily excluded, has no Medicare benefit category or is rendered for screening purposes.

Use of Modifiers

Services rendered for covered acute conditions shall be billed with the -AT modifier.

The AT modifier must not be placed on the claim when maintenance therapy has been provided. Claims without the AT modifier will be considered as maintenance therapy and denied. Chiropractors who give or receive from beneficiaries an Advance Beneficiary Notice shall follow the instructions in Pub. 100-04, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, chapter 23, section 20.9.1.1 and include a GA modifier on the claim indicating that they have properly executed an ABN or in rare instances a GZ modifier on the claim indicating no ABN was issued.

For services other than manual manipulation that are statutorily excluded add the modifier GY. It is not required that you bill these excluded services to Medicare but beneficiaries often request this in order to provide a secondary insurer with a denial notice.

For dates of service on or after April 1, 2010, bill type 77X should be used to report FQHC services.

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Coding Information

[FUTURE]

Bill Type Codes:

Contractors may specify Bill Types to help providers identify those Bill Types typically used to report this service. Absence of a Bill Type does not guarantee that the policy does not apply to that Bill Type. Complete absence of all Bill Types indicates that coverage is not influenced by Bill Type and the policy should be assumed to apply equally to all claims.

N/A

Revenue Codes:

Contractors may specify Revenue Codes to help providers identify those Revenue Codes typically used to report this service. In most instances Revenue Codes are purely advisory; unless specified in the policy services reported under other Revenue Codes are equally subject to this coverage determination. Complete absence of all Revenue Codes indicates that coverage is not influenced by Revenue Code and the policy should be assumed to apply equally to all Revenue Codes.

Revenue codes only apply to providers who bill these services to the Part A MAC. Revenue codes do not apply to physicians, other professionals and suppliers who bill these services to the carrier or Part B MAC.

Please note that not all revenue codes apply to every type of bill code. Providers are encouraged to refer to the FISS revenue code file for allowable bill types. Similarly, not all revenue codes apply to each CPT/HCPCS code. Providers are encouraged to refer to the FISS HCPCS file for allowable revenue codes.

All revenue codes billed on the inpatient claim for the dates of service in question may be subject to review.

0510 Clinic - General Classification

0520 Freestanding Clinic - General Classification

0940 Other Therapeutic Services - General Classification

0960 Professional Fees - General Classification

CPT/HCPCS Codes

Group 1 Paragraph: N/A

Group 1 Codes:

98940 CHIROPRACTIC MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT (CMT); SPINAL, 1-2 REGIONS

98941 CHIROPRACTIC MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT (CMT); SPINAL, 3-4 REGIONS

ICD-10 Codes that Support Medical Necessity

Group 1 Paragraph: It is the responsibility of the provider to code to the highest level specified in the ICD-10-CM. The correct use of an ICD-10-CM code does not assure coverage of a service. The service must be reasonable and necessary in the specific case and must meet the criteria specified in this determination.

Primary Diagnosis Codes

The primary diagnosis must be subluxation, and must indicate the level of the subluxation

A **secondary** diagnosis code needs to be included from the **group 2 codes** list below to indicate the neuromusculoskeletal condition for the treatment.

Group 1 Codes:

| ICD-10 Codes | Description |
|--------------|--|
| M99.01 | Segmental and somatic dysfunction of cervical region |
| M99.02 | Segmental and somatic dysfunction of thoracic region |
| M99.03 | Segmental and somatic dysfunction of lumbar region |
| M99.04 | Segmental and somatic dysfunction of sacral region |
| M99.05 | Segmental and somatic dysfunction of pelvic region |

Group 2 Paragraph: Secondary ICD-9-CM codes

The secondary diagnosis must reflect the neuromusculoskeletal condition necessitating the treatment and be accompanied by a **primary** diagnosis from the **group 1** list above.

Group 2 Codes:

| ICD-10 Codes | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A18.01 | Tuberculosis of spine |
| G44.89* | Other headache syndrome |
| G54.2 - G54.4 | Cervical root disorders, not elsewhere classified - Lumbosacral root disorders, not elsewhere classified |
| G55 | Nerve root and plexus compressions in diseases classified elsewhere |
| G57.21 | Lesion of femoral nerve, right lower limb |
| G57.22 | Lesion of femoral nerve, left lower limb |
| M40.00 | Postural kyphosis, site unspecified |
| M40.12 - M40.15 | Other secondary kyphosis, cervical region - Other secondary kyphosis, thoracolumbar region |
| M40.292 - M40.295 | Other kyphosis, cervical region - Other kyphosis, thoracolumbar region |
| M40.35 - M40.37 | Flatback syndrome, thoracolumbar region - Flatback syndrome, lumbosacral region |
| M40.45 - M40.47 | Postural lordosis, thoracolumbar region - Postural lordosis, lumbosacral region |
| M40.55 - M40.57 | Lordosis, unspecified, thoracolumbar region - Lordosis, unspecified, lumbosacral region |
| M41.112 - M41.117 | Juvenile idiopathic scoliosis, cervical region - Juvenile idiopathic scoliosis, lumbosacral region |
| M41.122 - M41.127 | Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, cervical region - Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, lumbosacral region |
| M41.22 - M41.27 | Other idiopathic scoliosis, cervical region - Other idiopathic scoliosis, lumbosacral region |
| M41.34 | Thoracogenic scoliosis, thoracic region |
| M41.35 | Thoracogenic scoliosis, thoracolumbar region |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| M41.41 - | Neuromuscular scoliosis, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Neuromuscular scoliosis, lumbosacral region |
| M41.47 | |
| M41.52 - | Other secondary scoliosis, cervical region - Other secondary scoliosis, lumbosacral region |
| M41.57 | |
| M43.01 - | Spondylolysis, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Spondylolysis, multiple sites in spine |
| M43.09 | |
| M43.11 - | Spondylolisthesis, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Spondylolisthesis, multiple sites in spine |
| M43.19 | |
| M43.27 | Fusion of spine, lumbosacral region |
| M43.28 | Fusion of spine, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M43.6 | Torticollis |
| M46.01 - | Spinal enthesopathy, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Spinal enthesopathy, multiple sites in spine |
| M46.09 | |
| M46.41 - | Discitis, unspecified, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Discitis, unspecified, lumbosacral region |
| M46.47 | |
| M47.21 - | Other spondylosis with radiculopathy, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Other spondylosis with radiculopathy, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M47.28 | |
| M47.811 - | Spondylosis without myelopathy or radiculopathy, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Spondylosis without myelopathy or radiculopathy, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M47.818 | |
| M47.891 - | Other spondylosis, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Other spondylosis, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M47.898 | |
| M48.01 - | Spinal stenosis, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Spinal stenosis, lumbosacral region |
| M48.07 | |
| M48.11 - | Ankylosing hyperostosis [Forestier], occipito-atlanto-axial region - Ankylosing hyperostosis [Forestier], multiple sites in spine |
| M48.19 | |
| M50.11 - | Cervical disc disorder with radiculopathy, high cervical region - Cervical disc disorder with radiculopathy, cervicothoracic region |
| M50.13 | |
| M50.21 - | Other cervical disc displacement, high cervical region - Other cervical disc displacement, cervicothoracic region |
| M50.23 | |
| M50.31 - | Other cervical disc degeneration, high cervical region - Other cervical disc degeneration, cervicothoracic region |
| M50.33 | |
| M50.81 - | Other cervical disc disorders, high cervical region - Other cervical disc disorders, cervicothoracic region |
| M50.83 | |
| M51.14 - | Intervertebral disc disorders with radiculopathy, thoracic region - Intervertebral disc disorders with radiculopathy, lumbosacral region |
| M51.17 | |
| M51.24 - | Other intervertebral disc displacement, thoracic region - Other intervertebral disc displacement, lumbosacral region |
| M51.27 | |
| M51.34 - | Other intervertebral disc degeneration, thoracic region - Other intervertebral disc degeneration, lumbosacral region |
| M51.37 | |
| M51.84 - | Other intervertebral disc disorders, thoracic region - Other intervertebral disc disorders, lumbosacral region |
| M51.87 | |
| M53.2X7 | Spinal instabilities, lumbosacral region |
| M53.2X8 | Spinal instabilities, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M53.81 - | Other specified dorsopathies, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Other specified dorsopathies, cervicothoracic region |
| M53.83 | |
| M53.86 - | Other specified dorsopathies, lumbar region - Other specified dorsopathies, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| M53.88 | |
| M54.03 - | Panniculitis affecting regions of neck and back, cervicothoracic region - Panniculitis affecting regions, neck and back, multiple sites in spine |
| M54.09 | |
| M54.11 - | Radiculopathy, occipito-atlanto-axial region - Radiculopathy, lumbosacral region |
| M54.17 | |
| M54.2 | Cervicalgia |
| M54.31 | Sciatica, right side |
| M54.32 | Sciatica, left side |
| M54.41 | Lumbago with sciatica, right side |
| M54.42 | Lumbago with sciatica, left side |
| M54.5 | Low back pain |
| M54.6 | Pain in thoracic spine |
| M54.81 | Occipital neuralgia |
| M54.89 | Other dorsalgia |
| M54.9 | Dorsalgia, unspecified |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| M62.830 | Muscle spasm of back |
| M96.1 | Postlaminectomy syndrome, not elsewhere classified |
| M96.3 | Postlaminectomy kyphosis |
| M96.4 | Postsurgical lordosis |
| M99.20 - M99.23 | Subluxation stenosis of neural canal of head region - Subluxation stenosis of neural canal of lumbar region |
| M99.30 - M99.33 | Osseous stenosis of neural canal of head region - Osseous stenosis of neural canal of lumbar region |
| M99.40 - M99.43 | Connective tissue stenosis of neural canal of head region - Connective tissue stenosis of neural canal of lumbar region |
| M99.50 - M99.53 | Intervertebral disc stenosis of neural canal of head region - Intervertebral disc stenosis of neural canal of lumbar region |
| M99.60 - M99.63 | Osseous and subluxation stenosis of intervertebral foramina of head region - Osseous and subluxation stenosis of intervertebral foramina of lumbar region |
| M99.70 - M99.73 | Connective tissue and disc stenosis of intervertebral foramina of head region - Connective tissue and disc stenosis of intervertebral foramina of lumbar region |
| M99.83 | Other biomechanical lesions of lumbar region |
| M99.84 | Other biomechanical lesions of sacral region |
| Q67.5 | Congenital deformity of spine |
| Q76.2 | Congenital spondylolisthesis |
| Q76.3 | Congenital scoliosis due to congenital bony malformation |
| Q76.425 - Q76.428 | Congenital lordosis, thoracolumbar region - Congenital lordosis, sacral and sacrococcygeal region |
| Q76.49 | Other congenital malformations of spine, not associated with scoliosis |
| S13.4XXA | Sprain of ligaments of cervical spine, initial encounter |
| S13.8XXA | Sprain of joints and ligaments of other parts of neck, initial encounter |
| S16.1XXA | Strain of muscle, fascia and tendon at neck level, initial encounter |
| S23.3XXA | Sprain of ligaments of thoracic spine, initial encounter |
| S23.8XXA | Sprain of other specified parts of thorax, initial encounter |
| S33.5XXA | Sprain of ligaments of lumbar spine, initial encounter |
| S33.6XXA | Sprain of sacroiliac joint, initial encounter |
| S33.8XXA | Sprain of other parts of lumbar spine and pelvis, initial encounter |

Group 2 Medical Necessity ICD-10 Codes Asterisk Explanation: **Use code G44.89 for cervicogenic headache

ICD-10 Codes that DO NOT Support Medical Necessity N/A
 ICD-10 Additional Information

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General Information



Associated Information

The patient's medical record must contain documentation that fully supports the medical necessity for services included within this LCD. (See "Indications and Limitations of Coverage.") This documentation includes, but is not limited to, relevant medical history, physical examination, and results of pertinent diagnostic tests or procedures.

The precise level of subluxation must be specified by the chiropractor to substantiate a claim for manipulation of the spine.

The level of spinal subluxation must bear a direct causal relationship to the patient's symptoms, and the symptoms must be directly related to the level of the subluxation that has been diagnosed.

Dynamic thrust is the therapeutic force or maneuver delivered by the physician during manipulation in the anatomic region of involvement. A relative contraindication is a condition that adds significant risk of injury to the

with the patient and record this in the chart.

The need for an extensive, prolonged course of treatment must be clearly documented in the medical record. Treatment should result in improvement or arrest of deterioration of subluxation within a reasonable and generally predictable period of time.

The word "correction" may be used in lieu of "treatment." Also, a number of different terms composed of the following words may be used to describe manual manipulation:

- Spine or spinal adjustment by manual means;
- Spine or spinal manipulation;
- Manual adjustment; and
- Vertebral manipulation or adjustment.

(CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.1)

Documentation Requirements: History

The history recorded in the patient record should include the following:

Symptoms causing patient to seek treatment;

Family history if relevant;

Past health history (general health, prior illness, injuries, or hospitalizations; medications; surgical history);

Mechanism of trauma;

Quality and character of symptoms/problem;

Onset, duration, intensity, frequency, location and radiation of symptoms;

Aggravating or relieving factors; and

Prior interventions, treatments, medications, secondary complaints

(CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.2).

Documentation Requirements: Initial Visit

The following documentation requirements apply whether the subluxation is demonstrated by x-ray or by physical examination:

1. History as stated above.

2. Description of the present illness including:

Mechanism of trauma;

Quality and character of symptoms/problem;

Onset, duration, intensity, frequency, location, and radiation of symptoms;

Aggravating or relieving factors;

Prior interventions, treatments, medications, secondary complaints; and

Symptoms causing patient to seek treatment.

These symptoms must bear a direct relationship to the level of subluxation. The symptoms should refer to the spine (spondyle or vertebral), muscle (myo), bone (osseo or osteo), rib (costo or costal) and joint (arthro) and be reported as pain (algia), inflammation (itis), or as signs such as swelling, spasticity, etc. Vertebral pinching of spinal nerves may cause headaches, arm, shoulder, and hand problems as well as leg and foot pains and numbness. Rib and rib/chest pains are also recognized symptoms, but in general other symptoms must relate to the spine as such. The subluxation must be causal, i.e., the symptoms must be related to the level of the subluxation that has been cited. A statement on a claim that there is "pain" is insufficient. The location of pain must be described and whether the particular vertebra listed is capable of producing pain in the area determined.

3. Evaluation of musculoskeletal/nervous system through physical examination.

4. Diagnosis: The primary diagnosis must be subluxation, including the level of subluxation, either so stated or

involved or to the direction of position assumed by the particular bone named.

5. Treatment Plan: The treatment plan should include the following:

*Recommended level of care (duration and frequency of visits);
Specific treatment goals; and
Objective measures to evaluate treatment effectiveness.*

6. Date of the initial treatment.

(CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.2A)

Documentation Requirements: Subsequent Visits

The following documentation requirements apply whether the subluxation is demonstrated by x-ray or by physical examination:

1. History

*Review of chief complaint;
Changes since last visit;
System review if relevant.*

2. Physical exam

*Exam of area of spine involved in diagnosis;
Assessment of change in patient condition since last visit;
Evaluation of treatment effectiveness;
Documentation of the presence or absence of a subluxation must be present at every visit.*

3. Documentation of treatment given on day of visit. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.2B)

4. Progress or lack thereof, related to treatment goals and plan of care.

Documentation: X-Ray/CT/MRI

An x-ray may be used to document subluxation. The x-ray must have been taken at a time reasonably proximate to the initiation of a course of treatment. Unless more specific x-ray evidence is warranted, an x-ray is considered reasonably proximate if it was taken no more than 12 months prior to or 3 months following the initiation of a course of chiropractic treatment.

In certain cases of chronic subluxation (e.g., scoliosis), an older x-ray may be accepted provided the beneficiary's health record indicates the condition has existed longer than 12 months and there is a reasonable basis for concluding that the condition is permanent.

A previous CT scan and/or MRI is acceptable evidence if a subluxation of the spine is demonstrated. (CMS Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15, Section 240.1.2.1)

If the diagnostic studies have been taken in a hospital or outpatient facility, a written report, including interpretation and diagnosis by a physician must be present in the patient's medical record. Documentation of the chiropractor's review of the x-ray (MRI/CT) noting the level of subluxation must be maintained in the medical record.

Documentation: P.A.R.T Evaluation Process

The P.A.R.T. evaluation process is recommended as the examination alternative to the previously mandated demonstration of subluxation by x-ray/MRI/CT for services beginning January 1, 2000. The acronym P.A.R.T.

intensity. Most primary neuromusculoskeletal disorders manifest primarily by a painful response. Pain and tenderness findings may be identified through one or more of the following: observation, percussion, palpation, provocation, etc. Furthermore, pain intensity may be assessed using one or more of the following; visual analog scales, algometers, pain questionnaires, etc.

A - Asymmetry/misalignment: Asymmetry/misalignment may be identified on a sectional or segmental level through one or more of the following: observation (posture and heat analysis), static palpation for misalignment of vertebral segments, diagnostic imaging, etc.

R - Range of motion abnormality: Changes in active, passive, and accessory joint movements may result in an increase or a decrease of sectional or segmental mobility. Range of motion abnormalities may be identified through one or more of the following: motion palpation, observation, stress diagnostic imaging, range of motion, measurement(s), etc.

T -Tissue tone, texture, and temperature abnormality: Changes in the characteristics of contiguous and associated soft tissue including skin, fascia, muscle and ligament may be identified through one or more of the following procedures: observation, palpation, use of instrumentation, test of length and strength, etc.

To demonstrate a subluxation based on physical examination, two of the four criteria mentioned above, one of which must be asymmetry/misalignment or range of motion abnormality, should be documented.

Documentation of changes in the patient's examination, status, progression and care plan should be maintained in the records at each visit.

The evaluation process must be an ongoing procedure. Even if a complete and thorough examination can be completed during the first visit, signs and certain symptoms must be rechecked during the course of treatment to determine the extent of the patient progress. Standardized measurement scales (e.g., Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), Oswestry Disability Questionnaire, and the Quebec Back Pain Disability Scale) may be used to measure improvement or lack thereof. This ongoing evaluation and assessment forming the basis for treatment modification is a key factor in total patient management. The initial examination, no matter how thorough, cannot be expected to provide all the answers. A treatment trial should be instituted with its effects assessed to determine whether it should be continued or a different plan devised. Moreover, it is the examination that forms the foundation for treatment, guiding the doctor in selecting appropriate treatment techniques, frequency, and course of treatment.

Not applicable

A chiropractic manipulation service for a beneficiary can only be reimbursed once per day.

Chiropractic manipulative therapy to treat the cervical abnormality responsible for acute episodes of cervicogenic headaches meeting HIS or Syaastad's criteria will be allowed. Maintenance therapy for cervicogenic headaches will not be allowed.

The frequency and duration of chiropractic treatment must be medically necessary and based on the individual patient's condition and response to treatment. When services are performed and billed in a manner suggesting inappropriate or excessive utilization, they may be subject to review for medical necessity.

Sources of Information and Basis for Decision

This bibliography presents those sources that were obtained during the development of this policy. CGS Administrator LLC, is not responsible for the continuing viability of Web site addresses listed below.

Carrier Advisory Committee

CGS Administrators LLC and other Medicare contractors' local coverage determinations.

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[Revision History Information](#)

Please note: Most Revision History entries effective on or before 01/24/2013 display with a Revision History Number of "R1" at the bottom of this table. However, there may be LCDs where these entries will display as a separate and distinct row.

| Revision History Date | Revision History Number | Revision History Explanation | Reason(s) for Change |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 10/01/2015 | R5 | Revision#: R5 Revision Effective: 10/01/2015 Revision Explanation: accepted revenue code description changes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other (revenue code description changes) |
| 10/01/2015 | R4 | Revision#: R4 Revision Effective: 10/01/2015 Revision Explanation: added the associated documentation information and uploaded a new version of the chiropractic fact sheet. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reconsideration Request |
| 10/01/2015 | R3 | Revision#: R3 Revision Effective: N/A Revision Explanation: upload the chiropractic fact sheet | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provider Education/Guidance |
| 10/01/2015 | R2 | Revision#: R2 Revision Effective: 10/01/2014 Revision Explanation: Approved 2014 ICD-10 changes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revisions Due To ICD-10-CM Code Changes |
| 10/01/2015 | R1 | Revision#: R1 Revision Effective: 10/01/2014 Revision Explanation: Clarification statement concerning the use of primary and secondary diagnosis. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provider Education/Guidance |

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[Associated Documents](#)

Attachments [Chiropractic Fact Sheet](#) (PDF - 178 KB)

Related National Coverage Documents N/A

Public Version(s) Updated on 06/15/2015 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A [Updated on 01/29/2015 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Updated on 09/18/2014 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Updated on 07/09/2014 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Updated on 06/09/2014 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Updated on 03/24/2014 with effective dates 10/01/2015 - N/A](#) [Back to Top](#)

Keywords

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