Local Coverage Article:
Wheelchair Seating - Policy Article (A52505)

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Contractor Information

Contractor Name	Contract Type	Contract Number	Jurisdiction	State(s)
CGS Administrators, LLC	DME MAC	18003 - DME MAC	J-C	Alabama Arkansas Colorado Florida Georgia Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina New Mexico Oklahoma Puerto Rico South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia Virgin Islands West Virginia
CGS Administrators, LLC	DME MAC	18003 - DME MAC	J-C	Alabama Arkansas Colorado Florida Georgia Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina New Mexico Oklahoma Puerto Rico South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia Virgin Islands West Virginia
National Government Services, Inc.	DME MAC	17003 - DME MAC	J-B	Illinois Indiana Kentucky Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin
NHIC, Corp.	DME MAC	16003 - DME MAC	J-A	Connecticut District of Columbia Delaware Massachusetts Maryland Maine New Hampshire New Jersey New York - Entire State Pennsylvania Rhode Island

Contractor Name	Contract Type	Contract Number	Jurisdiction	State(s)
Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC	DME MAC	19003 - DME MAC J-D		Vermont Alaska American Samoa Arizona California - Entire State Guam Hawaii Iowa Idaho Kansas Missouri - Entire State Montana North Dakota Nebraska Nevada Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming Northern Mariana Islands

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Article Information

General Information

Article ID
A52505

Original ICD-9 Article ID
A47225

Article Title
Wheelchair Seating - Policy Article

AMA CPT / ADA CDT / AHA NUBC Copyright Statement

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10/01/2015

Revision Effective Date
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Revision Ending Date
N/A

Retirement Date
N/A

Article Guidance

Article Text:

NON-MEDICAL NECESSITY COVERAGE AND PAYMENT RULES:
For any item to be covered by Medicare, it must 1) be eligible for a defined Medicare benefit category, 2) be reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member, and 3) meet all other applicable Medicare statutory and regulatory requirements. Information provided in this policy article relates to determinations other than those based on Social Security Act §1862(a)(1)(A) provisions (i.e. "reasonable and necessary").

For an item addressed in this policy to be covered by Medicare, a written signed and dated order must be received by the supplier prior to delivery of the item. If the supplier delivers the item prior to the receipt of a written order, it will be denied as non-covered. If the written order is not obtained prior to delivery, payment will not be made for that item even if a written order is subsequently obtained. If a similar item is subsequently provided by an unrelated supplier who has obtained a written order prior to delivery (WOPD), it will be eligible for coverage.

There is no separate payment for a solid insert (E0992) (see definition in Coding Guidelines) that is used with a seat or back cushion because a solid base is included in the allowance for a wheelchair seat or back cushion.

There is no separate payment for mounting hardware for a seat or back cushion.

There is no separate payment for a wheelchair seat or back cushion when it is used with a rollabout chair (E1031).

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) 6407 REQUIREMENTS

ACA 6407 contains provisions that are applicable to specified items in this policy. In this policy the specified items are:

E0960	WHEELCHAIR ACCESSORY, SHOULDER HARNESS/STRAPS OR CHEST STRAP, INCLUDING ANY TYPE MOUNTING HARDWARE
E0966	MANUAL WHEELCHAIR ACCESSORY, HEADREST EXTENSION, EACH
E0992	MANUAL WHEELCHAIR ACCESSORY, SOLID SEAT INSERT
E1028	WHEELCHAIR ACCESSORY, MANUAL SWINGAWAY, RETRACTABLE OR REMOVABLE MOUNTING HARDWARE FOR JOYSTICK, OTHER CONTROL INTERFACE OR POSITIONING ACCESSORY

Face-to-Face Visit Requirements:

As a condition for payment, Section 6407 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires that a physician (MD, DO or DPM), physician assistant (PA), nurse practitioner (NP) or clinical nurse specialist (CNS) has had a face-to-face examination with a beneficiary that meets all of the following requirements:

- The treating physician must have an in-person examination with the beneficiary within the six (6) months prior to the date of the WOPD.

- This examination must document that the beneficiary was evaluated and/or treated for a condition that supports the need for the item(s) of DME ordered.

A new face-to-face examination is required each time a new prescription for one of the specified items is ordered. A new prescription is required by Medicare:

- For all claims for purchases or initial rentals
- When there is a change in the prescription for the accessory, supply, drug, etc.
- If a local coverage determination (LCD) requires periodic prescription renewal (i.e., policy requires a new prescription on a scheduled or periodic basis)
- When an item is replaced
- When there is a change in the supplier

The first bullet, "For all claims for purchases or initial rentals", includes all claims for payment of purchases and initial rentals for items not originally covered (reimbursed) by Medicare Part B. Claims for items obtained outside of Medicare Part B, e.g. from another payer prior to Medicare participation (including Medicare Advantage plans), are considered to be new initial claims for Medicare payment purposes.

Prescription Requirements:

A WOPD is a standard Medicare Detailed Written Order, which must be completed, including the prescribing physician's signature and signature date, and must be in the Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies (DMEPOS) supplier's possession BEFORE the item is delivered. The WOPD must include all of the items below:

- Beneficiary's name
- Physician's name
- Date of the order
- Detailed description of the item(s)
- The prescribing practitioner's National Provider Identifier (NPI)
- The signature of the ordering practitioner
- Signature date

For any of the specified items provided on a periodic basis, including drugs, the written order must include, in addition to the above:

- Item(s) to be dispensed
- Dosage or concentration, if applicable
- Route of Administration, if applicable
- Frequency of use
- Duration of infusion, if applicable

- Quantity to be dispensed
- Number of refills

Note that prescriptions for these specified DME items require the National Provider Identifier to be included on the prescription. Prescriptions for other DMEPOS items do not have this NPI requirement. Suppliers should pay particular attention to orders that include a mix of items, to assure that these ACA order requirements are met.

The treating practitioner that conducted the face-to-face examination does not need to be the prescriber for the DME item. However the prescriber must:

- Verify that the in-person visit occurred within the 6-months prior to the date of their prescription, and
- Have documentation of the face-to-face examination that was conducted, and
- Provide the DMEPOS supplier with copies of the in-person visit records.

Date and Timing Requirements

There are specific date and timing requirements:

- The date of the face-to-face examination must be on or before the date of the written order (prescription) and may be no older than 6 months prior to the prescription date.
- The date of the face-to-face examination must be on or before the date of delivery for the item(s) prescribed.
- The date of the written order must be on or before the date of delivery.
- The DMEPOS supplier must have documentation of both the face-to-face visit and the completed WOPD in their file prior to the delivery of these items.

A date stamp (or similar) is required which clearly indicates the supplier's date of receipt of both the face-to-face record and the completed WOPD with the prescribing physician's signature and signature date. It is recommended that both documents be separately date-stamped to avoid any confusion regarding the receipt date of these documents.

Claim Denial

Claims for the specified items subject to ACA 6407 that do not meet the requirements specified above will be denied as statutorily non-covered – failed to meet statutory requirements.

If the supplier delivers the item prior to receipt of a written order, it will be denied as statutorily non-covered. If the written order is not obtained prior to delivery, payment will not be made for that item even if a written order is subsequently obtained. If a similar item is subsequently provided by an unrelated supplier who has obtained a written order prior to delivery, it will be eligible for coverage.

CODING GUIDELINES:

The following definitions of seat cushions include results of simulation testing or human subject testing. See the Testing Methodologies section for technical information about the required testing.

A general use seat cushion (E2601,E2602) is a prefabricated cushion, which has the following characteristics:

1. It has the following minimum performance characteristics:
   a. Simulation tests demonstrate a loaded contour depth of at least 25mm with an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
   b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 125% of that of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and

2. Following testing simulating 12 months of use:
    a. Simulation tests demonstrate an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
    b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 125% of those of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and
3. It has a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it has a waterproof surface; and
4. The cushion and cover meet the minimum standards of the California Bulletin 117 or 133 for flame resistance; and
5. It has a permanent label indicating the model and the manufacturer; and
6. It has a warranty that provides for repair or full replacement if manufacturing defects are identified or the surface does not remain intact due to normal wear within 12 months.

A nonadjustable skin protection seat cushion (E2603,E2604) is a prefabricated cushion, which has the following characteristics:

1. It has the following minimum performance characteristics:
    a. Simulation tests demonstrate a loaded contour depth of at least 40 mm with an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
    b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 85% of that of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and
2. Following testing simulating 18 months of use:
    a. Simulation tests demonstrate an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
    b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 85% of those of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and
3. It has a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it has a waterproof surface; and
4. The cushion and cover meet the minimum standards of the California Bulletin 117 or 133 for flame resistance; and
5. It has a permanent label indicating the model and the manufacturer; and
6. It has a warranty that provides for repair or full replacement if manufacturing defects are identified or the surface does not remain intact due to normal wear within 18 months.

An adjustable skin protection seat cushion (E2622, E2623) has all the characteristics of a E2603 or E2604 cushion and is determined to be adjustable by the PDAC.

A positioning seat cushion (E2605, E2606) is a prefabricated cushion that has the following characteristics:

1. It has the minimum structural features described in (a) or (b):
    a. It has two or more of the following:
        i. A pre-ischial bar or ridge which is placed anterior to the ischial tuberosities and prevents forward migration of the pelvis,
        ii. Two lateral pelvic supports which are placed posterior to the trochanters and are intended to maintain the pelvis in a centered position in the seat and/or provide lateral stability to the pelvis,
        iii. A medial thigh support which is placed in contact with the adductor region of the thigh and provides the prescribed amount of abduction and prevents adduction of the thighs,
        iv. Two lateral thigh supports which are placed anterior to the trochanters and provide lateral stability to the lower extremities and prevent unwanted abduction of the thighs.

    The feature must be at least 25 mm in height in the pre-loaded state. Included in this definition are cushions which have a planar surface but have positioning features within the cushion which are made of a firmer material than the surface material; or
    b. It has two or more air compartments located in areas which address postural asymmetries, each of which must have a cell height of at least 50 mm, must allow the user to add or remove air, and must have a valve which retains the desired air volume; and
2. It has the following minimum performance characteristics:
    a. Simulation tests demonstrate a loaded contour depth of at least 25mm with an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
    b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 125% of that of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and
3. Following testing simulating 18 months of use:
    a. Simulation tests demonstrate an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
    b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 125% of those of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and

4. It has a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it has a waterproof surface; and
5. The cushion and cover meet the minimum standards of the California Bulletin 117 or 133 for flame resistance; and
6. It has a permanent label indicating the model and the manufacturer; and
7. It has a warranty that provides for repair or full replacement if manufacturing defects are identified or the surface does not remain intact due to normal wear within 18 months.

A positioning cushion may have materials or components that can be added or removed to help address orthopedic deformities or postural asymmetries.

A nonadjustable skin protection and positioning seat cushion (E2607, E2608) is a prefabricated cushion which has the following characteristics:

1. It has the minimum structural features described in (a) or (b):
   a. It has two or more of the following:
      i. A pre-ischial bar or ridge which is placed anterior to the ischial tuberosities and prevents forward migration of the pelvis,
      ii. Two lateral pelvic supports which are placed posterior to the trochanters and are intended to maintain the pelvis in a centered position in the seat and/or provide lateral stability to the pelvis,
      iii. A medial thigh support which is placed in contact with the adductor region of the thigh and provides the prescribed amount of abduction and prevents adduction of the thighs,
      iv. Two lateral thigh supports which are placed anterior to the trochanters and provide lateral stability to the lower extremities and prevent unwanted abduction of the thighs.

      The feature must be at least 25 mm in height in the pre-loaded state. Included in this definition are cushions which have a planar surface but have positioning features within the cushion which are made of a firmer material than the surface material; or
   b. It has two or more air compartments located in areas which address postural asymmetries, each of which must have a cell height of at least 50 mm, must allow the user to add or remove air, and must have a valve which retains the desired air volume; and
2. It has the following minimum performance characteristics:
   a. Simulation tests demonstrate a loaded contour depth of at least 40mm with an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
   b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 85% of that of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and
3. Following testing simulating 18 months of use:
   a. Simulation tests demonstrate an overload deflection of at least 5 mm, or
   b. Human subject tests demonstrate an average peak pressure index that is less than 85% of those of a standard reference cushion within the area of the ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx; and
4. It has a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it has a waterproof surface; and
5. The cushion and cover meet the minimum standards of the California Bulletin 117 or 133 for flame resistance; and
6. It has a permanent label indicating the model and the manufacturer; and
7. It has a warranty that provides for repair or full replacement if manufacturing defects are identified or the surface does not remain intact due to normal wear within 18 months.

An adjustable skin protection and positioning seat cushion (E2624,E2625) has all the characteristics of a E2607 or E2608 cushion and is determined to be adjustable by the PDAC. The adjustability feature only relates to the skin protection properties of the cushion.

Wheelchair cushions containing a fluid medium (air, gas, liquid, or gel) that have the capability for the immersion characteristics of the cushion to be altered by addition or removal of fluid will be considered adjustable. The adjustment may be in the manner of direct addition or removal of the fluid (e.g. add or remove air) or indirectly by addition or removal of packets of fluid.

Adjustment applies to the skin protection portion of the cushion's function only.

All cushions are considered to be adjustable up to the point of delivery to the beneficiary. Fitting of the cushion to the individual beneficiary may involve various forms of adjustment. Adjustable as applied here, requires that the procedure is capable of being performed by the beneficiary or caregiver using items supplied at the time of initial issue of the device in response to the beneficiary's need for more or less skin protection because of weight loss or gain or muscle tone changes.

A general use back cushion (E2611,E2612) is a prefabricated cushion, which has the following characteristics:

1. It is planar or contoured; and
2. It has a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it has a waterproof surface; and
3. The cushion and cover meet the minimum standards of the California Bulletin 117 or 133 for flame resistance; and
4. It has a permanent label indicating the model and the manufacturer; and
5. It has a warranty that provides for repair or full replacement if manufacturing defects are identified or the surface does not remain intact due to normal wear within 12 months.

A positioning back cushion (E2613-E2616, E2620, E2621) is a prefabricated cushion which has the following characteristics:

1. For codes E2613-E2616, there is at least 25 mm of posterior contour in the pre-loaded state. A posterior contour is a backward curve measured from a horizontal line in the midline of the cushion; and
2. For posterior-lateral cushions (E2615, E2616) and for planar cushions with lateral supports (E2620, E2621), there is at least 75 mm of lateral contour in the pre-loaded state. A lateral contour is a backward curve measured from a horizontal line connecting the lateral extensions of the cushion; and
3. For posterior pelvic cushions (E2613, E2614), there is mounting hardware that is adjustable for vertical position, depth, and angle; and
4. It has a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it has a waterproof surface; and
5. The cushion and cover meet the minimum standards of the California Bulletin 117 or 133 for flame resistance; and
6. It has a permanent label indicating the model and the manufacturer; and
7. It has a warranty that provides for repair or full replacement if manufacturing defects are identified or the surface does not remain intact due to normal wear within 18 months.

Included in this definition are cushions which have a planar surface but have positioning features within the cushion which are made of a firmer material than the surface material.

A positioning back cushion may have materials or components that may be added or removed to help address orthopedic deformities or postural asymmetries.

A custom fabricated seat cushion (E2609) and a custom fabricated back cushion (E2617) are cushions that are individually made for a specific beneficiary starting with basic materials including:

a. liquid foam or a block of foam and
b. sheets of fabric or liquid coating material.

The cushion must be fabricated using molded-to-beneficiary-model technique, direct molded-to-beneficiary technique, CAD-CAM technology, or detailed measurements of the beneficiary used to create a configured cushion. The cushion must have structural features that significantly exceed the minimum requirements for a seat or back positioning cushion. The cushion must have a removable vapor permeable or waterproof cover or it must have a waterproof surface. A custom fabricated cushion may include certain prefabricated components (e.g., gel or multi-cellular air inserts); these components must not be billed separately. If a custom fabricated seat and back are integrated into a one-piece cushion, code as E2609 plus E2617.

If foam-in-place or other material is used to fit a substantially prefabricated cushion to an individual beneficiary, the cushion must be billed as a prefabricated cushion, not custom fabricated.

A powered wheelchair seat cushion (E2610) is a battery-powered, prefabricated cushion in which an air pump provides either sequential inflation and deflation of the air cells or a low interface pressure throughout the cushion. One type of powered seat cushion is an alternating pressure cushion.

Pediatric seating system codes E2291-E2294 may only be billed with pediatric wheelchair base codes.

A headrest extension (E0966) is a sling support for the head. Code E0955 describes any type of cushioned headrest.

The code for a seat or back cushion includes any rigid or semi-rigid base or posterior panel, respectively, that is an integral part of the cushion.

A solid insert is a separate rigid piece of wood or plastic which is inserted in the cover of a cushion to provide additional support. If a supplier chooses to bill separately for a solid insert used with a seat cushion use code E0992 whether it is a manual or a power wheelchair. Code A9900 must be used for a solid insert used with a back cushion.

A solid support base for a seat cushion is a rigid piece of plastic or other material which is attached with hardware to the seat frame of a wheelchair in place of a sling seat. A cushion is placed on top of the support base. Use code E2231 for a solid support base that is used with a manual wheelchair. A solid support base is included in the allowance for the power wheelchair codes. There should be no separate billing with power wheelchairs.

If a supplier chooses to bill separately for mounting hardware, either nonadjustable or adjustable, for a seat or back cushion or solid support base, code A9900 must be used.

The only products which may be billed using codes E2601-E2608, E2611-E2616, E2620, E2621, and E2622-E2625 and the only brand name products that may be billed using codes E2609 or E2617 are those products for which a written coding verification has been made by the Pricing, Data Analysis, and Coding (PDAC) contractor. Information concerning the documentation that must be submitted to the PDAC for a Coding Verification Request can be found on the PDAC web site or by contacting the PDAC. A Product Classification List with products which have received a coding verification can be found on the PDAC web site.

If a non-powered, prefabricated seat cushion, a prefabricated back cushion, or a brand name custom fabricated seat or back cushion has not received a written coding verification from the PDAC or if it is determined that the cushion does not meet the criteria for the code, it must be billed with code K0669.

Pediatric size positioning accessories are billed with the codes described in this policy. Codes E1025-E1027 (lateral thoracic and lateral/anterior supports) are invalid for claim submission.

Code E1028 (swingaway or removable mounting hardware upgrade) may be billed in addition to codes E0955-E0957. It must not be billed in addition to code E0960. It must not be used for mounting hardware related to a wheelchair seat cushion or back cushion code.

TESTING METHODOLOGY

There are two testing methods that may be used to document wheelchair seat cushion criteria: the simulation method and the human subject method. Simulation tests are used to measure loaded contour depth and bottoming out. Human subject tests are used to measure peak interface pressure.

Simulation Test

Simulation tests measure loaded contour depth and bottoming out. They use standardized models of the human buttocks known as cushion-loading indenters (CLIs). There are two CLIs that are used for simulation testing, a 25 mm CLI and a 40 mm CLI. Specific design features of acceptable CLIs can be found on the PDAC web site.

Test method for determining 25 mm and 40 mm of contour depth:

1. Place the test cushion on a flat, horizontal surface. Cushions with curved bases must be stable during contour measurement testing.
2. Align the CLI so that it is centered from the sides of the cushion and so that the ischial tuberosities of the models are 11-15 cm from the rear edge of the cushion. The ischial tuberosity portion of the CLI should be aligned with the analogous portion of the test cushion.
3. Load the CLI to 140 Newtons (31 pounds) & wait 5 minutes.
4. Contact of the lateral buttons with the cushion indicates that the cushion has contoured to 25 or 40 mm depending on the CLI used - i.e., that it has passed the test for that trial.
5. Repeat the test two times waiting 5 minutes between trials

A cushion must pass the respective contour test during all trials to meet the minimum criteria specified in the cushion definition section.

Overload test method for measuring bottoming out:

1. Record the height of the CLI from the horizontal surface at the end of the loaded contour depth test described above.
2. Add 47 Newtons (10 pounds) to the CLI and record the height from the horizontal surface after 1 minute.
3. Subtract the height at overload (#2) from the height at standard load (#1).

4. Round the value in #3 to the nearest 5mm.
5. Remove the overload weight and repeat the test twice, waiting 5 minutes between tests and measuring the height in #1 and #2 each time.
6. Determine the median of the three values recorded in #4. This is the "overload deflection".

If the overload deflection is greater than or equal to 5mm, then the cushion is determined not to have bottomed out during the test.

Simulated use testing:

There must be simulation of 12 or 18 months of use of the cushion (depending on the cushion type - see Definitions section). Following simulated use, the measurements for loaded contour depth and overload as described above must be repeated.

Test report:

There must be a report of the tests which includes:

1. The name and address of the facility performing the tests and the date(s) of the tests; and
2. The manufacturer and brand name/number of the test cushion; and
3. The weight of the cushion to the nearest 250 gm; and
4. The width and length of the cushion; and
5. The temperature and relative humidity of the room where the tests are conducted; and
6. Identification of which CLI was used (25 mm or 40mm); and
7. The results of the three loaded contour depth tests and the overload deflection test prior to simulated used testing; and
8. A description of the method used to simulate cushion use; and
9. A statement specifying the number of months of use that were simulated; and
10. Measurements as described in #7 obtained after simulated use testing; and
11. A statement attesting that the testing methodology described in this policy wasfollowed; and
12. The printed name and signature of the person performing or supervising the tests and the signature date.

Human Subject Tests

The ability to demonstrate that there is an important reduction in interface pressure in comparison with a standard reference cushion when tested with human subjects is the basis for this approach. Human subject tests must be performed by an entity that has received human subject testing approval from an Institutional Review Board approved by the US Department of Health and Human Services. Ten (10) wheelchair users must be studied, at least five of which must be clinically insensate on the body surface contacting the cushion.

Interface pressure measurements are taken with each subject seated on the cushion being tested as well as on a standardized reference cushion (see below). The measurements are obtained with a transducer placed on top of the cushion. Subjects must be seated on the cushion and interface pressure transducer for at least 60 seconds before data is collected. The subject should be positioned in their typical posture as determined by query and independent facility judgment. Three measurements are taken on each subject on each cushion separated by a complete unloading of the cushion for at least 60 seconds.

The standard reference cushion must be an uncovered 75 mm (± 5mm) thick high resiliency foam with a rated 25% indentation force deflection (IFD) equal to 45 pounds (density range of 2.6-2.9 pounds/cubic ft and IFD range of 40-49 pounds).

There must be a report of the tests which includes:

1. The name and address of the facility performing the tests and the date(s) of the tests; and
2. The manufacturer and brand name/number of the test cushion; and
3. Information about the interface pressure measurement device utilized:
   a. Manufacturer and brand name
   b. Date of most recent calibration
   c. Percent error of measurement at 50 and 100 mm Hg pressure; and
4. Actual 25% IFD and density of the reference cushion (obtained from the foam manufacturer or supplier) and actual thickness of the reference cushion; and
5. Information on each subject (coding subjects to preserve confidentiality) including:

a. Age
b. Height
c. Weight
d. Disability
e. Buttocks sensation status; and

6. Interface pressure measurements for each subject on the test cushion and on the reference cushion:
   a. If the transducer covers the entire seating area, the entire map showing the pressure in each cell must be submitted. The anatomical locations (as determined by palpation) of the right and left ischial tuberosities and the sacrum/coccyx must be identified on each map. (Data can be submitted as a hard copy map or utilizing the device software.) or,
   b. If the transducer only covers a portion of the seat surface, measurements must be taken at the following three locations (as determined by palpation): right and left ischial tuberosities and sacrum/coccyx. The report must identify the anatomical location of each set of measurements. The report must list the pressure in each cell at each specified location. The values for the three locations are considered a single test; and

7. The Peak Pressure Index (PPI) for each subject on the test cushion and on the reference cushion. The PPI is determined as follows:
   a. For each test, identify the cell in the sacro-ischial zone with the highest pressure;
   b. Determine the greatest sum of pressures in the identified cell and the adjacent cells in a 9-10 square centimeter area. If there are multiple cells with the same "highest pressure", consider all of them in the determination of the "greatest sum". [Note: A 3 cm by 3 cm square or a 3.5 cm diameter circular area are examples of a 9-10 sq cm area. For example, if using an interface pressure sensing array with a cell size of 1 sq cm, 9 cells (a 3 by 3 array) are used and if using a sensing array with a cell size of 2.5 sq cm, 4 cells (a 2 by 2 array) are used.];
   c. For each test, calculate the average of the cells with the greatest sum of pressures;
   d. Calculate the average of the results obtained in step (c) for the 3 tests on the test cushion and the 3 tests on the reference cushion. These values are the PPIs for the subject on each cushion; and
8. A statement attesting that the testing methodology described in this policy was followed; and
9. The printed name and signature of the person performing or supervising the tests and the signature date.

To determine if the minimum performance characteristics specified in the Definitions section for a particular type of cushion have been met, calculate the average PPI for the 10 subjects on the test cushion and the average PPI for the 10 subjects on the reference cushion. Divide the average PPI on the test cushion by the average PPI on the reference cushion and multiply the value by 100 to give the percentage comparison of Peak Pressure Indexes. If the comparative pressures are less than the specified values (125% or 85% depending on the cushion), then the minimum performance characteristics with respect to pressure have been met. Back to Top

Coding Information

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 article does not apply to that Bill Type. Complete absence of all Bill Types indicates that coverage is not influenced by Bill Type and the article 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 article, 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 article should be assumed to apply equally to all Revenue Codes.

N/A

CPT/HCPCS Codes N/A
ICD-10 Codes that are Covered N/A
ICD-10 Codes that are Not Covered N/A
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Revision History Information

Please note: The Revision History information included in this Article prior to 06/20/2013 will now display with a Revision History Number of "R1" at the bottom of this table. All new Revision History information entries completed on or after 06/20/2013 will display as a row in the Revision History section of the Article and numbering will begin with "R2".

Revision History Date	Revision History Number	Revision History Explanation
10/01/2015	R2	**Revision Effective Date: 10/01/2015** NON-MEDICAL NECESSITY COVERAGE AND PAYMENT RULES: Removed: Start date verbiage from Prescription Requirements
10/01/2015	R1	**Revision Effective Date: 10/31/2014** NON-MEDICAL NECESSITY COVERAGE AND PAYMENT RULES: Removed: "When required by state law" from ACA new prescription requirements Revised: Face-to-Face Requirements for treating practitioner

Back to Top **Related Local Coverage Document(s)** LCD(s) L33312 - Wheelchair Seating

Related National Coverage Document(s) N/A

Statutory Requirements URL(s) N/A

Rules and Regulations URL(s) N/A

CMS Manual Explanations URL(s) N/A

Other URL(s) N/A

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Keywords

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