

§ 415.150

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–02 Edition)

(1) *Covered hospital* means, with respect to an inpatient or an outpatient, a hospital that had an arrangement with an independent laboratory that was in effect as of July 22, 1999, under which a laboratory furnished the technical component of physician pathology services to fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries who were hospital inpatients or outpatients, and submitted claims for payment for this technical component directly to a Medicare carrier.

(2) *Fee-for-service Medicare beneficiaries* means those beneficiaries who are entitled to benefits under Part A or are enrolled under Part B of Title XVIII of the Act or both and are not enrolled in any of the following:

(i) A Medicare+Choice plan under Part C of Title XVIII of the Act.

(ii) A plan offered by an eligible organization under section 1876 of the Act;

(iii) A program of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE) under 1894 of the Act; or

(iv) A social health maintenance organization (SHMO) demonstration project established under section 4018(b) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987.

(b) *Physician pathology services*. The carrier pays for pathology services furnished by a physician to an individual beneficiary on a fee schedule basis only if the services meet the conditions for payment in § 415.102(a) and are one of the following services:

(1) Surgical pathology services.

(2) Specific cytopathology, hematology, and blood banking services that have been identified to require performance by a physician and are listed in program operating instructions.

(3) Clinical consultation services that meet the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Clinical laboratory interpretative services that meet the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(3), and (c)(4) of this section and that are specifically listed in program operating instructions.

(c) *Clinical consultation services*. For purposes of this section, clinical consultation services must meet the following requirements:

(1) Be requested by the beneficiary's attending physician.

(2) Relate to a test result that lies outside the clinically significant normal or expected range in view of the condition of the beneficiary.

(3) Result in a written narrative report included in the beneficiary's medical record.

(4) Require the exercise of medical judgment by the consultant physician.

(d) *Physician pathology services furnished by an independent laboratory*. The technical component of physician pathology services furnished by an independent laboratory to a hospital inpatient or outpatient before January 1, 2001 may be paid to the laboratory on a fee schedule basis. After December 31, 2000 but before January 1, 2003, if an independent laboratory furnishes the technical component of a physician pathology service to a fee-for-service Medicare beneficiary who is an inpatient or outpatient of a covered hospital, the carrier will treat the technical component as a service for which payment will be made to the laboratory under the physician fee schedule. For these two years the service will not be treated as an inpatient hospital service for which payment is made to the hospital under section 1886(d) of the Act or as an outpatient hospital service for which payment is made to the hospital under section 1833(t) of the Act. After December 31, 2002, the technical component for physician pathology services furnished by an independent laboratory to a hospital inpatient or outpatient is paid only to the hospital.

[60 FR 63178, Dec. 8, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 59442, Nov. 2, 1999; 66 FR 55332, Nov. 1, 2001]

Subpart D—Physician Services in Teaching Settings

§ 415.150 Scope.

This subpart sets forth the rules governing payment for the services of physicians in teaching settings and the criteria for determining whether the payments are made as one of the following:

(a) Services to the hospital under the reasonable cost election in §§ 415.160 through 415.164.

(b) Provider services through the direct GME payment mechanism in § 413.86 of this chapter.

(c) Physician services to beneficiaries under the physician fee schedule as set forth in part 414 of this chapter.

§ 415.152 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

Approved graduate medical education (GME) program means one of the following:

(1) A residency program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education of the American Medical Association, by the Committee on Hospitals of the Bureau of Professional Education of the American Osteopathic Association, by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association, or by the Council on Podiatric Medicine Education of the American Podiatric Medical Association.

(2) A program otherwise recognized as an “approved medical residency program” under § 413.86(b) of this chapter.

Direct medical and surgical services means services to individual beneficiaries that are either personally furnished by a physician or furnished by a resident under the supervision of a physician in a teaching hospital making the cost election described in §§ 415.160 through 415.162.

Nonprovider setting means a setting other than a hospital, skilled nursing facility, home health agency, or comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facility in which residents furnish services. These include, but are not limited to, family practice or multispecialty clinics and physician offices.

Resident means one of the following:

(1) An individual who participates in an approved GME program, including programs in osteopathy, dentistry, and podiatry.

(2) A physician who is not in an approved GME program, but who is authorized to practice only in a hospital, for example, individuals with temporary or restricted licenses, or unlicensed graduates of foreign medical schools. For purposes of this subpart, the term *resident* is synonymous with the terms *intern* and *fellow*.

Teaching hospital means a hospital engaged in an approved GME residency program in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, or podiatry.

Teaching physician means a physician (other than another resident) who involves residents in the care of his or her patients.

Teaching setting means any provider, hospital-based provider, or nonprovider settings in which Medicare payment for the services of residents is made under the direct GME payment provisions of § 413.86, or on a reasonable-cost basis under the provisions of § 409.26 or § 409.40(f) for resident services furnished in skilled nursing facilities or home health agencies, respectively.

[60 FR 63178, Dec. 8, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 59554, Nov. 22, 1996; 63 FR 26359, May 12, 1998]

§ 415.160 Election of reasonable cost payment for direct medical and surgical services of physicians in teaching hospitals: General provisions.

(a) *Scope.* A teaching hospital may elect to receive payment on a reasonable cost basis for the direct medical and surgical services of its physicians in lieu of fee schedule payments that might otherwise be made for these services.

(b) *Conditions.* A teaching hospital may elect to receive these payments only if—

(1) The hospital notifies its intermediary in writing of the election and meets the conditions of either paragraph (b)(2) or paragraph (b)(3) of this section;

(2) All physicians who furnish services to Medicare beneficiaries in the hospital agree not to bill charges for these services; or

(3) All physicians who furnish services to Medicare beneficiaries in the hospital are employees of the hospital and, as a condition of employment, are precluded from billing for these services.

(c) *Effect of election.* If a teaching hospital elects to receive reasonable cost payment for physician direct medical and surgical services furnished to beneficiaries—

(1) Those services and the supervision of interns and residents furnishing care to individual beneficiaries are covered as hospital services, and

(2) The intermediary pays the hospital for those services on a reasonable