

§ 410.36

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§ 410.36 **Medical supplies, appliances, and devices: Scope.**

(a) Medicare Part B pays for the following medical supplies, appliances and devices:

(1) Surgical dressings, and splints, casts, and other devices used for reduction of fractures and dislocations.

(2) Prosthetic devices, other than dental, that replace all or part of an internal body organ, including colostomy bags and supplies directly related to colostomy care, including—

- (i) Replacement of prosthetic devices; and
- (ii) One pair of conventional eyeglasses or conventional contact lenses furnished after each cataract surgery during which an intraocular lens is inserted.

(3) Leg, arm, back, and neck braces and artificial legs, arms, and eyes, including replacements if required because of a change in the individual's physical condition.

(b) As a requirement for payment, CMS may determine through carrier instructions, or carriers may determine, that an item listed in paragraph (a) of this section requires a written physician order before delivery of the item.

[51 FR 41339, Nov. 14, 1986, as amended at 57 FR 36014, Aug. 12, 1992; 57 FR 57688, Dec. 7, 1992]

§ 410.37 **Colorectal cancer screening tests: Conditions for and limitations on coverage.**

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) *Colorectal cancer screening tests* means any of the following procedures furnished to an individual for the purpose of early detection of colorectal cancer:

- (i) Screening fecal-occult blood tests.
- (ii) Screening flexible sigmoidoscopies.
- (iii) In the case of an individual at high risk for colorectal cancer, screening colonoscopies.
- (iv) Screening barium enemas.
- (v) Other tests or procedures established by a national coverage determination, and modifications to tests under this paragraph, with such frequency and payment limits as CMS de-

termines appropriate, in consultation with appropriate organizations

(2) *Screening fecal-occult blood test* means—

(i) A guaiac-based test for peroxidase activity, testing two samples from each of three consecutive stools, or,

(ii) Other tests as determined by the Secretary through a national coverage determination.

(3) An *individual at high risk for colorectal cancer* means an individual with—

- (i) A close relative (sibling, parent, or child) who has had colorectal cancer or an adenomatous polyp;
- (ii) A family history of familial adenomatous polyposis;
- (iii) A family history of hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer;
- (iv) A personal history of adenomatous polyps; or
- (v) A personal history of colorectal cancer; or
- (vi) Inflammatory bowel disease, including Crohn's Disease, and ulcerative colitis.

(4) *Screening barium enema* means—

(i) A screening double contrast barium enema of the entire colorectum (including a physician's interpretation of the results of the procedure); or

(ii) In the case of an individual whose attending physician decides that he or she cannot tolerate a screening double contrast barium enema, a screening single contrast barium enema of the entire colorectum (including a physician's interpretation of the results of the procedure).

(5) An *attending physician for purposes of this provision* is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy (as defined in section 1861(r)(1) of the Act) who is fully knowledgeable about the beneficiary's medical condition, and who would be responsible using the results of any examination performed in the overall management of the beneficiary's specific medical problem.

(b) *Condition for coverage of screening fecal-occult blood tests.* Medicare Part B pays for a screening fecal-occult blood test if it is ordered in writing by the beneficiary's attending physician.

(c) *Limitations on coverage of screening fecal-occult blood tests.* (1) Payment may