

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL DATA CALL

Implementation Guide

**Effective July 1, 2009 (Optional)
Effective September 1, 2010 (Mandatory)**

**ISSUED BY
PENNSYLVANIA COMPENSATION RATING BUREAU**

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MEDICAL DATA CALL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

A. Overview

The information contained in this **Medical Data Call Implementation Guide** represents Phase 1 in a series of planned phases to roll out the reporting guidelines for the Call. Beginning as an **Implementation Guide**, this information will transition to the **Medical Data Call Manual**.

The two phases are:

1. Implementation Guide (Phase 1)

This guide contains the essential information for carriers to begin building programs and procedures to meet their reporting obligation.

This guide includes medical data call structure, reporting requirements, record layout, data dictionary and other important information.

2. Medical Data Call Manual (Phase 2)

This phase will transition the Implementation Guide into an individual Manual and will be referred to as the **Medical Data Call Manual**. The instructions and reporting requirements will be contained in the manual and filed with the Insurance Department.

B. Medical Data Call Background

During its July 30, 2008 meeting, the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau's Governing Board voted unanimously to authorize the PCRB to begin collecting detailed medical data. That vote was taken after careful consideration of the potential importance and utility of detailed medical data, as well as available methods for accomplishing the collection of such information. Factors addressed in the Board's discussion included the following points:

- Medical losses represent over 55 percent of loss costs in Pennsylvania
- Medical detail could enhance PCRB's ability to explain filings
- Medical cost containment issues are potentially important public policy matters
 - Fee Schedule – Relationships to Medicare, overall richness of reimbursements
 - Charge Master System
 - Treatment Protocols
- Medical detail would be imperative for PCRB to be able to opine with authority on a variety of possible proposals to change the payment system for workers compensation in Pennsylvania
- The ability to compare data with other jurisdictions will emerge with the common collection of this data elsewhere

The National Council on Compensation Insurance, Inc. (NCCI) has, through an extended and rigorous process, established a construct for the reporting and collection of medical detail information. That process has been accepted by carriers for use on NCCI states and is being implemented in those states. The NCCI refers to the collection of this medical detail as the Medical Data Call. The NCCI has shared the formats, timelines and related collateral for the Medical Data Call with all independent bureaus and has advised those bureaus that they are at liberty to adopt and use any portion(s) of that intellectual property as they may see fit.

The PCRB believes, and the Governing Board has specifically concurred, that using and conforming as much as possible to the NCCI standards for the collection of medical detail information will be the most beneficial and effective means of expanding our information base to include medical detail information.

C. Medical Data Call Contacts

If you have any questions about the Medical Data Call, please contact the Bureau at (215) 568-2371 or via email at medicalcall@pcrb.com.

SECTION I –GENERAL RULES

A. Scope and Effective Date

All medical transactions with a Jurisdiction State of Pennsylvania are reportable. This includes all workers compensation claims, including medical only. The Jurisdiction State corresponds to the state under whose Workers Compensation Act the claimant’s benefits are being paid.

All transactions must be submitted electronically to the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau, United Plaza Building, Suite 1500, 30 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

The Call begins with mandatory medical transactions occurring in 3rd Quarter 2010, due to be reported to the Bureau by December 31, 2010. Optional reporting will begin in the 2nd Quarter 2009 data due to be reported by September 30, 2009.

B. General

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C. Participation / Eligibility

Participation will be limited to carrier groups with at least 1% market share in the state of Pennsylvania over the most recent three years (overall average equals 1% or more).

1. Carrier Group Participation

When a carrier group is included in the Call, all companies that are aligned within that group are required to report under the Call.

2. Reporting Responsibility

Participants in the Call will have the flexibility of meeting their reporting obligation in several ways, including:

- (a) Submitting all of their Call data directly to the Bureau
- (b) Authorizing their vendor business partners (TPAs, Medical Bill Review Vendors, etc.) to report the data directly to Bureau

Regardless of who submits the Call to the Bureau, the data submitter must report the standard record layout in its entirety with all data elements populated. Refer to Record Layout section in this guide.

Note: Although data may be provided by an authorized vendor on behalf of a carrier or carrier group, quality and timeliness of the data is the responsibility of the carrier.

D. Reporting Frequency

The Medical Data Call will begin on a mandatory basis with medical transactions occurring in 3rd quarter 2010. Data will be due by the close of the following quarter. The Bureau will also accept monthly submissions with partial quarter's data beginning in 3rd quarter 2010. Below are examples of monthly and quarterly submission schedules:

Monthly: Three monthly data submissions are submitted, with the entire quarter's data due at the end of the following quarter (example: for 3rd quarter, the monthly reporting of July data can be reported in August, August data in September, September data in October—with the entire quarter's data due by 12/31)

Quarterly: One submission is reported by the end of the following quarter (example: 3rd quarter is due by 12/31 would be the submission of a unit statistical report(s) without exposure data in order to meet the unit statistical reporting due date.

Duration of Reporting

Medical Data Call transactions are required to be reported until transactions no longer occur for the claim or 30 years from the claim Accident Date, whichever comes first.

Example:

An insurer makes medical payments on a claim with an Accident Date of 01/01/2007 until 01/01/2057. The transactions beginning in 3rd quarter 2010 and forward will be reported to the Bureau through 01/01/2037. Transactions reported after 01/01/2037 will be accepted but are not required.

E. Available Media and Testing

Medical Data Call transactions are to be submitted electronically to the Bureau through Compensation Data Exchange (CDX).

CDX is a self-administered service offered to carriers who are members of one or more of the ACCCT members. (Please refer to the appendix for a list of ACCCT members.) The use of CDX for the submission or retrieval of data and to provide access to other services or products is subject to availability and the terms and conditions of use established by ACCCT, Compensation Data Exchange, LLC., or individual DCOs. These guidelines may be accessed at through the ACCCT web site at www.accct.org. ACCCT disclaims all liability, direct or implied, and all damages, whether direct, incidental, or punitive, arising from the use or misuse of the CDX site or services by any person or entity.

Before data submitters can send Medical Data Call production files using **CDX**, a completed Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) Application for each submitter must be on file, and each submitter's electronic data submissions must pass Certification Testing. Refer to the **Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) Application** section of this guide for details and the **Appendix** of this guide for a copy of the form.

If a carrier group has already established an IGA and currently submits policy data or unit statistical data to the Bureau via CDX, a carrier does not need to submit an additional IGA application to submit Medical Data Call information.

F. Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) Application

Each applicant is required to designate an Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) for the entire Group. The IGA shall be solely responsible for the following activities: (a) establishing, controlling, and maintaining Applicant's access to CDX and its products and services; (b) creating and maintaining accounts for the Applicant; (c) establishing and maintaining all Carrier User account levels; and (d) assessing and responding to all security issues and breaches.

1. IGA Application Instructions:

The IGA Application form must be filled out in its entirety and signed both by the IGA and an Authorizing Officer of the Applicant who shall be fully authorized to bind the Applicant to the Terms and Conditions of Use of the CDX site.

2. Submission of Application:

The application can be mailed, faxed or scanned and e-mailed to the CDX Central Administrator at 545 Washington Blvd., Mail Stop 17-2, Jersey City, NJ 07310, Fax: 201-469-4121, e-mail chall@iso.com. If a method other than mailing is used, a signed original must also be mailed to the CDX Central Administrator.

Once the account has been created, the Applicant's IGA will receive an e-mail notifying the IGA that an account has been established and informing the Applicant's IGA of its temporary password. A copy of this e-mail, without the password, will be sent to the Applicant's Authorized Officer.

3. Third Party Administrator Requirement

For carriers or carriers groups that use a Third Party Administrator (TPA), bill review vendor, or pharmacy vendor, the Bureau requires the CDX permission(s) to be handled through the standard IGA procedures.

4. User Request Changes

In the event there is a need to modify TPA access to CDX it is the responsibility to notify the carriers' IGA immediately in order to restrict a user from having access to CDX

G. Business Exclusions Options

It is expected that 100% of medical transactions from workers compensation claims in the state of Pennsylvania will be reported in the Medical Data Call. The Bureau does recognize that in certain limited circumstances this be very difficult, if not impossible, for participants (affiliate groups) to comply with reporting 100% of the expected medical transactions.

Accordingly, an affiliate group participating in the Call may exclude data for claims that represent up to 15% of gross premium (direct premium gross of deductibles) for the state of Pennsylvania from its reporting requirement. This option may be utilized for small subsidiaries and/or business segments (e.g., coverage providers, branches, TPAs) where it may be more difficult for these entities to establish the required reporting infrastructure. The exclusion option must be based on a business segment, not claim type or characteristics. All requests for such exclusions must be presented to the Bureau for acceptance. Refer to Requests for Business Exclusion in this section.

The 15% exclusion does **not** apply to selection by:

- Medical services provided (pharmacy, hospital fees, negotiated fees, etc.)
- Claim characteristics such as claim status (e.g., open, closed)
- Claim types such as specific injury types (medical only, death, permanent total disability, etc.)

Once a claim has been reported under the Call, all related medical transactions must be reported according to the reporting requirements for the Call.

Example of Need to Exercise Business Exclusion Option:

An affiliate group has a TPA that does not process medical bills electronically. The premium associated with this TPA represents less than 15% of the participant’s gross premium. The affiliate group may exclude the TPA’s transactions from Call reporting.

1. Requests for Business Exclusions

Participants in the Call are required to submit their basis for exclusion to the Bureau for review. The requests can be submitted to the Bureau starting in March of 2009.

All exclusion requests must include the following documentation:

- (a) The nature of what data is to be excluded (e.g., any vendors or entities).
- (b) An explanation as to why you are using the exclusion option.
- (c) Output used to demonstrate that the excluded segment(s) will be less than 15% of premium. Refer to Method of Determining Gross Premium for Business Exclusion in this section of the guide for an example of premium determination.
- (d) Contact information for the individual responsible for the review documentation.

2. Method of Determining Gross Premium for Business Exclusions

The measurement of the 15% business exclusion is based on direct workers compensation premiums, gross of deductibles. Below are four methods for estimating the proportion of business excluded; any of these four are acceptable to the Bureau.

Some methods use the NAIC Direct Premium, which is reported in the “Exhibit of Premiums and Losses (Statutory Page 14)” in the NAIC Annual Statement. This premium can be either written or earned premium, whichever is more convenient. This premium is net of deductibles.

Here are the four methods carriers may use to estimate the exclusion percentage:

Method 1—Carriers with Large Deductible Direct Premium less than 0.3% of their total premium (NAIC Direct Premiums) may determine their estimated exclusion using Direct Premium, without adjustment.

Example: Premium determination (Method 1)

A participant with Large Deductible Direct Premium less than 0.3% of its total needs to exclude business for two small subsidiaries. The participant determines the exclusion on July 1, 2008 utilizing Direct Written Premium to determine the percentage of excluded premium.

Column A Entity for Proposed Exclusion	Column B Entities’ PA Calendar Year Written Premium 2007	Column C Carrier Group PA Calendar Year Written Premium 2007	Column D Entities’ Written Premium as a Percentage of Carrier Group 2007 (B/C)
Subsidiary #1	\$1,000,000		
Subsidiary #2	\$2,000,000		
Total	\$3,000,000	\$300,000,000	1.0%

The following steps are performed to determine whether the proposed exclusions are less than 5% of the total gross written premium.

1. Based on premium data that it maintains, the carrier group determines the Calendar Year Direct Premiums Written in Pennsylvania for each subsidiary to be excluded. It enters the information in Column B.
2. Add up the data in Column B to get the Pennsylvania premium proposed to be excluded.

3. Determine the 2007 Calendar Year Direct Premiums Written in Pennsylvania—the participant finds this information in 2007 NAIC Annual Statement (due on April 1, 2008). This information is entered in Column C.
4. Calculate percentages for column D (equals column B divided by column C).
5. Compare the Total line percentage to the 5% requirement. In this case, the proposed exclusions are less than 15%. In this case the proposed exclusion is less than 15%,so it is allowable.

Method 2—Affiliate groups with Large Deductible Direct Premium greater than 0.3% of their total premium (NAIC Direct Premiums) may use the table Large Deductible Net to Gross Ratio, included in this section, to determine their estimated exclusion using Direct Premium.

Determine the Large Deductible Net Ratio by calculating the ratio of excluded Large Deductible Direct Premium to total Direct Premium for Pennsylvania. Use this net ratio to look up the gross ratio using the Large Deductible Net to Gross Ratio table. Calculate the ratio of excluded non-Large Deductible Direct Premium to total Direct Premium. Add the corresponding Gross Ratio found in the table to the ratio of excluded non-Large Deductible Direct Premium (if any) to determine the percentage of excluded Direct Premium.

Large Deductible Net to Gross	
Net Ratio	Gross Ratio
0.0%	0.0%
0.1%	0.5%
0.2%	1.0%
0.3%	1.5%
0.4%	2.0%
0.5%	2.5%
0.6%	2.9%
0.7%	3.4%
0.8%	3.9%
0.9%	4.3%
1.0%	4.8%
1.1%	5.3%
1.2%	5.7%
1.3%	6.2%
1.4%	6.6%
1.5%	7.1%
1.6%	7.5%
1.7%	8.0%
1.8%	8.4%
1.9%	8.8%
2.0%	9.3%
2.1%	9.7%
2.2%	10.1%
2.3%	10.5%
2.4%	10.9%
2.5%	11.4%
2.6%	11.8%
2.7%	12.2%
2.8%	12.6%
2.9%	13.0%
3.0%	13.4%

3.1%	13.8%
3.2%	14.2%
3.3%	14.6%
3.4%	15.0%
3.5%	15.4%

Example: Premium determination (Method 2)

A participant with Large Deductible Direct Premium greater than 0.3% of its total must exclude one of its medical data providers. The participant has the following premium values:

- Total Direct Premium in Pennsylvania is \$1,000,000
- Large Deductible Direct Premium to be excluded for Pennsylvania is \$20,000
- Non-Large Deductible Direct Premium to be excluded for Pennsylvania is \$40,000

The following steps are performed to determine whether the proposed exclusion is less than 20% of the total gross written premium:

1. Calculate the Large Deductible Net Ratio—\$20,000 (Large Deductible Direct Premium to be excluded) divided by \$1,000,000 (Total Direct Premium), multiplied by 100 equals a Large Deductible Net Ratio of 2.0% ($\$20,000 / \$1,000,000 \times 100 = 2.0\%$)
2. Use the Large Deductible Net Ratio of 2.0% and the table to determine the corresponding gross ratio of 9.3%
3. Calculate the excluded non-Large Deductible ratio—\$40,000 (non-Large Deductible Direct Premium to be excluded) divided by \$1,000,000 (Total Direct Premium), multiplied by 100 equals an excluded non-Large Deductible ratio of 4.0% ($\$40,000 / \$1,000,000 \times 100 = 4.0\%$)
4. Determine the percentage of excluded premium—4.0% (excluded non-Large Deductible ratio) added to 9.3% (Large Deductible gross ratio) equals excluded premium of 13.3% ($4.0\% + 9.3\% = 13.3\%$)
5. Compare the excluded premium percentage to the 15% requirement; in this case, the proposed exclusion is less than 15%, so it is allowable

Method 3—Another option for affiliate groups with Large Deductible Direct Premium greater than 0.3% of their total premium (NAIC Direct Premiums) is to use the following Gross Premium Estimation Worksheet.

Fill in Items A, B, C, and D, and use the formulas to complete the worksheet. Only include premium from Pennsylvania.

Gross Premium Estimation Worksheet			
Item	Description	Formula	Amount
	NAIC Direct Written Premium:		
A	Total including Large Deductible		
B	Large Deductible		
C	Large Deductible to be excluded		
D	Non-Large Deductible to be excluded		
	Estimated Gross Premium		
E	Large Deductible to be excluded	5 times C (5 x C)	
F	Total Excluded	Sum of D and E (D + E)	
G	Add-on for Large Deductible business	4 times B (4 x B)	
H	Estimated Total	Sum of A and G (A + G)	
I	Ratio	F divided by H (F / H)	

If the ratio (I) is 15% or less, the exclusion is acceptable.

Example: Premium determination (Method 3)

A participant with Large Deductible Direct Premium greater than 0.3% of its total must exclude one of its medical data providers. The participant has the following premium values:

- Total Direct Premium including Large Deductible for Pennsylvania is \$1,000,000
- Large Deductible Direct Premium for Pennsylvania is \$300,000
- Large Deductible Direct Premium to be excluded for Pennsylvania is \$20,000
- Non-Large Deductible Direct Premium to be excluded for Pennsylvania is \$40,000

Gross Premium Estimation Worksheet			
Item	Description	Formula	Amount
	NAIC Direct Written Premium:		
A	Total including Large Deductible		1,000,000
B	Large Deductible		300,000
C	Large Deductible to be excluded		20,000
D	Non-Large Deductible to be excluded		40,000
	Estimated Gross Premium		
E	Large Deductible to be excluded	5 times C (5 x C)	100,000
F	Total Excluded	Sum of D and E (D + E)	140,000
G	Add-on for Large Deductible business	4 times B (4 x B)	1,200,000
H	Estimated Total	Sum of A and G (A + G)	2,200,000
I	Ratio	F divided by H (F / H)	6.4%

Method 4—Use the gross (of deductible) premium in Unit Statistical Plan data (reported in the Premium Amount field of the Exposure Record). Calculate the ratio of total gross premium on business to be excluded to total gross premium on all business and compare the excluded premium percentage to the 15% requirement. Only include premium from the state of Pennsylvania.

Determine the Large Deductible Net Ratio by calculating the ratio of excluded Large Deductible Direct Premium to total Direct Premium for Pennsylvania. Use this net ratio to look up the gross ratio using the Large Deductible Net to Gross Ratio table. Calculate the ratio of excluded non-Large Deductible Direct Premium to total Direct Premium. Add the corresponding Gross Ratio found in the table to the ratio of excluded non-Large Deductible Direct Premium (if any) to determine the percentage of excluded Direct Premium.

3. Other Premium Determination Methods

Contact the Bureau for guidance if the methods described in this section are not appropriate for determining the exclusion percentage. The methods are not appropriate if they do not closely approximate prospective premium distribution in the current calendar year (e.g., a significant shift has occurred in a participant’s book(s) of business since the last NAIC reporting; the participant writes a significant number of large deductible policies).

4. Business Exclusion Request Form

For your convenience, a Business Exclusion Request Form is provided in the Appendix.

SECTION II – MEDICAL DATA CALL STRUCTURE

A. General

Medical Call data is not aggregated at the bill level. Instead, each line of a bill is reported as a separate record. While certain data elements will be repeated on each line, others are distinct per line. These two classifications of data elements are called Bill Header and Bill Detail.

B. Bill Header Data Elements

Bill Header data elements identify the information that is common to all lines of a bill. Therefore, the data in these elements is the same for all records from the same bill.

Note: A bill is identified by the combination of Claim Number and Bill Identification Number.

Bill Header data elements include:

- Carrier Code
- Policy Number Identifier
- Policy Effective Date
- Claim Number Identifier
- Jurisdiction State Code
- Claimant Gender Code
- Birth Year
- Accident/Injury Date
- Bill Identification Number
- Service From Date
- Service To Date
- Provider Type Code
- Provider Identification Number
- Provider ZIP Code
- Network Service Code
- Place of Service Code

These elements are typically located on the header (top) section of standard bill forms such as CMS-1500 or UB-04. Refer to the Source column of the Record Layout in this guide for specific locations of the data information on these standard forms (if applicable).

C. Bill Detail Data Elements

Bill Detail data elements provide the line level information and, therefore, can differ among the individual records of a bill.

Bill Detail data elements include:

- Transaction Code
- Transaction Date
- Line Identification Number
- Service Date
- Paid Procedure Code
- Paid Procedure Code Modifier
- Amount Charged by Provider
- Paid Amount

- Primary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code
- Secondary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code
- Quantity/Number of Units per Procedure Code
- Secondary Procedure Code

Note: Some detail data elements, such as ICD-9 Diagnostic Codes, can act like Bill Header data elements because they may be the same for all lines. However, it is possible for these codes to vary per line.

These elements are typically located on the detail (lower) section of standard bill forms, such as CMS-1500 or UB-04. For specific locations of the data information on these standard forms (if applicable), refer to the Source column of the Medical Data Call Record Layout table in the **Record Layouts** section of this guidebook.

A mock-up of the CMS 1500 is included in the Appendix. Additionally, you'll find an example scenario that uses the CMS 1500 to illustrate where the reportable data elements can be found on the form.

D. Key Fields (Link Data)

The following data elements are considered key fields and are required to be reported the same for all records related to a transaction (line) unless a Cancellation Report is submitted to change a key field (refer to Reporting Rules—Deleting or Changing Records in this guide for details):

- Carrier Code
- Claim Number Identifier
- Bill Identification Number
- Line Identification Number

Correctly reporting the key fields ensures the accurate linking and unique identification of the cancellation or replacement record to the original record. To change a key field, refer to Record Replacements and Cancellations in the Reporting Rules section of this guidebook.

SECTION III –RECORD LAYOUTS

A. Overview

In order for the Bureau to properly receive data submissions, data providers are required to comply with specific requirements regarding record layouts, data elements, and link data when reporting Medical Call data. Data files were transmitted in specific record layouts to allow for quick processing. This allows the data contained within the record layouts to be formatted, sorted, and customized according to the user’s specifications.

The record layouts that comprise the Medical Data Call are provided in this part of the guidebook.

B. Medical Data Call Record

Report one Medical Data Call Record for each medical transaction (line) of this bill. For specific data element reporting instructions, refer to the **Data Dictionary** section of this guidebook.

Medical Data Call Record Layout						
Field No.	Field Title/ Description	Class	Position	Bytes	Header/ Detail	Source
1	Carrier Code *	N	1-5	5	H	Payer
2	Policy Number Identifier	AN	6-23	18	H	CMS 11
3	Policy Effective Date	N	24–31	8	H	
4	Claim Number Identifier *	AN	32–43	12	H	Payer
5	Transaction Code	N	44–45	2	D	Payer
6	Jurisdiction State Code	N	46–47	2	H	Payer
7	Claimant Gender Code	AN	48	1	H	CMS 3 UB 11
8	Birth Year	N	49–52	4	H	CMS 3 UB 10
9	Accident / Injury Date	N	53–60	8	H	CMS 14
10	Transaction Date	N	61–68	8	D	Payer
11	Bill Identification Number *	AN	69–98	30	H	Payer
12	Line Identification Number *	AN	99–128	30	D	Payer
13	Service Date	N	129–136	8	D	CMS 24A UB 45
14	Service From Date	N	137–144	8	H	CMS 18 UB 6
15	Service To Date	N	145–152	8	H	CMS 18 UB 6
16	Paid Procedure Code	AN	153–177	25	D	CMS 24D UB 44 or Payer
17	Paid Procedure Code Modifier	AN	178–185	8	D	CMS 24D UB 44 or Payer
	First Paid Procedure Code Modifier		(178-181)	(4)		
	Second Paid Procedure Code Modifier		(182-185)	(4)		
18	Amount Charged by Provider	N	186–196	11	D	CMS 24F UB 47
19	Paid Amount	N	197–207	11	D	Payer
20	Primary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code	AN	208–221	14	D	CMS 21 UB 66
21	Secondary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code	AN	222–235	14	D	CMS 21 UB 66
22	Provider Type Code	AN	236-255	20	H	Provider or Payer
23	Provider Identification Number	AN	256–270	15	H	CMS 25 UB 5 or 76-79

24	Provider Postal (ZIP) Code or Billing Address Postal (ZIP) Code	AN	271–273	3	H	CMS 32 UB 1
25	Network Service Code	A	274	1	H	Provider or Payer
26	Quantity/Number of Units per Procedure Code	N	275–281	7	D	CMS 24G UB 46
27	Place of Service Code	AN	282–289	8	H	CMS 24B
28	Secondary Procedure Code	AN	290–314	25	D	UB 42
29	Reserved for Future Use		315–350	36		

* This data element is considered a key field and must be reported the same as on the original record for all records related to a medical transaction (line). Refer to Key Fields in the **Medical Data Call Structure** section of this guidebook.

Source Notes:

CMS: Data is located on form CMS-1500. The field number on the form where the data is located is also provided.

Payer: Data is not on a form; it is provided by the entity that pays the bill.

Provider: Data is not on a form; it is provided by the healthcare provider.

UB: Data is located on form UB-04. The field number on the form where the data is located is also provided.

C. Submission Control Record

Report only one Submission Control Record for each file submitted. The Submission Control Record does not need to be placed at the beginning or at the end of the file.

Submission Control Record Layout				
Field No.	Field Title/ Description	Class	Position	Bytes
1	Record Type	A	1-10	10
2	Submission File Type Code	A	11	1
3	Carrier Group Code *	N	12-16	5
4	Reporting Quarter Code *	N	17	1
5	Reporting Year *	N	18-21	4
6	Submission File Identifier	AN	22-51	30
7	Submission Date **	N	52-59	8
8	Submission Time **	N	60-65	6
9	Record Total	N	66-76	11
10	Reserved for Future Use		77-350	274

* If this is a replacement submission (Submission File Type Code, Position 11 is R-Replacement), then this field must be reported the same as the submission being replaced. For details, refer to File Replacements in the **Reporting Rules** section of this guidebook.

** For replacements (Submission File Type Code R), the combination of Submission Date and Submission Time must be after that of the file being replaced.

SECTION IV –DATA DICTIONARY

A. Overview

To assist data submitters in automating their Medical Data Call reporting systems, the alphabetized Data Dictionary below provides information about the data element descriptions and reporting format associated with the data elements in the Medical Data Call Record Layout. Refer to Record Layout in this guide.

B. Data Dictionary**Accident/Injury Date**

Field No.: 9
 Position(s): 53-60
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: YYYYMMDD
 Definition: The date the claimant was injured.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the date the claimant was injured. The Accident/Injury Date must be the same as or after Policy Effective Date (Positions 24-31), and before or the same as Service Date (Positions 129-136) or Service From Date (Positions 137-144) and Service to Date (145-152). In the case of occupational disease or cumulative injury, use the last day that the claimant worked without the disability or the last day of coverage, whichever is earlier.

Amount Charged by Provider

Field No.: 18
 Position(s): 186-196
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 11
 Format: N 11, this field must be right justified and left zero-filled. There is an implied decimal between positions 194 and 195. If the reported amount does not include digits after the decimal, add 00 to the right of the reported amount. For example:
 • \$123.45 is reported as 00000012345
 • \$123 is reported as 00000012300
 Definition: The total amount billed for the medical service by the service provider.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the total amount that was billed by the service provider for the applicable line. This amount is reported prior to any adjustments but includes corrections. If a change to the Amount Charged by Provider occurs to a previously reported record, submit a replacement transaction, Transaction Code 03 (Positions 44-45), and report the current cumulative amount (original amount plus or minus changes) for the applicable line.

Note: This field should never be a negative value since the total amount charged rather than the change in charged dollars is to be reported. Refer to Reporting Rules – Deleting or Changing Records in this guide for information on changes to an amount field.

For information on changes to an amount field, refer to Record Replacements and Cancellations in the Reporting Rules section of this guidebook.

Bill Identification Number

Field No.: 11
 Position(s): 69-98
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 30

Format: A/N 30, exclude symbols and special characters. This field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Bill Identification Number is less than 30 bytes.

Definition: A unique number assigned to each bill by the payer.

Reporting Requirement: Report the unique number assigned to the bill that corresponds to this transaction.

Birth Year

Field No.: 8

Position(s): 49-52

Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters

Bytes: 4

Format: YYYY

Definition: The actual or estimated (accident year minus claimant age) year the claimant was born.

Reporting Requirement: Report the year the claimant was born. The Birth Year must be before Accident/Injury Date (Positions 53-60).

Carrier Code

Field No.: 1

Position(s): 1-5

Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters

Bytes: 5

Format: N 5

Definition: The carrier code assigned to the carrier by NCCI.

Reporting Requirement: Report the 5-digit NCCI assigned Carrier Code. Do not report the NCCI Group ID or NAIC Carrier Code.

Claim Number Identifier

Field No.: 4

Position(s): 32-43

Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters

Bytes: 12

Format: A/N 12, exclude punctuation marks, symbols, and special characters. This field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Claim Number Identifier is less than 12 bytes.

Definition: A set of alphanumeric characters that uniquely identify the claim (excluding embedded blanks, punctuation, or special characters).

Reporting Requirement: Report the unique set of numbers and/or letters that identify the specific claim that the bill applies to. The Claim Number Identifier must match the Unit Statistical data claim number.

Claimant Gender Code

Field No.: 7

Position(s): 48

Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters

Bytes: 1

Format: A/N

Definition: A code that corresponds to the claimant's gender.

Reporting Requirement: Report the code that corresponds to the claimant's gender. Leave blank or zero-fill if unknown.

Code	Description
1	Male
2	Female
3	Other

Jurisdiction State Code

Field No.: 6
 Position(s): 46-47
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 2
 Format: N 2
 Definition: A code that corresponds to the state under whose Workers Compensation Act the claimant's benefits are being paid.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the code that corresponds to the state under whose Workers Compensation Act or Employers Liability Act the claimant's benefits are being paid.

Jurisdiction	State Code
Pennsylvania	37

Line Identification Number

Field No.: 12
 Position(s): 99-128
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 30
 Format: A/N 30, exclude symbols and special characters. This field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Line Identification Number is less than 30 bytes.
 Definition: A unique number that the administering entity assigns to each line associated with the Bill Identification Number (Positions 69-98).
 Reporting Requirement: Report the unique number assigned to the line associated with the Bill Identification Number (Positions 69-98) and for which this record applies.

Network Service Code

Field No.: 25
 Position(s): 274
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 1
 Format: A
 Definition: A code that indicates whether the service provided was reimbursed in accordance with a provider network.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the code that indicates whether the service provided was reimbursed in accordance with a provider network.

Code	Description
H	HMO – the service was reimbursed in accordance with a Health Maintenance Organization agreement
N	No Agreement – the service was not reimbursed by any agreement

P	Participation Agreement – the service was reimbursed in accordance with an agreement that is not an HMO or PPO
Y	PPO Agreement -- the service was reimbursed in accordance with a Preferred Provider Organization agreement

Paid Amount

Field No.: 19
 Position(s): 197-207
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 11
 Format: N 11, this field must be right justified and left zero-filled. There is an implied decimal between positions 205 and 206. If the reported amount does not include digits after the decimal, add 00 to the right of the reported amount. For example:
 • \$123.45 is reported as 00000012345
 • \$123 is reported as 00000012300

Definition: The amount on the bill paid by the coverage provider for the medical service. For information on changes to an amount field, refer to Record Replacements and Cancellations in the **Reporting Rules** section of this guidebook.

Reporting Requirement: Report the total amount that was paid by the coverage provider for the applicable line. This amount is reported prior to any adjustments but includes corrections. If a change to the Paid Amount occurs to a previously reported record, submit a replacement transaction, Transaction Code 03 (Positions 44-45), and report the current cumulative amount (original amount plus or minus changes) for the applicable line.

Note: This field should never be a negative value since the total amount paid rather than the change in paid dollars is to be reported. Refer to Reporting Rules – Deleting or Changing Records in this guide for information on changes to an amount field.

Paid Procedure Code

Field No.: 16
 Position(s): 153-177
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 25
 Format: A/N Varies, format according to the requirements for the code list used. Refer to the Procedure Code List Type table in the Reporting Requirement for this field.

Definition: A code from the jurisdiction-approved code table that identifies the procedure.

Reporting Requirement: Report the primary Paid Procedure Code from the jurisdiction approved code table (refer to the Procedure Code List Type table within this description) related to the Paid Amount (Positions 197-207) and Line Identification Number (Positions 99-128). If there is more than one applicable procedure, report the code that relates to the primary procedure in this field and the additional procedure code in Secondary Procedure Code (Positions 290-314). Report an APC or DRG code as the primary Paid Procedure Code if it is the basis of the reimbursement; otherwise, report the CPT®, CDT, HCPCS, or NDC code. Revenue codes provide only broad classifications; therefore, they should only be reported as a primary Paid Procedure Code if a CPT®, CDT, HCPCS, or NDC code is not available.

Procedure Code List Type		
Code List Type*	Code Length (Bytes)	Description/Formatting
CPT®-Current Procedural Terminology	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes are either 5 numbers or a single alpha character followed by 4 numbers • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
CDT-Current Dental Terminology	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes are either 5 numbers or a single alpha character followed by 4 numbers • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
HCPCS-Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes are either 5 numbers or a single alpha character followed by 4 numbers • Level 1 uses the CPT® codes while level 2 adds alphanumeric codes for other services such as ambulance or prosthetics • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number or character when less than 25 bytes • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
NDC-National Drug Codes	10 or 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11-byte HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) standard codes or 10-byte FDA (Food and Drug Administration) codes • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Do not include dashes • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
APC-Ambulatory Payment Classification	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numeric codes classify procedures into related groups for outpatient services • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
DRG-Diagnostic Related Group	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numeric codes classify procedures into related groups for inpatient services • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
Revenue Codes	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**

State-Specific	Varied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byte length dependent on state rules • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number or character when less than 25 bytes • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
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* Report an APC or DRG code as the primary Paid Procedure Code if it is the basis of the reimbursement; otherwise, report the CPT®, CDT, HCPCS, or NDC code.

** If converting codes from a system that does not store leading zeros, ensure that the leading zero(s) is inserted correctly. For example, if the system stores 5.9 for a code that is listed as 005.9 on the code list, then insert two zeros to the left of the 5 when reporting to the Bureau.

Paid Procedure Code Modifier(s)

Field No.: 17
 Position(s): 178-185
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 8 – First Paid Procedure Code Modifier (4), Second Paid Procedure Code Modifier (4)
 Format: First Paid Procedure Code Modifier – A/N 4 (Positions 178-181), left justified and blank-filled to the right of the last number or character when the First Paid Procedure Code Modifier(s) is less than 4 bytes.
 Second Paid Procedure Code Modifier – A/N 4 (Positions 182-185), left justified and blank-filled to the right of the last number or character when the Second Paid Procedure Code Modifier(s) is less than 4 bytes.
 If only one Paid Procedure Code Modifier applies, report in Positions 178-181 and leave Positions 182-185 blank or zero-fill.
 Definition: A code from the jurisdiction-approved code table that identifies the unique circumstances related to the Paid Procedure Code (Positions 153-177).
 Reporting Requirement: Report the Paid Procedure Code Modifier(s) related to the Paid Procedure Code (Positions 153-177). Refer to the Procedure Code List Type table in the Paid Procedure Code description for code list sources.

Place of Service Code

Field No.: 27
 Position(s): 282-289
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: A/N 8, this field must be left justified and blank-filled to right of the last number or character when the Place of Service Code is less than 8 bytes. Include leading zeros when part of the code. If converting codes from a system that does not store leading zeros, ensure that the leading zero(s) is inserted correctly. For example, if the system stores 9 for a code that is listed as 09 on the code list, insert a zero to the left of the 9 when reporting to the Bureau.
 Definition: A code that indicates where the medical service was performed.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the Place of Service Code from the Place of Service list that indicates where the medical service was performed.

Place of Service*			
Code	Description	Code	Description
01	Pharmacy	34	Hospice
02	Unassigned – Not valid for PA	35-40	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
03	School	41	Ambulance-Land
04	Homeless Shelter	42	Ambulance-Air or Water
05	Indian Health Service-Free Standing Facility	43-48	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
06	Indian Health Service Provider-Based Facility	49	Independent Clinic
07	Tribal 638 Free-Standing Facility	50	Federally Qualified Health Center

08	Tribal 638 Provider-Based Facility	51	Inpatient Psychiatric Facility
09	Prison-Correctional Facility	52	Psychiatric Facility-Partial Hospitalization
10	Unassigned – Not valid for PA	53	Community Mental Health Center
11	Office	54	Intermediate Care Facility/Mentally Retarded
12	Home	55	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facility
13	Assisted Living Facility	56	Psychiatric Residential Treatment Center
14	Group Home	57	Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Facility
15	Mobile Unit	58-59	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
16	Temporary Lodging	60	Mass Immunization Center
17-19	Unassigned – Not valid for PA	61	Comprehensive Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility
20	Urgent Care Facility	62	Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility
21	Inpatient Hospital	63-64	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
22	Outpatient Hospital	65	End-Stage Renal Disease Treatment Facility
23	Emergency Room-Hospital	66-70	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
24	Ambulatory Surgical Center	71	Public Health Clinic
25	Birth Center	72	Rural Health Clinic
26	Military Treatment Facility	73-80	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
27-30	Unassigned – Not valid for PA	81	Independent Laboratory
31	Skilled Nursing Facility	82-98	Unassigned – Not valid for PA
32	Nursing Facility	99	Other Place of Service
33	Custodial Care Facility		

* Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (www.cms.hhs.gov/PlaceofServiceCodes/01_Overview.asp)

Policy Effective Date

Field No.: 3
 Position(s): 24-31
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: YYYYMMDD
 Definition: The date the policy under which the claim occurred became effective.
 Reporting: Report the effective date that corresponds to the date shown on the policy Information Page or to endorsements attached. The Policy Effective Date reported must be before or the same as Accident/Injury Date (Positions 53-60).
 Requirement:

Policy Number Identifier

Field No.: 2
 Position(s): 6-23
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 18
 Format: A/N 18, exclude punctuation marks, symbols, and special characters. This field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Policy Number Identifier is less than 18 bytes.
 Definition: The unique set of numbers and/or letters that identify the policy under which the claim occurred.
 Reporting: Report the unique set of numbers and/or letters that identify the policy under which the claim occurred.
 Requirement: Policy Number Identifier must match the Unit Statistical data policy number including any prefixes or suffixes.

Primary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code

Field No.: 20
 Position(s): 208-221

Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 14
 Format: A/N 14, this field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Primary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code is less than 14 bytes. Additional formatting rules include (see example):

- Report zeros only when part of the code
- Capitalize alphabetic characters
- Report the decimal only if the code contains characters (including zero) to the right

If ICD Diagnostic Code is...	Then valid format is (“_” indicates a space)...
942	942_____
942.	942_____
942.0	942.0_____
372.61	372.61_____
043.9	043.9_____
005.9	005.9_____
E111	E111_____

Note:

- If converting codes from a system that does not store a decimal, ensure that the decimal is inserted correctly (not always in the 4th position). For example, 7999 may be 079.99 or 799.9.
- If converting codes from a system that does not store leading zeros, ensure that the leading zero(s) is inserted correctly. For example, if 5.9 is listed as 005.9 on the code list, insert two zeros to the left of the 5.

Definition: A code that identifies the primary diagnosis associated with the medical service rendered.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the NCHS (National Center for Health Statistics) or CMS (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) ICD-9 code that identifies the primary diagnosis associated with the medical service rendered. Refer to NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/abticd9.htm) or CMS (www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD9ProviderDiagnosticCodes/) for the ICD-9 Diagnostic Code listing.

Note: The Bureau does *not* recognize code 999.9 (complication of medical care not elsewhere classified) as a valid code.

Provider Identification Number

Field No.: 23
 Position(s): 256-270
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 15
 Format: A/N 15, this field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Provider Identification Number is less than 15 bytes.

Definition: A number that uniquely identifies the billing medical provider.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the number that uniquely identifies the billing medical provider (i.e., state-required number, unique carrier coding scheme, Federal Employer Identification Number, or National Provider Identification).

Note: A unique carrier coding scheme may be used in lieu of a state required number when reporting to the Bureau. However, the unique carrier coding scheme must be used consistently.

Provider Postal (ZIP) Code or Billing Address Postal (ZIP) Code

Field No.: 24
 Position(s): 271-273
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 3
 Format: A/N 3
 Definition: The code assigned by the postal service (USPS or other) to the medical/service provider address where the service was performed.
 Reporting Requirement: Report only the first three digits/characters of the Postal (ZIP) code for the medical/service provider address where the service was performed. If unavailable, report only the first three digits of the Postal (ZIP) code of the provider’s billing address.

Provider Type Code

Field No.: 22
 Position(s): 236-255
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 20
 Format: A/N 20, this field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Provider Type Code is less than 20 bytes.
 Definition: A code that identifies the type of provider that billed for and is being paid for the medical service.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the code that identifies the type of provider. Use the Provider Taxonomy list of standard codes maintained by the National Uniform Claim Committee-Code Subcommittee (available at www.nucc.org/content/view/26/0/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=14&Itemid=40 or the Washington Publishing Company [www.wpc-edi.com/taxonomy]).

Quantity/Number of Units Per Procedure Code

Field No.: 26
 Position(s): 275-281
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 7
 Format: N 7, rounded up to the nearest whole number. Do not report a decimal. This field must be right justified and left zero-filled.
 Definition: The number of units of service performed or the quantity of drugs dispensed.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the number of units of service performed or the quantity of drugs dispensed that are related to the Paid Procedure Code. (Positions 153-177). Use the base quantity specified by the applicable procedure code to determine the quantity or number to report.

Example: Base size/amount as specified by applicable procedure code

- Supplies – The Paid Procedure Code reported is for surgical gloves. The code specifies that the base quantity is a pair of gloves. For this example, if one pair was used, 0000001 would be reported in this field.
- Physical or Occupational Therapy – The Paid Procedure Code specifies that one unit is equal to a base amount of time and that a base amount of time is equal to 15 minutes. For this example, if the therapy was for 15 minutes, the time would be reported as 0000001.

Note: Additional time spent in therapy is often designated with a distinct procedure code.

For Paid Procedure Codes related to medications, the quantity/units depend on the type of drug.

- For tablets, capsules, suppositories, non-filled syringes, etc., report the actual number of the drug provided. For example, a bottle of 30 pills would be reported as 0000030.
- For liquids, suspensions, solutions, creams, ointments, bulk powders, etc., report the amount provided in its standard unit of measurement (e.g., milliliters, grams, ounces). For example, a 1.5 ounce tube of cream would be reported as 00000002.

For Paid Procedure Codes related to anesthesia, the quantity/units is reported in minutes. For example, if 220 minutes of anesthesia was provided, report 0000220 in this field.

Secondary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code

Field No.: 21
 Position(s): 225-235
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 14
 Format: A/N 14, this field must be left justified and contain blanks in all spaces to the right of the last character if the Secondary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code is less than 14 bytes. Additional formatting rules include (see examples):

If ICD Diagnostic Code is...	Then valid format is (“_” indicates a space)...
942	942_____
942.	942_____
942.0	942.0_____
372.61	372.61_____
043.9	043.9_____
005.9	005.9_____
E111	E111_____

Note:

- If converting codes from a system that does not store a decimal, ensure that the decimal is inserted correctly (not always in the 4th position). For example, 7999 may be 079.99 or 799.9.
- If converting codes from a system that does not store leading zeros ensure that the leading zero(s) is inserted correctly. For example, if 5.9 is listed as 005.9 on the code list, insert two zeros to the left of the 5.

Definition: A code that identifies the secondary diagnosis associated with the medical service rendered.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the NCHS (National Center for Health Statistics) or CMS (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) ICD-9 code that identifies the secondary diagnosis associated with the medical service rendered. Refer to NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/icd9/abticd9.htm) or CMS (www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD9ProviderDiagnosticCodes/) for the ICD-9 Diagnostic Code listing.

Note: The Bureau does **not** recognize code 999.9 (complication of medical care not elsewhere classified) as a valid code.

Leave blank or zero-fill if a secondary diagnosis has not been identified.

Secondary Procedure Code

Field No.: 28
 Position(s): 290-314
 Class: Alphanumeric (AN) – Field contains alphabetic and numeric characters
 Bytes: 25

Format: A/N 25, format according to the requirements for the code list used. Refer to the Procedure Code List Type table in the Reporting Requirement for this field.

Definition: A code from the jurisdiction-approved code table that identifies a secondary procedure related to the Paid Amount (Positions 197-207).

Reporting Requirement: Report the Secondary Paid Procedure Code from the jurisdiction-approved code table (refer to the Procedure Code List Type table within this description) related to the Paid Amount (Positions 197-207) and Line Identification Number (Positions 99-128).
Leave blank or zero-fill if a secondary diagnosis has not been identified.

Procedure Code List Type		
Code List Type*	Code Length (Bytes)	Description/Formatting
CPT®-Current Procedural Terminology	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes are either 5 numbers or a single alpha character followed by 4 numbers Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
CDT-Current Dental Terminology	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes are either 5 numbers or a single alpha character followed by 4 numbers Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
HCPCS-Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes are either 5 numbers or a single alpha character followed by 4 numbers Level 1 uses the CPT® codes while level 2 adds alphanumeric codes for other services such as ambulance or prosthetics Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number or character when less than 25 bytes Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
NDC-National Drug Codes	10 or 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11-byte HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) standard codes or 10-byte FDA (Food and Drug Administration) codes Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number Do not include dashes Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
APC- Ambulatory Payment Classification	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numeric codes classify procedures into related groups for outpatient services Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number Must include leading zeros when part of the code**

DRG-Diagnostic Related Group	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numeric codes classify procedures into related groups for inpatient services • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
Revenue Codes	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**
State-Specific	Varied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byte length dependent on state rules • Left justify and blank-fill all spaces to the right of the last number or character when less than 25 bytes • Must include leading zeros when part of the code**

* Report an APC or DRG code as the primary Paid Procedure Code if it is the basis of the reimbursement; otherwise, report the CPT®, CDT, HCPCS, or NDC code.

** If converting codes from a system that does not store leading zeros, ensure that the leading zero(s) is inserted correctly. For example, if the system stores 5.9 for a code that is listed as 005.9 on the code list, then insert two zeros to the left of the 5 when reporting to the Bureau.

Service Date

Field No.: 13
 Position(s): 129-136
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: YYYYMMDD
 Definition: The date when the medical provider performed the service.
 Reporting: Report the date the service related to Line Identification Number (Positions 99-129) was performed. If a negotiated payment spanning multiple days was made and the line item detail is unavailable, zero-fill this field and report in Service From Date (Positions 137-144) and Service To Date (Positions 145-152).

Service Date must be the same as or after Accident/Injury Date (Positions 53-60).

Example: Bill spans multiple days—line item detail is available

A claimant receives 30 minutes* of physical therapy on January 8, 10, 15, and 17, 2008. The four services are listed as separate lines (Line Identification Number 1 through 4). Report four records, one for each line. For each record, report the individual date the service was performed in the Service Date field (Positions 129-136). There will only be one date reported for each record. In this example, the Service From Date and Service To Date fields will be zero-filled.

Bill ID (69-98)	Line ID (99-128)	Paid Procedure Code (153-177)	Service Date (129-136)	Quantity/#Units (275-281)
1001	1	0422	20080108	0000002
1001	2	0422	20080110	0000002
1001	3	0422	20080115	0000002
1001	4	0422	20080117	0000002

*For Paid Procedure Codes which specify each 15-minute segment as 1 unit, then each 30 minutes of physical therapy is reported as 2 units.

Service From Date

Field No.: 14
 Position(s): 137-144
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: YYYYMMDD
 Definition: The date when services were initiated.
 Reporting: Use this field for the starting date of service if a negotiated payment spanning multiple days
 Requirement: was made and the line item detail is unavailable. In all other cases, zero-fill this field and report the line detail's date of service in Service Date (Positions 129-136).

This field is the first date of a date range and must be accompanied by a Service To Date (Positions 145-152). Service From Date must be the same as or after Accident/Injury Date (Positions 53-60).

Service To Date

Field No.: 15
 Position(s): 145-152
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: YYYYMMDD
 Definition: The date when services were terminated.
 Reporting: Use this field for the ending date of service if a negotiated payment spanning multiple days
 Requirement: was made and the specific service date detail is unavailable. In all other cases, zero fill this field and report the date of service in Service Date (Positions 129–136).

This field is the last date of a date range and must be accompanied by a Service From Date (Positions 137–144).

Service To Date must be after Service From Date (Positions 137–144).

Transaction Code

Field No.: 5
 Position(s): 44-45
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 2
 Format: N 2
 Definition: A code that identifies the type of transaction that the record represents.
 Reporting: Report the code that identifies the type of transaction of the record being submitted.
 Requirement:

Code	Description
01	Original – the initial report of the record to the Bureau. Only one original (Transaction Code 01) may be submitted for a given transaction.
02	Cancellation – cancels (deletes) a previously submitted (Transaction Code 01 or 03) record.
03	Replacement – replaces (changes) a previously submitted (Transaction Code 01 or 03) record.

Note: An Original (01) must be in the same submission or on the Bureau's database before a Cancellation (02) or a Replacement (03) can be submitted.

Transaction Date

Field No.: 10
 Position(s): 61-68
 Class: Numeric (N) – Field contains only numeric characters
 Bytes: 8
 Format: YYYYMMDD
 Definition: The date the information in the transaction was processed as established by the original source of the data. Original source of the data is defined as the entity initially responsible for administering the medical bill(s). This may be an insurer, TPA Bill Review vendor, Pharmacy Benefit Manager, or other entity that is responsible for medical claim management.
 Reporting Requirement: Report the date corresponding to the Transaction Code (Positions 44-45) of the record being submitted.

If Transaction Code is...	Then report...
01- Original	The date the information was originally processed by the administering entity. For example: A medical service was performed on 01/15/2008. The medical service provider submitted the bill to a bill review vendor on 01/21/2008. The medical data provider reports the original transaction to the Bureau with its 1st Quarter submission on 04/01/2008. The Transaction Date for this original record is 01/21/2008 (reported as 20080121).
02- Cancellation	The date the cancellation was performed in the system of the administering entity.
03- Replacement	The date that the information was changed or corrected in the system of the administering entity. For example: Using the same scenario as described in the example for 01-Original, the administering entity discovers an error on the bill and corrects it on 05/1/2008. The medical data provider reports the replacement transaction to the Bureau with its 2nd Quarter submission on 07/01/2008. The Transaction Date for this replacement record is 05/01/2008 (reported as 20080501).

SECTION V –REPORTING RULES**A. Original Reports**

Medical Call data is the detailed line information of a bill, also referred to as a medical transaction, reported to the Bureau as an individual record. The Original report is the first reporting of the medical transaction, identified by Transaction Code 01-Original in the record layout (Positions 44-45). For record reporting details, refer to the **Medical Data Call Record** section and the **Data Dictionary** section of this guidebook.

All medical transactions that occur within a specific quarter must be reported in that quarter's submission and are due to the Bureau at the end of the following quarter. For example, medical transactions that occur in September are reported in the 3rd quarter submission due to the Bureau by December 31 of the reporting year. For details on quarterly and monthly reporting options, refer to Reporting Frequency in the **General Rules** section of this guidebook.

B. Record Replacements And Cancellations

Medical data providers may delete or change previously reported records (whether the records were reported in earlier submissions or as a prior record in the current submission). Since Medical Data Call reporting is done at the individual line level of a bill, it is not necessary to resubmit every line of a bill if only one line must be deleted or changed.

Transaction Code (Positions 44-45) is used to identify these changes as follows:

Transaction Code 02 – Cancellation – Deletes a record
Transaction Code 03 – Replacement – Changes a record

Note: An Original (01) must be in the same submission or on the Bureau's database before a Cancellation (02) or a Replacement (03) can be submitted.

For additional information, refer to Transaction Code in the **Data Dictionary** section of this guidebook.

1. Record Deletions

A record or multiple records that have been previously reported can be deleted from the Bureau's database via a cancellation record. The Cancellation transaction (Transaction Code 02) deletes **all** records, whether one or multiple, for a given key field combination (Carrier Code, Claim Number Identifier, Bill Identification Number, and Line Identification Number).

To delete a previously submitted record, submit a cancellation record with the following:

- (a) All key fields (Carrier Code, Claim Number Identifier, Bill Identification Number, and Line Identification Number) populated. The key fields must match those reported on the previous record to which the cancellation applies.
- (b) Transaction Code 02-Cancellation (Positions 44-45).
- (c) Transaction Date (Positions 61-68) reported as the date the cancellation is performed. This date must be after the transaction date on the previous record to which the cancellation applies.

Example: Deleting a single record

Carrier 99990 submits an erroneous record (A). To remove it from the database, the carrier submits a cancellation record (B) with the same key fields and Transaction Code 02. The Transaction Date of the cancellation record is the date when the cancellation is performed.

Scenario	(1) Carrier Code	(4) Claim Number Identifier	(5) Trans Code	(10) Trans Date	(11) Bill ID#	(12) Line ID#	(13) Service Date	(18) Amount Charged by Provider	(19) Paid Amount	(20) Quantity/ # of Units
A	99990	0006	01	20071210	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000001
B	99990	0006	02	20071217	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000001

Not all data elements are shown. For each record of this example, the data in these elements is identical.

2. Key Field Changes

To change a key field on a previously submitted record, a cancellation record must first be submitted to remove the record from the database. Refer to Deleting a Record in this section of the guide for details.

After deleting the previously reported record, submit a new record with the following:

- (a) All key fields (Carrier Code, Claim Number Identifier, Bill Identification Number, and Line Identification Number) populated with the corrected information and the previously reported information for any key fields that are not being changed.
- (b) Transaction Code 01-Original (Positions 44-45).
- (c) Transaction Date (Positions 61-68) reported as the date the key field change was made.

Example: Key field change

Carrier 99990 submits an original record (A) with an erroneous Claim Number Identifier of 1000. To change the claim number identifier, the carrier first submits a cancellation record (B) with all the key fields as previously reported (including Claim Number Identifier 1000), Transaction Code 02, and Transaction Date as the date the cancellation was performed. After submitting the cancellation, the carrier submits a new record (C) with the corrected Claim Number Identifier and all the other key fields as previously reported, Transaction Code 01, and Transaction Date as the date the change was performed.

Scenario	(1) Carrier Code	(4) Claim Number Identifier	(5) Trans Code	(10) Trans Date	(11) Bill ID#	(12) Line ID#	(13) Service Date	(18) Amount Charged by Provider	(19) Paid Amount	(20) Quantity/ # of Units
A	99990	1000	01	20071210	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000001
B	99990	1000	02	20071217	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000001
C	99990	0001	01	20071217	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000001

Not all data elements are shown. For each record of this example, the data in these elements is identical.

3. Record Changes

A record or multiple records that have been previously reported can be changed via a replacement record. The replacement record shows the current cumulative values for all data elements rather than the change in value.

Changes via a replacement record can only be made to non-key fields. To change key fields, refer to Key Field Changes via Cancellation in this section.

To change a non-key field for a previously reported record (original or replacement), submit a replacement record with the following:

- (a) All key fields (Carrier Code, Claim Number Identifier, Bill Identification Number, and Line Identification Number) populated. The key fields must match those reported on the previous record to which the change applies.
- (b) Transaction Code 03-Replacement (Positions 44-45).
- (c) Transaction Date (Positions 61-68) reported as the date the information was changed in the system of the administering entity.
- (d) The current cumulative values for all non-key fields (not the change in value).

Note: The replacement record must include all data elements even if they do not change.

Example: Changing an amount field due to an additional reimbursement

Carrier 99990 submits a record (A) for a medical transaction. One week later, the carrier makes an additional reimbursement of \$1,000. To change the transaction, the carrier submits a replacement record (B) with the same key fields as the record being changed, Transaction Code 03, and the current cumulative value (not the change in value) for all non-key fields including the Paid Amount, which reflects the total after reimbursement. The Transaction Date of the replacement record is the date the additional reimbursement was made in the system of the administering entity.

Scenario	(1) Carrier Code	(4) Claim Number Identifier	(5) Trans Code	(10) Trans Date	(11) Bill ID#	(12) Line ID#	(13) Service Date	(18) Amount Charged by Provider	(19) Paid Amount	(20) Quantity/# of Units
A	99990	0001	01	20071210	1001	1	20071203	00000009999	00000008999	0000001
B	99990	0001	03	20071217	1001	1	20071203	00000009999	00000009999	0000001

Not all data elements are shown. For each record of this example, the data in these elements is identical.

Example: Changing a quantity field due to a previously reported error

Carrier 99990 submits a record with an error in the Quantity/Number of Units field (A). To correct the error, the carrier submits a replacement record (B) with the same key fields as the record being corrected, Transaction Code 03, and the current cumulative value (not the change in value) for all non-key fields including Quantity/# of Units, which reflects the corrected value. The Transaction Date of the replacement record is the date the change was made in the system of the administering entity.

Scenario	(1) Carrier Code	(4) Claim Number Identifier	(5) Trans Code	(10) Trans Date	(11) Bill ID#	(12) Line ID#	(13) Service Date	(18) Amount Charged by Provider	(19) Paid Amount	(20) Quantity/ # of Units
A	99990	0001	01	20071210	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000001
B	99990	0001	03	20071217	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000010000	0000002

Not all data elements are shown. For each record of this example, the data in these elements is identical.

Example: Changing an amount field due to a payment

On December 31, carrier 99990 receives notification of medical services performed. Because payment has not been made, a record is submitted with a Paid Amount of zero (A). Payment is made a week later. The next submission includes a replacement record (B) with the same key fields as the previously reported record, Transaction Code 03, and the current cumulative value (not the change in value) for all non-key fields including Paid Amount, which reflects the total after payment. The Transaction Date of the replacement record is the date the update was made in the system of the administering entity.

Scenario	(1) Carrier Code	(4) Claim Number Identifier	(5) Trans Code	(10) Trans Date	(11) Bill ID#	(12) Line ID#	(13) Service Date	(18) Amount Charged by Provider	(19) Paid Amount	(20) Quantity/ # of Units
A	99990	0001	01	20071231	1001	1	20071224	00000010000	00000000000	0000001
B	99990	0001	03	20080107	1001	1	20071224	00000010000	00000010000	0000001

Not all data elements are shown. For each record of this example, the data in these elements is identical.

4. Multiple Field Changes

Changes may be made to multiple fields in a record by submitting a single replacement record that includes the following:

- (a) All key fields (Carrier Code, Claim Number Identifier, Bill Identification Number, and Line Identification Number) populated. The key fields must match those reported on the previously reported original or replacement record to which the changes apply.
- (b) Transaction Code 03-Replacement (Positions 44-45).
- (c) Transaction Date (Positions 61-68) reported as the date the information was changed in the system of the administering entity.
- (d) The current cumulative values for all non-key fields (not the change in value).

Note: The replacement record must include all data elements even if they do not change.

Example: Changing multiple fields

Carrier 99990 must change the Service Date, Amount Charged by Provider, and Paid Amount (A). The carrier submits a replacement record (B) with the same key fields as the record being changed, Transaction Code 03, and the current cumulative value (not the change in values) for all non-key fields including Service Date, Amount Charged by Provider, Paid Amount, and Quantity/#of Units. The Transaction Date of the replacement record is the date the change was made in the system of the administering entity.

Scenario	(1) Carrier Code	(4) Claim Number Identifier	(5) Trans Code	(10) Trans Date	(11) Bill ID#	(12) Line ID#	(13) Service Date	(18) Amount Charged by Provider	(19) Paid Amount	(20) Quantity/ # of Units
A	99990	0001	01	20071210	1001	1	20071203	00000010000	00000000000	0000001
B	99990	0001	03	20080115	1001	1	20071215	00000020000	00000020000	0000002

Not all data elements are shown. For each record of this example, the data in these elements is identical.

C. Duplicate Records

Duplicate records are two or more records that refer to a single service that was performed by a medical provider. Duplicates can affect medical analysis by overstating utilization. Therefore, submitters are responsible for filtering out duplicates before sending data to the Bureau.

The Bureau will review submissions for records with the same key fields (Carrier Code, Claim Number Identifier, Bill Identification Number, and Line Identification Number) and the same Transaction Code. The Bureau will keep the record with the latest Transaction Date. If the Transaction Date is also the same, the Bureau will keep the latest record submitted.

1. True Duplicates (Repeating a Single Bill or Line)

It is possible to have records that are truly duplicates but do not share all key fields. This can occur if a service provider sends a second bill (notice) for a service that was not paid. The payer’s system might create two records with different Bill Identification Numbers although they are for a single service. In this situation, the data submitter must filter out the duplicate records. Do not submit both records since it will overstate utilization.

There are three options to accomplish this:

- Option # 1 - Do not submit the second record to the Bureau. The original record will be considered the current record on the database.
- Option # 2 - If both records are created in the same quarter and the first has not yet been reported, do not submit the first record to THE BUREAU. The second record, once submitted, will be considered the current record on the database.
- Option # 3 - Cancel the original record and submit the original record. The second record will be considered the current record on the database. Refer to Reporting Rules- Deleting or Changing Records of this guide for details.

Note: It is possible that the duplicate bill includes additional lines (e.g., follow-up visits, prescriptions). Report the additional lines in accordance with standard reporting procedures.

Example: Reporting options for true duplicates

A claimant received durable medical equipment. The service provider bills payer (Bill ID 101) but does not get paid immediately. The following month, the service provider sends another bill to the payer with the charge for the original durable medical equipment, and the payer’s system assigns Bill ID 201 to the second notice.

Incorrect reporting:

If both records are submitted, the PCR’s database will show two durable medical equipment bills

for a total charge of \$150, double the amount of what actually occurred:

Claim Number	Transaction Code	Bill ID	Line ID	Paid Procedure Code	Amount Charged	Quantity/ Number of Units
12345	01	101	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001
12345	01	201	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001

Correct reporting (3 options):

Option #1-Submitting only the first record provides an accurate picture of what occurred and minimizes the number of records stored on the database:

Claim Number	Transaction Code	Bill ID	Line ID	Paid Procedure Code	Amount Charged	Quantity/ Number of Units
12345	01	101	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001

Option #2* – Submitting only the second record provides an accurate picture of what occurred and minimizes the number of records stored on the database:

Claim Number	Transaction Code	Bill ID	Line ID	Paid Procedure Code	Amount Charged	Quantity/ Number of Units
12345	01	201	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001

*This option may not be used if the first record is already on the Bureau's database.

Option #3 – Submitting a cancellation record (Transaction Code 02) cancels the first record. Submitting a new record (Transaction Code 01) then provides an accurate picture of what occurred. However, this method requires three records to be stored for a single service:

Claim Number	Transaction Code	Bill ID	Line ID	Paid Procedure Code	Amount Charged	Quantity/ Number of Units
12345	01	101	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001
12345	02	101	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001
12345	01	201	1	E1399	00000007500	0000001

Note: If Bill 201 includes additional lines (e.g., follow-up visits, prescriptions), report the additional lines in accordance with standard reporting procedures.

2. Multiples of a Procedure Code

It is possible to have a situation where a service provider performs the same service multiple times. These instances are not considered true duplicates (single service billed multiple times) and must be reported to the Bureau. For example, a claimant receives an X-ray, and the service provider requests a second X-ray that repeats the first. Both procedures would be reported.

D. Dispensing Fees

Dispensing fees are charges assessed when providers issue drugs or supplies to claimants. These dispensing fees include overhead, supplies, and labor, etc., to fill a prescription. When reporting to the Bureau, include these fees along with the cost of the medication or supply.

Add the dispensing fee to the Amount Charged and Paid Amount in the record for the item dispensed, unless state regulations require the fees to be itemized as a separate record. For example, if a pharmacy charges \$50 for a medication, with an additional \$1 dispensing fee, one record with an Amount Charged of \$51 would be reported.

1. Reporting Dispensing Fees Separately

Dispensing fees should only be reported as separate records if state regulations require it. In these cases, the dispensing fee record should follow these guidelines:

- (a) Report a Paid Procedure Code that differs from the drug's code.
- (b) If the state has a state-specific dispensing fee code, use that code.
- (c) If there is no state-specific code but there is an applicable HCPCs code (such as codes for inhalants), use the HCPCs code.
- (d) If there is no applicable code, leave the Paid Procedure Code field blank.
- (e) Report zero (0) in the Quantity/Units field.

Example: Reporting Dispensing Fees separately

A pharmacy charges \$100 for a 30-day supply of Nebupent inhalant, with an additional \$33 dispensing fee in a state which requires dispensing fees to be reported separately. Report the Nebupent on one record with a Procedure Code of 54868252800 (its NDC Code), an Amount Charged of \$100, and a Quantity/Units of 30. The dispensing fee is reported as a separate record, with Procedure Code G0333 (Pharmacy dispensing fee for inhalation drugs; per 30 days), an Amount Charged of \$33, and a Quantity/Units of 0.

E. File Replacements

Medical data providers may delete or replace an entire file that was previously submitted by using Submission File Type Code "R" (Replacement) on the Submission Control Record (Record Type - SUBCTRLREC). For record layout and data element details, refer to Submission Control Record in the **Record Layouts** section of this guidebook.

1. Deleting Files

To delete an entire file from the Bureau's database, submit a Submission Control Record with no other records in the file. The Submission Control Record for the file is completed as follows:

Field No.	Field Title/Description	Reported as
1	Record Type	SUBCTRLREC
2	Submission File Type Code	R (Replacement)
3	Carrier Group Code	Same as file being deleted
4	Reporting Quarter Code	Same as file being deleted
5	Reporting Year	Same as file being deleted
6	Submission File Identifier	Same as file being deleted
7	Submission Date	Date this file was generated

8	Submission Time	Time this file was generated
9	Record Total	0 (Do not include the Submission Control Record in the count)
10	Reserved for Future Use	

2. Replacing Files

To replace an entire file that was previously submitted in error, submit a new file with a Submission Control Record and all the records to be replaced.

Example: Replacing a file submitted in error

A file is submitted on February 21, 2011 and contains 5,000 records for 4th quarter 2010. On February 23, 2011, the data provider realizes that 500 of the transactions for which records were submitted were reported with Transaction Data 20101209 (12/09/2010) but actually occurred on 01/09/2011 (1st quarter). To replace the entire file, the data provider submits a new file with the 4,500 records for 4th quarter 2010. The Submission Control Record for the replacement file is completed as follows:

Field No.	Field Title/Description	Reported as
1	Record Type	SUBCTRLREC
2	Submission File Type Code	R (Replacement)
3	Carrier Group Code	Same as file being replaced
4	Reporting Quarter Code	4
5	Reporting Year	2010
6	Submission File Identifier	Same as file being replaced
7	Submission Date	20110223
8	Submission Time	Time this file was generated
9	Record Total	4,500
10	Reserved for Future Use	

SECTION VI – EDITING AND OTHER VALIDATION PROCEDURES

A. Editing Process

The Bureau’s editing process is performed to ensure that the data submitter’s data is consistent with reporting requirements and that it meets quality standards. The edit process for the Medical Data Call is based on three quality components:

- (a) Completeness test (e.g., are the data elements appropriately populated?)
- (b) Validation test (e.g., are the data elements populated with valid values?)
- (c) Reasonableness test (e.g., is the distribution of data elements reasonable?)

These tests will be performed within each data element and across Call elements where needed. Editing for the Call is performed within this data type and does not include cross-data type editing.

Using error tolerance levels, the editing process determines the overall quality of the entire quarterly data submission rather than individual files or records for a quarter. The entire quarterly data submission is considered to be all of the reporting carrier’s or carrier group’s data that has been submitted for the quarter whether submitted by the carrier or by multiple reporters (i.e., service providers).

The result of the tests will determine the reporting group’s status for the Medical Data Call Quality Incentive Program.

B. Validating a Submission

The editing process will evaluate each data element within a submission or file for completeness, validity, and reasonableness. Once all the files have been received, the total number of records that fail per data element will be compared to predetermined error tolerance levels for the complete quarterly data. Error levels are defined as follows:

- (a) Critical (C) – Indicates that the data element is of critical importance. Records with missing or invalid critical elements above this tolerance level are not viable for Call use.
- (b) Priority (P) – Indicates that the data element is very important but the record can still be of some value even with this data element missing.
- (c) Low (L) – Indicates that the record is still useful when this data element is missing. An example of a low tolerance is 10% - 20%.
- (d) Conditional (O) – Indicates that the data element must be provided but is conditional on state-mandated criteria.

Below are the edits and their associated tolerance levels that will be performed on each data element:

Field No.	Data Element	Tolerance/Edit
1	Carrier Code*	Required for file acceptance
2	Policy Number Identifier	C
3	Policy Effective Date	P
4	Claim Number Identifier*	Required for file acceptance
5	Transaction Code	Required for file acceptance

6	Jurisdiction State Code	C
7	Claimant Gender Code	L
8	Birth Year	L
9	Accident/Injury Date	C
10	Transaction Date	Required for file acceptance
11	Bill Identification Number*	Required for file acceptance —Must be unique
12	Line Identification Number*	Required for file acceptance —Must be unique
13	Service Date	C
14	Service From Date	P —Must be populated if Service Date is missing
15	Service To Date	P —Must be populated if Service Date is missing and Service From Date is populated
16	Paid Procedure Code	P —Must be formatted correctly. Codes validated against procedure codes
17	Paid Procedure Code Modifier	P —Validated against a table of valid values. Cannot be missing for every record
18	Amount Charged by Provider	C —Must be greater than zero
19	Paid Amount	C —Must be greater than or equal to zero
20	Primary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code	P —Codes validated against valid ICD9 Diagnostic codes
21	Secondary ICD-9 Diagnostic Code	L —Cannot be missing for every record
22	Provider Type Code	P —Must be a valid code
23	Provider Identification Number	P
24	Provider ZIP Code or Billing Address ZIP Code	P
25	Network Service Code	P
26	Quantity/Number of Units per Procedure Code	P —Must be numeric
27	Place of Service Code	P —Must be a valid code
28	Secondary Procedure Code	P —Must be a valid code

* This data element is considered a key field and must be reported the same as on the original record for all records related to a medical transaction (line). Refer to Key Fields in the **Medical Data Call Structure** section of this guidebook.

1. Edit

Each Medical Data Call edit is classified into one of the edit types—submission, field, logical, or relational edits:

- Submission edits ensure that the file record length is correct, data provider information is valid, a Submission Control Record exists, and the record count balances
- Field edits ensure that the data contained in each data field is acceptable
- Logical edits verify that the data makes sense in relation to one or more other fields on the same report
- Relational edits compare the data in a specific field on the report with another data field contained in the same report submission and/or with a corresponding medical report that was previously submitted and already stored on the Bureau’s database

2. File Acceptance

Every Medical Data Call file received by the Bureau goes through a file acceptance process that includes submission and field level edits to determine if the entire file is accepted or rejected.

Accepted files are loaded onto the Bureau’s database, and the submission results are provided to the medical data provider. Files that fail the File Acceptance edits are rejected and not loaded onto the database. The medical data provider is notified that the file was rejected.

File Acceptance edits determine whether the:

- File name is valid per file naming conventions
- Data reporter is authorized to report Medical Call data and to submit for the Carrier Group Code
- Record length is correct and contains only valid characters
- File contains a Submission Control Record, there is only one Submission Control Record per file, and the Submission Control Record is not a duplicate
- Submission File Type is valid
- Reporting Quarter is valid
- Reporting Year is valid
- Submission Date is valid
- Record Total is valid and matches the number of records in the file
- Replacement file matches a previously submitted file
- Submission Date and Submission Time on a replacement file are later than the file it is intended to replace

For details on all Medical Call edits, refer to the Edit Matrix section of the guide.

SECTION VII – GLOSSARY

A. Definitions of Terms

Adjustment	A change to the paid amount on a previously reported <i>record</i> . Adjustments do not include changes due to data reporting errors.
Administering Entity	The <i>insurance carrier</i> , <i>Third Party Administrator</i> , bill review vendor, or other entity that receives the <i>bill</i> from a medical <i>service provider</i> and that pays for the medical transaction.
Bill	A listing (lines) of charges for medical services. A bill may consist of multiple lines.
Calendar Year Premium	Associated with premium within a given calendar year period. Calendar year premium is final at the end of the period and does not change from valuation to valuation.
Cancellation	A Medical Data Call <i>transaction</i> that allows the <i>medical data provider</i> to completely remove a previously submitted record or multiple records from the Bureau's database.
Carrier	See <i>Insurance Carrier</i>
Carrier Group	Insurance companies under a common ownership
Claim	A demand to recover from a loss or damage covered by a policy of insurance. A Medical Data Call claim (identified by claim number) includes one or more <i>bills</i> for medical services.
Claimant	The person who makes a <i>claim</i> . The claimant receives the medical services listed on the <i>bill(s)</i> for the associated claim.
CMS-1500 Form	The standard claim form of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services used by non-institutional providers or suppliers to bill Medicare carriers and durable medical equipment regional carriers (DMERCs) when a provider qualifies for a waiver from the Administrative Simplification Compliance Act (ASCA) requirement for electronic submission of claims. It is also used for billing of some Medicaid State Agencies.
Coverage Provider (or Coverage Provider Group)	See <i>Insurance Carrier</i> .
Data Element	The smallest unit of physical data for which attributes are defined.
Deductible	A clause in an insurance policy that relieves the <i>insurer</i> of responsibility in dollars, percentage of the total, or percentage of the loss before paying the loss.
Error	The mistake(s) made by <i>medical data providers</i> that the Bureau identifies in <i>records</i> after data is reported and processed against edits.
Field	An area designated for a particular category of data.
File	An organized, named collection of related records packaged collectively and reported electronically to the Bureau. For Medical Call data, a file may only include the data from one <i>reporting group</i> , but data for multiple carrier codes within the reporting group is acceptable.
Gross Premium	In company language, the premium before deducting any premium paid for reinsurance and, in some cases, before paying any return premium.

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	An organization of medical care providers that offers a specified range of medical care in return for a set fee. See also <i>Preferred Provider Organization</i> .
HMO	See <i>Health Maintenance Organization</i> .
Individual Reporter	A <i>medical data provider</i> that reports data only for its own carrier code. Data will not be included in a <i>file</i> for other carrier codes.
Insurance Carrier	The company that issues the insurance <i>policy</i> . Also referred to as the coverage provider, insurance carriers include private carriers, state funds, and self-insured groups.
Insured	The policyholder. In <i>workers compensation insurance</i> , the insured is the person or organization(employer) that is protected (covered) by the insurance <i>policy</i> and is entitled to recover benefits under its terms. The insured is designated in Item 1 of the policy Information Page.
Insurer	The <i>insurance carrier</i> or other organization, such as a syndicate, pool, or association, providing insurance coverage and services.
Letter of Authority (LOA)	Contains specific user information and authorization from an <i>individual reporter</i> or <i>reporting group</i> . An LOA is required for the individual reporter or reporting group to submit data using Data Transfer via the Internet .
Line	A single charge for a medical service or services listed on a <i>bill</i> . Also referred to as line item detail.
Medical Data Provider	Any unique data reporting entity that is certified to send Medical Call data to the Bureau. This includes, but may not be limited to, <i>insurance carriers</i> , <i>Third Party Administrators (TPAs)</i> , bill review vendors, and pharmacy vendors. See also <i>Reporting Group</i> .
Medical/Service Provider	See <i>Service Provider</i> .
Patient	The person receiving medical services. For a workers compensation <i>claim</i> , the patient is also the <i>claimant</i> .
Payer	The entity that ultimately pays for medical services.
Policy	The formal written contract of insurance between the employer (insured) and the <i>insurance carrier</i> (insurer).
PPO	See <i>Preferred Provider Organization</i> .
Preferred Provider Organization (PPO)	A network of medical care providers organized by the <i>insurer</i> to provide various medical care services to covered employees for specified fees. The covered employees have the option to go to the network of medical care providers or to go outside of the network for medical care services for reasonable and customary fees after a set <i>deductible</i> is met. See also <i>Health Maintenance Organization</i> .
Provider	See <i>Service Provider</i> .
Quarterly Submission	The data <i>file</i> , or files that represent the <i>reporting groups'</i> aggregate submission for a given three-month (quarter) period.

Record	A collection of related data elements that are treated as one unit.
Record Layout	Defines the parameters for each data <i>field</i> contained in the <i>record</i> that is submitted electronically, including the data field's starting and ending positions on the record and the field's specific type/class (i.e., alpha, numeric, or alpha/numeric). The consistent parameters allow for efficient processing, so the data contained within can be sorted, formatted, and customized.
Reporting Group	An affiliated insurance company or an assembly of affiliated insurance companies (<i>Affiliate Group</i>) and their designated <i>medical data providers</i> that report Medical Call data to the Bureau.
Service Provider	<i>Service provider</i> , or medical service provider, refers to the individual or group that furnishes a <i>patient</i> with various medical services (e.g., physician, clinic, hospital, pharmacy). Refer to Data Dictionary—Provider Type Code for the source link to the accepted Provider Type Code list.
Special Characters	Refers to the additional characters other than those shown on the keyboard layout that may be typed using the Alt key in conjunction with the keyboard's numeric pad.
Statistical Agent	Company associations that collect workers compensation data and prepare it according to rating regulation requirements on behalf of their members. Most state workers compensation laws permit companies to join together for this purpose.
Submission	A <i>file</i> transmitted to the Bureau for a given <i>reporting group</i> . Also referred to as a transmission.
Third Party Administrator (TPA)	An organization hired to perform one or more of the business functions of another company, which may include reporting insurance data to the <i>statistical agent</i> .
TPA	See <i>Third Party Administrator</i> .
Transaction	Refers to either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>line</i> item of a medical <i>bill</i>. Referred to as a medical transaction in this guidebook. Use this definition for Transaction Date. • The general term given to data transmitted from one computer system to another for the purpose of accessing, querying, or updating a record, file, or database. Use this definition for Transaction Code.
Transmission	See <i>Submission</i> .
UB-04 Form	The basic form that Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services prescribes for the Medicare program. It is only accepted from institutional providers that are excluded from the mandatory electronic claims submission requirements set forth in the Administrative Simplification Compliance Act (ASCA), Public Law 107105, and the implementing regulation at 42 CFR 424.32.
Unit Statistical Data	The statistical documentation that <i>insurance carriers</i> submit to the Bureau for the purpose of reporting workers compensation insurance data. It includes premium and losses by state at a classification code level.
Utilization	The frequency that a particular medical procedure is performed.

**Workers
Compensation
Insurance**

Statutory coverage for employers subject to the workers compensation law of a state. It provides benefits to employees who are injured during the course of their employment. The ***Pennsylvania Workers Compensation Manual of Rules, Classifications and Rating Values for Workers Compensation and for Employers Liability Insurance*** contains rules, classifications with descriptions, rates/loss costs for each classification, and state-specific exceptions for writing workers compensation insurance.

SECTION VIII – APPENDIX

A. Business Exclusion Request Form

Date Prepared:
Carrier Group Name:
Preparer's Contact Information
Name:
Address:
Phone:
Email:

Exclusions – Complete the following steps:

1. Document the nature and reason for all proposed exclusions. If more space is needed, please attach a separate page with the explanation(s) to this form.

Note: The exclusion option must be based on business segment, not on claim type or characteristics.

The 15% exclusion does not apply to selection by:

- Medical services provided (pharmacy, hospital fees, negotiated fees, etc.)
 - Claim characteristics such as claim status (e.g., open, closed)
 - Claim types such as specific injury types (medical only, death, permanent total disability, etc.)
2. Document the carriers (by carrier code) and states that are handled by each excluded business segment.
 3. If using Premium Determination Method 1, complete the Premium Verification Worksheet. If using Premium Determination Method 3, complete the Gross Premium Estimation Worksheet.

Note: If the methods described are not appropriate for determining the exclusion percentage, contact the Bureau for guidance. The methods are not appropriate if they would not closely approximate prospective premium distribution in the current calendar year (e.g., a significant shift has occurred in a participant's book(s) of business since the last NAIC reporting) the participant writes a significant number of large deductible policies).

4. Completed requests should be sent to the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau, United Plaza Building, Suite 1500, 30 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 or emailed to medicaldata@pcrb.com.

B. Compensation Data Exchange (CDX) Information

CDX is a service of Compensation Data Exchange, LLC which is owned by the following data collection organization members of the American Cooperative Council on Compensation Technology (ACCCT):

- Workers' Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau of California
- Delaware Compensation Rating Bureau, Inc.
- Insurance Services Office, Inc.
- Workers' Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau of Massachusetts
- Compensation Advisory Organization of Michigan
- Minnesota Workers' Compensation Insurers Association, Inc.
- New York Compensation Insurance Rating Board
- North Carolina Rate Bureau
- Pennsylvania Compensation Rating Bureau
- Wisconsin Compensation Rating Bureau

CDX Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) Application (see subsequent page)

Compensation Data Exchange (CDX)

A service of Compensation Data Exchange, LLC.

Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) Application

Applicant Information

Carrier Group Name _____

Group Number (This is the carrier group number, not the NAIC number) _____

Insurance Group Administrator (IGA) Information

User ID (Please provide a desired User ID) _____

First Name _____ Last Name _____

Address _____

Address 2 _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number _____ Fax Number _____

Email Address _____

Authorizing Officer for Applicant

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Title _____ E-mail Address _____

Please attach a business card, or copy of a business card, of the authorizing officer for verification.

The undersigned is duly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the above named Applicant and each of its individual carriers within the Carrier Group. By executing this application, the Applicant and each of the individual carriers agree to be bound by the Terms and Conditions of Use set forth on the reverse of this Application and on the ACCCT Web site at www.accct.org, together with all future modifications thereof.

Applicant Signature

Authorizing Officer Signature

INTERNAL USE ONLY

Date Received

Date Confirmation Sent