

Medicare intermittent catheter (IC) documentation check list:

General Medicare documentation check list^{1,2}

Prescription:

- Patients' information (name, date of birth)
- Type of IC prescribed (HCPCS code, description of IC type: straight, coude, closed)
- Catheterization frequency per day and quantity of IC (specific number)
- Prescribing clinicians' signature
- Clinician name or National Provider Identifier (NPI)
- Order date

Medical Record: *

- Documentation of permanent urinary incontinence or permanent urinary retention (not expected to be medically or surgically corrected within 3 months)
- Primary diagnosis to support medical necessity for an intermittent catheter
- Must match the prescription (frequency of IC, quantity of IC, type of IC, length of need)

* Might be requested by the DME supplier to have on file (12 months prior to IC) to show continued need/use if applicable

Documentation required by intermittent catheter type^{1,2}

A4351: Straight Tip, with or without coating

- Everything in the general Medicare documentation check list

A4352: Coudé Tip, with or without coating

- Everything in the general Medicare documentation check list
- Documentation indicating that patient has tried and is unable to pass a straight tip catheter
- Documented medical need for a coudé catheter

Use of a Coudé tip catheter in female beneficiaries is rarely reasonable and necessary

A4353: Closed System or sterile kit

- Everything in the general Medicare documentation check list.

Patient meets one of 5 criteria:

- Patient resides in a nursing facility
- Patient is immunosuppressed
- Patient has documented vesico-ureteral reflux
- Patient is a spinal cord injured female with neurogenic bladder who is pregnant
- Patient has had 2 documented urinary tract infections (UTI) while on a straight or coudé tip IC within 12-months

Required documentation for UTIs:^{1,2}

1. Urine culture showing greater than 10,000 bacteria for each UTI
2. One additional symptom:
 - Fever
 - Systemic leukocytosis
 - Change in urinary urgency, frequency, or incontinence
 - Appearance of new or increase in autonomic dysreflexia (sweating, bradycardia, blood pressure elevation)
 - Physical signs of prostatitis, epididymitis, orchitis
 - Increased muscle spasms
 - Pyuria (greater than 5 white blood cells [WBCs] per high-powered field)

1. LCD - Urological Supplies (L33803). www.cms.gov. Accessed March 8, 2022. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/lcd.aspx?LCDId=33803&ContriD=140>

2. Article - Urological Supplies - Policy Article (A52521). www.cms.gov. Accessed March 8, 2022. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/view/article.aspx?articleId=52521&ver=33>

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