MEDICAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION				
Type of Requestor: (x) HCP () IE () IC	Response Timely Filed? () Yes (x) No			
Requestor's Name and Address Doctor's Hospital Tidwell	MDR Tracking No.: M4-05-0805-01			
730 N. Post Oak Road, Ste. #203	TWCC No.:			
Houston, TX 77024	Injured Employee's Name:			
Respondent's Name and Address STATE FARM FIRE & CASUALTY CO	Date of Injury:			
8900 AMBERGLEN BLVD AUSTIN TX 78729-1110 Austin Commission Representative	Employer's Name:			
	Insurance Carrier's No.: 900000227			
Box 21				

PART II: SUMMARY OF DISPUTE AND FINDINGS

Dates of Service		CPT Code(s) or Description	Amount in Dispute	Amount Due
From	То	CIT Code(s) of Description	Amount in Dispute	Amount Duc
3/01/04	3/05/04	Surgical Admission	\$58,561.52	\$0.00

PART III: REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

This claim has been improperly denied by the carrier. The carrier is using a Per Diem payment methodology on this bill when it falls under the Stop Loss Methodology for reimbursement.

Per rule 134.401 (6) (i) Stop-Loss Method is an independent reimbursement methodology established to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during treatment to the injured worker. This methodology shall be used in place of not in addition to the per diem based reimbursement system.

The carrier's auditor found the total charges allowed for these dates of services was \$117,868.69. Therefore 134.401 (6) (i) governs this dispute. 134.401 (6) (i) states that is the bill exceeds \$40,000.00 the entire bill is to be paid at 75% of the charges.

PART IV: RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

In a SOAH decision (Docket No. 453-03-0910.M4) the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) concurred with the result of SOAH decision (Docket No. 453-00-2092.M4). The ALJ also concluded that the approach utilized by the insurance carrier in this case was consistent with the purpose of the rule, which is intended to ensure fair and reasonable compensation to the hospital for unusually costly services rendered during the treatment to an injured worker. Elsewhere, the rule states that the threshold was established to "ensure compensation for unusually extensive services required during an admission." Finally, the regulations must provide effective medical cost control pursuant to Section 413.011 (d) of the Act. The patient had surgery without any complications. The charges billed by the health care provider, are an obvious attempt to exceed the threshold, which would result in a higher payment via the stop loss methodology.

PART V: MEDICAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION REVIEW SUMMARY, METHODOLOGY, AND/OR EXPLANATION

This dispute relates to inpatient services provided in hospital setting with reimbursement subject to the provisions of Rule 134.401 (Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline). The hospital has requested reimbursement according to the stop-loss method contained in that rule. Rule 134.401(c)(6) establishes that the stop-loss method is to be used for "unusually costly services." The explanation that follows this paragraph indicates that in order to determine if "unusually costly services" were provided, the admission must not only exceed \$40,000 in total audited charges, but also involve "unusually extensive services."

After reviewing the documentation provided by both parties, it does **not** appear that this particular admission involved "unusually extensive services." Accordingly, the stop-loss method does not apply and the reimbursement is to be based on the per diem plus carve-out methodology described in the same rule.

The total length of stay for this admission was 4 days (consisting of 1 day of intensive care and 3 days for surgical). Accordingly, the standard per diem amount due for this admission is equal to \$4,914 (1 time \$1,560 and 3 times \$1,118). Requestor billed \$3,251.00. In addition, the hospital is entitled to additional reimbursement for (implantables/MRIs/CAT Scans/pharmaceuticals) as follows:

The documentation provided an invoice in the amo	ount of \$22,660.00. Cost plus 10% = \$	\$24,926.00.	
Considering the reimbursement amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of rule 134.401(c) compared with the amount previously paid by the insurance carrier, we find that no additional reimbursement is due for these services. Insurance carrier paid \$29,840.00.			
PART VI: COMMISSION DECISION			
Based upon the review of the disputed healthc not entitled to additional reimbursement.	eare services, the Medical Review I	Division has determined that the requestor is	
Findings and Decision by:		03-18-05	
Authorized Signature	Typed Name	Date of Order	
PART VII: YOUR RIGHT TO REQUEST A HEAR	RING		
Either party to this medical dispute may disagr for a hearing must be in writing and it must b (twenty) days of your receipt of this decision (care provider and placed in the Austin Represe days after it was mailed and the first working d Texas Administrative Code § 102.5(d)). A req P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744 or faxe The party appealing the Division's Decision s involved in the dispute.	the received by the TWCC Chief Cl 28 Texas Administrative Code § 14 Intatives box on Intatives box on Intaitives	lerk of Proceedings/Appeals Clerk within 20 48.3). This Decision was mailed to the health This Decision is deemed received by you five placed in the Austin Representative's box (28 b): Chief Clerk of Proceedings/Appeals Clerk, is Decision should be attached to the request.	
Si prefiere hablar con una persona in españ	iol acerca de ésta correspondenci	ia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.	
PART VIII: INSURANCE CARRIER DELIVERY	CERTIFICATION		
I hereby verify that I received a copy of this D	Decision in the Austin Representative	ve's box.	
Signature of Insurance Carrier:		Date:	