

Clinical Policy: Ambulance Transportation Non Emergency

Reference Number: CA.CP.MP.127

Last Review Date: April 2022

[Coding Implications](#)
[Revision Log](#)

See [Important Reminder](#) at the end of this policy for important regulatory and legal information.

Description

A nonemergency ambulance transport is a medical ambulance transport provided for an individual who does not require the urgency of emergency ambulance transport. Medical necessity requirements for nonemergency ambulance transport are met when the individual's health condition is such that the use of any other method of transportation (e.g., taxicab, private car, wheelchair coach) would be medically contraindicated (e.g., would endanger the member's medical condition). Ambulance services are covered to the extent that these types of services are generally covered by each member's benefit design as found in the Explanation of Benefits (EOC) and also subject to state and federal regulations.

Policy/Criteria

It is the policy of California Health & Wellness that non-emergency ambulance services are considered **medically necessary** when the following criteria are met:

- A. The ambulance must have the necessary equipment and supplies to address the needs of the individual, **and**
- B. The individual's medical condition prevents the use of lower acuity transportation modalities (e.g., taxicab, private car, wheelchair coach) due to patient safety concerns or medical contraindications. Examples include bed-confined, unable to get up from bed without assistance, unable to ambulate, and unable to sit or tolerate a wheelchair, or requires skilled monitoring of a cardiac, respiratory or other conditions.

Background

An ambulance is a specially equipped vehicle used to transport the sick or injured. It becomes necessary when the patient is fully bed confined and has a clinical condition such that the use of any other method of transportation, such as taxi, private car, Medi-car, wheelchair coach, or other type of vehicle would be contraindicated. (i.e., would endanger the patient's medical condition), whether or not such other transportation is actually available. Ambulance services are frequently the initial step in the chain of delivery of quality medical care. They involve the assessment and administration of medical care by trained personnel and transportation of patients within an appropriate, safe and monitored environment. The patient's condition at the time of the transport is the determining factor in whether a trip is necessary. The fact that the patient is elderly, has a positive medical history, or cannot care for him/herself does not establish medical necessity. The use of an ambulance service must be reasonable for the illness or injury involved.

Any vehicle used as an ambulance must be designed and equipped to respond to medical emergencies and, in non-emergency situations, be capable of transporting individuals with acute

CLINICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE: Ambulance Transport NonEmergency

medical conditions. The vehicle must comply with State or local laws governing the licensing and certification of an emergency medical transportation vehicle. At a minimum, the ambulance must contain a stretcher, linens, emergency medical supplies, oxygen equipment, and other lifesaving emergency medical equipment and be equipped with emergency warning lights, sirens, and telecommunications equipment as required by State or local law. This should include, at a minimum, one two-way voice radio or wireless telephone.

Definitions (These are based on Medicare, however, please refer to member evidence of coverage or other documents for specific coverage guidance):

The term "emergency" describes a service provided after the sudden onset of a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of such severity that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in a poor clinical outcome. The term "non-emergency" refers to all scheduled transportation regardless of origin and destination. By definition, hospital discharge trips, trips to and from ESRD facilities for maintenance dialysis, to and from other outpatient facilities for chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and other diagnostic and therapeutic services, are scheduled runs, and, therefore, are considered non-emergency services. However, clinically stable patients who are ordinarily not sufficiently ill enough do not require ambulance transportation.

Basic Life Support

A basic life support (BLS) ambulance is one that provides ground transportation plus the equipment and staff without the use of advanced therapeutic interventions. Such basic skills include airway management (oral and nasal airways, bag-valve-mask ventilation), cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), hemorrhage control, treatment for shock, fracture and spine immobilization, and childbirth assistance. Defibrillation using an automated external defibrillator (AED) is often included by many BLS systems. Services are provided by EMTs, usually certified at the basic level (EMT-B).

The ambulance vehicle must be staffed by at least two people who meet the requirements of the state and local laws where the services are being furnished, and at least one of the staff members must be certified at a minimum as an emergency medical technician-basic (EMT-Basic) by the state or local authority where the services are being furnished and be legally authorized to operate all lifesaving and life-sustaining equipment on board the vehicle. These laws may vary from state to state or within a state

Advanced Life Support

The advanced life support (ALS) ambulance transport must meet the same criteria as basic life support (BLS) in addition to having specialized life sustaining equipment, which includes telecommunications equipment, at a minimum, one two-way voice radio or wireless telephone. Typical of this type of ambulance are mobile coronary care units and other ambulance vehicles that are appropriately equipped and staffed by personnel trained and authorized to administer intravenous therapy (IVs), provide anti-shock trousers, establish and maintain a patient's airway, defibrillate the heart, stabilize pneumothorax conditions and perform other advanced life support procedures or services, such as cardiac (EKG) monitoring. An ALS intervention is a procedure

CLINICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE: Ambulance Transport NonEmergency

that is in accordance with state and local laws, required to be done by an emergency medical technician-intermediate (EMT-Intermediate) or EMT-Paramedic.

Paramedic intercept services are advanced life support (ALS) services delivered by paramedics that operate separately from the agency that provides the ambulance transport. This type of service is most often provided for an emergency ambulance transport in which a local volunteer ambulance that can provide only basic life support (BLS) level service is dispatched to transport a patient. If the patient needs ALS services such as EKG monitoring, chest decompression, or IV therapy, another entity dispatches a paramedic to meet the BLS ambulance at the scene or once the ambulance is on the way to the hospital. The ALS paramedics then provide their services to the patient. The intercept service(s) is usually provided in a rural area under a contract with one or more volunteer ambulance services and its appropriateness is based on the condition of the patient receiving the ambulance service.

Coding Implications

This clinical policy references Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®). CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association. All CPT codes and descriptions are copyrighted 2015, American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT codes and CPT descriptions are from the current manuals and those included herein are not intended to be all-inclusive and are included for informational purposes only. Codes referenced in this clinical policy are for informational purposes only. Inclusion or exclusion of any codes does not guarantee coverage. Providers should reference the most up-to-date sources of professional coding guidance prior to the submission of claims for reimbursement of covered services.

CPT® Codes	Description

HCPCS Codes	Description
A0425	Ground mileage, per statute mile
A0426	Ambulance service, advanced life support, non-emergency transport, level 1 (ALS1)
A0428	Ambulance service, basic life support, non-emergency transport, (BLS)
A0429	Ambulance service, basic life support, emergency transport, (BLS emergency)

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis Codes that Support Coverage Criteria

NOT AN ALL INCLUSIVE LIST

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
F34.0-F34.9	Persistent mood (affective) disorder
F39	Unspecified Mood disorder
R27.0-R27.9	Unspecified mood (affective) disorder
R26.0-R26.9	Abnormalities of gait and mobility
Z74.01	Bed confinement status

CLINICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE: Ambulance Transport NonEmergency

ICD-10-CM Code	Description
Z74.3	Need for continuous supervision
Z78.1	Physical restraint status
Z99.89	Dependence on other enabling machines and devices

Reviews, Revisions, and Approvals	Approval Date
Initial Review	4/04
Update. Added Ambulance transport from a Skilled Nursing Facility to a Physician's office* for any reason, as not considered medically necessary. If a SNF's Part A resident requires transportation to a physician's office and meets the general medical necessity requirement for transport by ambulance, then ambulance roundtrip is the responsibility of the SNF and is included in the Prospective Payment System (PPS) rate	7/10
Added Medicare Template and link to LCD page. Added information about 'Definition of Ambulance Services' from MLN.	8/10
Update with no major revisions	9/11 8/12 8/13 8/14 8/15 8/16
Revised to new template	5/17
Annual review: no changes	5/18
Annual review, minor changes to reflect Medicare	5/19
Revised language, added Medicare and APL references	6/20
Added Z74.01, Z74.3, Z78.1, Z99.89 as examples	4/21
Annual review; no changes	4/22

References

1. American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) Position Statement. Principles of appropriate patient transfer. *Ann Emerg Med* 1990;19:337-8.
2. American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) Position Statement. Appropriate Interhospital Patient Transfer. February 2002.
3. American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) Position Statement. Managed Care Principles. September, 1997.
4. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*. Chapter 10 - Definition of ambulance services. [CMS Web site]. (Revision #130BP: 01/01/11). Available at: <http://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/downloads/R130BP.pdf>.

CLINICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE: Ambulance Transport NonEmergency

5. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*. Chapter 10 - Ambulance services. [CMS Web site]. (Revision #68: 03/30/07). Available at: <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/manuals/Downloads/bp102c10.pdf>.
6. CMS Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. LCD for AMBULANCE Services (L28235). Palmetto GBA (01102) (Northern California). 4/29/2010.
7. CMS. Medicare Learning Network (MLN) Matters. Number MM7058. Related Change Request # 7058. Related Release date. July 30, 2010. Implementation date January 3, 2011. Ambulance Services Definition.
8. CMS. MLN Matters Number: SE0433 Revised January 29, 2009. Skilled Nursing Facility Consolidated Billing As It Relates to Ambulance Services.
9. College of Physicians & Surgeons of Manitoba. Guideline No. 1620 - Interfacility Emergency Transportation. January 2001.
10. Dorges V, Wenzel V, Knacke P, et al: Comparison of different airway management strategies to ventilate apneic, non-preoxygenated patients. *Crit Care Med* 2003;31:800–3
11. Eckstein M. Cardiac Arrest Resuscitation Evaluation in Los Angeles: CARE-LA. *Ann Emerg Med* May 2005;45(5):504-9
12. Hopson LR, Hirsh E, Delgado J, et al: Guidelines for Withholding or Termination of Resuscitation in Prehospital Traumatic Cardiopulmonary Arrest: Joint Position Statement of the National Association of EMMS Physicians and the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma. *J Amer Coll Surg* 2003;196:106–112.
13. Liberman M, Mulder D, Lavole A, et al: Multi-Center Canadian Study of Prehospital Trauma Care. *Ann Surg* 2003;237:153–162.
14. Marinovich et al. Impact of Ambulance Transportation on Resource Use in the Emergency Department. *Acad Emerg Med*.2004; 11: 312-315.
15. Marx: *Rosen's Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice*, 5th ed.
16. Roberts: *Clinical Procedures in Emergency Medicine*, 4th ed.
17. Rosen P, Barkin R, editors. Blackwell T. *EMS: overview and ground transport*. Emergency medicine concepts and clinical practice. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 1998:313-23.
18. Rourke J. Small hospital medical services in Ontario. Part 2: emergency medical services.
19. Stapleton ER. Basic life support cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *Cardiol Clin* February 2002; 20(1): 1-12
20. Thompson JM, McNair N. Health care reform and emergency outpatient use of rural hospitals in Alberta, Canada. *J Emerg Med* 1995;13:415-21.
21. Thompson JM, Ratcliff MJ. Use of emergency outpatient services in a small rural hospital. *Can Fam Physician* 1992;38:2322-31.
22. California Welfare & Institutions Code §14132(ad)(1) and the California Department of Healthcare Services (DHCS) All Plan Letter 17-010 guidance regarding non-emergency medical transportation (NEMT) and non-medical transportation
23. MEDICARE: Source: <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Computer-Data-and-Systems/Electronic-Clinical-Templates/Other-Benefit-Templates/Other-Templates-Non-Emergency-Ambulance-Transportation>

Important Reminder

CLINICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE: Ambulance Transport NonEmergency

This clinical policy has been developed by appropriately experienced and licensed health care professionals based on a review and consideration of currently available generally accepted standards of medical practice; peer-reviewed medical literature; government agency/program approval status; evidence-based guidelines and positions of leading national health professional organizations; views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas affected by this clinical policy; and other available clinical information. The Health Plan makes no representations and accepts no liability with respect to the content of any external information used or relied upon in developing this clinical policy. This clinical policy is consistent with standards of medical practice current at the time that this clinical policy was approved. “Health Plan” means a health plan that has adopted this clinical policy and that is operated or administered, in whole or in part, by Centene Management Company, LLC, or any of such health plan’s affiliates, as applicable.

The purpose of this clinical policy is to provide a guide to medical necessity, which is a component of the guidelines used to assist in making coverage decisions and administering benefits. It does not constitute a contract or guarantee regarding payment or results. Coverage decisions and the administration of benefits are subject to all terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the coverage documents (e.g., evidence of coverage, certificate of coverage, policy, contract of insurance, etc.), as well as to state and federal requirements and applicable Health Plan-level administrative policies and procedures.

This clinical policy is effective as of the date determined by the Health Plan. The date of posting may not be the effective date of this clinical policy. This clinical policy may be subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements relating to provider notification. If there is a discrepancy between the effective date of this clinical policy and any applicable legal or regulatory requirement, the requirements of law and regulation shall govern. The Health Plan retains the right to change, amend or withdraw this clinical policy, and additional clinical policies may be developed and adopted as needed, at any time.

This clinical policy does not constitute medical advice, medical treatment or medical care. It is not intended to dictate to providers how to practice medicine. Providers are expected to exercise professional medical judgment in providing the most appropriate care, and are solely responsible for the medical advice and treatment of members. This clinical policy is not intended to recommend treatment for members. Members should consult with their treating physician in connection with diagnosis and treatment decisions.

Providers referred to in this clinical policy are independent contractors who exercise independent judgment and over whom the Health Plan has no control or right of control. Providers are not agents or employees of the Health Plan.

This clinical policy is the property of the Health Plan. Unauthorized copying, use, and distribution of this clinical policy or any information contained herein are strictly prohibited. Providers, members and their representatives are bound to the terms and conditions expressed herein through the terms of their contracts. Where no such contract exists, providers, members and their representatives agree to be bound by such terms and conditions by providing services to members and/or submitting claims for payment for such services.

CLINICAL POLICY

POLICY TITLE: Ambulance Transport NonEmergency

Note: For Medicaid members, when state Medicaid coverage provisions conflict with the coverage provisions in this clinical policy, state Medicaid coverage provisions take precedence. Please refer to the state Medicaid manual for any coverage provisions pertaining to this clinical policy.

Note: For Medicare members, to ensure consistency with the Medicare National Coverage Determinations (NCD) and Local Coverage Determinations (LCD), all applicable NCDs, LCDs, and Medicare Coverage Articles should be reviewed prior to applying the criteria set forth in this clinical policy. Refer to the CMS website at <http://www.cms.gov> for additional information.

©2016 Centene Corporation. All rights reserved. All materials are exclusively owned by Centene Corporation and are protected by United States copyright law and international copyright law. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied, modified, distributed, displayed, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means, or otherwise published without the prior written permission of Centene Corporation. You may not alter or remove any trademark, copyright or other notice contained herein. Centene® and Centene Corporation® are registered trademarks exclusively owned by Centene Corporation.