

2022 Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System – Final Rule Summary

On Tuesday, November 2, 2021, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) released the 2022 Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (HOPPS) [final rule](#), which includes modest payment increases for radiation therapy services effective January 1, 2022.

In the Medicare hospital outpatient environment, hospital reimbursement is based on Ambulatory Payment Classifications or APCs. CMS assigns CPT codes to an APC based on clinical and resource use similarity. All services in an APC are reimbursed at the same rate. Cost data collected from OPSS claims are used to calculate rates. Certain services are considered ancillary and their costs are packaged into the primary service. Packaged services do not receive separate payment. For example, in the hospital outpatient environment, imaging is not paid separately when reported with treatment delivery services. Below is a summary of key issues impacting radiation oncology.

Also released on November 2, 2021 were the Radiation Oncology (RO) Model final regulations. ASTRO’s summary of RO Model final rule is included in a separate document.

Conversion Factor Update

CMS proposes increasing the payment rates under the OPSS by an Outpatient Department (OPD) fee schedule increase factor of 2.0%. This increase factor is based on the hospital inpatient market basket percentage increase of 2.7% paid under the hospital inpatient prospective payment system (IPPS), minus a 0.7% productivity adjustment.

Based on this update, CMS estimates that proposed total payments to HOPPS providers (including beneficiary cost-sharing and estimated changes in enrollment, utilization, and case-mix), for CY 2022 will be approximately \$82.078 billion, an increase of \$5.913 billion compared to estimated CY 2022 OPSS payments.

Ambulatory Payment Classifications (APC)

CMS is making modest changes to the payment rates of traditional radiation oncology APCs in the 2022 HOPPS final rule. Below is a list of radiation oncology APCs with their 2022 payment rates:

| Radiation Oncology - Ambulatory Payment Classification 2022 Payment Rates | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|----------|
| APC | Descriptor | 2021 Rate | 2022 Rate | % Change |
| 5611 | Level 1 Therapeutic Radiation Treatment Preparation | \$126.87 | \$129.59 | 2.14% |
| 5612 | Level 2 Therapeutic Radiation Treatment Preparation | \$338.68 | \$345.85 | 2.12% |
| 5613 | Level 3 Therapeutic Radiation Treatment Preparation | \$1,262.18 | \$1,289.67 | 2.18% |
| 5621 | Level 1 Radiation Therapy | \$120.54 | \$122.34 | 1.49% |

| | | | | |
|------|---|------------|------------|-------|
| 5622 | Level 2 Radiation Therapy | \$241.68 | \$246.87 | 2.15% |
| 5623 | Level 3 Radiation Therapy | \$542.55 | \$554.12 | 2.13% |
| 5624 | Level 4 Radiation Therapy - HDR Brachytherapy | \$708.46 | \$724.50 | 2.26% |
| 5625 | Level 5 Radiation Therapy - Proton Therapy | \$1,297.92 | \$1,321.12 | 1.79% |
| 5626 | Level 6 Radiation Therapy - SBRT | \$1,733.74 | \$1,771.28 | 2.17% |

Comprehensive Ambulatory Payment Classifications (C-APCs)

Under the C-APC policy, CMS provides a single payment for all services on the claim regardless of the span of the date(s) of service. Conceptually, the C-APC is designed so there is a single primary service on the claim, identified by the status indicator (SI) of “J1”. All adjunctive services provided to support the delivery of the primary service are included on the claim. While ASTRO supports policies that promote efficiency and the provision of high-quality care, we have long expressed concern that the C-APC methodology lacks the appropriate charge capture mechanisms to accurately reflect the services associated with the C-APC.

For 2022, CMS will not expand the Comprehensive Ambulatory Payment Classification (C-APC) methodology. This leaves the number of C-APCs at 69. Below is a comparison table of the 2021 payment rates and 2022 payment rates for the radiation oncology services in several key C-APCs:

| C-APC 5627 Level 7 Radiation Therapy | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| CPT Code | Descriptor | 2021 Rate | 2022 Rate | % Change |
| 77371 | SRS Multisource | \$7,772.76 | \$7,942.98 | 2.19% |
| 77372 | SRS Linear Based | \$7,772.76 | \$7,942.98 | 2.19% |
| 77424 | IORT delivery by x-ray | \$7,772.76 | \$7,942.98 | 2.19% |
| 77425 | IORT delivery by electrons | \$7,772.76 | \$7,942.98 | 2.19% |
| C-APC 5092 Level 2 Breast/Lymphatic Surgery and Related Procedures | | | | |
| 19298 | Place breast rad tube/caths | \$5,533.94 | \$5,652.10 | 2.14% |
| C-APC 5093 Level 3 Breast/Lymphatic Surgery and Related Procedures | | | | |
| 19296 | Place po breast cath for rad | \$8,920.04 | \$9,106.41 | 2.09% |
| C-APC 5113 Level 3 Musculoskeletal Procedures | | | | |
| 20555 | Place ndl musc/tis for rt | \$2,830.40 | \$2,892.28 | 2.19% |
| C-APC 5165 Level 5 ENT Procedures | | | | |
| 41019 | Place needles h&n for rt | \$5,086.05 | \$5,194.27 | 2.13% |
| C-APC 5302 Level 2 Upper GI Procedures | | | | |
| 43241 | Egd tube/cath insertion | \$1,625.02 | \$1,658.81 | 2.08% |
| C-APC 5375 Level 5 Urology and Related Services | | | | |
| 55875 | Transperi needle place pros | \$4,413.90 | \$4,505.89 | 2.08% |

| C-APC 5415 Level 5 Gynecologic Procedures | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------|
| 55920 | Place needles pelvic for rt | \$4,409.54 | \$4,505.89 | 2.08% |
| 57155 | Insert uteri tandem/ovoids | \$4,409.54 | \$4,505.89 | 2.08% |
| 58346 | Insert heyman uteri capsule | \$4,409.54 | \$4,505.89 | 2.08% |

Although radiation oncology services see a modest increase in the final rule, ASTRO remains concerned that these services are still undervalued due to the C-APC methodology. Despite efforts to encourage the Agency to value these services more accurately, CMS remains committed to the methodology and does not intend to modify it for radiation oncology services. ASTRO will continue to educate CMS on the impact the C-APC methodology has on radiation oncology services, particularly brachytherapy.

Two-Times Rule Exception

CMS established two-times rule criteria within the APC methodology that requires that the highest calculated cost of an individual procedure categorized to any given APC cannot exceed two times the calculated cost of the lowest-costing procedure categorized to that same APC. However, the Agency can exempt any APC from the two-times rule for any of the following reasons:

- Resource homogeneity
- Clinical homogeneity
- Hospital outpatient setting utilization
- Frequency of service (volume)
- Opportunity for upcoding and code fragments

Based on CY 2019 claims data, CMS will continue the two-times rule exception for APC 5612 *Level 2 Therapeutic Radiation Treatment Preparation* and for APC 5627 *Level 7 Radiation Therapy*.

Brachytherapy Sources

In the 2022 HOPPS final rule, CMS will base the payment rates for brachytherapy sources on the geometric mean costs for each source, which is consistent with the methodology used for other services under HOPPS. Additionally, the Agency used the costs derived from 2019 claims data to set the 2022 payment rates for brachytherapy sources because that is the claims data used for most other items in the final rule. However, C2645 *Brachytherapy planar source, palladium-103, per square millimeter* had insufficient claims data, so the Agency will continue using the CY 2019 payment rate of \$4.69 per mm² in CY 2022. C2636 *Brachytherapy linear source, non-stranded, palladium-103, per 1 mm*, also is exempt from the geometric mean cost method and will be paid at the rate of \$31.40 per mm.

CMS will pay for HCPCS codes C2698 *Brachytherapy source, stranded, not otherwise specified* and C2699 *Brachytherapy source, non-stranded, not otherwise specified*, at a rate equal to the lowest stranded or non-stranded prospective payment rate for such sources, respectively on a per source basis. For 2022, the rates are \$38.19 for C2698 and \$34.82 for C2699. This is a 2.11% change in payment for C2698 and an 10.89% change for C2699 from the 2021 rates.

CMS also established a Low Volume APC policy for brachytherapy APCs (also for New Technology APCs and clinical APCs—it will be universal). For those APCs with fewer than 100 single claims that can be used for rate setting purposes in the existing claims year, the Agency will use up to four years of claims data to establish a payment rate for each item or service as it currently does for low volume services assigned to New Technology APCs. Further, CMS will calculate the cost based on the greatest of the arithmetic mean cost, median cost, or geometric mean cost. Five brachytherapy APCs will be designated as Low Volume APCs for CY 2022 (See Table 49 below). With the adoption of this Low Volume APC policy, CMS will end the separate New Technology APC low volume policy.

Table 49: Cost Statistics for Low Volume APCs for CY 2022

| APC | APC Description | Geometric Cost without Low Volume APC Designation | Final Median Cost | Final Arithmetic Mean Cost | Final Geometric Mean Cost | Final CY 2022 APC Cost |
|------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 2632 | Iodine I-125 sodium iodide | \$26.04 | \$30.24 | \$38.52 | \$34.16 | \$38.52 |
| 2635 | Brachytx, non-str, HA, P-103 | \$44.37 | \$34.04 | \$43.53 | \$36.72 | \$43.53 |
| 2636 | Brachy linear, nonstr, P-103 | \$30.59 | \$24.78 | \$50.16 | \$36.43 | \$50.16 |
| 2645 | Brachytx, non-str, Gold-198 | \$280.90 | \$61.85 | \$588.31 | \$131.86 | \$588.31 |
| 2647 | Brachytx, NS, NonHDRIr-192 | \$275.13 | \$145.36 | \$196.38 | \$94.24 | \$196.38 |

Finally, CMS continues to invite recommendations for new codes to describe new brachytherapy sources.

Proposed New Technology APCs

Services that are assigned to New Technology APCs are typically new services that do not have sufficient claims history to establish an accurate payment for the services. One of the objectives of establishing New Technology APCs is to generate sufficient claims data for a new service so that it can be assigned to an appropriate clinical APC. Some services that are assigned to New Technology APCs have very low annual volume, which CMS considers to be fewer than 100 claims. They consider services with fewer than 100 claims annually to be low-volume services because there is a higher probability that the payment data for a service may not have a normal statistical distribution, which could affect the quality of their standard cost methodology that is used to assign services to an APC. In addition, services with fewer than 100 claims per year are not generally considered to be a significant contributor to the APC rate setting calculations and, therefore, are not included in the assessment of the 2-times rule.

Where utilization of services assigned to a New Technology APC is low, it can lead to wide variation in payment rates from year-to-year, resulting in even lower utilization and potential barriers to access to new technologies, which ultimately limits the Agency's ability to assign the service to the appropriate clinical APC. To mitigate these issues, CMS will use its equitable adjustment authority to adjust how it determines the costs for low-volume services assigned to New Technology APCs. For New Technology APCs with fewer than 100 single claims at the procedure level that can be used for rate setting, CMS will apply its methodology for determining a low volume APC's cost (as previously discussed in the section on *Brachytherapy Services*), choosing the "greatest of" the median, arithmetic mean, or geometric mean at the procedure level, to apply to the individual services assigned to New Technology APCs and provide the final New Technology APC assignment for each procedure.

A procedure of interest to radiation oncology within the New Technology APCs is *Bronchoscopy with Transbronchial Ablation of Lesion(s) by Microwave Energy*. Effective January 1, 2019, CMS established HCPCS code C9751 (Bronchoscopy, rigid or flexible, transbronchial ablation of lesion(s) by microwave energy, including fluoroscopic guidance, when performed, with computed tomography acquisition(s) and 3-D rendering, computer-assisted, image-guided navigation, and endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) guided transtracheal and/or transbronchial sampling (for example, aspiration[s]/biopsy[ies]) and all mediastinal and/or hilar lymph node stations or structures and therapeutic intervention(s)). This microwave ablation procedure utilizes a flexible catheter to access the lung tumor via a working channel and may be used as an alternative procedure to a percutaneous microwave approach. Based on its review of the New Technology APC application for this service and the service's clinical similarity to existing services paid under the OPSS, the Agency estimated the likely cost of the procedure would be between \$8,001 and \$8,500.

In claims data available for CY 2019 for the CY 2021 OPSS/ASC final rule with comment period, there were four claims reported for bronchoscopy with transbronchial ablation of lesions by microwave energy. Given the low volume of claims for the service, for CY 2021 CMS applied the policy it adopted in CY 2019, under which it utilizes its equitable adjustment authority to calculate the geometric mean, arithmetic mean, and median costs to calculate an appropriate payment rate for purposes of assigning bronchoscopy with transbronchial ablation of lesions by microwave energy to a New Technology APC. The Agency found the geometric mean cost for the service to be approximately \$2,693, the arithmetic mean cost to be approximately \$3,086, and the median cost to be approximately \$3,708. The median was the statistical methodology that estimated the highest cost for the service and provided a reasonable estimate of the midpoint cost of the three claims that have been paid for this service. The payment rate calculated using this methodology fell within the cost band for New Technology APC 1562 (New Technology—Level 25 (\$3501–\$4000)). Therefore, CMS assigned HCPCS code C9751 to APC 1562 for CY 2021.

For CY 2022, the only available claims for HCPCS code C9751 are from CY 2019. Therefore, CMS will again utilize its equitable adjustment authority. Because the Agency is using the same claims as it did for CY 2021, it found the same values for the geometric mean cost, arithmetic

mean cost, and the median cost for CY 2022. Therefore, the payment rate calculated falls again within the cost band for New Technology APC 1562 (New Technology—Level 25 (\$3501–\$4000)), and the Agency will continue to assign HCPCS code C9751 to APC 1562 (New Technology—Level 25 (\$3501–\$4000)), with a payment rate of \$3,750.50 for CY 2022. Details regarding HCPCS code C9751 are included in Table 14.

Table 14: CY 2022 OPSS APC and Status Indicator for HCPCS Code C9751 Assigned to New Technology APC

| CY 2022 HCPCS Code | Long Descriptor | CY 2022 OPSS SI | CY 2022 OPSS APC | CY 2022 OPSS Payment Rate |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| C9751 | Bronchoscopy, rigid or flexible, transbronchial ablation of lesion(s) by microwave energy, including fluoroscopic guidance, when performed, with computed tomography acquisition(s) and 3-D rendering, computer-assisted, image-guided navigation, and endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) guided transtracheal and/or transbronchial sampling (eg, aspiration[s]/biopsy[ies] | T | 1562 | \$3,750.50 |

Cancer Hospital Payment Adjustment

Since the inception of OPSS, Medicare has paid the 11 hospitals that meet the criteria for “cancer hospitals” under OPSS for covered outpatient hospital services to reflect their higher outpatient costs. CMS will continue to provide additional payments to cancer hospitals so that a cancer hospital’s payment-to-cost ratio (PCR) after the additional payments is equal to the weighted average PCR for the other OPSS hospitals using the most recently submitted or settled cost report data. However, the 21st Century Cures Act requires that this weighted average PCR be reduced by 1.0%. Based on the data and the required 1.0% reduction, CMS will use a target PCR of 0.89 to determine the CY 2022 cancer hospital payment adjustment to be paid at cost report settlement. That is, the payment adjustments will be the additional payments needed to result in a PCR equal to 0.89 for each cancer hospital.

Table 6 shows the estimated percentage increase in OPSS payments to each cancer hospital for CY 2022, due to the cancer hospital payment adjustment policy.

Table 4: CY 2022 Hospital-Specific Payment Adjustment for Cancer Hospitals to be Provided at Cost Report Settlement

| Provider Number | Hospital Name | Percentage Increase in OPSS Payments for CY 2022 due to Payment Adjustment |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 050146 | City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center | 39.6% |

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------|
| 050660 | USC Norris Cancer Hospital | 31.7% |
| 100079 | Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center | 16.5% |
| 100271 | H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute | 20.8% |
| 220162 | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute | 34.7% |
| 330154 | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center | 38.1% |
| 330354 | Roswell Park Cancer Institute | 14.0% |
| 360242 | James Cancer Hospital & Solove Research Institute | 16.4% |
| 390196 | Fox Chase Cancer Center | 11.2% |
| 450076 | M.D. Anderson Cancer Center | 51.4% |
| 500138 | Seattle Cancer Care Alliance | 46.5% |

Health Equity

Similar to proposals put forth in the 2022 Inpatient Prospective Payment System and Medicare Physician Fee Schedule proposed rules, CMS sought input on ways to make reporting of health disparities based on social risk factors and race and ethnicity more comprehensive and actionable. This included soliciting comments on potential collection of data and analysis and reporting of quality measure results by a variety of demographic data points including, but not limited to, race, Medicare/Medicaid dual eligibility status, disability status, LGBTQ+, and socioeconomic status.

CMS received several comments on this topic and will take them into consideration in future policy development.

Hospital Price Transparency Fines

CMS is amending several hospital price transparency policies in order to encourage compliance. These include: (1) increasing the amount of the penalties for noncompliance through the use of a proposed scaling factor based on hospital bed count; (2) deeming state forensic hospitals that meet certain requirements to be in compliance with the requirements of 45 CFR part 180; and (3) finalizing a requirement that the machine-readable file be accessible to automated searches and direct downloads.

In addition, they clarified the expected output of hospital online price estimator tools when hospitals choose to use an online price estimator tool in lieu of posting its standard charges for the required shoppable services in a consumer-friendly format.

Additional information about the 2022 HOPPS final rule can be found at the following links:

A display copy of the HOPPS final rule can be found at:
<https://public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2021-24011.pdf>

The addenda relating to the HOPPS final rule are available at:
<https://www.cms.gov/medicare/medicare-fee-service-payment/hospitaloutpatientpps/cms-1753-fc>

A fact sheet on the HOPPS final rule is available at:

<https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/cy-2022-medicare-hospital-outpatient-prospective-payment-system-and-ambulatory-surgical-center-0>