

Australian Government
Department of Health

Medicare Benefits Schedule Book
Category 7
Operating from 1 July 2020

Title: Medicare Benefits Schedule Book

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At the time of printing, the relevant legislation giving authority for the changes included in this edition of the book may still be subject to the approval of Executive Council and the usual Parliamentary scrutiny. This book is not a legal document, and, in cases of discrepancy, the legislation will be the source document for payment of Medicare benefits.

The latest Medicare Benefits Schedule information is available from *MBS Online* at <http://www.health.gov.au/mbsonline>

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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

GN.1.1 The Medicare Benefits Schedule - Introduction Schedules of Services

Each professional service contained in the Schedule has been allocated a unique item number. Located with the item number and description for each service is the Schedule fee and Medicare benefit, together with a reference to an explanatory note relating to the item (if applicable).

If the service attracts an anaesthetic, the word (Anaes.) appears following the description. Where an operation qualifies for the payment of benefits for an assistant, the relevant items are identified by the inclusion of the word (Assist.) in the item description. Medicare benefits are not payable for surgical assistance associated with procedures which have not been so identified.

Higher rates of benefits are provided for consultations by a recognised consultant physician where the patient has been referred by another medical practitioner or an approved dental practitioner (oral surgeons).

Differential fees and benefits also apply to services listed in Category 5 (Diagnostic Imaging Services). The conditions relating to these services are set out in Category 5.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory notes relating to the Medicare benefit arrangements and notes that have general application to services are located at the beginning of the schedule, while notes relating to specific items are located at the beginning of each Category. While there may be a reference following the description of an item to specific notes relating to that item, there may also be general notes relating to each Group of items.

GN.1.2 Medicare - an outline

The Medicare Program ('Medicare') provides access to medical and hospital services for all Australian residents and certain categories of visitors to Australia. The Department of Human Services administers Medicare and the payment of Medicare benefits. The major elements of Medicare are contained in the Health Insurance Act 1973, as amended, and include the following:

- a. Free treatment for public patients in public hospitals.
- b. The payment of 'benefits', or rebates, for professional services listed in the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS). In general, the Medicare benefit is 85% of the Schedule fee, otherwise the benefits are
 - i. 100% of the Schedule fee for services provided by a general practitioner to non-referred, non-admitted patients;
 - ii. 100% of the Schedule fee for services provided on behalf of a general practitioner by a practice nurse or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner;
 - iii. 75% of the Schedule fee for professional services rendered to a patient as part of an episode of hospital treatment (other than public patients);
 - iv. 75% of the Schedule fee for professional services rendered as part of a privately insured episode of hospital-substitute treatment.

Medicare benefits are claimable only for 'clinically relevant' services rendered by an appropriate health practitioner. A 'clinically relevant' service is one which is generally accepted by the relevant profession as necessary for the appropriate treatment of the patient.

When a service is not clinically relevant, the fee and payment arrangements are a private matter between the practitioner and the patient.

Services listed in the MBS must be rendered according to the provisions of the relevant Commonwealth, State and Territory laws. For example, medical practitioners must ensure that the medicines and medical devices they use have been supplied to them in strict accordance with the provisions of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989.

Where a Medicare benefit has been inappropriately paid, the Department of Human Services may request its return from the practitioner concerned.

GN.1.3 Medicare benefits and billing practices

Key information on Medicare benefits and billing practices

The *Health Insurance Act 1973* stipulates that Medicare benefits are payable for professional services. A professional service is a clinically relevant service which is listed in the MBS. A medical service is clinically relevant if it is generally accepted in the medical profession as necessary for the appropriate treatment of the patient.

Medical practitioners are free to set their fees for their professional service. However, the amount specified in the patient's account must be the amount charged for the service specified. The fee may not include a cost of goods or services which are not part of the MBS service specified on the account.

Billing practices contrary to the Act

A *non-clinically relevant service* must not be included in the charge for a Medicare item. The non-clinically relevant service must be separately listed on the account and not billed to Medicare.

Goods supplied for the patient's home use (such as wheelchairs, oxygen tanks, continence pads) must not be included in the consultation charge. Medicare benefits are limited to services which the medical practitioner provides at the time of the consultation - any other services must be separately listed on the account and must not be billed to Medicare.

Charging part of all of an episode of hospital treatment or a hospital substitute treatment to a non-admitted consultation is prohibited. This would constitute a false or misleading statement on behalf of the medical practitioner and no Medicare benefits would be payable.

An account may not be re-issued to include charges and out-of-pocket expenses excluded in the original account. The account can only be reissued to correct a genuine error.

Potential consequence of improperly issuing an account

The potential consequences for improperly issuing an account are

- (a) No Medicare benefits will be paid for the service;
- (b) The medical practitioner who issued the account, or authorised its issue, may face charges under sections 128A or 128B of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*.
- (c) Medicare benefits paid as a result of a false or misleading statement will be recoverable from the doctor under section 129AC of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*.

Providers should be aware that the Department of Human Services is legally obliged to investigate doctors suspected of making false or misleading statements, and may refer them for prosecution if the evidence indicates fraudulent charging to Medicare. If Medicare benefits have been paid inappropriately or incorrectly, the Department of Human Services will take recovery action.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) has developed a [Health Practitioner Guideline for responding to a request to substantiate that a patient attended a service](#). There is also a [Health Practitioner Guideline for substantiating that a specific treatment was performed](#). These guidelines are located on the DHS website.

GN.2.4 Provider eligibility for Medicare

To be eligible to provide medical service which will attract Medicare benefits, or to provide services for or on behalf of another practitioner, practitioners must meet one of the following criteria:

- (a) be a recognised specialist, consultant physician or general practitioner; or
- (b) be in an approved placement under section 3GA of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*; or
- (c) be a temporary resident doctor with an exemption under section 19AB of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, and working in accord with that exemption.

Any practitioner who does not satisfy the requirements outlined above may still practice medicine but their services will not be eligible for Medicare benefits.

NOTE: New Zealand citizens entering Australia do so under a special temporary entry visa and are regarded as temporary resident doctors.

NOTE: It is an offence under Section 19CC of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* to provide a service without first informing a patient where a Medicare benefit is not payable for that service (i.e. the service is not listed in the MBS).

Non-medical practitioners

To be eligible to provide services which will attract Medicare benefits under MBS items 10950-10977 and MBS items 80000-88000 and 82100-82140 and 82200-82215, allied health professionals, dentists, and dental specialists, participating midwives and participating nurse practitioners must be

- (a) registered according to State or Territory law or, absent such law, be members of a professional association with uniform national registration requirements; and
- (b) registered with the Department of Human Services to provide these services.

GN.2.5 Provider Numbers

Practitioners eligible to have Medicare benefits payable for their services and/or who for Medicare purposes wish to raise referrals for specialist services and requests for pathology or diagnostic imaging services, may apply *in writing* to the Department of Human Services for a Medicare provider number for the locations where these services/referrals/requests will be provided. The form may be downloaded from [the Department of Human Services website](#).

For Medicare purposes, an account/receipt issued by a practitioner must include the practitioner's name and *either* the provider number for the location where the service was provided *or* the address where the services were provided.

Medicare provider number information is released in accord with the secrecy provisions of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (section 130) to authorized external organizations including private health insurers, the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Department of Health.

When a practitioner ceases to practice at a given location they must inform Medicare promptly. Failure to do so can lead to the misdirection of Medicare cheques and Medicare information.

Practitioners at practices participating in the Practice Incentives Program (PIP) should use a provider number linked to that practice. Under PIP, only services rendered by a practitioner whose provider number is linked to the PIP will be considered for PIP payments.

GN.2.6 Locum tenens

Where a locum tenens will be in a practice for more than two weeks *or* in a practice for less than two weeks but on a regular basis, the locum should apply for a provider number for the relevant location. If the locum will be in a practice for less than two weeks and will not be returning there, they should contact the Department of Human Services (provider liaison - 132 150) to discuss their options (for example, use one of the locum's other provider numbers).

A locum must use the provider number allocated to the location if

- (a) they are an approved general practice or specialist trainee with a provider number issued for an approved training placement; or
- (b) they are associated with an approved rural placement under Section 3GA of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*; or
- (c) they have access to Medicare benefits as a result of the issue of an exemption under section 19AB of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (i.e. they have access to Medicare benefits at specific practice locations); or
- (d) they will be at a practice which is participating in the Practice Incentives Program; or
- (e) they are associated with a placement on the MedicarePlus for Other Medical Practitioners (OMPs) program, the After Hours OMPs program, the Rural OMPs program or Outer Metropolitan OMPs program.

GN.2.7 Overseas trained doctor

Ten year moratorium

Section 19AB of the Health Insurance Act 1973 states that services provided by overseas trained doctors (including New Zealand trained doctors) and former overseas medical students trained in Australia, will not attract Medicare benefits for 10 years from either

- a. their date of registration as a medical practitioner for the purposes of the Health Insurance Act 1973; or
- b. their date of permanent residency (the reference date will vary from case to case).

Exclusions - Practitioners who before 1 January 1997 had

- a. registered with a State or Territory medical board and retained a continuing right to remain in Australia; or
- b. lodged a valid application with the Australian Medical Council (AMC) to undertake examinations whose successful completion would normally entitle the candidate to become a medical practitioner.

The Minister of Health and Ageing may grant an overseas trained doctor (OTD) or occupational trainee (OT) an exemption to the requirements of the ten year moratorium, with or without conditions. When applying for a Medicare provider number, the OTD or OT must

- a. demonstrate that they need a provider number and that their employer supports their request; and
- b. provide the following documentation:
 - i. Australian medical registration papers; and
 - ii. a copy of their personal details in their passport and all Australian visas and entry stamps; and
 - iii. a letter from the employer stating why the person requires a Medicare provider number and/or prescriber number is required; and
 - iv. a copy of the employment contract.

GN.2.8 Contact details for the Department of Human Services Changes to Provider Contact Details

It is important that you contact the Department of Human Services promptly of any changes to your preferred contact details. Your preferred mailing address is used to contact you about Medicare provider matters. We require requests for changes to your preferred contact details to be made by the provider in writing to the Department of Human Services at:

Medicare

GPO Box 9822

in your capital city

or

By email: medicare.prov@medicareaustralia.gov.au

You may also be able to update some provider details through HPOS
<http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/hpos/index.jsp>

MBS Interpretations

The day-to-day administration and payment of benefits under the Medicare arrangements is the responsibility of the Department of Human Services. Inquiries concerning matters of interpretation of MBS items should be directed to the Department of Health at Email: askmbs@health.gov.au

or by phone on 132 150

GN.3.9 Patient eligibility for Medicare

An "eligible person" is a person who resides permanently in Australia. This includes New Zealand citizens and holders of permanent residence visas. Applicants for permanent residence may also be eligible persons, depending on circumstances. Eligible persons must enrol with Medicare before they can receive Medicare benefits.

Medicare covers services provided only in Australia. It does not refund treatment or evacuation expenses overseas.

GN.3.10 Medicare cards

The **green** Medicare card is for people permanently in Australia. Cards may be issued for individuals or families.

The **blue** Medicare card bearing the words "INTERIM CARD" is for people who have applied for permanent residence.

Visitors from countries with which Australia has a Reciprocal Health Care Agreement receive a card bearing the words "RECIPROCAL HEALTH CARE"

GN.3.11 Visitors to Australia and temporary residents

Visitors and temporary residents in Australia are not eligible for Medicare and should therefore have adequate private health insurance.

GN.3.12 Reciprocal Health Care Agreements

Australia has Reciprocal Health Care Agreements with New Zealand, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Italy, Malta, Belgium and Slovenia.

Visitors from these countries are entitled to medically necessary treatment while they are in Australia, comprising public hospital care (as public patients), Medicare benefits and drugs under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). Visitors must enroll with the Department of Human Services to receive benefits. A passport is sufficient for public hospital care and PBS drugs.

Exceptions:

- Visitors from Ireland and New Zealand are entitled to public hospital care and PBS drugs, and should present their passports before treatment as they are not issued with Medicare cards.
- Visitors from Italy and Malta are covered for a period of six months only.

The Agreements do not cover treatment as a private patient in a public or private hospital. People visiting Australia for the purpose of receiving treatment are not covered.

GN.4.13 General Practice

Some MBS items may only be used by general practitioners. For MBS purposes a general practitioner is a medical practitioner who is

- (a) vocationally registered under section 3F of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (see General Explanatory Note below); or
- (b) a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP), who participates in, and meets the requirements for the RACGP Quality Assurance and Continuing Medical Education Program; or
- (c) a Fellow of the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (FACRRM) who participates in, and meets the requirements for the ACRRM Quality Assurance and Continuing Medical Education Program; or
- (d) is undertaking an approved general practice placement in a training program for *either* the award of FRACGP *or* a training program recognised by the RACGP being of an equivalent standard; or
- (e) is undertaking an approved general practice placement in a training program for *either* the award of FACRRM *or* a training program recognised by ACRRM as being of an equivalent standard.

A medical practitioner seeking recognition as an FRACGP should apply to the Department of Human Services, having completed an application form available from the Department of Human Services's website. A general practice trainee should apply to General Practice Education and Training Limited (GPET) for a general practitioner trainee placement. GPET will advise the Department of Human Services when a placement is approved. General practitioner trainees need to apply for a provider number using the appropriate provider number application form available on the Department of Human Services's website.

Vocational recognition of general practitioners

The only qualifications leading to vocational recognition are FRACGP and FACRRM. The criteria for recognition as a GP are:

- (a) certification by the RACGP that the practitioner
 - is a Fellow of the RACGP; and
 - practice is, or will be within 28 days, predominantly in general practice; and
 - has met the minimum requirements of the RACGP for taking part in continuing medical education and quality assurance programs.
- (b) certification by the General Practice Recognition Eligibility Committee (GPREC) that the practitioner
 - is a Fellow of the RACGP; and
 - practice is, or will be within 28, predominantly in general practice; and
 - has met minimum requirements of the RACGP for taking part in continuing medical education and quality assurance programs.
- (c) certification by ACRRM that the practitioner
 - is a Fellow of ACRRM; and
 - has met the minimum requirements of the ACRRM for taking part in continuing medical education and quality assurance programs.

In assessing whether a practitioner's medical practice is predominantly in general practice, the practitioner must have at least 50% of clinical time and services claimed against Medicare. Regard will also be given as to whether the

practitioner provides a comprehensive primary medical service, including treating a wide range of patients and conditions using a variety of accepted medical skills and techniques, providing services away from the practitioner's surgery on request, for example, home visits and making appropriate provision for the practitioner's patients to have access to after hours medical care.

Further information on eligibility for recognition should be directed to:

QI&CPD Program Administrator, RACGP

Tel: 1800 472 247 Email at: qicpd@racgp.org.au

Secretary, General Practice Recognition Eligibility Committee:

Email at gprec@health.gov.au

Executive Assistant, ACRRM:

Tel: (07) 3105 8200 Email at acrrm@acrrm.org.au

How to apply for vocational recognition

Medical practitioners seeking vocational recognition should apply to the Department of Human Services using the approved Application Form available on the the Department of Human Services website: www.humanservices.gov.au. Applicants should forward their applications, as appropriate, to

The Secretariat

The General Practice Recognition Eligibility Committee

National Registration and Accreditation Scheme Policy Section

MDP 152

Department of Health

GPO Box 9848

CANBERRA ACT 2601

email address: gprec@health.gov.au

The Secretariat

The General Practice Recognition Appeal Committee

National Registration and Accreditation Scheme Policy Section

MDP 152

Department of Health

GPO Box 9848

CANBERRA ACT 2601

email address: gprac@health.gov.au

The relevant body will forward the application together with its certification of eligibility to the Department of Human Services CEO for processing.

Continued vocational recognition is dependent upon:

(a) the practitioner's practice continuing to be predominantly in general practice (for medical practitioners in the Register only); and

(b) the practitioner continuing to meet minimum requirements for participation in continuing professional development programs approved by the RACGP or the ACRRM.

Further information on continuing medical education and quality assurance requirements should be directed to the RACGP or the ACRRM depending on the college through which the practitioner is pursuing, or is intending to pursue, continuing medical education.

Medical practitioners refused certification by the RACGP, the ACRRM or GPREC may appeal in writing to The Secretariat, General Practice Recognition Appeal Committee (GPRAC), National Registration and Accreditation Scheme Policy Section, MDP 152, Department of Health, GPO Box 9848, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Removal of vocational recognition status

A medical practitioner may at any time request the Department of Human Services to remove their name from the Vocational Register of General Practitioners.

Vocational recognition status can also be revoked if the RACGP, the ACRRM or GPREC certifies to the Department of Human Services that it is no longer satisfied that the practitioner should remain vocationally recognised. Appeals of the decision to revoke vocational recognition may be made in writing to GPRAC, at the above address.

A practitioner whose name has been removed from the register, or whose determination has been revoked for any reason must make a formal application to re-register, or for a new determination.

GN.5.14 Recognition as a Specialist or Consultant Physician

A medical practitioner who:

- is registered as a specialist under State or Territory law; or
- holds a fellowship of a specified specialist College and has obtained, after successfully completing an appropriate course of study, a relevant qualification from a relevant College

and has formally applied and paid the prescribed fee, may be recognised by the Minister as a specialist or consultant physician for the purposes of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*.

A relevant specialist College may also give the Department of Human Services' Chief Executive Officer a written notice stating that a medical practitioner meets the criteria for recognition.

A medical practitioner who is training for a fellowship of a specified specialist College and is undertaking training placements in a private hospital or in general practice, may provide services which attract Medicare rebates. Specialist trainees should consult the information available at the [Department of Human Services' Medicare website](#).

Once the practitioner is recognised as a specialist or consultant physician for the purposes of the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, Medicare benefits will be payable at the appropriate higher rate for services rendered in the relevant speciality, provided the patient has been appropriately referred to them.

Further information about applying for recognition is available at the [Department of Human Services' Medicare website](#).

The Department of Human Services (DHS) has developed an [Health Practitioner Guideline to substantiate that a valid referral existed \(specialist or consultant physician\)](#) which is located on the DHS website.

GN.5.15 Emergency Medicine

A practitioner will be acting as an emergency medicine specialist when treating a patient within 30 minutes of the patient's presentation, and that patient is

- (a) at risk of serious morbidity or mortality requiring urgent assessment and resuscitation; or
- (b) suffering from suspected acute organ or system failure; or
- (c) suffering from an illness or injury where the viability or function of a body part or organ is acutely threatened; or
- (d) suffering from a drug overdose, toxic substance or toxin effect; or
- (e) experiencing severe psychiatric disturbance whereby the health of the patient or other people is at immediate risk; or
- (f) suffering acute severe pain where the viability or function of a body part or organ is suspected to be acutely threatened; or
- (g) suffering acute significant haemorrhage requiring urgent assessment and treatment; and
- (h) treated in, or via, a bona fide emergency department in a hospital.

Benefits are not payable where such services are rendered in the accident and emergency departments or outpatient departments of public hospitals.

GN.5.16 Conjoint Committee for recognising training in Micro Bypass Glaucoma Surgery (MBGS)

The Conjoint Committee comprises representatives from the Australian and New Zealand Glaucoma Society (ANZGS) and the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists (RANZCO). For the purposes of MBS item 42504, specialists performing this procedure must have certification and training recognised by the Conjoint Committee for the Recognition of Training in Micro-Bypass Glaucoma Surgery, and the Department of Human Services notified of that recognition.

GN.6.16 Referral Of Patients To Specialists Or Consultant Physicians

For certain services provided by specialists and consultant physicians, the Medicare benefit payable is dependent on acceptable evidence that the service has been provided following referral from another practitioner.

A reference to a referral in this Section does not refer to written requests made for pathology services or diagnostic imaging services. Information about the form of a diagnostic imaging request can be found in **Note IN.0.1** of the Diagnostic Imaging Services Table (Category 5) and information about the form of a pathology request can be found in **Note PN.2.1** of the Pathology Services Table (Category 6).

What is a Referral?

A "referral" is a request to a specialist or a consultant physician for investigation, opinion, treatment and/or management of a condition or problem of a patient or for the performance of a specific examination(s) or test(s).

Subject to the exceptions in the paragraph below, for a valid "referral" to take place

- (i) the referring practitioner must have undertaken a professional attendance with the patient and turned their mind to the patient's need for referral and have communicated relevant information about the patient to the specialist or consultant physician (this need not mean an attendance on the occasion of the referral);
- (ii) the instrument of referral must be in writing as a letter or note to a specialist or to a consultant physician and must be signed and dated by the referring practitioner; and
- (iii) the specialist or consultant physician to whom the patient is referred must have received the instrument of referral on or prior to the occasion of the professional service to which the referral relates.

The exceptions to the requirements in paragraph above are that

(a) sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) do not apply to

- a pre-anaesthesia consultation by a specialist anaesthetist (items 16710-17625);

(b) sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) do not apply to

- a referral generated during an episode of hospital treatment, for a service provided or arranged by that hospital, where the hospital records provide evidence of a referral (including the referring practitioner's signature); or

- an emergency where the referring practitioner or the specialist or the consultant physician was of the opinion that the service be rendered as quickly as possible; and

(c) sub-paragraph (iii) does not apply to instances where a written referral was completed by a referring practitioner but was lost, stolen or destroyed.

Examination by Specialist Anaesthetists

A referral is not required in the case of pre-anaesthesia consultation items 17610-17625. However, for benefits to be payable at the specialist rate for consultations, other than pre-anaesthesia consultations by specialist anaesthetists (items 17640 -17655) a referral is required.

Who can Refer?

The general practitioner is regarded as the primary source of referrals. Cross-referrals between specialists and/or consultant physicians should usually occur in consultation with the patient's general practitioner.

Referrals by Dentists or Optometrists or Participating Midwives or Participating Nurse Practitioners

For Medicare benefit purposes, a referral may be made to

(i) a recognised specialist:

(a) by a registered dental practitioner, where the referral arises from a dental service; or

(b) by a registered optometrist where the specialist is an ophthalmologist; or

(c) by a participating midwife where the specialist is an obstetrician or a paediatrician, as clinical needs dictate. A referral given by a participating midwife is valid until 12 months after the first service given in accordance with the referral and for I pregnancy only or

(d) by a participating nurse practitioner to specialists and consultant physicians. A referral given by a participating nurse practitioner is valid until 12 months after the first service given in accordance with the referral.

(ii) a consultant physician, by an approved dental practitioner (oral surgeon), where the referral arises out of a dental service.

In any other circumstances (i.e. a referral to a consultant physician by a dentist, other than an approved oral surgeon, or an optometrist, or a referral by an optometrist to a specialist other than a specialist ophthalmologist), it is not a valid referral. Any resulting consultant physician or specialist attendances will attract Medicare benefits at unreferred rates.

Registered dentists and registered optometrists may refer themselves to specialists in accordance with the criteria above, and Medicare benefits are payable at the levels which apply to their referred patients.

Billing

Routine Referrals

In addition to providing the usual information required to be shown on accounts, receipts or assignment forms, specialists and consultant physicians must provide the following details (unless there are special circumstances as indicated in paragraph below):-

- name and either practice address or provider number of the referring practitioner;
- date of referral; and
- period of referral (when other than for 12 months) expressed in months, eg "3", "6" or "18" months, or "indefinitely" should be shown.

Special Circumstances

(i) Lost, stolen or destroyed referrals.

If a referral has been made but the letter or note of referral has been lost, stolen or destroyed, benefits will be payable at the referred rate if the account, receipt or the assignment form shows the name of the referring medical practitioner, the practice address or provider number of the referring practitioner (if either of these are known to the consultant physician or specialist) and the words 'Lost referral'. This provision only applies to the initial attendance. For subsequent attendances to attract Medicare benefits at the referred rate a duplicate or replacement letter of referral must be obtained by the specialist or the consultant physician.

(ii) Emergencies

If the referral occurred in an emergency, benefit will be payable at the referred rate if the account, receipt or assignment form is endorsed 'Emergency referral'. This provision only applies to the initial attendance. For subsequent attendances to attract Medicare benefits at the referred rate the specialist/consultant physician must obtain a letter of referral.

(iii) Hospital referrals.

Private Patients - Where a referral is generated during an episode of hospital treatment for a service provided or arranged by that hospital, benefits will be payable at the referred rate if the account, receipt or assignment form is endorsed 'Referral within (name of hospital)' and the patient's hospital records show evidence of the referral (including the referring practitioner's signature). However, in other instances where a medical practitioner within a hospital is involved in referring a patient (e.g. to a specialist or a consultant physician in private rooms) the normal referral arrangements apply, including the requirement for a referral letter or note and its retention by the specialist or the consultant physician billing for the service.

Public Hospital Patients

State and Territory Governments are responsible for the provision of public hospital services to eligible persons in accordance with the National Healthcare Agreement.

Bulk Billing

Bulk billing assignment forms should show the same information as detailed above. However, faster processing of the claim will be facilitated where the provider number (rather than the practice address) of the referring practitioner is shown.

Period for which Referral is Valid

The referral is valid for the period specified in the referral which is taken to commence on the date of the specialist's or consultant physician's first service covered by that referral.

Specialist Referrals

Where a referral originates from a specialist or a consultant physician, the referral is valid for 3 months, except where the referred patient is an admitted patient. For admitted patients, the referral is valid for 3 months or the duration of the admission whichever is the longer.

As it is expected that the patient's general practitioner will be kept informed of the patient's progress, a referral from a specialist or a consultant physician must include the name of the patient's general practitioners and/or practice. Where a patient is unable or unwilling to nominate a general practitioner or practice this must be stated in the referral.

Referrals by other Practitioners

Where the referral originates from a practitioner other than those listed in *Specialist Referrals*, the referral is valid for a period of 12 months, unless the referring practitioner indicates that the referral is for a period more or less than 12 months (eg. 3, 6 or 18 months or valid indefinitely). Referrals for longer than 12 months should only be used where the patient's clinical condition requires continuing care and management of a specialist or a consultant physician for a specific condition or specific conditions.

Definition of a Single Course of Treatment

A single course of treatment involves an initial attendance by a specialist or consultant physician and the continuing management/treatment up to the stage where the patient is referred back to the care of the referring practitioner. It also includes any subsequent review of the patient's condition by the specialist or the consultant physician that may be necessary. Such a review may be initiated by either the referring practitioner or the specialist/consultant physician.

The presentation of an unrelated illness, requiring the referral of the patient to the specialist's or the consultant physician's care would initiate a new course of treatment in which case a new referral would be required.

The receipt by a specialist or consultant physician of a new referral following the expiration of a previous referral for the same condition(s) does not necessarily indicate the commencement of a new course of treatment involving the itemisation of an initial consultation. In the continuing management/treatment situation the new referral is to facilitate the payment of benefits at the specialist or the consultant physician referred rates rather than the unreferred rates.

However, where the referring practitioner:-

- (a) deems it necessary for the patient's condition to be reviewed; and
- (b) the patient is seen by the specialist or the consultant physician outside the currency of the last referral;
and
- (c) the patient was last seen by the specialist or the consultant physician more than 9 months earlier

the attendance following the new referral initiates a new course of treatment for which Medicare benefit would be payable at the initial consultation rates.

Retention of Referral Letters

The prima facie evidence that a valid referral exists is the provision of the referral particulars on the specialist's or the consultant physician's account.

A specialist or a consultant physician is required to retain the instrument of referral (and a hospital is required to retain the patient's hospital records which show evidence of a referral) for 2 years from the date the service was rendered.

A specialist or a consultant physician is required, if requested by the Department of Human Services CEO, to produce to a medical practitioner who is an employee of the Department of Human Services, the instrument of referral within seven days after the request is received. Where the referral originates in an emergency situation or in a hospital, the specialist or consultant physician is required to produce such information as is in his or her possession or control relating to whether the patient was so treated.

Attendance for Issuing of a Referral

Medicare benefit is attracted for an attendance on a patient even where the attendance is solely for the purpose of issuing a referral letter or note. However, if a medical practitioner issues a referral without an attendance on the patient, no benefit is payable for any charge raised for issuing the referral.

Locum-tenens Arrangements

It should be noted that where a non-specialist medical practitioner acts as a locum-tenens for a specialist or consultant physician, or where a specialist acts as a locum-tenens for a consultant physician, Medicare benefit is only payable at the level appropriate for the particular locum-tenens, eg, general practitioner level for a general practitioner locum-tenens and specialist level for a referred service rendered by a specialist locum tenens.

Medicare benefits are not payable where a practitioner is not eligible to provide services attracting Medicare benefits acts as a locum-tenens for any practitioner who is eligible to provide services attracting Medicare benefits.

Fresh referrals are not required for locum-tenens acting according to accepted medical practice for the principal of a practice ie referrals to the latter are accepted as applying to the former and benefit is not payable at the initial attendance rate for an attendance by a locum-tenens if the principal has already performed an initial attendance in respect of the particular instrument of referral.

Self Referral

Medical practitioners may refer themselves to consultant physicians and specialists and Medicare benefits are payable at referred rates.

GN.7.17 Billing procedures

The Department of Human Services website contains information on Medicare billing and claiming options. Please visit the [Department of Human Services](#) website for further information.

Bulk billing

Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, a bulk billing facility for professional services is available to all persons in Australia who are eligible for a benefit under the Medicare program. If a practitioner bulk bills for a service the practitioner undertakes to accept the relevant Medicare benefit as full payment for the service. Additional charges for that service cannot be raised. This includes but is not limited to:

- any consumables that would be reasonably necessary to perform the service, including bandages and/or dressings;
- record keeping fees;
- a booking fee to be paid before each service, or;
- an annual administration or registration fee.

Where the patient is bulk billed, an additional charge can **only** be raised against the patient by the practitioner where the patient is provided with a vaccine or vaccines from the practitioner's own supply held on the practitioner's premises. This exemption only applies to general practitioners and other non-specialist practitioners in association with attendance items **3 to 96, 179 to 212, 733 to 789 and 5000 to 5267** (inclusive) and only relates to vaccines that are not available to the patient free of charge through Commonwealth or State funding arrangements or available through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. The additional charge must only be to cover the supply of the vaccine.

Where a practitioner provides a number of services (excluding operations) on the one occasion, they can choose to bulk bill some or all of those services and privately charge a fee for the other service (or services), in excess of the Medicare rebate. The privately charged fee can only be charged in relation to said service (or services). Where two or more operations are provided on the one occasion, all services must be either bulk billed or privately charged.

It should be noted that, where a service is not bulk billed, a practitioner may privately raise an additional charge against a patient, such as for a consumable. An additional charge can also be raised where a practitioner does not bulk bill a patient but instead charges a fee that is equal to the rebate for the Medicare service. For example, where a general practitioner provides a professional service to which item 23 relates the practitioner could, in place of bulk billing the patient, charge the rebate for the service and then also raise an additional charge (such as for a consumable).

GN.8.18 Provision for review of individual health professionals

The Professional Services Review (PSR) reviews and investigates service provision by health practitioners to determine if they have engaged in inappropriate practice when rendering or initiating Medicare services, or when prescribing or dispensing under the PBS.

Section 82 of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* defines inappropriate practice as conduct that is such that a PSR Committee could reasonably conclude that it would be unacceptable to the general body of the members of the profession in which the practitioner was practicing when they rendered or initiated the services under review. It is also an offence under Section 82 for a person or officer of a body corporate to knowingly, recklessly or negligently cause or permit a practitioner employed by the person to engage in such conduct.

The Department of Human Services monitors health practitioners' claiming patterns. Where the Department of Human Services detects an anomaly, it may request the Director of PSR to review the practitioner's service provision. On receiving the request, the Director must decide whether to conduct a review and in which manner the review will be conducted. The Director is authorized to require that documents and information be provided.

Following a review, the Director must:

decide to take no further action; or

enter into an agreement with the person under review (which must then be ratified by an independent Determining Authority); or

refer the matter to a PSR Committee.

A PSR Committee normally comprises three medically qualified members, two of whom must be members of the same profession as the practitioner under review. However, up to two additional Committee members may be appointed to provide wider range of clinical expertise.

The Committee is authorized to:

investigate any aspect of the provision of the referred services, and without being limited by the reasons given in the review request or by a Director's report following the review;

hold hearings and require the person under review to attend and give evidence;

require the production of documents (including clinical notes).

The methods available to a PSR Committee to investigate and quantify inappropriate practice are specified in legislation:

(a) Patterns of Services - The *Health Insurance (Professional Services Review) Regulations 1999* specify that when a general practitioner or other medical practitioner reaches or exceeds 80 or more attendances on each of 20 or more days in a 12-month period, they are deemed to have practiced inappropriately.

A professional attendance means a service of a kind mentioned in group A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A9, A11, A13, A14, A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20, A21, A22 or A23 of Part 3 of the General Medical Services Table.

If the practitioner can satisfy the PSR Committee that their pattern of service was as a result of exceptional circumstances, the quantum of inappropriate practice is reduced accordingly. Exceptional circumstances include, but are not limited to, those set out in the *Regulations*. These include:

an unusual occurrence;

the absence of other medical services for the practitioner's patients (having regard to the practice location); and

the characteristics of the patients.

(b) Sampling - A PSR Committee may use statistically valid methods to sample the clinical or practice records.

(c) Generic findings - If a PSR Committee cannot use patterns of service or sampling (for example, there are insufficient medical records), it can make a 'generic' finding of inappropriate practice.

Additional Information

A PSR Committee may not make a finding of inappropriate practice unless it has given the person under review notice of its intention to review them, the reasons for its findings, and an opportunity to respond. In reaching their decision, a PSR Committee is required to consider whether or not the practitioner has kept adequate and contemporaneous patient records (See general explanatory note G15.1 for more information on adequate and contemporaneous patient records).

The practitioner under review is permitted to make submissions to the PSR Committee before key decisions or a final report is made.

If a PSR Committee finds that the person under review has engaged in inappropriate practice, the findings will be reported to the Determining Authority to decide what action should be taken:

(i) a reprimand;

(ii) counselling;

(iii) repayment of Medicare benefits; and/or

(iv) complete or partial disqualification from Medicare benefit arrangements for up to three years.

Further information is available from the PSR website - www.psr.gov.au

GN.8.19 Medicare Participation Review Committee

The Medicare Participation Review Committee determines what administrative action should be taken against a practitioner who:

(a) has been successfully prosecuted for relevant criminal offences;

(b) has breached an Approved Pathology Practitioner undertaking;

(c) has engaged in prohibited diagnostic imaging practices; or

(d) has been found to have engaged in inappropriate practice under the Professional Services Review scheme and has received Final Determinations on two (or more) occasions.

The Committee can take no further action, counsel or reprimand the practitioner, or determine that the practitioner be disqualified from Medicare for a particular period or in relation to particular services for up to five years.

Medicare benefits are not payable in respect of services rendered by a practitioner who has been fully disqualified, or partly disqualified in relation to relevant services under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (Section 19B applies).

GN.8.20 Referral of professional issues to regulatory and other bodies

The *Health Insurance Act 1973* provides for the following referral, to an appropriate regulatory body:

- i. a significant threat to a person's life or health, when caused or is being caused or is likely to be caused by the conduct of the practitioner under review; or
- ii. a statement of concerns of non-compliance by a practitioner with 'professional standards'.

GN.8.21 Comprehensive Management Framework for the MBS

The Government announced the Comprehensive Management Framework for the MBS in the 2011-12 Budget to improve MBS management and governance into the future. As part of this framework, the Medical Services Advisory Committee (MSAC) Terms of Reference and membership have been expanded to provide the Government with independent expert advice on all new proposed services to be funded through the MBS, as well as on all proposed amendments to existing MBS items. Processes developed under the previously funded MBS Quality Framework are now being integrated with MSAC processes under the Comprehensive Management Framework for the MBS.

GN.8.22 Medical Services Advisory Committee

The Medical Services Advisory Committee (MSAC) advises the Minister on the strength of evidence relating to the safety, effectiveness and cost effectiveness of new and emerging medical services and technologies and under what circumstances public funding, including listing on the MBS, should be supported.

MSAC members are appointed by the Minister and include specialist practitioners, general practitioners, health economists, a health consumer representative, health planning and administration experts and epidemiologists.

For more information on the MSAC refer to their website - www.msac.gov.au or email on msac.secretariat@health.gov.au or by phoning the MSAC secretariat on (02) 6289 7550.

GN.8.23 Pathology Services Table Committee

This Pathology Services Table Committee comprises six representatives from the interested professions and six from the Australian Government. Its primary role is to advise the Minister on the need for changes to the structure and content of the Pathology Services Table (except new medical services and technologies) including the level of fees.

GN.9.25 Penalties and Liabilities

Penalties of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for up to five years, or both, may be imposed on any person who makes a statement (oral or written) or who issues or presents a document that is false or misleading in a material particular and which is capable of being used with a claim for benefits. In addition, any practitioner who is found guilty of such offences by a court shall be subject to examination by a Medicare Participation Review Committee and may be counselled or reprimanded or may have services wholly or partially disqualified from the Medicare benefit arrangements.

A penalty of up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to three months, or both, may be imposed on any person who obtains a patient's signature on a direct-billing form without the obligatory details having been entered on the form before the person signs, or who fails to cause a patient to be given a copy of the completed form.

GN.10.26 Schedule fees and Medicare benefits

Medicare benefits are based on fees determined for each medical service. The fee is referred to in these notes as the "Schedule fee". The fee for any item listed in the MBS is that which is regarded as being reasonable on average for that service having regard to usual and reasonable variations in the time involved in performing the service on different occasions and to reasonable ranges of complexity and technical difficulty encountered.

The Schedule fee and Medicare benefit levels for the medical services contained in the MBS are located with the item descriptions. Where appropriate, the calculated benefit has been rounded to the nearest higher 5 cents. However, in no circumstances will the Medicare benefit payable exceed the fee actually charged.

There are presently three levels of Medicare benefit payable:

- a. 75% of the Schedule fee:
 - i. for professional services rendered to a patient as part of an episode of hospital treatment (other than public patients). Medical practitioners must indicate on their accounts if a medical service is rendered in these circumstances by placing an asterisk '*' or the letter 'H' directly after an item number where used; or a description of the professional service and an indication the service was rendered as an episode of hospital treatment (for example, 'in hospital', 'admitted' or 'in patient');
 - ii. for professional services rendered as part of an episode of hospital-substitute treatment, and the patient who receives the treatment chooses to receive a benefit from a private health insurer. Medical practitioners must indicate on their accounts if a medical service is rendered in these circumstances by placing the words 'hospital-substitute treatment' directly after an item number where used; or a description of the professional service, preceded by the words 'hospital-substitute treatment'.
- b. 100% of the Schedule fee for non-referred attendances by general practitioners to non-admitted patients and services provided by a practice nurse or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health practitioner on behalf of a general practitioner.
- c. 85% of the Schedule fee, or the Schedule fee less \$84.70 (indexed annually in November), whichever is the greater, for all other professional services.

Public hospital services are to be provided free of charge to eligible persons who choose to be treated as public patients in accordance with the National Healthcare Agreement.

A medical service rendered to a patient on the day of admission to, or day of discharge from hospital, but prior to admission or subsequent to discharge, will attract benefits at the 85% or 100% level, not 75%. This also applies to a pathology service rendered to a patient prior to admission. Attendances on patients at a hospital (other than patients covered by paragraph (i) above) attract benefits at the 85% level.

The 75% benefit level applies even though a portion of the service (eg. aftercare) may be rendered outside the hospital. With regard to obstetric items, benefits would be attracted at the 75% level where the confinement takes place in hospital.

Pathology tests performed after discharge from hospital on bodily specimens taken during hospitalisation also attract the 75% level of benefits.

It should be noted that private health insurers can cover the "patient gap" (that is, the difference between the Medicare rebate and the Schedule fee) for services attracting benefits at the 75% level. Patients may insure with private health insurers for the gap between the 75% Medicare benefits and the Schedule fee or for amounts in excess of the Schedule fee where the doctor has an arrangement with their health insurer.

GN.10.27 Medicare safety nets

The Medicare Safety Nets provide families and singles with an additional rebate for out-of-hospital Medicare services, once annual thresholds are reached. There are two safety nets: the original Medicare safety net and the extended Medicare safety net.

Original Medicare Safety Net:

Under the original Medicare safety net, the Medicare benefit for out-of-hospital services is increased to 100% of the Schedule Fee (up from 85%) once an annual threshold in gap costs is reached. Gap costs refer to the difference between the Medicare benefit (85%) and the Schedule Fee. The threshold from 1 January 2020 is \$477.90. This threshold applies to all Medicare-eligible singles and families.

Extended Medicare Safety Net:

Under the extended Medicare safety net (EMSN), once an annual threshold in out-of-pocket costs for out-of-hospital Medicare services is reached, Medicare will pay for 80% of any future out-of-pocket costs for out-of-hospital Medicare services for the remainder of the calendar year. However, where the item has an EMSN benefit cap, there is a maximum limit on the EMSN benefit that will be paid for that item. Further explanation about EMSN benefit caps is provided below. Out-of-pocket costs refer to the difference between the Medicare benefit and the fee charged by the practitioner.

In 2020, the threshold for singles and families that hold a Commonwealth concession card, families that received Family Tax Benefit Part (A) (FTB(A)) and families that qualify for notional FTB (A) is \$692.20. The threshold for all other singles and families in 2019 is \$2,169.20.

The thresholds for both safety nets are usually indexed on 1 January each year.

Individuals are automatically registered with the Department of Human Services for the safety nets; however couples and families are required to register in order to be recognised as a family for the purposes on the safety nets. In most cases, registered families have their expenses combined to reach the safety net thresholds. This may help to qualify for safety net benefits more quickly. Registration forms can be obtained from the Department of Human Services offices, or completed online at <http://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/medicare-safety-net>.

EMSN Benefit Caps:

The EMSN benefit cap is the maximum EMSN benefit payable for that item and is paid in addition to the standard Medicare rebate. Where there is an EMSN benefit cap in place for the item, the amount of the EMSN cap is displayed in the item descriptor.

Once the EMSN threshold is reached, each time the item is claimed the patient is eligible to receive up to the EMSN benefit cap. As with the safety nets, the EMSN benefit cap only applies to out-of-hospital services.

Where the item has an EMSN benefit cap, the EMSN benefit is calculated as 80% of the out-of-pocket cost for the service. If the calculated EMSN benefit is less than the EMSN benefit cap; then calculated EMSN rebate is paid. If the calculated EMSN benefit is greater than the EMSN benefit cap; the EMSN benefit cap is paid.

For example: Item A has a Schedule fee of \$100, the out-of-hospital benefit is \$85 (85% of the Schedule fee). The EMSN benefit cap is \$30. Assuming that the patient has reached the EMSN threshold:

- o If the fee charged by the doctor for Item A is \$125, the standard Medicare rebate is \$85, with an out-of-pocket cost of \$40. The EMSN benefit is calculated as $\$40 \times 80\% = \32 . However, as the EMSN benefit cap is \$30, only \$30 will be paid.
- o If the fee charged by the doctor for Item A is \$110, the standard Medicare rebate is \$85, with an out-of-pocket cost of \$25. The EMSN benefit is calculated as $\$25 \times 80\% = \20 . As this is less than the EMSN benefit cap, the full \$20 is paid.

GN.11.28 Services not listed in the MBS

Benefits are not generally payable for services not listed in the MBS. However, there are some procedural services which are not specifically listed because they are regarded as forming part of a consultation or else attract benefits on an attendance basis. For example, intramuscular injections, aspiration needle biopsy, treatment of sebhorreic

keratoses and less than 10 solar keratoses by ablative techniques and closed reduction of the toe (other than the great toe).

Enquiries about services not listed or on matters of interpretation should be directed to the Department of Human Services on 132 150.

GN.11.29 Ministerial Determinations

Section 3C of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* empowers the Minister to determine an item and Schedule fee (for the purposes of the Medicare benefits arrangements) for a service not included in the health insurance legislation. This provision may be used to facilitate payment of benefits for new developed procedures or techniques where close monitoring is desirable. Services which have received section 3C approval are located in their relevant Groups in the MBS with the notation "**(Ministerial Determination)**".

GN.12.30 Professional services

Professional services which attract Medicare benefits include medical services rendered by or "on behalf of" a medical practitioner. The latter include services where a part of the service is performed by a technician employed by or, in accordance with accepted medical practice, acting under the supervision of the medical practitioner.

The following medical services will attract benefits only if they have been personally performed by a medical practitioner on not more than one patient on the one occasion (i.e. two or more patients cannot be attended simultaneously, although patients may be seen consecutively), unless a group session is involved (i.e. Items 170-172). The requirement of "personal performance" is met whether or not essential assistance is provided, according to accepted medical practice:-

- (a) Category 1 (Professional Attendances) items except 170-172, 342-346, 820-880, 6029-6042, 6064-6075;
- (b) Each of the following items in Group D1 (Miscellaneous Diagnostic):- 11012, 11015, 11018, 11021, 11304, 11600, 11627, 11701, 11712, 11722, 11724, 11728, 11921, 12000, 12003;
- (c) All Group T1 (Miscellaneous Therapeutic) items (except 13020, 13025, 13200-13206, 13212-13221, 13703, 13706, 13709, 13750-13760, 13915-13948, 14050, 14218, 14221 and 14245);
- (d) Item 15600 in Group T2 (Radiation Oncology);
- (e) All Group T3 (Therapeutic Nuclear Medicine) items;
- (f) All Group T4 (Obstetrics) items (except 16400 and 16514);
- (g) All Group T6 (Anaesthetics) items;
- (h) All Group T7 (Regional or Field Nerve Block) items;
- (i) All Group T8 (Operations) items;
- (j) All Group T9 (Assistance at Operations) items;
- (k) All Group T10 (Relative Value Guide for Anaesthetics) items.

For the group psychotherapy and family group therapy services covered by Items 170, 171, 172, 342, 344 and 346, benefits are payable only if the services have been conducted personally by the medical practitioner.

Medicare benefits are not payable for these group items or any of the items listed in (a) - (k) above when the service is rendered by a medical practitioner employed by the proprietor of a hospital (not being a private hospital), except where the practitioner is exercising their right of private practice, or is performing a medical service outside the hospital. For example, benefits are not paid when a hospital intern or registrar performs a service at the request of a staff specialist or visiting medical officer.

Medicare benefits are only payable for items 12306 - 12322 (Bone Densitometry) when the service is performed by a specialist or consultant physician in the practice of the specialist's or consultant physician's speciality where the patient is referred by another medical practitioner.

GN.12.31 Services rendered on behalf of medical practitioners

Medical services in Categories 2 and 3 not included in GN.12.30 and Category 5 (Diagnostic Imaging) services continue to attract Medicare benefits if the service is rendered by:-

- (a) the medical practitioner in whose name the service is being claimed;
- (b) a person, other than a medical practitioner, who is employed by a medical practitioner or, in accordance with accepted medical practice, acts under the supervision of a medical practitioner.

See Category 6 Notes for Guidance for arrangements relating to Pathology services.

So that a service rendered by an employee or under the supervision of a medical practitioner may attract a Medicare rebate, the service must be billed in the name of the practitioner who must accept full responsibility for the service. All practitioners should ensure they maintain adequate and contemporaneous records. All elements of the service must be performed in accordance with accepted medical practice.

Supervision from outside of Australia is not acceptable.

While the supervising medical practitioner need not be present for the entire service, they must have a direct involvement in at least part of the service. Although the supervision requirements will vary according to the service in question, they will, as a general rule, be satisfied where the medical practitioner has:-

- (a) established consistent quality assurance procedures for the data acquisition; and
- (b) personally analysed the data and written the report.

Benefits are not payable for these services when a medical practitioner refers patients to self-employed medical or paramedical personnel, such as radiographers and audiologists, who either bill the patient or the practitioner requesting the service.

GN.12.32 Medicare benefits and vaccinations

Where a medical practitioner administers an injection for immunisation purposes on the medical practitioner's own patient, Medicare benefits for that service would be payable on a consultation basis, that is, for the attendance at which the injection is given. However, the cost of the vaccine itself does not attract a Medicare rebate. The Medicare benefits arrangements cover only the professional component of the medical practitioner's service. There are some circumstances where a Medicare benefit is not payable when a medical practitioner administers an injection for immunisation purposes – please refer to example 3 below for further details.

Example 1

A patient presents to a GP to receive the influenza vaccination. The patient is not in the cohort of patients which is covered for the influenza vaccine under the NIP.

After taking a short patient history, the GP administers the vaccine to the patient. The GP has met the requirements of a level A consultation and claims item 3. The GP can bulk bill the patient for the cost of the MBS service and can charge a separate amount for the cost of the vaccine, which is not covered under the NIP.

If a patient presented to a GP to receive a vaccine and to enquire about a medical condition, the GP may claim the appropriate item (such as item 23).

Example 2

A patient presents to a GP to receive the influenza vaccination. The patient is in the cohort of patients which is covered for the influenza vaccine under the NIP.

After taking a short patient history, the GP administers the vaccine to the patient. The GP has met the requirements of a level A consultation and claims item 3. The GP can bulk bill the patient but does not need to charge a separate amount for the cost of the vaccine, which is covered under the NIP.

If a patient presented to a GP to receive a vaccine and to enquire about a medical condition, the GP may claim the appropriate item (such as item 23).

Example 3

A GP is employed by a State or Territory community health centre to administer vaccines and provides no additional medical services.

A Medicare benefit is not payable as the GP is providing the service under an arrangement with the State or Territory, which is prohibited under subsection 19(2) of the Health Insurance Act 1973. The service is also prohibited on the basis that it is a mass immunisation which is prohibited under subsection 19(4).

A mass immunisation is a program to inoculate people that is funded by the Commonwealth or State Government, or through an international or private organisation.

GN.13.33 Services which do not attract Medicare benefits **Services not attracting benefits**

- (a) telephone consultations;
- (b) issue of repeat prescriptions when the patient does not attend the surgery in person;
- (c) group attendances (unless otherwise specified in the item, such as items 170, 171, 172, 342, 344 and 346);
- (d) non-therapeutic cosmetic surgery;
- (e) euthanasia and any service directly related to the procedure. However, services rendered for counselling/assessment about euthanasia will attract benefits.

Medicare benefits are not payable where the medical expenses for the service

- (a) are paid/payable to a public hospital;
- (b) are for a compensable injury or illness for which the patient's insurer or compensation agency has accepted liability. (Please note that if the medical expenses relate to a compensable injury/illness for which the insurer/compensation agency is disputing liability, then Medicare benefits are payable until the liability is accepted.);
- (c) are for a medical examination for the purposes of life insurance, superannuation, a provident account scheme, or admission to membership of a friendly society;
- (d) are incurred in mass immunisation (see General Explanatory Note 12.3 for further explanation).

Unless the Minister otherwise directs

Medicare benefits are not payable where:

- (a) the service is rendered by or on behalf of, or under an arrangement with the Australian Government, a State or Territory, a local government body or an authority established under Commonwealth, State or Territory law;
- (b) the medical expenses are incurred by the employer of the person to whom the service is rendered;

(c) the person to whom the service is rendered is employed in an industrial undertaking and that service is rendered for the purposes related to the operation of the undertaking; or

(d) the service is a health screening service.

(e) the service is a pre-employment screening service

Current regulations preclude the payment of Medicare benefits for professional services rendered in relation to or in association with:

(a) chelation therapy (that is, the intravenous administration of ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid or any of its salts) other than for the treatment of heavy-metal poisoning;

(b) the injection of human chorionic gonadotrophin in the management of obesity;

(c) the use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in the treatment of multiple sclerosis;

(d) the removal of tattoos;

(e) the transplantation of a thoracic or abdominal organ, other than a kidney, or of a part of an organ of that kind; or the transplantation of a kidney in conjunction with the transplantation of a thoracic or other abdominal organ, or part of an organ of that kind;

(f) the removal from a cadaver of kidneys for transplantation;

(g) the administration of microwave (UHF radio wave) cancer therapy, including the intravenous injection of drugs used in the therapy.

Pain pumps for post-operative pain management

The cannulation and/or catheterisation of surgical sites associated with pain pumps for post-operative pain management cannot be billed under any MBS item.

The filling or re-filling of drug reservoirs of ambulatory pain pumps for post-operative pain management cannot be billed under any MBS items.

Non Medicare Services

No MBS item applies to a service mentioned in the item if the service is provided to a patient at the same time as, or in connection with, an injection of blood or a blood product that is autologous.

No MBS item applies to a service mentioned in the item if the service is provided to a patient at the same time as, or in connection with, the harvesting, storage, in vitro processing or injection of non-haematopoietic stem cells.

An item in the range 1 to 10943 does not apply to the service described in that item if the service is provided at the same time as, or in connection with, any of the services specified below:

(a) endoluminal gastroplasty, for the treatment of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease;

(b) gamma knife surgery;

(c) intradiscal electro thermal arthroplasty;

(d) intravascular ultrasound (except where used in conjunction with intravascular brachytherapy);

(e) intra-articular viscosupplementation, for the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee;

(f) low intensity ultrasound treatment, for the acceleration of bone fracture healing, using a bone growth stimulator;

- (g) lung volume reduction surgery, for advanced emphysema;
- (h) photodynamic therapy, for skin and mucosal cancer;
- (i) placement of artificial bowel sphincters, in the management of faecal incontinence;
- (j) selective internal radiation therapy for any condition other than hepatic metastases that are secondary to colorectal cancer;
- (k) specific mass measurement of bone alkaline phosphatase;
- (l) transmyocardial laser revascularisation;
- (m) vertebral axial decompression therapy, for chronic back pain;
- (n) autologous chondrocyte implantation and matrix-induced autologous chondrocyte implantation;
- (o) vertebroplasty;
- (p) extracorporeal magnetic innervation.

Health Screening Services

Unless the Minister otherwise directs Medicare benefits are not payable for health screening services. A health screening service is defined as a medical examination or test that is not reasonably required for the management of the medical condition of the patient. Services covered by this proscription include such items as:

- (a) multiphasic health screening;
- (b) mammography screening (except as provided for in Items 59300/59303);
- (c) testing of fitness to undergo physical training program, vocational activities or weight reduction programs;
- (d) compulsory examinations and tests to obtain a flying, commercial driving or other licence;
- (e) entrance to schools and other educational facilities;
- (f) for the purposes of legal proceedings;
- (g) compulsory examinations for admission to aged persons' accommodation and pathology services associated with clinical ecology.

The Minister has directed that Medicare benefits be paid for the following categories of health screening:

- (a) a medical examination or test on a symptomless patient by that patient's own medical practitioner in the course of normal medical practice, to ensure the patient receives any medical advice or treatment necessary to maintain their state of health. Benefits would be payable for the attendance and tests which are considered reasonably necessary according to patients individual circumstances (such as age, physical condition, past personal and family history). For example, a cervical screening test in a person (see General Explanatory note 12.3 for more information), blood lipid estimation where a person has a family history of lipid disorder. However, such routine check-up should not necessarily be accompanied by an extensive battery of diagnostic investigations;
- (b) a pathology service requested by the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Risk Evaluation Service;
- (c) age or health related medical examinations to obtain or renew a licence to drive a private motor vehicle;
- (d) a medical examination of, and/or blood collection from persons occupationally exposed to sexual transmission of disease, in line with conditions determined by the relevant State or Territory health authority, (one examination or

collection per person per week). Benefits are not paid for pathology tests resulting from the examination or collection;

- (e) a medical examination for a person as a prerequisite of that person becoming eligible to foster a child or children;
- (f) a medical examination being a requisite for Social Security benefits or allowances;
- (g) a medical or optometrical examination provided to a person who is an unemployed person (as defined by the Social Security Act 1991), as the request of a prospective employer.

The National Policy for the National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP) is as follows:

- (a) Cervical screening should be undertaken every five years in asymptomatic persons, using a primary human papillomavirus (HPV) test with partial genotyping and reflex liquid based cytology (LBC) triage;
- (b) Persons who have ever been sexually active should commence cervical screening at 25 years of age;
- (c) Persons aged 25 years or older and less than 70 years will receive invitations and reminders to participate in the program;
- (d) Persons will be invited to exit the program by having a HPV test between 70 years or older and less than 75 years of age and may cease cervical screening if their test result is low risk;
- (e) Persons 75 years of age or older who have either never had a cervical screening test or have not had one in the previous five years, may request a cervical screening test and can be screened;
- (f) All persons, both HPV vaccinated and unvaccinated, are included in the program;
- (g) Self collection of a sample for testing is available for persons who are aged 30 years and over and has never participated in the NCSP; or is overdue for cervical screening by two years or longer.

· Self collection must be facilitated and requested by a healthcare professional who also routinely offers cervical screening services;

· The self collection device and the HPV test, when used together, must meet the requirements of the National Pathology Accreditation Advisory Council (NPAAC) Requirements for Laboratories Reporting Tests for the NCSP; and

- (h) Persons with intermediate and higher risk screening test results should be followed up in accordance with the cervical screening pathway and the NCSP: Guidelines for the management of screen detected abnormalities, screening women in specific populations and investigation of women with abnormal vaginal bleeding (2016 Guidelines) – endorsed by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia, the Australian Society of Gynaecologic Oncologists and the Australian Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology.

Note 1: As separate items exist for routine screening, screening in specific population and investigation of persons with abnormal vaginal bleeding, treating practitioners are asked to clearly identify on the request form, if the sample is collected as part of routine screening or for another purpose (see paragraph PP.16.11 of Pathology Services Explanatory Notes in Category 6).

Note 2: Where reflex cytology is performed following the detection of HPV in routine screening, the HPV test and the LBC test results must be issued as a combined report with the overall risk rating.

Note 3: See items 2501 to 2509, and 2600 to 2616 in Group A18 and A19 of Category 1 - Professional Attendances and the associated explanatory notes for these items in Category 1 - Professional Attendances.

Services rendered to a doctor's dependants, practice partner, or practice partner's dependants

Medicare benefits are not paid for professional services rendered by a medical practitioner to dependants or partners or a partner's dependants.

A 'dependant' person is a spouse or a child. The following provides definitions of these dependant persons:

(a) a spouse, in relation to a dependant person means:

a. a person who is legally married to, and is not living, on a permanent basis, separately and apart from, that person; and

b. a de facto spouse of that person.

(b) a child, in relation to a dependant person means:

a. a child under the age of 16 years who is in the custody, care and control of the person or the spouse of the person; and

b. a person who:

(i) has attained the age of 16 years who is in the custody, care and control of the person or the spouse of the person; or

(ii) is receiving full time education at a school, college or university; and

(iii) is not being paid a disability support pension under the Social Security Act 1991; and

(iv) is wholly or substantially dependent on the person or on the spouse of the person.

GN.14.34 Principles of interpretation of the MBS

Each professional service listed in the MBS is a complete medical service. Where a listed service is also a component of a more comprehensive service covered by another item, the benefit for the latter service will cover the former.

Where a service is rendered partly by one medical practitioner and partly by another, only the one amount of benefit is payable. For example, where a radiographic examination is started by one medical practitioner and finalised by another.

GN.14.35 Services attracting benefits on an attendance basis

Some services are not listed in the MBS because they are regarded as forming part of a consultation or they attract benefits on an attendance basis.

GN.14.36 Consultation and procedures rendered at the one attendance

Where, during a single attendance, a consultation (under Category 1 of the MBS) and another medical service (under any other Category of the Schedule) occur, benefits are payable subject to certain exceptions, for both the consultation and the other service. Benefits are not payable for the consultation in addition to an item rendered on the same occasion where the item is qualified by words such as "each attendance", "attendance at which", "including associated attendances/consultations", and all items in Group T6 and T9. In the case of radiotherapy treatment (Group T2 of Category 3) benefits are payable for both the radiotherapy and an initial referred consultation.

Where the level of benefit for an attendance depends upon the consultation time (for example, in psychiatry), the time spent in carrying out a procedure which is covered by another item in the MBS, may not be included in the consultation time.

A consultation fee may only be charged if a consultation occurs; that is, it is not expected that consultation fee will be charged on every occasion a procedure is performed.

GN.14.37 Aggregate items

The MBS includes a number of items which apply only in conjunction with another specified service listed in the MBS. These items provide for the application of a fixed loading or factor to the fee and benefit for the service with which they are rendered.

When these particular procedures are rendered in conjunction, the legislation provides for the procedures to be regarded as one service and for a single patient gap to apply. The Schedule fee for the service will be ascertained in accordance with the particular rules shown in the relevant items.

GN.14.38 Residential aged care facility

A residential aged care facility is defined in the *Aged Care Act 1997*; the definition includes facilities formerly known as nursing homes and hostels.

GN.15.39 Practitioners should maintain adequate and contemporaneous records

All practitioners who provide, or initiate, a service for which a Medicare benefit is payable, should ensure they maintain **adequate** and **contemporaneous** records.

Note: 'Practitioner' is defined in Section 81 of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* and includes: medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, chiropractors, physiotherapists, podiatrists and osteopaths.

Since 1 November 1999 PSR Committees determining issues of inappropriate practice have been obliged to consider if the practitioner kept adequate and contemporaneous records. It will be up to the peer judgement of the PSR Committee to decide if a practitioner's records meet the prescribed standards.

The standards which determine if a record is adequate and contemporaneous are prescribed in the *Health Insurance (Professional Services Review) Regulations 1999*.

To be **adequate**, the patient or clinical record needs to:

clearly identify the name of the patient; and

contain a separate entry for each attendance by the patient for a service and the date on which the service was rendered or initiated; and

each entry needs to provide clinical information adequate to explain the type of service rendered or initiated; and

each entry needs to be sufficiently comprehensible that another practitioner, relying on the record, can effectively undertake the patient's ongoing care.

To be **contemporaneous**, the patient or clinical record should be completed at the time that the service was rendered or initiated or as soon as practicable afterwards. Records for hospital patients are usually kept by the hospital and the practitioner could rely on these records to document in-patient care.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) has developed an [Health Practitioner Guideline to substantiate that a specific treatment was performed](#) which is located on the DHS website.

CATEGORY 7: CLEFT LIP AND CLEFT PALATE SERVICES

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM 01/07/2020

The 01/07/2020 changes to the MBS are summarised below and are identified in the Schedule pages by one or more of the following words appearing above the item number:

(a) new item	New
(b) amended description	Amend
(c) fee amended	Fee
(d) item number changed	Renum
(e) EMSN changed	EMSN

The following items were increased by 1.5% for annual indexation.

Fee Amended

75001	75004	75006	75009	75012	75015	75018	75021	75023	75024	75027	75030	75033
75034	75036	75037	75039	75042	75045	75048	75049	75050	75051	75150	75153	75156
75200	75203	75206	75400	75403	75406	75409	75412	75415	75600	75603	75606	75609
75612	75615	75618	75621	75800	75803	75806	75809	75812	75815	75818	75821	75824
75827	75830	75833	75836	75839	75842	75845	75848	75851	75854			

CLEFT LIP AND CLEFT PALATE SERVICES NOTES

CN.0.1 Schedule Fees and Medicare Benefits

Medicare benefits are based on fees determined for each Schedule service. The fee is referred to in these notes as the "Schedule fee". The fee for any item listed in the Schedule is that which is regarded as being reasonable on average for that service having regard to usual and reasonable variations in the time involved in performing the service on different occasions and to reasonable ranges of complexity and technical difficulty encountered.

The Schedule fee and Medicare benefit levels for the medical services contained in the Schedule are located with the item descriptions. Where appropriate, the calculated benefit has been rounded to the nearest higher 5 cents. However, in no circumstances will the Medicare benefit payable exceed the fee actually charged.

There are presently two levels of Medicare benefit payable for cleft lip and cleft palate services:

(a) **75% of the Schedule fee:**

for professional services rendered to a patient as part of an episode of hospital treatment (other than public patients). Medical practitioners must indicate on their accounts if a medical service is rendered in these circumstances by placing an asterisk '*' or the letter 'H' directly after an item number where used; or a description of the professional service and an indication the service was rendered as an episode of hospital treatment (for example, 'in hospital', 'admitted' or 'in patient');

for professional services rendered as part of an episode of hospital-substitute treatment, and the patient who receives the treatment chooses to receive a benefit from a private health insurer. Medical practitioners must indicate on their accounts if a medical service is rendered in these circumstances by placing the words 'hospital-substitute treatment' directly after an item number where used; or a description of the professional service, preceded by the words 'hospital-substitute treatment'.

(b) **85% of the Schedule fee, or the Schedule fee less \$84.70 (indexed annually), whichever is the greater, for all other professional services.**

It should be noted that the Health Insurance Act makes provision for private medical insurance to cover the "patient gap" (ie, the difference between the Medicare benefit and the Schedule fee) for services attracting benefit at the 75% level. Patients may insure with private health insurance organisations for the gap between the 75% Medicare benefit and the Schedule fee or for amounts in excess of the Schedule fee where the patient has an agreement with their health fund.

CN.0.2 Where Medicare Benefits are not Payable

Medicare benefits are not payable in respect of a professional service where the medical expenses for the service:-

- (a) are paid/payable to a public hospital;
- (b) are for a compensable injury or illness for which the patient's insurer or compensation agency has accepted liability. (Please note that if the medical expenses relate to a compensable injury/illness for which the insurer/compensation agency is disputing liability, then Medicare benefits are payable until the liability is accepted);
- (c) are for a medical examination for the purposes of life insurance, superannuation, a provident account scheme, or admission to membership of a friendly society; or
- (d) are incurred in mass immunisation.

Unless the Minister otherwise directs, Medicare benefits are not payable where:

- (a) the service is rendered by or on behalf of, or under an arrangement with the Australian Government, a State or Territory, a local government body or an authority established under Commonwealth, State or Territory law;

- (b) the medical expenses are incurred by the employer of the person to whom the service is rendered;
- (c) the person to whom the service is rendered is employed in an industrial undertaking and that service is rendered for the purposes related to the operation of the undertaking; or
- (d) the services is a health screening service.

Benefits are not payable for items 75150 to 75621 unless the patient was referred by letter of Referral by an eligible orthodontist.

CN.0.3 Limiting Rule

In no circumstances will the benefit payable for a professional service exceed the fee charged for the service.

CN.0.4 Penalties

Penalties of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for up to five years, or both, may be imposed on any person who makes a statement (oral or written) or who issues or presents a document that is false or misleading in a material particular and which is capable of being used with a claim for benefits. In addition, any practitioner who is found guilty of such offences by a court shall be subject to examination by a Medicare Participation Review Committee and may be counselled or reprimanded or may have services wholly or partially disqualified from the Medicare benefit arrangements.

A penalty of up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to three months, or both, may be imposed on any person who obtains a patient's signature on a direct-billing form without the obligatory details having been entered on the form before the person signs, or who fails to cause a patient to be given a copy of the completed form.

CN.0.5 Billing of the Patient

Where the practitioner bills the patient for medical services rendered, the patient needs a properly itemised account/receipt to enable a claim to be made for Medicare benefits.

Under the provisions of the Health Insurance Act and Regulations, Medicare benefits are not payable in respect of a professional service unless there is recorded on the account setting out the fee for the service or on the receipt for the fee in respect of the service, the following particulars:-

- (a) Patient's name;
- (b) The date on which the professional service was rendered;
- (c) A description of the professional service sufficient to identify the item that relates to that service, including an indication where the service is rendered to a person while hospital treatment is provided in a hospital or day-hospital facility (other than a Medicare hospital patient), that is, the words (ie, accommodation and nursing care) "admitted patient" immediately preceding the description of the service or an asterisk "*" directly after an item number where used;
- (d) The name and practice address or name and provider number of the practitioner who actually rendered the service; (Where the practitioner has more than one practice location recorded with the Department of Human Services, the provider number used should be that which is applicable to the practice location at or from which the service was given).

A medical or dental practitioner must notate 'certified dental patient' on the patient's account or include 'certified dental patient' in the text field when submitting a Medicare claim for benefits.

Where a practitioner wishes to apportion the total fee between the appropriate professional fee for the particular service and any balance outstanding in respect of services rendered previously, the practitioner should ensure that the balance is described in such a way (eg balance of account) that it cannot be mistaken as being a separate service. In particular no item number should be shown against the balance.

Only one original itemised account should be issued in respect of any one medical service and any duplicates of accounts or receipts should be clearly marked "duplicate" and should be issued only where the original has been lost. Duplicates should not be issued as a routine system for "accounts rendered".

CN.0.6 Claiming of Benefits

Claiming Benefits

The patient, upon receipt of a practitioner's account, has three courses open for paying the account and receiving benefits as outlined below.

Paid Accounts

The patient may pay the account and subsequently present the receipt at a Medicare customer service centre for assessment and payment of the Medicare benefit in cash. In these circumstances, where a claimant personally attends a customer service centre, the claimant is not required to complete a Medicare Patient Claim Form (PC1).

In circumstances where the claimant is seeking a cheque payment of the Medicare benefit or is arranging for an agent to receive the Medicare benefit on the claimant's behalf, completion of a Medicare Patient Claim Form (PC1) is still required.

Unpaid and Partially Paid Accounts

Where the patient has not paid the account, the unpaid account may be presented to Medicare with a Medicare claim form. In this case Medicare will forward to the claimant a benefit cheque made payable to the practitioner.

It will be the patient's responsibility to forward the cheque to the practitioner and make arrangements for payment of the balance of the account if any. "Pay doctor" cheques involving Medicare benefits cannot be sent direct to practitioners or to patients at a practitioner's address (even if requested by the patient to do so). "Pay doctor" cheques will be forwarded to the claimant's last known address.

When issuing a receipt to a patient in respect of an account that is being paid wholly or in part by a Medicare "pay doctor" cheque the practitioner should indicate on the receipt that a "Medicare" cheque for \$.....was involved in the payment of the account.

Assignment of Benefits (Direct-Billing) Arrangements

Under the Health Insurance Act the Assignment of Benefit (direct-billing) facility for professional services is available to all persons in Australia who are eligible for benefit under the Medicare program. This facility is NOT confined to pensioners or people in special need. If a practitioner direct-bills, the practitioner undertakes to accept the relevant Medicare benefit as full payment for the service. Additional charges for that service (irrespective of the purpose or title of the charge) cannot be raised against the patient. Under these arrangements:-

- The patient's Medicare card number must be quoted on all direct-bill forms for that patient.
- The basic forms provided are loose leaf to enable the patient details to be imprinted from the Medicare card.
- The forms include information required by Regulations under Subsection 19(6) of the Health Insurance Act.
- The practitioner must cause the particulars relating to the professional service to be set out on the assignment form before the patient signs the form and cause the patient to receive a copy of the form as soon as practicable after the patient signs it.

Where a patient is unable to sign the assignment form:

- the signature of the patient's parent, guardian or other responsible person (other than the doctor, doctor's staff, hospital proprietor, hospital staff, residential aged care facility proprietor or residential aged care facility staff) is acceptable; or

- In the absence of a "responsible person" the patient signature section should be left blank.

Where the signature space is either left blank or another person signs on the patient's behalf, the form **must** include:

- the notation "Patient unable to sign" and
- in the section headed 'Practitioner's Use', an explanation should be given as to why the patient was unable to sign (e.g. unconscious, injured hand etc.) and this note should be signed or initialled by the doctor. If in the opinion of the practitioner the reason is of such a "sensitive" nature that revealing it would constitute an unacceptable breach of patient confidentiality or unduly embarrass or distress the recipient of the patient's copy of the assignment of benefits form, a concessional reason "due to medical condition" to signify that such a situation exists may be substituted for the actual reason. However, this should not be used routinely and in most cases it is expected that the reason given will be more specific.

The administration of the direct-billing arrangements under Medicare as well as the payment of Medicare benefits on patient claims is the responsibility of **the Department of Human Services**. Any enquiries in regard to these matters should therefore be directed to Medicare offices or enquiry points.

Under Medicare any eligible dental practitioner can accept assignment of benefit and direct-bill for any eligible person.

Use of Medicare Cards in Direct Billing

An eligible person who applies to enrol for Medicare benefits (using a Medicare Enrolment/Amendment Application) will be issued with a uniquely numbered Medicare card which shows the Medicare card number, the patient identification number (reference number), the applicant's first given name, initial of second given name, surname and an effective "valid to" date. These cards may be issued on an individual or family basis. Up to 5 persons may be listed on the one Medicare card, and up to 9 persons may be listed under the one Medicare card number.

The Medicare card plays an important part in direct billing as it can be used to imprint the patient details (including Medicare number) on the basic direct-billing forms. A special Medicare imprinter has been developed for this purpose and is available free of charge, on request, from Medicare.

The patient details can of course be entered on the direct-bill forms by hand, but the use of a card to imprint patient details assists practitioners and ensures accuracy of information. The latter is essential to ensure that the processing of a claim by Medicare is expedited.

The Medicare card number must be quoted on direct-bill forms. If the number is not available, then the assignment of benefit facility should not be used. To do so would incur a risk that the patient is not eligible and Medicare benefits not payable.

Where a patient presents without a Medicare card and indicates that he/she has been issued with a card but does not know the details, the practitioner may contact a Medicare telephone enquiry number to obtain the number.

Assignment of Benefit Forms

To meet varying requirements the following types of stationery are available from Medicare. Note that these forms are approved forms under the Health Insurance Act, and no other forms can be used to assign benefits without the approval of the Department of Human Services.

(a) *Form DB2*. This form is used to assign benefits for services other than requested pathology. It is loose leaf for imprinting and comprises a throw away cover sheet (after imprinting), a Medicare copy, a Patient copy and a Practitioner copy.

(b) *Form DB4*. Is a continuous stationery version of Form DB2, and has been designed for use on most office accounting machines.

The Claim for Assigned Benefits (Form DB1N, DB1H)

Practitioners who accept assigned benefits must claim from Medicare using either Claim for Assigned Benefits form DB1N or DB1H. The DB1N form should be used where services are rendered to persons for treatment provided out of hospital or day hospital treatment. The DB1H form should be used where services are rendered to persons while hospital treatment is provided in a hospital or day hospital facility (other than public patients). Both forms have been designed to enable benefit for a claim to be directed to a practitioner other than the one who rendered the services. The facility is intended for use in situations such as where a short term locum is acting on behalf of the principal doctor and setting the locum up with a provider number and pay-group link for the principal doctor's practice is impractical. Practitioners should note that this facility cannot be used to generate payments to or through a person who does not have a provider number.

The DB1N and DB1H are also loose leaf to enable imprinting of practitioner details using the special Medicare imprinter. For this purpose, practitioner cards, showing the practitioner's name, practice address and provider numbers are available from Medicare on request.

Direct-Bill Stationery

Medical practitioners and eligible dental practitioners wishing to direct-bill may obtain information on direct-bill stationery by telephoning **132150**. Information on the completion of the forms and direct-bill procedures are provided with the forms. Information on direct-billing is available from any Medicare office.

Time Limits Applicable to Lodgement of Claims for Assigned Benefits

A time limit of two years applies to the lodgement of claims with Medicare under the direct-billing (assignment of benefit) arrangements. This means that Medicare benefits are not payable for any service where the service was rendered more than two years earlier than the date the claim was lodged with Medicare.

Provision exists whereby in certain circumstances (eg hardship cases), the Minister may waive the time limits. Special forms for this purpose are available, if required, from the processing centre to which assigned claims are directed.

CN.0.7 Interpretation of the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Scheme

The prescribed services in this section have been grouped according to the general nature of the services: orthodontic, oral surgical and general and prosthodontic.

Each professional service listed in the Schedule is a complete medical service in itself. Where a service is rendered partly by one practitioner and partly by another, only the one amount of benefit is payable.

CN.0.8 Multiple Operation Rule

The Schedule fee for two or more operations performed on a patient on the one occasion is calculated by the following rule:-

· 100% for the item with the greatest Schedule fee, plus 50% for the item with the next greatest Schedule fee, plus 25% for each other item.

NOTE: 1. Fees so calculated which result in a sum which is not a multiple of 5 cents are taken to the next higher multiple of 5 cents.

2. Where two or more operations performed on the one occasion have fees which are equal, one of these amounts shall be treated as being greater than the other or others of those amounts.

3. The Schedule fee for benefits purposes is the aggregate of the fees calculated in accordance with the above formula.

The above rule does not apply to an operation which is one of two or more operations performed under the one anaesthetic on the same patient by different dental practitioners unless either practitioner assists the other. In this

case, the fees and benefits specified in the Schedule apply. For these purposes the term "operation" includes items 75200- 75615.

If the operation comprises a combination of procedures which are commonly performed together and for which a specific combined item is provided in the Schedule, it is regarded as the one item and service in applying the multiple operation rule.

CN.0.9 Administration of Anaesthetics

When a medical practitioner administers an anaesthetic in connection with a dental procedure prescribed for the payment of Medicare benefits (and the procedure has been performed by an eligible dental practitioner), Medicare benefits are payable for the administration of the anaesthetic on the same basis as if the procedure had been rendered by a medical practitioner.

To ascertain the Schedule fee for the anaesthetic, medical practitioners should refer to Group T10 - Relative Value Guide for Anaesthesia - of the Medicare Benefits Schedule Book.

CN.0.10 Definitions

Orthodontic treatment planning

Orthodontic treatment planning is defined as the measurement and analysis of the face and jaws and occlusion providing a diagnosis and planned prescription of appliances and treatment required.

Study models

Study models are defined as orthodontic plaster casts of the upper and lower teeth and alveolar processes.

CN.0.11 Referral of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgical Services - (Items 75150 to 75621)

Benefits are payable for items 75150 to 75621 only where the service has been rendered to a patient who has been referred by letter of Referral by an eligible orthodontist.

Item 75621 may be claimed in association with items 45720 to 45754 where the service is performed by a practitioner holding a FRACDS (OMS) qualification with access to Category 3 of the MBS.

CN.0.12 General and Prosthodontic Services - (Item 75800)

Item number 75800 refers to a consultation by a dentist for prevention and prophylaxis and includes such services as dietary advice, oral hygiene and fluoride treatment.

CN.0.13 Over-servicing

Over-servicing must be avoided. In the case of denture services, examples of over-servicing might be:-

- Unjustifiably frequent replacement of dentures;
- Provision of new dentures when relining or re-modelling of an existing prosthesis would meet the clinical need;
- Provision of metal dentures where an acrylic denture would meet the clinical need.

The Schedule includes an item for metal dentures to allow for the provision of a precise, long-term prosthesis. The item is not intended for use during the period of growth, where prostheses must be replaced or altered frequently, unless there is some definite and extraordinary clinical requirement.

CN.0.14 Commonwealth Department of Health Addresses

Postal : GPO Box 9848 in each Capital City

NEW SOUTH WALES

Level 7

1 Oxford Street

SYDNEY 2000 Tel (02) 9263 3555

VICTORIA

Casselden Place

2 Lonsdale Street

MELBOURNE 3000 Tel (03) 9665 8888

QUEENSLAND

5th Floor

Samuel Griffith Building

340 Adelaide Street

BRISBANE 4000 Tel (07) 3360 2555

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Centre

55 Currie Street

ADELAIDE 5000 Tel (08) 8237 8111

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

152-158 St George's Terrace

PERTH 6000 Tel (08) 9346 5111

TASMANIA

Montpelier Building

21 Kirksway Place

BATTERY POINT 7004 Tel (03) 6221 1411

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Alexander Building

Furzer Street

PHILLIP 2606 Tel (02) 6289 1555

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Cascom Centre

13 Scaturchio Street

CASUARINA 0800 Tel (08) 8946 3444

CN.1.1 Introduction - Medicare Benefits

The Medicare Benefits Schedule includes certain professional services in respect of the treatment of cleft lip and cleft palate conditions for which Medicare benefits are payable. These services are normally described as dental services. However, for the purposes of these Notes the word "medical" is to be interpreted to include "dental". The definition of professional service as contained in the Health Insurance Act provides that such a service must be "clinically relevant". A clinically relevant service means a service rendered by a medical or dental practitioner or optometrist that is generally accepted in the medical, dental or optometrical profession (as the case may be) as being necessary for the appropriate treatment of the patient to whom it is rendered.

Medicare benefits are payable in respect of services listed in the Schedule, when the services are rendered by eligible dental practitioners to prescribed dental patients.

The Schedule lists three categories of professional services:

- (Group C1) Orthodontic Services
- (Group C2) Oral and Maxillofacial Surgical Services
- (Group C3) General and Prosthodontic Services

CN.2.1 Dental Practitioner Eligibility

In order to attract Medicare benefits, all treatment must be carried out by eligible dental practitioners who are resident in Australia.

All registered dental practitioners are entitled to perform simple extraction services covered by Items 75200-75206 listed in Group C2 of the Schedule and the general and prosthodontic services listed in Group C3 of the Schedule.

Dental practitioners who wish to perform those orthodontic services listed in Group C1 of the Schedule must be registered in the specialty of orthodontics.

Dental practitioners who were previously accredited to provide Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate services who do not meet the registration requirements as a dental specialist will be grandfathered under legislative arrangements that came into force on 1 November 2012.

Oral and maxillofacial services listed in Group C2 may be performed by:

- Medical practitioners who are specialists in the practice of their specialty of oral and maxillofacial surgery; and
- Dental practitioners who were approved by the Minister prior to 1 November 2004 for the purposes of Subsection 3 (1) of the Act to carry out prescribed medical services (oral and maxillofacial surgery) contained in the Medicare Benefits Schedule.
- Following a referral from an eligible orthodontist.

CN.3.1 Patient Eligibility

To be eligible to claim benefits for Schedule services performed by eligible dental practitioners, a patient must satisfy the following criteria:

- a. The patient must be an Australian resident or any other person or class of persons whom the Minister declares to be eligible. All eligible persons will be issued with a Medicare card on application as evidence of their eligibility.
- b. Under the provisions of Section 3BA of the Health Insurance Act a patient must be a prescribed dental patient, ie
 - a person aged up to 22 years, in respect of whom, has been certified as a prescribed dental patient by a medical practitioner or dental practitioner approved by the Minister, that the person is suffering from a cleft lip or cleft palate condition*;
 - a person aged up to 28 years, in respect of whom, prior to turning 22 years,
 - has been certified as a prescribed dental patient by a medical practitioner or dental practitioner approved by the Minister, that the person is suffering from a cleft lip or cleft palate condition*, and
 - that person commenced treatment for a cleft lip or cleft palate condition;
 - a person aged 28 and over requiring a specific course of treatment for the repair of previous reconstructive surgery, provided that:
 - prior to turning 22 years, in respect of whom, has been certified as a prescribed dental patient by a medical practitioner or dental practitioner approved by the Minister, that the person is suffering from a cleft lip or cleft palate condition*, and
 - the person received treatment for a cleft lip or cleft palate condition prior to turning 28 years, and
 - if the Minister has declared in writing that he or she is satisfied that:
 - i. because of exceptional circumstances, the person required repair of previous reconstructive surgery in connection with the condition, and
 - ii. the person therefore needs to undergo that course of treatment; and
 - a person aged up to 22 years who has been certified as a prescribed dental patient by a medical practitioner or dental practitioner approved by the Minister, that the person is suffering from a condition determined by the Minister to be a condition to which the definition of a prescribed dental patient under Section 3BA of the Act applies.

In consultation with the professions, the Department of Health has completed a review of the conditions described as 'other' underpinning the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Scheme. A Ministerial Determination is now in place for these 'other' conditions, enabling the payment of Medicare benefits for the conditions listed below:

1. Oral and/or facial clefting	
<i>Limited to</i>	Cleft lip, alveolus and/or palate
	Tessier facial cleft
2. Congenital or hereditary craniofacial malformation, deformation or disruption	
<i>Limited to</i>	Achondroplasia
	Branchial arch disorders including: Hemifacial/craniofacial microsomia, Goldenhar syndrome, DiGeorge syndrome, Velocardiofacial syndrome
	CHARGE syndrome
	Congenital hemifacial hyperplasia
	Congenital lymphatic and/or vascular malformations of the head & neck, cystic hygroma, Sturge-Weber syndrome, excluding haemangiomas, birth marks and naevi.
	Craniofacial Neurofibromatosis Type 1
	Cranio-metaphyseal dysplasia
	Ectodermal dysplasia
	Hemifacial atrophy (Parry Romberg syndrome)

	Mandibulofacial dysostosis (Treacher Collins syndrome)
	Maxillonasal dysplasia (Binder syndrome)
	Oral-facial digital syndrome Type 1
	Pierre Robin sequence
	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome
	Sphrintzen-Goldberg syndrome
	Solitary median maxillary central incisor syndrome
	Stickler syndrome
	Syndromic craniosynostoses including: Apert, Crouzon, Pfeiffer, Saethre Chotzen, and Muenke syndromes
	Trichorhinophalangeal syndrome Type 1
3. Hereditary conditions presenting with the absence of 6 (six) or more permanent teeth, excluding 3rd molars	
4. Hereditary conditions where the presence of supernumerary teeth is a major feature	
5. Hereditary conditions affecting the formation of enamel and/or dentine of all teeth	
<i>Limited to</i>	Amelogenesis imperfecta
	Dentinogenesis imperfecta
	Regional odontodysplasia

*Note: The above conditions have been listed in the terminology that they are generally known under. Some conditions are similar to, or otherwise known as, other conditions on the list.

Please contact the Department of Human Services on 132 150 if the condition is not listed here.

Application for special consideration of a condition not listed above:

Applications for special consideration of a condition not approved by the Minister should include the following:

- a clinical report from the treating professional, describing the nature of the condition and an outline of the treatment to be undertaken;
- a treatment plan devised by the treating professional, including:
 - an indicative time period for which the patient requires treatment
 - date/s the treatment is expected to commence and
 - date/s the treatment is expected to be completed.
- Imaging reports should also be provided, where available.

This information can be forwarded to the Department of Human Services (DHS) for special consideration of a condition by the Department of Health.

CN.3.2 Application for approval for repairs to previous reconstructive work

Applicants aged 28 and over seeking approval for repairs to previous reconstructive work under the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Scheme will be required to provide clinical details outlining the need for the repair of previous reconstructive surgery.

NOTE: *Patients aged over 28 years of age are not eligible to receive Medicare payments for treatment until approval from the Minister's delegate has been obtained.*

Applications should include the following:

- proof that the patient has been certified as a prescribed dental patient;
- a treatment plan devised by the treating professional, for the repair of the reconstructive surgery to be performed, including:
 - o an indicative time period for which patient eligibility for claiming related treatments should be reinstated
 - o date/s the treatment is expected to commence and
 - o date/s the treatment is expected to be completed.
- proof of previous eligibility and treatment under the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Scheme. This should take the form of a letter from the treating practitioner, which lists the patient details as follows:
 - o full name
 - o date of birth
 - o address
 - o condition
 - o date (or approximate) of original surgery
- a clinical report from the treating professional, describing the nature of the repair, information detailing the previous reconstructive surgery provided and an outline of the work to be undertaken.

This information will be forwarded to the Department of Human Services (DHS) for confirmation of eligibility.

Further information about the Scheme is available on the DHS' website at:

<http://www.humanservices.gov.au/customer/services/medicare/cleft-lip-and-cleft-palate-scheme>

Assessment of Applications

Assessment will take into account the information provided by the applicant and consider the circumstances surrounding each individual application. In the assessment, "previous reconstructive surgery" means surgery undertaken to repair structural defects in connection with a cleft lip or cleft palate condition. Repairs to this surgery must be in relation to the failure or deterioration of this surgery and due to that failure or deterioration, the patient requires further surgical intervention to restore optimal function.

Repair to previous reconstructive surgery may involve items in both the main Medicare Benefits Schedule, and items in the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Schedule. Under Section 3BA (2A), upon gaining the Minister's approval, applicants will have full access to items in the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Schedule that are necessary for the restoration of optimal function (provided the items are rendered by suitably qualified / approved practitioners).

Patients are eligible for Medicare benefits for treatment under the scheme once they are certified by a medical or dental practitioner as a prescribed dental patient.

CN.3.3 Visitors to Australia

Medicare benefits for the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Scheme are generally not payable to visitors to Australia or temporary residents.

CN.3.4 Health Care Expenses Incurred Overseas

Medicare does not cover medical or hospital expenses incurred outside Australia.

CLEFT LIP AND CLEFT PALATE SERVICES ITEMS

C1. ORTHODONTIC SERVICES	
	Group C1. Orthodontic Services
	<i>Note: In this Group, benefit is only payable where the service has been rendered to a patient by a dental practitioner who is registered in the specialty of orthodontics, except for the services covered by Items 75009-75023 which may also be rendered by a medical practitioner who is a specialist in the practice of his or her specialty of oral and maxillofacial surgery.</i>
	CONSULTATIONS
Fee 75001	INITIAL PROFESSIONAL ATTENDANCE in a single course of treatment by an eligible orthodontist (AO) Fee: \$88.20 Benefit: 75% = \$66.15 85% = \$75.00
Fee 75004	PROFESSIONAL ATTENDANCE by an eligible orthodontist subsequent to the first professional attendance by the orthodontist in a single course of treatment (AO) Fee: \$44.35 Benefit: 75% = \$33.30 85% = \$37.70
Fee 75006	PRODUCTION OF DENTAL STUDY MODELS (not being a service associated with a service to which item 75004 applies) prior to provision of a service to which: (a) item 75030, 75033, 75034, 75036, 75037, 75039, 75045 or 75051 applies; or (b) an item in Group T8 or Groups 03 to 09 applies; in a single course of treatment Fee: \$78.60 Benefit: 75% = \$58.95 85% = \$66.85
	RADIOGRAPHY
Fee 75009	ORTHODONTIC RADIOGRAPHY orthopantomography (panoramic radiography), including any consultation on the same occasion Fee: \$70.30 Benefit: 75% = \$52.75 85% = \$59.80
Fee 75012	ORTHODONTIC RADIOGRAPHY ANTEROPOSTERIOR CEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPHY with cephalometric tracings OR LATERAL CEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPHY with cephalometric tracings including any consultation on the same occasion Fee: \$111.45 Benefit: 75% = \$83.60 85% = \$94.75
Fee 75015	ORTHODONTIC RADIOGRAPHY ANTEROPOSTERIOR AND LATERAL CEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPHY, with cephalometric tracings including any consultation on the same occasion Fee: \$153.20 Benefit: 75% = \$114.90 85% = \$130.25
Fee 75018	ORTHODONTIC RADIOGRAPHY ANTEROPOSTERIOR AND LATERAL CEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPHY, with cephalometric tracings and orthopantomography including any consultation on

C1. ORTHODONTIC SERVICES	
	the same occasion Fee: \$195.20 Benefit: 75% = \$146.40 85% = \$165.95
Fee 75021	ORTHODONTIC RADIOGRAPHY hand-wrist studies (including growth prediction) including any consultation on the same occasion Fee: \$239.30 Benefit: 75% = \$179.50 85% = \$203.45
Fee 75023	INTRAORAL RADIOGRAPHY - single area, periapical or bitewing film Fee: \$47.90 Benefit: 75% = \$35.95 85% = \$40.75
	PRESURGICAL INFANT MAXILLARY ARCH REPOSITIONING
Fee 75024	PRESURGICAL INFANT MAXILLARY ARCH REPOSITIONING including supply of appliances and all adjustments of appliances and supervision - WHERE 1 APPLIANCE IS USED Fee: \$618.85 Benefit: 75% = \$464.15 85% = \$534.15
Fee 75027	PRESURGICAL INFANT MAXILLARY ARCH REPOSITIONING including supply of appliances and all adjustments of appliances and supervision WHERE 2 APPLIANCES ARE USED Fee: \$848.60 Benefit: 75% = \$636.45 85% = \$763.90
	DENTITION TREATMENT
Fee 75030	MAXILLARY ARCH EXPANSION not being a service associated with a service to which item 75039, 75042, 75045 or 75048 applies, including supply of appliances, all adjustments of the appliances, removal of the appliances and retention Fee: \$755.55 Benefit: 75% = \$566.70 85% = \$670.85
Fee 75033	MIXED DENTITION TREATMENT - incisor alignment using fixed appliances in maxillary arch, including supply of appliances, all adjustments of appliances, removal of the appliances and retention Fee: \$1,238.45 Benefit: 75% = \$928.85 85% = \$1153.75
Fee 75034	MIXED DENTITION TREATMENT - incisor alignment with or without lateral arch expansion using a removable appliance in the maxillary arch, including supply of appliances, associated adjustments and retention Fee: \$630.35 Benefit: 75% = \$472.80 85% = \$545.65
Fee 75036	MIXED DENTITION TREATMENT - lateral arch expansion and incisor alignment using fixed appliances in maxillary arch, including supply of appliances, all adjustments of appliances, removal of appliances and retention Fee: \$1,710.60 Benefit: 75% = \$1282.95 85% = \$1625.90
Fee 75037	MIXED DENTITION TREATMENT - lateral arch expansion and incisor correction - 2 arch (maxillary and mandibular) using fixed appliances in both maxillary and mandibular arches, including supply of appliances, all adjustments of appliances, removal of appliances and retention Fee: \$2,154.45 Benefit: 75% = \$1615.85 85% = \$2069.75
Fee 75039	PERMANENT DENTITION TREATMENT SINGLE ARCH (mandibular or maxillary) TREATMENT

C1. ORTHODONTIC SERVICES	
	(correction and alignment) using fixed appliances, including supply of appliances - initial 3 months of active treatment Fee: \$572.60 Benefit: 75% = \$429.45 85% = \$487.90
Fee 75042	PERMANENT DENTITION TREATMENT - SINGLE ARCH (mandibular or maxillary) TREATMENT (correction and alignment) using fixed appliances, including supply of appliances - each 3 months of active treatment (including all adjustments and maintenance and removal of the appliances) after the first for a maximum of a further 33 months Fee: \$214.00 Benefit: 75% = \$160.50 85% = \$181.90
Fee 75045	PERMANENT DENTITION TREATMENT 2 ARCH (mandibular and maxillary) TREATMENT (correction and alignment) using fixed appliances, including supply of appliances - initial 3 months of active treatment Fee: \$1,146.30 Benefit: 75% = \$859.75 85% = \$1061.60
Fee 75048	PERMANENT DENTITION TREATMENT - 2 ARCH (mandibular and maxillary) TREATMENT (correction and alignment) using fixed appliances, including supply of appliances - each subsequent 3 months of active treatment (including all adjustments and maintenance, and removal of the appliances) after the first for a maximum of a further 33 months Fee: \$293.95 Benefit: 75% = \$220.50 85% = \$249.90
Fee 75049	RETENTION, FIXED OR REMOVABLE, single arch (mandibular or maxillary) - supply of retainer and supervision of retention Fee: \$344.05 Benefit: 75% = \$258.05 85% = \$292.45
Fee 75050	RETENTION, FIXED OR REMOVABLE, 2-arch (mandibular and maxillary) - supply of retainers and supervision of retention Fee: \$664.15 Benefit: 75% = \$498.15 85% = \$579.45
	JAW GROWTH GUIDANCE
Fee 75051	JAW GROWTH guidance using removable or functional appliances, including supply of appliances and all adjustments to appliances Fee: \$1,019.50 Benefit: 75% = \$764.65 85% = \$934.80
C2. ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SERVICES	
	Group C2. Oral And Maxillofacial Services
	<i>Note: (i) In this Group, benefit is only payable where the service has been rendered to a patient who has been referred by an eligible orthodontist.</i> <i>(ii) While benefit is payable for simple extractions performed by a registered dental practitioner, benefit is only payable for surgical extractions and other surgical procedures where the service is rendered by a medical practitioner who is a specialist in the practice of his or her speciality of oral and maxillofacial surgery.</i>
Fee 75150	CONSULTATIONS

C2. ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SERVICES	
	<p>INITIAL PROFESSIONAL attendance in a single course of treatment by an eligible oral and maxillofacial surgeon where the patient is referred to the surgeon by an eligible orthodontist (AOS)</p> <p>Fee: \$88.20 Benefit: 75% = \$66.15 85% = \$75.00</p>
Fee 75153	<p>PROFESSIONAL ATTENDANCE by an eligible oral and maxillofacial surgeon subsequent to the first professional attendance by the surgeon in a single course of treatment where the patient is referred to the surgeon by an eligible orthodontist</p> <p>Fee: \$44.35 Benefit: 75% = \$33.30 85% = \$37.70</p>
Fee 75156	<p>PRODUCTION OF DENTAL STUDY MODELS (not being a service associated with a service to which item 75153 applies) prior to provision of a service:</p> <p>(a) to which item 52321, 53212 or 75618 applies; or</p> <p>(b) to which an item in the series 52330 to 52382, 52600 to 52630, 53400 to 53409 or 53415 to 53429 applies;</p> <p>in a single course of treatment if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS)</p> <p>Fee: \$78.60 Benefit: 75% = \$58.95 85% = \$66.85</p>
	SIMPLE EXTRACTIONS
Fee 75200	<p>Removal of tooth or tooth fragment (other than treatment to which item 75400, 75403, 75406, 75409, 75412 or 75415 applies), if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AD)</p> <p>Fee: \$56.65 Benefit: 75% = \$42.50 85% = \$48.20</p>
Fee 75203	<p>REMOVAL OF TOOTH OR TOOTH FRAGMENT under general anaesthesia, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AD)</p> <p>Fee: \$85.00 Benefit: 75% = \$63.75 85% = \$72.25</p>
Fee 75206	<p>Removal of each additional tooth or tooth fragment at the same attendance at which a service to which item 75200 or 75203 applies is rendered, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AD)</p> <p>Fee: \$28.20 Benefit: 75% = \$21.15 85% = \$24.00</p>
	SURGICAL EXTRACTIONS
Fee 75400	<p>Surgical removal of erupted tooth, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS)</p> <p>Fee: \$169.90 Benefit: 75% = \$127.45 85% = \$144.45</p>
Fee 75403	<p>Surgical removal of tooth with soft tissue impaction, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS)</p> <p>Fee: \$195.20 Benefit: 75% = \$146.40 85% = \$165.95</p>
Fee 75406	<p>Surgical removal of tooth with partial bone impaction, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS)</p>

C2. ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SERVICES	
	Fee: \$222.40 Benefit: 75% = \$166.80 85% = \$189.05
Fee 75409	Surgical removal of tooth with complete bone impaction, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$251.85 Benefit: 75% = \$188.90 85% = \$214.10
Fee 75412	Surgical removal of tooth fragment requiring incision of soft tissue only, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$140.70 Benefit: 75% = \$105.55 85% = \$119.60
Fee 75415	Surgical removal of tooth fragment requiring removal of bone, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$169.90 Benefit: 75% = \$127.45 85% = \$144.45
	OTHER SURGICAL PROCEDURES
Fee 75600	Surgical exposure, stimulation and packing of unerupted tooth, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$239.30 Benefit: 75% = \$179.50 85% = \$203.45
Fee 75603	Surgical exposure of unerupted tooth for the purpose of fitting a traction device, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$281.25 Benefit: 75% = \$210.95 85% = \$239.10
Fee 75606	Surgical repositioning of unerupted tooth, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$281.25 Benefit: 75% = \$210.95 85% = \$239.10
Fee 75609	Transplantation of tooth bud, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$419.85 Benefit: 75% = \$314.90 85% = \$356.90
Fee 75612	Surgical procedure for intra oral implantation of osseointegrated fixture (first stage), if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$519.60 Benefit: 75% = \$389.70 85% = \$441.70
Fee 75615	Surgical procedure for fixation of trans mucosal abutment (second stage of osseointegrated implant), if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$192.35 Benefit: 75% = \$144.30 85% = \$163.50
Fee 75618	Provision and fitting of a bite rising appliance or dental splint for the management of temporomandibular joint dysfunction syndrome, if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$238.85 Benefit: 75% = \$179.15 85% = \$203.05
Fee 75621	The provision and fitting of surgical template in conjunction with orthognathic surgical procedures in association with: (a) an item in the series: (i) 45720 to 45754; or

C2. ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SERVICES	
	(ii) 52342 to 52375; or (b) item 52380 or 52382; if the patient is referred by an eligible orthodontist (AOS) Fee: \$238.85 Benefit: 75% = \$179.15 85% = \$203.05
C3. GENERAL AND PROSTHODONTIC SERVICES	
	Group C3. General And Prosthodontic Services
	<i>Note: Benefit is payable for services listed in this Group where they are rendered by a registered dental practitioner</i> <p style="text-align: center;">CONSULTATIONS</p> <p>ATTENDANCE BY AN ELIGIBLE DENTAL PRACTITIONER involving consultation, preventive treatment and prophylaxis, of not less than 30 minutes' duration each attendance to a maximum of 3 attendances in any period of 12 months</p> <p>(See para CN.0.12 of explanatory notes to this Category)</p> Fee 75800 Fee: \$85.00 Benefit: 75% = \$63.75 85% = \$72.25
	PROSTHODONTIC
	PROVISION AND FITTING OF ACRYLIC BASE PARTIAL DENTURE, including retainers 1 TOOTH Fee 75803 Fee: \$340.10 Benefit: 75% = \$255.10 85% = \$289.10
	PROVISION AND FITTING OF ACRYLIC BASE PARTIAL DENTURE, including retainers 2 TEETH Fee 75806 Fee: \$398.85 Benefit: 75% = \$299.15 85% = \$339.05
	PROVISION AND FITTING OF ACRYLIC BASE PARTIAL DENTURE. including retainers 3 TEETH Fee 75809 Fee: \$472.30 Benefit: 75% = \$354.25 85% = \$401.50
	PROVISION AND FITTING OF ACRYLIC BASE PARTIAL DENTURE, including retainers 4 TEETH Fee 75812 Fee: \$524.75 Benefit: 75% = \$393.60 85% = \$446.05
	PROVISION AND FITTING OF ACRYLIC BASE PARTIAL DENTURE, including retainers 5 TO 9 TEETH Fee 75815 Fee: \$640.30 Benefit: 75% = \$480.25 85% = \$555.60
	Fee 75818 PROVISION AND FITTING OF ACRYLIC BASE PARTIAL DENTURE, including retainers

C3. GENERAL AND PROSTHODONTIC SERVICES	
	10 TO 12 TEETH Fee: \$755.55 Benefit: 75% = \$566.70 85% = \$670.85
Fee 75821	PROVISION AND FITTING OF CAST METAL BASE (cobalt chromium alloy) PARTIAL DENTURE including casting and retainers 1 TOOTH Fee: \$608.60 Benefit: 75% = \$456.45 85% = \$523.90
Fee 75824	PROVISION AND FITTING OF CAST METAL BASE (cobalt chromium alloy) PARTIAL DENTURE including casting and retainers 2 TEETH Fee: \$703.10 Benefit: 75% = \$527.35 85% = \$618.40
Fee 75827	PROVISION AND FITTING OF CAST METAL BASE (cobalt chromium alloy) PARTIAL DENTURE including casting and retainers 3 TEETH Fee: \$808.25 Benefit: 75% = \$606.20 85% = \$723.55
Fee 75830	PROVISION AND FITTING OF CAST METAL BASE (cobalt chromium alloy) PARTIAL DENTURE including casting and retainers 4 TEETH Fee: \$892.15 Benefit: 75% = \$669.15 85% = \$807.45
Fee 75833	PROVISION AND FITTING OF CAST METAL BASE (cobalt chromium alloy) PARTIAL DENTURE including casting and retainers 5 TO 9 TEETH Fee: \$1,091.45 Benefit: 75% = \$818.60 85% = \$1006.75
Fee 75836	PROVISION AND FITTING OF CAST METAL BASE (cobalt chromium alloy) PARTIAL DENTURE including casting and retainers 10 TO 12 TEETH Fee: \$1,248.90 Benefit: 75% = \$936.70 85% = \$1164.20
Fee 75839	PROVISION AND FITTING OF RETAINERS not being a service associated with a service to which item 75803, 75806, 75809, 75812, 75815, 75818, 75821, 75824, 75827, 75830, 75833 or 75836 applies each retainer Fee: \$28.20 Benefit: 75% = \$21.15 85% = \$24.00
Fee 75842	ADJUSTMENT OF PARTIAL DENTURE not being a service associated with a service to which item 75803, 75806, 75809, 75812, 75815, 75818, 75821, 75824, 75827, 75830, 75833 or 75836 applies Fee: \$42.00 Benefit: 75% = \$31.50 85% = \$35.70
Fee 75845	RELINING OF PARTIAL DENTURE by laboratory process and associated fitting Fee: \$210.00 Benefit: 75% = \$157.50 85% = \$178.50
Fee 75848	REMODELLING AND FITTING OF PARTIAL DENTURE of more than 4 teeth Fee: \$251.85 Benefit: 75% = \$188.90 85% = \$214.10
Fee 75851	REPAIR TO CAST METAL BASE OF PARTIAL DENTURE 1 or more points Fee: \$125.95 Benefit: 75% = \$94.50 85% = \$107.10
Fee 75854	ADDITION OF A TOOTH OR TEETH to a partial denture to replace extracted tooth or teeth including taking of necessary impression

C3. GENERAL AND PROSTHODONTIC SERVICES

Fee: \$125.95	Benefit: 75% = \$94.50	85% = \$107.10
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