



INDIANA HEALTH COVERAGE PROGRAMS

PROVIDER REFERENCE MODULE

Obstetrical and Gynecological Services

Note: For updates to the information in this module, see the following Indiana Health Coverage Programs (IHCP) bulletin, accessible from the [IHCP Bulletins](https://in.gov/medicaid/providers) webpage at in.gov/medicaid/providers:

- [BT2026125](#) – IHCP recognizes maternity procedure code changes, effective Jan. 1, 2027

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Version	Date	Reason for Revisions	Completed By
		- Removed the <i>Injections for the Prevention of Preterm Delivery</i> section - Added TPL exception for global codes in the Postpartum Care section - Updated the Reimbursement for Long-Acting Reversible Contraception Implanted During Delivery Stays section - Updated the Medical Abortion by Oral Ingestion of Medication section	
7.1	Policies and procedures as of Jan. 1, 2024 Published: July 23, 2026	Interim update: Added note on title page pointing to <i>IHCP Bulletin BT2026125</i>	FSSA and Gainwell

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Obstetrical and Gynecological Services

*Note: With the exception of the [Notification of Pregnancy](#) section, the information in this module applies to Indiana Health Coverage Programs (IHCP) services provided under the **fee-for-service (FFS)** delivery system. For information about services provided through the **managed care** delivery system – including Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP), Hoosier Care Connect or Hoosier Healthwise services – providers must contact the member's managed care entity (MCE) or refer to the MCE provider manual. MCE contact information is included in the [IHCP Quick Reference Guide](#) available at in.gov/medicaid/providers.*

For updates to information in this module, see [IHCP Bulletins](#) at in.gov/medicaid/providers.

Introduction

This module presents Indiana Health Coverage Programs (IHCP) coverage, billing and reimbursement policies for gynecological and obstetrical services, including prenatal care, delivery and postpartum care.

Gynecological Services

The IHCP covers gynecological services, including cervical cancer screenings, pelvic exams and medically necessary hysterectomies, as described in the following sections. For information about contraception and sterilization, see the [Family Planning Services](#) module. For information on genetic testing, including for breast, ovarian and related cancers, see the [Genetic Testing](#) module.

Cervical Cancer Screenings

The IHCP covers cervical cancer screening services, including cytology Pap smear and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing, as well as medically necessary services such as the collection of the samples, screening by a cytotechnologist and a physician's interpretation of the test results.

The IHCP follows the current recommendations for cervical cancer screening set by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) and the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP). For repeat testing, cytological thresholds for further diagnostic testing (colposcopy) and treatments, and extended surveillance, the IHCP follows the recommendations of the ASCCP.

Detailed information regarding these recommendations can be found on the [USPSTF website](http://uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org) at uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org and the [ASCCP website](http://asccp.org) at asccp.org.

Pelvic Examination

The IHCP covers pelvic examinations (including breast examination) for female members.

A pelvic exam performed under anesthesia may be done as part of another gynecological surgical procedure or as a single procedure. The IHCP covers anesthesia/conscious sedation, when required for a member, to enable the practitioner to complete the exam. Based on accompanying documentation, medically necessary care provided prior to surgery will be reimbursed.

Hysterectomy

The IHCP covers medically necessary hysterectomies performed to treat an illness or injury. Prior authorization is required. For any authorization reviewed on or after June 1, 2023, IHCP medical necessity criteria and utilization management policies for hysterectomies follow noncustomized National Clinical Guidelines (NCGs) – either InterQual or Milliman Care Guidelines (MCG) clinical guidelines.

The IHCP does **not** cover hysterectomies performed solely to render a member permanently incapable of bearing children, whether performed as a primary or secondary procedure. For information about **sterilization** services, see the [Family Planning Services](#) module.

Hysterectomy procedures must comply with *Code of Federal Regulations 42 CFR 441.250-441.259* and with *Indiana Administrative Code 405 IAC 5-28-9*. In accordance with *42 CFR 441.255*, the IHCP pays for hysterectomies performed during an individual's retroactive eligibility if documentation requirements are met.

The IHCP covers hysterectomy **only** when medically necessary and (except as described later in this section) **only** when the member has given informed consent. The provider must have informed the member both orally and in writing that the procedure will render the member permanently incapable of reproducing, and the member or member's representative must have signed a written acknowledgement of receipt of that information. See [Figure 1](#) for a sample acknowledgement form. **Providers cannot, under any circumstances, use the *Consent for Sterilization* form for hysterectomy procedures.**

The signed acknowledgement of receipt of hysterectomy information is required in all cases, except when the patient is already sterile or a life-threatening emergency exists for which the physician determines prior acknowledgement is not possible. The physician who performs the hysterectomy under these circumstances must complete one of the following certification requirements:

- Certify in writing that the individual was **already sterile** at the time the hysterectomy was performed. The certification must state the cause of the sterility at the time of the hysterectomy.
- Certify in writing that the hysterectomy was performed under a **life-threatening emergency** in which the physician determined that prior acknowledgement was not possible. The physician must also include a description of the nature of the emergency.

Claims billed with Current Procedural Terminology (CPT^{®1}) or ICD-10 procedure codes for hysterectomy services require documentation necessary to satisfy requirements for informed consent or physician certification of preexisting sterility or life-threatening emergency. For applicable codes, see the *CPT Procedure Codes for Hysterectomy* and *ICD-10 Procedure Codes for Hysterectomy* tables in *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](#) page at in.gov/medicaid/providers.

Providers must attach the appropriate documentation to the paper claim form, upload it to the [IHCP Provider Healthcare Portal](#) (IHCP Portal) claim, or send it separately as an attachment to the electronic claim transaction (as described in the *Paper Attachments with Electronic Claims* section of the [Claim Submission and Processing](#) module). Providers of all hysterectomy-related services must attach a copy of the appropriate acknowledgement or physician certification to the claim. This requirement extends to **all** providers, including attending physicians and surgeons, assistant surgeons, anesthesiologists, inpatient and outpatient hospital facilities, and other providers of related services. The primary service provider should forward copies of the acknowledgement or physician certification statement to the related service providers to ensure timely payment.

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Figure 1 – Example of *Acknowledgement of Receipt of Hysterectomy Information*

Acknowledgement of Receipt of Hysterectomy Information	
Member Name: _____	
IHCP Member ID: _____	
Physician Name: _____	
NPI or IHCP Provider ID: _____	
AMA Education Number: _____	
It has been explained orally and in writing to _____ that the hysterectomy to be performed on her will render her permanently incapable of bearing children.	
☐ Signed before surgery ☐ Signed after surgery (at the time of the hysterectomy, eligibility was not established).	
_____ (Member or Representative Signature)	_____ (Date)
Physician Statement	
The hysterectomy in the above case is being done for medically necessary reason(s), and the resulting sterilization is incidental and is not, at any time ever, the reason for this surgical operation.	
Diagnosis(es): _____ _____	
_____ (Physician Signature)	_____ (Date)

Notification of Pregnancy

Early prenatal care can address potential health risks that contribute to poor birth outcomes. In addition, earlier enrollment of pregnant women in Medicaid case management programs is associated with better birth outcomes. The Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) data shows that some low-income pregnant women do not seek prenatal services in the earliest stages of pregnancy, which often leads to untreated health risks.

Within managed care programs, the IHCP uses the Notification of Pregnancy (NOP) form to improve the identification of health-risk factors of expectant mothers as early as the first trimester of pregnancy.

NOPs can be completed at any time during the managed care member's pregnancy, preferably during the initial visit, to document and monitor pregnancy conditions. If a managed care member's normal pregnancy becomes high-risk (see the [High-Risk Pregnancy](#) section), providers should use the NOP to document the change.

NOP Reimbursement Requirements

Providers may receive \$60 for one NOP per managed care member, per pregnancy. All the following requirements must be met for a provider to be eligible for reimbursement for submitting an NOP:

- The NOP must be submitted via the IHCP Portal no more than five calendar days from the date of the office visit on which the NOP is based.
- The member's pregnancy must be less than 30 weeks gestation at the time of the office visit on which the NOP is based.
- The member must be enrolled with a managed care entity (MCE), including pregnant women enrolled in an MCE through Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP), Hoosier Care Connect or Hoosier Healthwise, as well as presumptively eligible pregnant women enrolled with an MCE.
- The provider that completes and submits the NOP through the IHCP Portal must be enrolled in the IHCP with a billing or group classification (not rendering), under one of the following specialties:
 - 010 – *Acute Care Hospital*
 - 080 – *Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)*
 - 081 – *Rural Health Clinic (RHC)*
 - 082 – *Medical Clinic*
 - 083 – *Family Planning Clinic*
 - 084 – *Nurse Practitioner Clinic*
 - 090 – *Pediatric Nurse Practitioner*
 - 091 – *Obstetric Nurse Practitioner*
 - 092 – *Family Nurse Practitioner*
 - 093 – *Clinical Nurse Specialist*
 - 095 – *Certified Nurse Midwife*
 - 130 – *County Health Department*
 - 316 – *Family Practitioner*
 - 318 – *General Practitioner*
 - 323 – *Neonatologist*
 - 328 – *Obstetrician/Gynecologist*
 - 344 – *General Internist*
 - 345 – *General Pediatrician*
- The NOP cannot be a duplicate of a previously submitted NOP.

Note: Duplicate NOPs (those for the same woman and the same pregnancy) do not qualify for the \$60 reimbursement. Only one NOP per member, per pregnancy is eligible for reimbursement. Recognized providers receive a systematic message if the NOP appears to be a duplicate.

For more information on NOP, see the [Notification of Pregnancy](#) page at in.gov/medicaid/providers.

Submitting an NOP

Recognized providers complete and submit the NOP electronically using the IHCP Portal. After logging in, complete the following steps:

1. Select the **Eligibility** tab to verify the member's eligibility.
2. In the *Eligibility Verification Request* panel, enter any of the following three search criteria for the member:
 - Member ID
 - Social Security number (SSN) and birth date
 - Last name, first name and birth date
3. Enter a date or date range for the inquiry. If no date is entered in the Effective From field, the system defaults to the current date.
4. Click **Submit**.
5. In the Coverage column of the *Eligibility Verification Information* panel, click the link for the member's managed care plan to access the *Coverage Details* page.
6. Click [+] to expand the *Managed Care Assignment Details* panel (Figure 2) and then click **Enter NOP** to begin the process of completing the NOP online. (The option to print a blank NOP is also available; however, note that only NOPs submitted online are reimbursable.)

Figure 2 – Enter NOP Option on the Managed Care Assignment Details Panel

Managed Care Assignment Details			
Managed Care Program		Primary Medical Provider	Provider Phone
Healthy Indiana Plan Managed Care			
Effective Date	End Date	MCO / CMO Name	MCO / CMO Phone
01/13/2020	01/13/2020	MANAGED HEALTH SERVICES - HIP	1-877-647-4848
Enter NOP Print Blank NOP			

7. Complete all information on the NOP form. An asterisk (*) indicates a required field.
8. Click **Submit** to submit the NOP.
9. The IHCP Portal checks for potential duplicate NOPs. If a duplicate is identified, the recognized provider is asked to provide a reason why the new NOP is not a duplicate. The recognized provider can choose from three reasons related to the prior pregnancy:
 - Member abortion
 - Member preterm delivery
 - Member miscarriage

The provider can continue the process without identifying a reason; however, the duplicate NOP will not be reimbursed.
10. After submitting the NOP, click **Print NOP** to print the completed NOP for documentation purposes, or click **Close** to close the window without printing.

*Note: Submit the NOP within **five calendar days** from the date of the office visit. NOPs submitted more than five days from the date of the office visit are not reimbursed.*

Searching for NOPs

To search for NOPs that were previously submitted on a member's behalf, log in to the IHCP Portal and complete the following steps:

1. Select **Notification of Pregnancy Inquiry** from the Care Management tab on the menu bar.
2. In the *Notification of Pregnancy Inquiry* panel (Figure 3), search for all dates or select a date range, either for date of service or for the date the NOP was submitted.

Note: The Search By drop-down menu allows users to search all NOPs or search by Member ID, Member SSN, Member Name or NOP ID.

3. Click **Search** to view results that meet the criteria selected.

Figure 3 – NOP Inquiry on the IHCP Portal

Notification of Pregnancy Inquiry

* Indicates a required field.

☒ Any
 ☐ Date of Service
 ☐ Date Submitted

From Date: To Date:

Search By: All

Search **Reset**

Notification of Pregnancy Search Results

Total Records: 1

NOP ID	Member ID	Member Name	NOP DOS	NOP Submit Date	Status	Reason(s)

Billing for Submitted NOPs

Recognized **practitioners and clinics** can submit **professional** claims for NOP reimbursement using the CMS-1500 claim form or the 837P electronic transaction. **Hospitals** can submit **institutional** claims for NOP reimbursement using the UB-04 claim form or the 837I electronic transaction.

The NOP service is billed using **CPT code G9997** – *Documentation of patient pregnancy anytime during the measurement period prior to and including the current encounter with modifier TH – Obstetrical treatment/services, prenatal or postpartum*. For institutional NOP claims, hospitals must bill G9997 TH along with **revenue code 940** – *Other therapeutic services*.

The date of service on the NOP claim should be the date the provider completed the risk assessment during a visit with the pregnant woman.

NOP claims must be submitted to the appropriate managed care entity with which the member is enrolled. NOPs are not reimbursable under the fee-for-service delivery system.

Note: The NOP does not qualify for wraparound payment for federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs). For more information about wraparound payments, see the [Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics](#) module.

Billing for Pregnancy-Related Services

Providers must indicate pregnancy and enter the date of last menstrual period (LMP) on all professional claims for pregnancy-related services. Providers must indicate pregnancy and include the LMP date as follows, depending on claim submission method:

- *CMS-1500* claim form – Enter the LMP date in field 14. Enter the pregnancy indicator **P** in field 24H for each service detail.
- IHCP Portal professional claim (FFS billing only) – During Step 1 of the claim submission process, in the *Claim Information* section, select **Pregnancy** as the Date Type and enter the LMP date in the Date of Current field.
- 837P electronic transaction – Indicate pregnancy by submitting **Y** in PAT09 in the 2000 loop. Submit LMP information in the DTP segment in the 2300 loop with a qualifier of 484.

When billing for pregnancy-related services on the professional claim, providers must indicate a pregnancy-related diagnosis code as the primary diagnosis (the first diagnosis code entered on the claim) and for each service detail, using diagnosis pointers. For a list of diagnosis codes for normal, low-risk pregnancy and for high-risk pregnancy, see *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](https://www.in.gov/medicaid/providers) page at [in.gov/medicaid/providers](https://www.in.gov/medicaid/providers).

Providers must enter the charged amount for each prenatal visit and for each postpartum visit. The charged amount is entered in field 24F (\$ Charges) on the *CMS-1500* claim form, the Charged Amount field in the IHCP Portal professional claim, or the Line Item Charge Amount field on the 837P electronic transaction.

Note: Prenatal care services are not exempt from third-party liability (TPL) cost avoidance requirements. The IHCP cost avoids claims for prenatal care services when the member has an available TPL resource. This means the provider is required to bill the TPL resource before billing the IHCP for these services. See the [Third-Party Liability](#) module for more information.

The IHCP limits payment for pregnancy-related services subject to prior authorization restrictions and in accordance with *Indiana Administrative Code (IAC)*.

Note: The IHCP does not require a copayment for drugs, transportation or other services provided to members during pregnancy or the designated postpartum period.

Prenatal Care

The IHCP covers prenatal care as described in the following sections.

Prenatal Visits

The IHCP reimburses up to 14 visits for prenatal care during a normal pregnancy, as follows:

- Three visits in the first trimester
- Three visits in the second trimester
- Eight visits in the third trimester

Note: A normal pregnancy is defined as one in which the physician determines the pregnant woman is not at risk of a preterm birth or poor pregnancy outcome due to medical or psychosocial reasons. Additional prenatal care visits are allowed for members considered to have a high-risk pregnancy; see the [High-Risk Pregnancy](#) section.

To identify prenatal visits in each trimester, providers must bill the procedure code for the visit in conjunction with the appropriate U1, U2 or U3 modifier for each specific date of service:

- U1 – Trimester one – 0 through 14 weeks, 0 days
- U2 – Trimester two – 14 weeks, 1 day through 28 weeks, 0 days
- U3 – Trimester three – 28 weeks, 1 day through delivery

For the first prenatal visit, an evaluation and management (E/M) procedure code may be used to accommodate the greater amount of work involved. For subsequent visits, prenatal-care-only codes should be used. For additional details, see the *Prenatal Visit Procedure Codes and Billing Instructions* table in *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](#) page at [in.gov/medicaid/providers](https://www.in.gov/medicaid/providers).

Note: Prenatal-care-only CPT procedure codes 59425 and 59426 billed with modifiers U1, U2 or U3 are not subject to National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) Column I/II editing when billed on the same date of service as applicable laboratory procedure codes.

Providers should list each prenatal visit individually on the professional claim (CMS-1500 claim form or electronic equivalent) and submit claims after each individual visit or at the end of the respective trimester. Prenatal visits in the same trimester should be billed within 30 days of the end of the trimester. Providers should bill prenatal care for pregnant members separately from the delivery and postpartum visits, using the appropriate procedure codes for each service.

See the [Billing for Pregnancy-Related Services](#) section for general billing information applicable to all pregnancy-related services.

Office Visits During Pregnancy for Concurrent Medical Condition

With the exception of the first prenatal visit (which providers can bill using an appropriate E/M code and applicable trimester modifier, as indicated in the [Prenatal Visits](#) section), E/M procedure codes should not be used for office visits related to prenatal care. However, providers can bill E/M procedure codes 99211–99215 for office visits rendered to pregnant members if the service is related to a *concurrent* medical condition requiring medical care or consultative referral. Providers must identify the concurrent condition as a primary or secondary condition by a valid ICD diagnosis code and indicate the appropriate diagnosis code in the diagnosis pointer field for the service billed. Additionally, providers can bill the first prenatal visit with E/M codes 99202–99215, the appropriate trimester modifier and the expected date of delivery all indicated on the claim.

Prenatal Tests and Screenings

Providers can bill covered prenatal tests and screenings along with the appropriate visit code on the same CMS-1500 claim form, IHCP Portal professional claim or 837P electronic transaction. For information on prenatal genetic testing and screening, see the [Genetic Testing](#) module.

Note: Providers are not allowed to bill separately for each component of the total obstetrical panel when all the tests listed in the panel are performed on the same date of service. For example, if the total panel of tests and screenings is performed on the same date of service, providers must bill the total obstetrical panel using the bundled laboratory procedure code 80055.

HIV Testing of Pregnant Women and Newborns

Indiana Code IC 16-41-6-5 requires that the physician or advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) who diagnoses a pregnancy or is primarily responsible for providing prenatal care during the pregnancy order human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) tests for pregnant women. If, at the time of delivery, there is no written evidence that such testing was performed during the pregnancy, *IC 16-41-6-6* requires the physician or APRN in attendance to order and submit a blood sample for HIV testing at that time.

In accordance with *IC 16-41-6-7*, pregnant women have the right to refuse this test.

IC 16-41-6-8 requires the physician, APRN, or the physician's or APRN's designee to:

- Inform the pregnant woman that the HIV test is required by law unless she refuses it and that she has the right to refuse the test.
- Explain the purpose, risks and benefits of HIV testing.

As a routine component of prenatal care, the physician, APRN or designee must provide information and counseling regarding HIV and HIV testing and offer and recommend the standard, licensed diagnostic test for HIV. Documentation that the pregnant woman was counseled and provided the information necessary to make an informed decision regarding whether or not to be tested must be maintained in the medical records. The provider must note the pregnant woman's oral or written consent or written refusal for the HIV test in the medical records.

The results of this test are confidential. If the test is positive for HIV, the provider must inform the pregnant woman of the test results and of the treatment or referral options available to her. In addition, the following information must be provided to pregnant women who test positive for HIV:

- A description of the methods of HIV transmission
- A discussion of risk reduction behavior modifications, including methods to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission and HIV transmission through breast milk
- Referrals to other HIV prevention, healthcare and psychosocial services

As described in *IC 16-41-6-4*, a physician overseeing the care of a newborn infant may order a confidential HIV test for the newborn within the first 48 hours after birth under the following circumstances:

- The mother of the newborn was not tested for HIV during the pregnancy or at delivery.
- The mother of the newborn has refused an HIV test for the newborn.*
- The physician believes that testing the newborn is medically necessary.

**Note: If the parent objects, in writing, to testing the newborn for reasons pertaining to religious beliefs, the newborn is exempt from testing.*

If a physician orders an HIV test for a newborn under these circumstances, the physician must notify the mother of the test and provide HIV information and counseling, including information about the purpose of the test and the risks and benefits of testing. In addition, the results of the HIV test must be released to the newborn's mother. If the test results are positive, the individual who provides the test results must inform the mother of treatment or referral options available to the newborn.

Prenatal Immunizations

Refer to the following resources for guidelines for the recommended immunizations for pregnant women:

- The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) [Immunization](https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/patient-education/immunization) page at [acog.org](https://www.acog.org)
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [Pregnancy and Vaccination](https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/vaccination/) page at [cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov)

High-Risk Pregnancy

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) defines a high-risk pregnancy as a pregnancy that threatens the health or life of the mother or her fetus and often requires specialized care from specially trained providers. Some pregnancies become high risk as they progress, while some women are at increased risk for complications even before they get pregnant for a variety of reasons.

The IHCP does not determine conditions that may or may not complicate a pregnancy. Therefore, if a provider determines that an illness or injury could complicate a pregnancy or have an adverse effect on the pregnancy's outcome, the IHCP allows billing for covered services provided to treat the illness or injury.

Provider Restrictions for High-Risk Pregnancy Care

The IHCP reimburses high-risk-pregnancy care only when provided by one of the following:

- Physician
- Physician assistant
- Advanced practice registered nurse (APRN)

Providers that render pregnancy-related services to pregnant IHCP members must refer members identified as having high-risk pregnancies only to appropriate physicians, physician assistants or APRNs. Services must be deemed medically necessary or preventive healthcare services, and provided within the scope of the applicable license and certification.

See the [Medical Practitioner Reimbursement](#) module for billing and reimbursement information related to services performed by a physician assistant or APRN.

Increased Reimbursement and Additional Prenatal Visits for High-Risk Pregnancy Care

Risk factors that may adversely affect the outcome of a pregnancy if not adequately treated may place the member in a high-risk pregnancy category that requires greater prenatal care management.

Therefore, the IHCP reimburses physicians, physician assistants and APRNs practicing obstetrics an additional \$10 per prenatal visit procedure code (59425 and 59426) when the provider indicates a high-risk pregnancy diagnosis code on the submitted claim. The provider must document the specific medical high-risk factors in the member's medical records and ensure that this information is easily identifiable in the medical record for audit purposes.

*Note: To document high-risk pregnancies for **managed care** members, providers may retain a copy of the submitted NOP in the patient's record for retrospective review. If a normal pregnancy becomes high-risk at any time during the pregnancy, providers should use the NOP to document the change. See the [Notification of Pregnancy](#) section of this document for details.*

Additionally, members identified as high-risk may receive extra prenatal care visits beyond the maximum of 14 allowed for a normal pregnancy. Claims for these additional visits must indicate one of the high-risk pregnancy diagnosis codes, the LMP, the appropriate CPT code (59426 for prenatal visits in excess of six), and the applicable trimester modifier.

For a list of high-risk pregnancy diagnosis codes, see the *ICD-10 Diagnosis Codes for High-Risk Pregnancy* table in *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](#) page at in.gov/medicaid/providers.

Indiana Pregnancy Promise Program

The FSSA Pregnancy Promise Program is a free, voluntary program that aims to identify pregnant Medicaid members with opioid use disorder (OUD) as early as possible in their pregnancy. The program offers comprehensive case management and care coordination services during pregnancy and through 12 months postpartum. Pregnancy Promise Program case managers connect participants with prenatal and postpartum care, mental health support, OUD treatment and recovery services, and health-related social needs such as housing, nutrition services, transportation and other safety needs.

To be eligible for the Pregnancy Promise Program, an individual must be pregnant or within 90 days of the end of their pregnancy, have current or past opioid use, and must be eligible for Medicaid health coverage.

Family support professionals and healthcare providers across Indiana are encouraged to refer eligible individuals to the program. Individuals may also self-refer to the program, or a family member, friend or loved one can make a referral on their behalf. Referrals to the Pregnancy Promise Program can be made by visiting the [Indiana Pregnancy Promise Program](https://in.gov/fssa/promise) page at in.gov/fssa/promise and completing the brief online referral form, or by calling the toll-free number 888-467-2717 or local 317-234-5336.

Placental Alpha Microglobulin-1 (PAMG-1) Test

The IHCP reimburses for the placental alpha microglobulin-1 (PAMG-1) test when the test is considered medically necessary to confirm the diagnosis of premature rupture of membranes (PROM) or preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM). Prior authorization is not required for PAMG-1 testing; however, claims for this test are closely monitored for appropriateness of usage.

For reimbursement, providers should bill CPT code 84112 – *Evaluation of cervicovaginal fluid for specific amniotic fluid protein(s) (e.g. placental alpha macroglobulin-1 [PAMG-1], placental protein 12 [PP12], alpha-fetoprotein), qualitative, each specimen* along with the appropriate trimester modifier (U1, U2 or U3). One PAMG-1 test equals one unit of service.

Prenatal Ultrasounds (Sonography/Echography)

The IHCP does not reimburse for routine ultrasounds or for ultrasounds performed for gender determination. A diagnosis of pregnancy alone does not substantiate the medical necessity of an ultrasound. Claims for prenatal ultrasounds performed when indicated for medical necessity must include the following:

- As the **primary** diagnosis – A **pregnancy** diagnosis code from the Z34 series (for normal pregnancy) or the O09 series (for high-risk pregnancy); for a complete list of diagnosis codes for normal and high-risk pregnancy, see *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](#) page at in.gov/medicaid/providers
- As the **secondary** diagnosis – An appropriate **antenatal screening** diagnosis code that supports the medical necessity of an ultrasound; for qualifying conditions, see the [Indications for Medical Necessity of Ultrasound](#) section

Pregnancy-related ultrasounds billed without a secondary diagnosis to support medical necessity are subject to recoupment. Documentation in the patient's medical record must substantiate the medical need for the ultrasound.

Indications for Medical Necessity of Ultrasound

The IHCP reimburses for ultrasounds performed during pregnancy when warranted by one or more of the following conditions:

- Early diagnosis of ectopic or molar pregnancy
- Placental localization associated with abnormal bleeding

- Fetal postmaturity syndrome
- Suspected multiple births
- Suspected congenital anomaly
- Polyhydramnios or oligohydramnios
- Guide for amniocentesis
- Fetal age determination, if necessitated by the following:
 - Discrepancy in size versus fetal age
 - Lack of fetal growth or suspected fetal death
- Suspected uterine and pelvic abnormality
- Determination of fetal position
- Evaluation of cervix for risk of preterm loss or birth

The IHCP reimburses for ultrasounds for fetal age determination before therapeutic, nonelective abortions (in the case of fetal demise or for missed abortion [miscarriage]) when the age of the fetus cannot be determined by the patient's history and physical examination. The information may also be essential for the selection of the abortion method when the member is considering a procedure and the conditions meet the requirements of *IC 16-34-1-8* for an elective abortion.

First-Trimester Fetal Nuchal Translucency Ultrasound

The first-trimester fetal nuchal translucency ultrasound does not require prior authorization. However, the first-trimester fetal nuchal translucency ultrasound must be performed in conjunction with a maternal serum-free beta human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) test and a pregnancy-associated plasma protein A (PAPP-A) test for the detection of chromosomal defects. The IHCP does not cover first-trimester fetal nuchal translucency testing when performed alone for the detection of chromosomal defects, as it is considered investigational.

For optimal test results, the first-trimester fetal nuchal translucency ultrasound should be performed between 11 and 13 weeks of pregnancy. First-trimester fetal nuchal translucency ultrasounds are subject to the requirements found in *405 IAC 5-27-6*.

As with all prenatal ultrasound claims, the pregnancy-related primary diagnosis code must be accompanied by a secondary diagnosis code to substantiate the medical necessity for a first-trimester fetal nuchal translucency ultrasound, and supporting documentation must be maintained in the patient's medical record.

Obstetrical Delivery and Postpartum Care

The IHCP provides reimbursement for obstetrical delivery and postpartum care when all coverage and billing requirements are met.

General Billing Guidelines for Obstetrical Delivery

The IHCP follows CPT guidelines for obstetrical delivery billing. The delivery service includes all the following:

- Admission to the hospital
- Admission history and physical examination
- Management of uncomplicated labor

- Delivery, including:
 - Vaginal delivery (with or without episiotomy, with or without forceps)
 - Cesarean delivery

Medical problems complicating labor and delivery management may require additional resources, and physicians should identify related services by using the codes in the [Evaluation and Management Services](#) module, in addition to codes for maternity care.

Note: The IHCP covers anesthesia services for a vaginal or cesarean delivery. For additional information, see the [Anesthesia Services](#) module.

Professional claims (CMS-1500 claim form or electronic equivalent) for obstetrical delivery (CPT codes 59409, 59514, 59612 and 59620) must include one of the following **modifiers**:

- UA – *Nonmedically necessary delivery prior to 39 weeks of gestation*
- UB – *Medically necessary delivery prior to 39 weeks of gestation*
- UC – *Delivery at 39 weeks of gestation or later*

Institutional claims (UB-04 claim form or electronic equivalent) for obstetrical delivery services related to C-sections or inductions require one of the following **condition codes** (fields 18–24 of the UB-04 claim form), in addition to the appropriate revenue codes and ICD procedure codes:

- 81 – *C-sections or inductions performed at less than 39 weeks' gestation for medical necessity*
- 82 – *C-sections or inductions performed at less than 39 weeks' gestation electively*
- 83 – *C-sections or inductions performed at 39 weeks' gestation or greater*

Note: Vaginal deliveries that occur due to spontaneous labor do not require condition codes on the institutional claim.

See the [Early Deliveries](#) section for information about the appropriate uses of these gestational-stage modifiers and condition codes. For additional billing information specific to deliveries performed in freestanding birthing centers, see the [Birthing Centers](#) section.

Postpartum Care

Postpartum physician visits are billed using CPT code **59430**, which is for postpartum care only.

The IHCP does **not** cover global maternity procedure codes (that is, CPT codes for delivery *combined with* postpartum care) on fee-for-service (FFS) claims. Providers are required to bill delivery services and postpartum care services separately using the appropriate procedure codes.

Exception: For dates of service on or after Dec. 31, 2021, the IHCP established rates for certain global maternity codes to allow for coordination of benefits for members who have third-party liability resources, including Medicare or commercial insurance, in addition to their Medicaid coverage. The IHCP will consider global maternity procedure codes 59400, 59410, 59510, 59515, 59610, 59614, 59618 and 59622 only when billed to the IHCP as the secondary/tertiary payer, after the services have been paid, in part or whole, by a primary payer (including payments of zero due to copayment, coinsurance or deductible obligations). The primary carrier's explanation of benefits (EOB) must be attached to the claim. All other third-party liability rules and billing guidelines apply, as outlined in the [Third-Party Liability](#) and [Claim Submission and Processing](#) modules.

Early Deliveries

The IHCP does not cover early elective deliveries (EEDs), defined as deliveries performed prior to 39 weeks and 0 days gestation without medical indication. The IHCP does not reimburse for delivery CPT codes submitted with the UA modifier, signifying deliveries at less than 39 weeks of gestation that do not meet the IHCP's guidelines for approved medically necessary deliveries. Additionally, the IHCP does not reimburse institutional claims submitted with condition code 82, signifying an elective C-section or induction performed at less than 39 weeks of gestation. This EED policy applies to all IHCP programs.

The IHCP defers to the most recent American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) Committee Opinion on Medically Indicated Late-Preterm and Early-Term Deliveries. Search the [ACOG website](https://www.acog.org) at [acog.org](https://www.acog.org) for the latest opinion, including recommendations for the timing of delivery when conditions complicate pregnancy.

For all early deliveries, documentation of the gestational age of the fetus and the medical indication for an early delivery must be completed and maintained in the member's file.

Multiple Births

Multiple-birth deliveries are subject to multiple-surgery reimbursement. The reimbursement policy indicated in *405 IAC 5-28-1(g)* for pricing multiple surgical procedures states that 100% of the global fee is reimbursed for the most expensive procedure. The second most expensive procedure is reimbursed at 50% of the global fee, and remaining procedures are reimbursed at 25% of the global fee.

The IHCP reimburses for only one cesarean procedure, regardless of the number of babies delivered during the cesarean section. Therefore, only one detail line with one unit of service is billed for cesarean delivery procedure codes. Multiple births should be billed as follows:

- When billing for multiple births and all the births are by cesarean section, the births are billed as a single detail with a single unit of either procedure code 59514 – *Cesarean delivery only* or 59620 – *Cesarean delivery only, following attempted vaginal delivery after previous cesarean delivery*.
- When billing for multiple births and all the births are vaginal deliveries, the first birth is billed using procedure code 59409 – *Vaginal delivery only (with or without episiotomy and/or forceps)* or 59612 – *Vaginal delivery only, after previous cesarean delivery (with or without episiotomy and/or forceps)*. The second birth and any subsequent births are billed using procedure codes 59409 or 59612 with modifier 51 – *Multiple procedures*.
- When billing for one vaginal birth and one or more births by cesarean section, the cesarean birth is billed with procedure code 59514 or 59620, and the vaginal birth is billed using procedure code 59409 or 59612 with modifier 51.
- When billing for two or more vaginal births and one or more births by cesarean, the cesarean births are billed on one detail line with one unit of service using procedure code 59514 or 59620. The vaginal births are billed as separate details using procedure code 59409 or 59612 with modifier 51.

The appropriate UA, UB or UC modifier is also required for all CPT delivery codes, as described in the [General Billing Guidelines for Obstetrical Delivery](#) section. For modifier requirements and reimbursement information related to assistant surgeon services during delivery, see the [Surgical Services](#) module.

Reimbursement for Long-Acting Reversible Contraception Implanted During Delivery Stays

The IHCP allows separate reimbursement for certain long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) products implanted during an inpatient hospital or birthing center stay for a delivery. For applicable HCPCS codes, see *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](#) page at in.gov/medicaid/providers.

To receive separate reimbursement for LARC products implanted during inpatient hospital or birthing center stays for delivery, the appropriate HCPCS code should be billed on a professional claim (*CMS-1500* claim form or electronic equivalent). Separate reimbursement applies to the LARC products only. Reimbursement for all other related services, procedures, supplies and devices continue to be included in the inpatient hospital diagnosis-related group (DRG) or the birthing center all-inclusive reimbursement amount.

For more information about LARC products, see the [Family Planning Services](#) module. For information on billing for LARC products by federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs), see the [Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics](#) module.

Birthing Centers

A freestanding birthing center, as defined by *IC 16-18-2-36.5* and *410 IAC 27-1-3*, is a licensed, freestanding entity that has the sole purpose of delivering a normal or uncomplicated (low-risk) pregnancy. This term does not include a hospital under *IC 16-21-2*, an ambulatory surgical center or the residence of the woman giving birth.

Birthing centers are licensed to provide care during pregnancy, birth and the immediate postpartum period to the low-risk expectant mother and her newborn. Each center shall admit and retain only low-risk expectant mothers anticipating a normal, full-term, spontaneous vaginal birth.

Services provided in a birthing center shall be limited in the following manner:

- Members receiving the services must be considered low-risk, or having a normal, uncomplicated pregnancy as defined in *410 IAC 27-1-15.5*.
- Delivery shall be performed by one of the following professionals:
 - Certified nurse midwife
 - Physician
- Surgical services are limited to episiotomy and episiotomy repair, and shall not include operative obstetrics or cesarean sections.
- Labor shall not be inhibited, stimulated or augmented with chemical agents during the first or second stage of labor.
- Systemic analgesia may be administered and local anesthesia for pudendal block and episiotomy repair may be performed.
- General and conductive anesthesia shall not be administered at birthing centers.
- Members shall not routinely remain in the facility in excess of 24 hours.

Facility Billing and Reimbursement

The IHCP created provider type 08 – *Clinic* and provider specialty code 088 – *Birthing center* to identify birthing centers. Birthing centers must be licensed by the Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) before enrolling in the IHCP. Birthing centers are assigned to the limited risk category and are not required to pay an application fee during enrollment or revalidation (see the [IHCP Provider Enrollment Risk Category and Application Fee Matrix](#) at in.gov/medicaid/providers). Providers should refer to the [IHCP Provider Type and Specialty Matrix](#) for other enrollment criteria.

Facility charges are billed on an institutional claim (*UB-04* claim form or electronic equivalent). Birthing center claims must report billing provider taxonomy code 261QB0400X (birthing) on the claim.

Birthing centers are paid at an all-inclusive rate. The services are billed using revenue code 724 – *Birthing center*. Only vaginal deliveries should be billed with this revenue code. Reimbursement rates are based on the revenue code 724 when the member delivers. When labor occurs but does not result in delivery, providers should bill revenue code 724 along with HCPCS code S4005 – *Interim labor facility global (labor occurring but not resulting in delivery)*.

Professional Billing and Reimbursement

Professional services rendered at birthing centers are billed on a professional claim (*CMS-1500* claim form or electronic equivalent). Services rendered by the following providers are payable when performed at birthing centers:

- Certified nurse midwife (Provider type 09, specialty 095)
- Physician (Provider type 31, all specialties)

Professional charges are reimbursed directly to the practitioner at the applicable reimbursement rate. Other staff services, such as services provided by registered nurses (RNs) and licensed nurse practitioners (LPNs), are included in the delivery rate and not separately reimbursed.

Birthing center professional services are to be billed with place-of-service code 25 – *Birthing center*.

Abortion and Related Services

The IHCP uses the word *abortion* to describe the early termination of pregnancy. The IHCP does not consider termination of an ectopic pregnancy to be an abortion.

Abortions and abortifacients are not covered services except as allowable under the federal Hyde Amendment. Abortions are covered only if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest or a case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, which would, as certified by a physician, place the individual in danger of death unless an abortion is performed and in compliance with 42 CFR 441.202.

Documentation Requirements

For spontaneous abortions, the IHCP requires no documentation from providers billing with the appropriate treatment code and following the guidelines described in this document.

For elective abortions, the physician must specify in writing the physical condition of the patient leading to the professional judgment that the abortion was one of the following:

- Necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman
- Due to rape or incest

The documentation must contain the name and address of the member, dates of service, physician's name, and physician's signature. Providers must attach this documentation to the paper claim form, upload it to the IHCP Portal claim, or send it separately as an attachment to the electronic claim transaction (as described in the *Mailing Paper Attachments for Electronic Claims* section of the [Claim Submission and Processing](#) module). The IHCP must receive correct documentation with claims before it will make payment for the elective abortion or any directly related service. The primary service provider should forward copies of the physician certification to the related service provider to bill for these services.

If providers submit a claim with a diagnosis code or procedure code indicating that a possible elective abortion was performed, the IHCP requires documentation for claim payment consideration. The IHCP

suspends these claims for review of medical documentation. For lists of diagnosis codes and procedure codes that suspend for appropriate documentation supporting medical necessity, see the following tables in *Obstetrical and Gynecological Services Codes*, accessible from the [Code Sets](#) page at [in.gov/medicaid/providers](https://www.in.gov/medicaid/providers):

- *ICD-10 Abortion Diagnosis Codes That Suspend for Appropriate Documentation Supporting Medical Necessity*
- *CPT and HCPCS Abortion Procedure Codes That Suspend for Appropriate Documentation Supporting Medical Necessity*
- *ICD-10 Abortion Procedure Codes That Suspend for Appropriate Documentation Supporting Medical Necessity*

Medical Abortion by Oral Ingestion of Medication

The IHCP reimburses for mifepristone and misoprostol for use in medical abortion procedures based on the same coverage criteria applicable to surgical abortions.

The IHCP reimburses only the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved regimen for medically induced abortions using orally administered mifepristone and misoprostol. The IHCP does not reimburse what is commonly known as the *evidence-based* regimen for medical abortion with mifepristone and misoprostol, which includes at-home or vaginal administration of misoprostol.

The FDA-approved regimen for these medications is as follows:

- Recommended gestational age – 70 days or less from first day of last menstrual period
- Mifepristone dose – 200 mg orally administered on Day 1
- Misoprostol dose – 800 mcg taken buccally (in the cheek pouch) 24 to 48 hours after mifepristone dose
- Follow up with provider – Seven to 14 days after taking mifepristone

Medical abortion by oral ingestion of mifepristone and misoprostol requires three separate office visits to complete the procedure. Confirmation of pregnancy status must occur before the Day 1 office visit. The Day 1 office visit must occur after the 18-hour counseling and waiting period required by *IC 16-34-2-1.1(a)(1)*.

The following list outlines IHCP billing guidelines for these office visits and the medications provided during the office visits. Providers must bill all claims for medical abortion by oral ingestion of mifepristone and misoprostol on the professional claim (*CMS-1500* claim form or electronic equivalent).

- First Visit – Day 1
 - Member reviews and signs the *Patient Agreement*.
 - Provider orally administers one 200 mg tablet of mifepristone.
 - Provider bills HCPCS code S0190 – *Mifepristone, oral, 200 mg*, one unit.
 - Provider bills the appropriate E/M code for the office visit.
- Second Visit – 24 to 48 Hours After Day 1 Visit:
 - Provider checks pregnancy status with clinical examination or ultrasound exam.
 - If an ultrasound is performed, provider bills the appropriate code for the service provided.
 - Provider orally administers, via buccal route, four 200 mcg tablets of misoprostol.
 - Provider bills HCPCS code S0191 – *Misoprostol, oral, 200 mcg*, four units.
 - Provider bills appropriate E/M code for the office visit.

- Third Visit – Seven to 14 Days After Day 1 Visit
 - Provider verifies pregnancy termination with clinical examination or ultrasound exam.
 - If an ultrasound is performed, the provider bills the appropriate code for the service provided.
 - Provider bills appropriate E/M code for the office visit.

The IHCP suspends claims for the first and second office visits pending submission of required documentation. To be reimbursed for services, the IHCP requires providers to submit all necessary documentation with claims for these office visits, as described in the [Documentation Requirements](#) section.

In addition, medical abortion by oral ingestion of mifepristone and misoprostol requires submission of the signed *Prescriber's Agreement* and *Patient Agreement*. These agreements are available from Danco Laboratories, and Danco requires their use. Providers must attach documentation to the paper claim form, upload it to the IHCP Portal claim, or send it separately as an attachment to the electronic claim transaction (as described in the *Mailing Paper Attachments for Electronic Claims* section of the [Claim Submission and Processing](#) module). If providers fail to submit this documentation, the IHCP must deny the claims.