

# Benefit Criteria for Vitamin and Mineral Products to Change for Texas Medicaid

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Effective for dates of services on or after August 1, 2011, benefit criteria for vitamin and mineral products will change for Texas Medicaid.

## Benefits

Vitamin and mineral products prescribed or ordered by a physician to treat various conditions will be a benefit of Texas Medicaid through the Comprehensive Care Program (CCP) for clients who are 20 years of age and younger. The following vitamin and mineral products, which will be manually priced, will be a benefit when they are prior authorized and submitted with the corresponding procedure code and state-identified modifier:

Vitamin or Mineral	Procedure Code	State Identified Modifier
Beta-carotene	A9152	U1
Vitamin A (retinol)	A9152	
Biotin	A9152	U2
Boric acid	A9152	U3
Copper	A9152	
Iodine	A9152	
Phosphorus	A9152	
Zinc	A9152	
Calcium	A9152	
Chloride	A9152	U5
Iron	A9152	U6
Magnesium	A9152	U7
Vitamin B1 (thiamin)	A9152	U8
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	A9152	
Vitamin B3 (niacin)	A9152	
Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)	A9152	
Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine, pyridoxal 5-phosphate)	A9152	
Vitamin B9 (folic acid)	A9152	
Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin)	A9152	
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	A9152	
Vitamin D (ergocalciferol)	A9152	UA
Vitamin E (tocopherols)	A9152	UB
Vitamin K (phytonadione)	A9152	UC
Multiminerals	A9153	U1

Vitamin or Mineral	Procedure Code	State Identified Modifier
Multivitamins	A9153	U2
Trace elements	A9153	U3
Miscellaneous	A9152 or A9153	UD

**Note:** Claims for multivitamins with any combination of additives must be submitted with modifier U2.

Vitamin and mineral products may be indicated for, but are not limited to, treatment of the following conditions:

Vitamin or Mineral	Condition
Beta-carotene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin A deficiency</li> <li>• Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>• Disorders of porphyrin metabolism</li> <li>• Intestinal malabsorption</li> </ul>
Biotin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biotin deficiency</li> <li>• Biotinidase deficiency</li> <li>• Carnitine deficiency</li> </ul>
Boric acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recalcitrant vulva vaginitis</li> </ul>
Calcium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calcium deficiency</li> <li>• Disorders of calcium metabolism</li> <li>• Chronic renal disease</li> <li>• Pituitary dwarfism, isolated growth hormone deficiency</li> <li>• Hypocalcemia and hypomagnesaemia of the newborn</li> <li>• Intestinal disaccharidase deficiencies and disaccharide malabsorption</li> <li>• Allergic gastroenteritis and colitis</li> <li>• Hypocalcemia due to use of Depo-Provera contraceptive injection</li> </ul>
Chloride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypochloremia</li> <li>• Hypercapnia with mixed acid-base disorder</li> <li>• Bronchopulmonary dysplasia</li> </ul>

Vitamin or Mineral	Condition
Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disorders of copper metabolism</li> </ul>
Iodine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iodine deficiency</li> <li>• Simple and unspecified goiter and nontoxic nodular goiter</li> </ul>
Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disorders of iron metabolism</li> <li>• Iron deficiency anemia</li> <li>• Sideroachrestic anemia</li> </ul>
Magnesium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magnesium deficiency</li> <li>• Hypoparathyroidism</li> </ul>
Phosphorus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disorders of phosphorus metabolism</li> </ul>
Vitamin A (retinol)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin A deficiency</li> <li>• Intestinal malabsorption</li> <li>• Disorders of the biliary tract</li> <li>• Cystic fibrosis</li> </ul>
Vitamin B1 (thiamin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B1 deficiency</li> <li>• Disturbances of branched-chain amino-acid metabolism (e.g. maple syrup urine disease)</li> <li>• Disorders of mitochondrial metabolism</li> <li>• Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome</li> </ul>
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B2 deficiency</li> <li>• Disorders of fatty acid oxidation</li> <li>• Riboflavin deficiency, ariboflavinosis</li> <li>• Disorders of mitochondrial metabolism</li> </ul>
Vitamin B3 (niacin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B3 deficiency</li> <li>• Disorders of lipid metabolism, (e.g. pure hypercholesterolemia)</li> </ul>
Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B5 deficiency</li> </ul>
Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine, pyridoxal 5-phosphate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B6 deficiency</li> <li>• Sideroblastic anemia</li> </ul>

Vitamin or Mineral	Condition
Vitamin B9 (folic acid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B9 deficiency</li> <li>• Folate-deficiency anemia</li> <li>• Combined B12 and folate-deficiency anemia</li> <li>• Disorders of mitochondrial metabolism</li> <li>• Sickle-cell disease</li> <li>• Pernicious anemia</li> </ul>
Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin B12 deficiency</li> <li>• Disturbances of sulphur-bearing amino-acid metabolism (e.g. homocystinuria and disturbances of metabolism of methionine)</li> <li>• Pernicious anemia</li> <li>• Combined B12 and folate-deficiency anemia</li> </ul>
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin C deficiency</li> <li>• Anemia due to disorders of glutathione metabolism</li> <li>• Disorders of mitochondrial metabolism</li> </ul>
Vitamin D (ergocalciferol)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin D deficiency</li> <li>• Galactosemia</li> <li>• Glycogenosis</li> <li>• Disorders of magnesium metabolism</li> <li>• Intestinal malabsorption</li> <li>• Chronic renal disease</li> <li>• Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>• Disorders of phosphorus metabolism</li> <li>• Hypocalcemia</li> <li>• Disorders of the biliary tract</li> <li>• Hypoparathyroidism</li> <li>• Intestinal disaccharidase deficiencies and disaccharide malabsorption</li> <li>• Allergic gastroenteritis and colitis</li> </ul>

Vitamin or Mineral	Condition
Vitamin E (tocopherols)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin E deficiency</li> <li>• Inflammatory bowel disease (e.g. crohn's, granulomatous enteritis, and ulcerative colitis)</li> <li>• Disorders of mitochondrial metabolism</li> <li>• Chronic liver disease</li> <li>• Intestinal malabsorption</li> <li>• Disorders of the biliary tract</li> <li>• Cystic fibrosis</li> </ul>
Vitamin K (phytonadione)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin K deficiency</li> <li>• Congenital deficiency of other clotting factors</li> <li>• Hypoprothrombinemia of the newborn</li> <li>• Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn</li> <li>• Intestinal malabsorption</li> <li>• Acquired coagulation factor deficiency</li> <li>• Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>• Disorders of the biliary tract</li> <li>• Chronic liver disease</li> </ul>
Zinc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zinc deficiency</li> <li>• Wilson's disease</li> <li>• Acrodermatitis enteropathica</li> </ul>
Multi-minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other and unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition</li> </ul>
Multi-vitamins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>• Other and unspecified protein-calorie malnutrition</li> </ul>
Trace elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineral deficiency</li> </ul>

### Prior Authorization

Prior authorization for vitamin and mineral products must be requested using the [CCP Prior Authorization Request Form](#). Requests for prior authorizations must be submitted and approved before the date of dispensing the vitamin or mineral products. Prior

authorization requests for vitamin and mineral products that are initiated before the date of the physician's order will not be approved.

The following documentation must be submitted with the prior authorization request:

- A physician's prescription with the name of the vitamin or mineral product, dosage, frequency, duration, and route of administration.
- The manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) or average wholesale price (AWP), whichever is applicable, or the provider's documented invoice price.
- The calculated price per dose.
- Documentation that supports the medical necessity of the requested vitamin or mineral.

The following sample tables, taken from the CCP Prior Authorization Request Form, are examples of the information that is required to submit a request for vitamin and mineral products:

- Example 1: Vitamin D

<b>HCPCS Code</b>	<b>Brief Description of Requested Services</b>	<b>Retail Price</b>
A9152 UA	Vitamin D (ergocalciferol) 10 ml bottle (8000 units/ml)	\$40.00/bottle
	Dose: 400 units (0.05 ml)	\$0.20/dose
	Route: PO	
	Frequency: QD	
<b>Note:</b> HCPCS codes and descriptions must be provided.		

- Example 2: Multivitamin Tablets

<b>HCPCS Code</b>	<b>Brief Description of Requested Services</b>	<b>Retail Price</b>
A9153 U2	Centrum Kids (80 tablets/bottle)	\$8.99/bottle
	Dose: 1 tablet	\$0.11/dose
	Route: PO	
	Frequency: QD	
<b>Note:</b> HCPCS codes and descriptions must be provided.		

- Example 3: Poly-Vi-Sol Drops with Iron

<b>HCPCS Code</b>	<b>Brief Description of Requested Services</b>	<b>Retail Price</b>
A9153 U1	Poly-Vi-Sol with Iron (50 ml bottle)	\$10.05/bottle
	Dose: 1 ml	\$0.20/dose
	Route: PO	
	Frequency: QD	

**Note:** HCPCS codes and descriptions must be provided.

- Example 4: Fer-In-Sol Iron Supplement

HCPCS Code	Brief Description of Requested Services	Retail Price
A9153 U1	Fer-In-Sol (50 ml bottle) 30 mg BID	\$10.75/bottle
	Dose: 2 ml (15 mg/ml)	\$0.43/dose
	Route: PO	
	Frequency: BID	

**Note:** HCPCS codes and descriptions must be provided.

Prior authorization requests for products, conditions, or quantities other than those described in the “Benefits” section of this article will be considered on a case-by-case basis after review by the medical director. Providers must submit documentation that the prescribed products are for a medically accepted indication. Documentation must include one of the following:

- Food and Drug Administration approval.
- The use is supported by one or more citations that are included or approved for inclusion in the following compendia:
  - The American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information.
  - The United States Pharmacopoeia-Drug Information (or its successor publications).
  - The DRUGDEX Information System.
  - Two articles from major medical peer-reviewed literature that demonstrate validated, uncontested data for the use of the agent in a specific medical condition that is safe and effective.

Prior authorization of vitamin and mineral products may be granted for up to six months, and for a quantity up to a 30-day supply. Requests for additional vitamin and mineral products must be submitted before the current authorized period expires, but no more than 30 days before the expiration.

**Note:** Prior authorization requests that were approved before August 1, 2011, will remain valid until the authorized period expires; services must be billed as authorized.

## Claims Filing and Reimbursement

Claims for vitamin and mineral products must be submitted with procedure code A9152 or A9153, the appropriate modifier, and the corresponding National Drug Code. Units must be based on the quantity dispensed, for up to a 30-day supply.

For purposes of billing, one unit is equal to one dose. The total billable units are equal to the total doses requested on the prior authorization.

Providers may be reimbursed for vitamin and mineral products at the lesser of:

- The provider's billed charges.
- The published fee determined by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC).
- Manual price as determined by HHSC, which is based on one of the following:
  - MSRP less 18 percent or AWP less 10.5 percent with the calculated price per dose, whichever is applicable.
  - The provider's documented invoice cost.

Providers must dispense the most cost-effective product prescribed in accordance with a prescription from a licensed physician. Organic products will not be reimbursed unless medical documentation is provided to substantiate the need for that formulation.

For more information, call the TMHP Contact Center at 1-800-925-9126.