

2. Blood Processing: A hospital's blood processing costs consists of amounts spent to process and administer blood after it has been procured, including -
 - a. The cost of such activities as storing, typing, cross-matching, and transfusing blood;
 - b. The cost of spoiled or defective blood; and
 - c. The portion of the outside blood source's blood fee which remains after credit is given for replacement.

Note: Autologous blood donation processing costs ARE not covered for reimbursement by the NMAP.

For Medicare/Medicaid clients, NMAP covers the first three pints of blood. NMAP covers any blood administration not covered by Medicare or other third-party insurance if it is medically necessary.

10-003.02 Drugs

10-003.02A Inpatient Drugs: NMAP covers drugs for use in the hospital which are ordinarily provided by the hospital for the care and treatment of inpatients. Payment for inpatient drugs is included in the hospital's payment for inpatient services.

10-003.02B Hospital Outpatient or Emergency Room Drugs: NMAP covers drugs utilized in the actual treatment as part of the outpatient or emergency room service. The hospital shall bill drugs used in the outpatient or emergency room service ~~in a summary bill format~~ by National Drug Code (NDC) on Form CMS-1450 or the standard electronic Health Care Claim: Institutional transaction (ASC X12N 837). Providers must also report the quantity and unit of measure of the NDC. Include the correct NDC information on all claims, including Medicare and other third party claims.

10-003.02C Take-Home Drugs: NMAP covers take-home drugs under 471 NAC 16-000 only when the hospital employs a registered pharmacist and has a licensed pharmacy. Claims must be submitted via the NE-POP system or on the universal drug claim.

10-003.03 Medical Supplies and Equipment: The Department uses the following definitions:

Medical Supplies: Expendable or specified reusable supplies required for care of a medical condition and used in the client's home must be prescribed by a physician or other licensed practitioner within the scope of his/her licensure. This includes dressings, colostomy supplies, catheters, and other similar items.

Durable Medical Equipment: Equipment which -

1. Withstands repeated use;
2. Is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose;
3. Generally is not useful to a person in the absence of an illness or injury; and
4. Is appropriate for use in the client's home.