

Bialowas cautions dealers to look at the total cost of providing a specific brand of equipment. "The less expensive ventilators are quite sufficient for home use with adequate modes of ventilation, alarms, and internal backup batteries, but some may require quite a bit of maintenance and upgrades, thus adding expense to the bottom line," he says. "Newer and more expensive ventilators are a little more hassle-free, but they can be a nightmare when it comes to patient instruction and on-call troubleshooting." Page 1 of 3

In addition, some patients and caregivers are confused by the multitude of features on more advanced products. "Sometimes, more is not better," Bialowas warns.

Home ventilator patients also need supplies, some of which are unrelated to the home ventilator. It is likely that the patient or caregiver will want to receive all supplies from one source, so you should be prepared to provide nearly all that the patient requires for care at home.

Unfortunately, it is common for supply utilization to reach the point of exceeding payor guidelines if you do not track it closely. Accordingly, it may be wise to have a written agreement up front between the HME provider, the responsible party, and the insurance payor that defines regular time frames for delivery of routine guantities of supplies.

Clinical Staff

Behind every successful ventilator program stands at least one well-trained, competent clinician—typically a respiratory care practitioner. As noted previously, home ventilator care can be very labor-intensive. Not only are monthly equipment checks standard, but there is typically a heavy emphasis on training of caregivers prior to the patient being discharged to the home. The payoff for ensuring caregivers have a thorough understanding of how the equipment functions and are comfortable with the routine involved in caring for the patient should be a reduction in after hours calls and unscheduled home visits. In other words, a bit of investment in the beginning can help keep labor costs under control over the long term.

Caregiver education commonly extends beyond simple lessons on the operation and troubleshooting of the equipment provided. Depending on the caregivers and their level of expertise, a home ventilator training program may also include instruction on taking vital signs, proper suction technique, tracheostomy care, administering respiratory medications, infection control, and resuscitation techniques.

Keeping your clinician up to date on the features and operations of the latest equipment is also important. The clinician will be unable to provide the right information to the caregiver if he or she is not routinely trained on new ventilator models. Look to your vendors to provide in-services to staff as part of the service they provide in exchange for your business.

Finally, remember your clinicians are often the first to encounter requests for new equipment or supplies for home ventilator patients. Making sure that your clinical staff understands the patient's payor guidelines for utilization and prior authorization can help you control costs.

Managing Reimbursement

Both Bialowas and Lewarski place a heavy emphasis on managing reimbursement well. "Knowing Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance guidelines is the key to making home ventilators a source of revenue as opposed to a potential money pit," Bialowas warns.

"A complete knowledge of the reimbursement by payor type is essential," Lewarski adds. "Cases vary and so do the cost and opportunity for profit. No two ventilator cases are the same and this variability can make profit projections difficult."

The bottom line is that you need to know what your total costs are likely to be and what reimbursement is available for each specific case referred to your organization before you decide to provide services. You may still take on some cases where profits are razor thin or nonexistent, but if you do that unknowingly, too often you could eventually not be around to help any patients.

Once you decide to take the case, make sure that intake and reimbursement staff know all of the specifics of each case including:

- Payor supply utilization limits.
- Supplies included in the global fee.
- Documentation requirements, and financial agreements between the HME provider and the patient or patient representative.

Finally, keep on eye on the accounts receivables for these accounts and intervene promptly if they begin to spiral out of control.

An HME provider is unlikely to get wealthy from the home ventilator business, but, depending on the payor, providing home ventilation can be profitable and serve as an image-enhancing business component for an HME provider specializing in respiratory products and services. The trick, as Bialowas says, is simply to "know before you go."

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