



# GUIDELINES FOR MULTIPLE PROCEDURE REDUCTIONS AND CORRECT CODING

## COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE

### Why Multiple Procedure Reductions and Modifier Billing Rules Matter

Multiple Procedure Payment Reductions (MPPR) and correct modifier usage are essential for compliance and accurate reimbursement. Misapplication can result in claim denials, payer audits and significant revenue loss. These rules ensure fair payment when efficiencies occur during multiple procedures in the same session and prevent unbundling or overbilling, which are common compliance risks.

Accurate coding is essential for compliance and revenue integrity. This includes applying CPT®, HCPCS and NCCI guidelines, using correct modifiers for distinct services, and avoiding unbundling or overbilling. Proper MPPR application and coding practices help prevent denials, audits and penalties while ensuring appropriate reimbursement.

### Definition of Multiple Procedure Reductions (MPPR)

MPPR is a policy used by CMS and commercial payers to adjust reimbursement when multiple procedures are performed during the same patient encounter. The policy assumes shared resources and operational efficiencies reduce incremental costs for subsequent procedures. Under MPPR, the highest-valued procedure is reimbursed at 100%, while additional procedures receive reduced payment, typically affecting the practice expense component. This approach promotes fair payment, prevents duplication of costs and aligns reimbursement with actual resource utilization.

### Included vs. Excluded Services

#### Included:

- Therapy services (PT, OT, SLP)
- Diagnostic imaging (CT, MRI, ultrasound)
- Cardiovascular and radiology procedures

#### Excluded:

- Add-on codes (marked with "+" in CPT)
- Modifier 51-exempt codes
- Procedures with MPPR indicator "0" in CMS fee schedule

### Examples of Multiple Procedure Reductions

- **Example 1:** CPT 97110 (Therapeutic Exercise) and CPT 97140 (Manual Therapy) performed in the same session. First code: Paid at 100%, Second code: Practice expense reduced by 50%
- **Example 2:** MRI of brain and MRI of spine performed together. First MRI: Full payment, Second MRI: Technical component reduced by 50%, professional component by 95%

### Detailed Modifier Usage: When to Use

MODIFIER	DESCRIPTION	WHEN TO USE (EXAMPLE)
51	Multiple Procedures	Append to second and subsequent procedures in same session
59	Distinct Procedural Service	Use when procedures are separate and not normally reported together
XE	Separate Encounter	Service occurred during a separate encounter
XS	Separate Structure	Service performed on a different organ/structure
XP	Separate Practitioner	Different provider performed the service
XU	Unusual Non-Overlapping Service	Service does not overlap usual components

### Compliance Best Practices

- Use modifiers only when documentation supports separate and distinct services.
- Avoid unbundling services that are integral to another procedure.
- Regularly review NCCI edits and payer-specific guidelines.
- Maintain thorough documentation for all billed services and modifier usage.

### Common Denial Reasons

- Incorrect or missing modifiers (e.g., 59 used without justification)
- Billing add-on codes as stand-alone procedures
- Unbundling services that should be reported as a single comprehensive code
- Exceeding medically unlikely edits (MUE) limits
- Failure to apply MPPR correctly for therapy or imaging services

### Summary

Correct coding ensures compliance and proper reimbursement: Follow CPT, HCPCS, NCCI rules, use modifiers correctly and avoid unbundling. Accurate application prevents denials, audits and penalties.