Prenatal care is important for the health of mother and baby. Babies of mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who receive care, according to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services’ Office on Women’s Health.¹

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that women with uncomplicated pregnancies receive visits every four weeks for the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, every two to three weeks until 36 weeks of pregnancy and weekly thereafter.¹

How physicians can help

- Refer and encourage patient compliance with prenatal care visits. Schedule prenatal care visits starting in the first trimester or within 42 days of enrollment with Humana.
- Encourage patient compliance with postpartum visits on or between seven and 84 days after delivery.
- Notify the Humana MomsFirst of all pregnancies for your Humana-covered patients via:
  - Email: FL_MMA_OB_Referrals@humana.com
  - Fax: 1-833-890-2308
  - Phone: 1-800-322-2758, ext. 1500290

Prenatal and postpartum HEDIS® measures

Humana is focused on prenatal and postpartum care (PPC), which is a Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS®) measure. This measure captures the percentage of live-birth deliveries between Oct. 8 of the year prior to the measurement year and Oct. 7 of the measurement year. For these women, the measure assesses the following facets of prenatal and postpartum care:

- **Timeliness of prenatal care:** The percentage of deliveries that received a prenatal care visit as a member of the organization in the first trimester, on or before the enrollment start date, or within 42 days of enrollment in the health plan.
- **Postpartum care:** The percentage of deliveries that had a postpartum visit on or between seven and 84 days after delivery.
Documentation required for postpartum care

Documentation of postpartum care visits by an obstetrics and gynecologist (OB/GYN) practitioner or midwife, family practitioner or other primary care physician (PCP) must include one of the following (notate in the patient’s medical record):

- Pelvic exam
- Evaluation of weight, blood pressure, breasts and abdomen (noting “breastfeeding” is acceptable for the “evaluation of breast” component)
- Postpartum care, which can include a postpartum or six-week check (documentation can include a preprinted postpartum care form on which information was documented during the visit)
- Perineal or cesarean incision/wound check
- Screening for depression, anxiety, tobacco use, substance use disorder, or pre-existing mental health disorder
- Glucose screening for women with gestational diabetes
- Documentation of one of these topics: infant care or breastfeeding, resumption of intercourse, birth spacing or family planning, sleep/fatigue, resumption of physical activity and attainment of healthy weight

Coding suggestions

Report any visit to an OB practitioner or midwife with one of the following:

- Obstetric panel
- TORCH antibody panel (toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV))
- Rubella antibody/titer with Rh incompatibility (ABO/Rh blood typing)
- Ultrasound (echocardiography) of pregnant uterus
- Pregnancy-related diagnosis code

Codes to identify prenatal and postpartum visits for Medicaid²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prenatal visits</th>
<th>HCPCS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H1001</td>
<td>(prenatal visit with Healthy Start prenatal risk screening)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1001 TG</td>
<td>(prenatal visit with Healthy Start prenatal risk screening completed during the first trimester)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1000</td>
<td>(prenatal visit without the Healthy Start prenatal risk screening)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PostPartum visits</th>
<th>CPT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59430</td>
<td>(Postpartum visits are reimbursable separate from the delivery. Up to three postpartum visits within 90 days after delivery may be reimbursed per pregnancy when medically necessary.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
