



## The Business Case for Pricing Immunization Administration

One of the goals of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), shared by the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) is to promote maximum immunization coverage for all infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. To achieve this goal, physicians must be paid for the full costs (direct and indirect) of vaccine product-related expenses and vaccine administration expenses as well as the margin for overall overhead expenses. Because the private physician practice is the backbone of the immunization delivery infrastructure, payers must recognize that a pediatric practice is really a business entity and must run on sound, generally accepted business principles to remain viable. Vaccines are among the top overhead expenses for the pediatric practice. Therefore, payments must ensure reimbursement for the total direct and indirect practice expenses and a margin for both the vaccine product and the vaccine administration office costs and the time spent counseling families on the indications for and potential side effects of each vaccine product.

**Immunization Administration Expenses: *This service is separately reportable from the vaccine product.*** Some payers mistakenly try to maintain that inadequate vaccine payments can be made up by nominal immunization administration fees. ***However, these are two separate expenses and both need to be appropriately covered by payers.***

Several studies published in the *Pediatrics* supplement, “Financing of Childhood and Adolescent Vaccines”<sup>1</sup>, underscore the need for appropriate payment to cover the total costs for immunizations. In one study on variable costs for immunizations by pediatric practices in Colorado it was determined that the variable costs of vaccine administration exceeded reimbursement from some insurers and health plans.<sup>2</sup>

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) uses its Medicare Resource-Based Relative Value Scale (RBRVS), which assigns relative value units (RVUs) to services based on the resources utilized. The RVUs of a *Current Procedural Terminology* (CPT) code take into account the physician work, practice expenses, and professional insurance liability expenses associated with that service. For immunization administration, these components are detailed below.

**1. Physician Work Component:** The total value of physician work contained in the Medicare RBRVS physician fee schedule includes:

- Physician time required to perform the service
- Technical skill and physical effort
- Mental effort and judgment
- Psychological stress associated with the physician’s concerns about the iatrogenic risk to the patient

**2. Practice Expense Component:** Medicare RBRVS uses both direct and indirect practice expenses to determine practice expense RVUs, including the resources used within the facility or physician's office (or patient's home) in providing the service. The practice expense component of the immunization administration fee includes: 1) clinical staff time (RN/LPN/MA blend, including time for vaccine registry input, refrigerator/freezer temperature log monitoring/documentation, and refrigerator/freezer alarm monitoring/documentation); 2) medical supplies (1 pair non-sterile gloves, 7 feet of exam table paper, 1 OSHA-compliant syringe with needle, 1 CDC information sheet, 2 alcohol swabs, 1 band-aid) and; 3) medical equipment (exam table, dedicated full size vaccine refrigerator with alarm/lock [commercial grade], and refrigerator/freezer vaccine temperature monitor/alarm).

**3. Professional Liability Insurance Expense Component:** The professional liability insurance RVUs assigned to a code are based on CMS historic malpractice claims data.

These three components are combined to create total RVUs (see Table below).

## 2017 Medicare Relative Value Units for Immunization Administration

CPT code and description	Physician Work RVUs	Practice Expense RVUs (Non-Facility)	Professional Insurance Liability RVUs	Total RVUs (Non-Facility)	Total RVUs x 2017 Medicare conversion factor (\$35.89) = Medicare Amount (Non-Facility)
90460 Immunization administration through 18 years of age via any route of administration, with counseling by physician or other qualified health care professional; first vaccine/toxoid component *	0.17	0.54	0.01	0.72	\$25.84
90461 Immunization administration through 18 years of age via any route of administration, with counseling by physician or other qualified health care professional; each additional vaccine/toxoid component *	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.36	\$12.92
90471 Immunization administration, one injection **	0.17	0.54	0.01	0.72	\$25.84
90472 Immunization administration, each additional injection**	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.36	\$12.92
90473 Immunization administration by intranasal/oral route, first administration**	0.17	0.54	0.01	0.72	\$25.84
90474 Immunization administration by intranasal/oral route, each additional vaccine **	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.36	\$12.92

\* CPT codes 90460 and 90461 are reported for patients under 19 years of age and when counseling is performed on the patient by the physician or other qualified health care professional. It should also be noted that the following codes are reported per vaccine component rather than per injection/administration and make no distinction between routes of administration (i.e., injectable versus oral/intranasal).  
 \*\*These codes are reported for older patients (i.e., those 19 years and older) or if there is no counseling performed on the patient or the healthcare professional counseling does not meet state requirements for an “other qualified healthcare professional”. It should also be noted that the following codes are reported per injection/administration and allow distinction between routes of administration (i.e., injectable versus oral/intranasal).

As a separately reported service, payments for immunization administration need to

- Adequately cover those costs to the practice which are separate from the direct and indirect costs associated with the vaccine product
- Be at least 100% of the current Medicare Resource Based Relative Value Scale (RBRVS) physician fee schedule

Insurers understand business principles including the concept of return on investment and expect it in their business. There is no reason physicians should accept carrier refusal to pay separately and adequately for the vaccine product **and** the administration/counseling. Viable businesses pass on their increased costs to their purchasers to maintain profitability. The pediatric practice has a legitimate business case to make for separate and adequate payment for vaccines and immunization administration and carriers need to provide adequate payments to cover the total direct and indirect expenses for both the vaccine product and the administration.

Pediatric practices are the public health infrastructure for the nation’s childhood immunization program. It is imperative to incentivize pediatricians to participate in immunization efforts by appropriate payment for immunization administration.

### References

1. Financing of Childhood and Adolescent Vaccines; Pediatrics Supplement 2009 Available at: [http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/vol124/Supplement\\_5/](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/vol124/Supplement_5/)
2. Judith E. Glazner, MS, Brenda Beaty, MSPH and Stephen Berman, MD  
 Cost of Vaccine Administration Among Pediatric Practices Pediatrics 2009; 124:S492-S498 Available at: [http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/124/Supplement\\_5/S492](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/124/Supplement_5/S492)