

SAMPLE UB-04 CLAIM FORM



For Product Administered in the
Hospital Outpatient Setting—
Effective 5/01/16

1		2		3a PAT. CONT. #		4 TYPE OF BILL	
8 PATIENT NAME		9 PATIENT ADDRESS		10 FED. TAX NO.		11 STATEMENT COVERS PERIOD FROM THROUGH	
19 BIRTHDATE		11 SEX		ADMISSION 13 HR 14 TYPE 15 SRC		16 DHR	
17 STAT		18		19		20	
21		22		23		24	
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89		90		91		92	
93		94		95		96	
97		98		99		100	
636	Drugs requiring detailed coding	J0587	200				
0204	Level I Nerve Injections	64616	1				
PAGE OF		CREATION DATE		TOTALS			
50 PAYER NAME		51 HEALTH PLAN ID		52 REL. ID		53 AGY REL	
54 PRIOR PAYMENTS		55 EST. AMOUNT DUE		56 NPI		57 OTHER PRV ID	
58 INSURED'S NAME		59 P.PEL		60 INSURED'S UNIQUE ID		61 GROUP NAME	
62 INSURANCE GROUP NAME		63 TREATMENT AUTHORIZATION CODES		64 DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER		65 EMPLOYER NAME	
66		67		68		69	
70 ADMIT DX		71 PATIENT REASON DX		72 PPS CODE		73	
74 PRINCIPAL PROCEDURE CODE		75 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE		76 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE		77 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE	
78 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE		79 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE		80 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE		81 OTHER PROCEDURE CODE	
82 REMARKS		83		84		85	
86		87		88		89	
90		91		92		93	
94		95		96		97	
98		99		100			

A Field 42 & 43:
Enter the appropriate revenue codes & descriptions corresponding to HCPCS codes in Field 44 – e.g.:

0204 – Level I Nerve Injections
636 – Drugs requiring detailed coding
761 – Treatment Room

B Field 44:
Enter the appropriate HCPCS and CPT codes:

• MYOBLOC – J0587, Botulinum Toxin Type B (per 100 Units)
• Injection – 64616, Chemodenervation of muscle(s); cervical spinal muscles(s). Other diagnosis codes may be appropriate.

C Field 46:
Enter the number of billing Units. For J0587, a billing Unit is per 100 Units of MYOBLOC.

Please note that not all claims processing systems allow three digits in this field. In these cases Units administered that are equal to or greater than 10,000 may need to be broken down on multiples lines, (e.g., 99, 98, and 3 for 20,000 Units).

This billing example is for 20,000 Units.

D Fields 56, 76-79:
National Provider Identifier (NPI).

Field 56: Enter NPI for the Facility
Field 76: Enter NPI for the Attending Physician
Field 77: Enter NPI for the Operating Physician
Field 78 and 79: Enter NPI for Other Provider Type

E Fields 67-75:
Enter the ICD-10-CM (10) diagnosis code that is appropriate for the patient. The diagnosis code for spasmodic torticollis is G24.3. Other diagnosis codes may be acceptable. Please note that field 67 is for the principal diagnosis and fields 68-75 are for secondary diagnosis if necessary.

F Field 80:
Some payers may require that NDC numbers be entered into the electronic comment field. If required, the NDC numbers are entered with a "0" in the 6th position. See below:

• 10454-0710-10 MYOBLOC 2,500 Units/0.5 mL
• 10454-0711-10 MYOBLOC 5,000 Units/1 mL
• 10454-0712-10 MYOBLOC 10,000 Units/2 mL

The above diagnosis and procedure codes are provided as examples only. The healthcare provider is responsible for determining the appropriate codes for an individual patient.

See Boxed WARNING and Important Safety Information on next page. Also see full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide at www.myobloc-reimbursement.com.

Service & Support

1-888-461-2255, Option 3

8:00 AM - 8:00 PM Eastern Time Monday-Friday

Reimbursement • Ordering • Information

www.myobloc.com

Indication

MYOBLOC is indicated for the treatment of adults with cervical dystonia to reduce the severity of abnormal head position and neck pain associated with cervical dystonia.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: DISTANT SPREAD OF TOXIN EFFECT

Postmarketing reports indicate that the effects of MYOBLOC and all botulinum toxin products may spread from the area of injection to produce symptoms consistent with botulinum toxin effects. These may include asthenia, generalized muscle weakness, diplopia, blurred vision, ptosis, dysphagia, dysphonia, dysarthria, urinary incontinence, and breathing difficulties. These symptoms have been reported hours to weeks after injection. Swallowing and breathing difficulties can be life threatening and there have been reports of death. The risk of symptoms is probably greatest in children treated for spasticity but symptoms can also occur in adults treated for spasticity and other conditions, particularly in those patients who have underlying conditions that would predispose them to these symptoms. In unapproved uses, including spasticity in children and adults, and in approved indications, cases of spread of effect have occurred at doses comparable to those used to treat cervical dystonia and at lower doses [see Warnings and Precautions].

MYOBLOC is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to any botulinum toxin preparation or to any of the components in the formulation.

MYOBLOC is contraindicated for use in patients with infection at the proposed injection site(s).

The potency Units of MYOBLOC are specific to the preparation and assay method utilized. They are not interchangeable with other preparations of botulinum toxin products and, therefore, units of biological activity of MYOBLOC cannot be compared to or converted into units of any other botulinum toxin products assessed with any other specific assay method.

Treatment with MYOBLOC and other botulinum toxin products can result in swallowing or breathing difficulties. Patients with pre-existing swallowing or breathing difficulties may be more susceptible to these complications. In most cases, this is a consequence of weakening of muscles in the area of injection that are involved in breathing or swallowing. When distant effects occur, additional respiratory muscles may be involved.

Deaths as a complication of severe dysphagia have been reported after treatment with botulinum toxin. Dysphagia may persist for several months, and require use of a feeding tube to maintain adequate nutrition and hydration. Aspiration may result from severe dysphagia and is a particular risk when treating patients in whom swallowing or respiratory function is already compromised.

Treatment of cervical dystonia with botulinum toxins may weaken neck muscles that serve as accessory muscles of ventilation. This may result in a critical loss of breathing capacity in patients with respiratory disorders who may have become dependent upon these accessory muscles. There have been postmarketing reports of serious breathing difficulties, including respiratory failure, in cervical dystonia patients. Patients treated with botulinum toxin may require immediate medical attention should they develop problems with swallowing, speech or respiratory disorders. These reactions can occur within hours to weeks after injection with botulinum toxin.

Individuals with peripheral motor neuropathic diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or neuromuscular junctional disorders (e.g., myasthenia gravis or Lambert-Eaton syndrome) should be monitored particularly closely when given botulinum toxin. Patients with neuromuscular disorders may be at increased

risk of clinically significant effects including severe dysphagia and respiratory compromise from typical doses of MYOBLOC.

This product contains albumin, a derivative of human blood. Based on effective donor screening and product manufacturing processes, it carries an extremely remote risk for transmission of viral diseases. A theoretical risk for transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) also is considered extremely remote. No cases of transmission of viral diseases or CJD have ever been identified for albumin.

Only 9 subjects without a prior history of tolerating injections of type A botulinum toxin have been studied. Treatment of botulinum toxin naïve patients should be initiated at lower doses of MYOBLOC.

Co-administration of MYOBLOC and aminoglycosides or other agents interfering with neuromuscular transmission (e.g., curare-like compounds) should only be performed with caution as the effect of the toxin may be potentiated.

The effect of administering different botulinum neurotoxin serotypes at the same time or within less than 4 months of each other is unknown. However, neuromuscular paralysis may be potentiated by co-administration or overlapping administration of different botulinum toxin serotypes.

It is not known whether MYOBLOC can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. MYOBLOC should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

The most commonly reported adverse events associated with MYOBLOC treatment in all studies were dry mouth, dysphagia, dyspepsia, and injection site pain. Dry mouth and dysphagia were the adverse reactions most frequently resulting in discontinuation of treatment. There was an increased incidence of dysphagia with increased dose in the sternocleidomastoid muscle. The incidence of dry mouth showed some dose-related increase with doses injected into the splenius capitis, trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS or product complaints, contact US WorldMeds at 1-888-461-2255, Option 2. You may also report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

Please see the full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING and Medication Guide.



MYOBLOC®

rimabotulinumtoxinB
Injection [5,000 Units/mL]

Service & Support

For more information about our Reimbursement Services and Patient Assistance Programs, or to obtain application forms, please call

1-888-461-2255, Option 3, or visit our Web site at

www.myobloc-reimbursement.com

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