

1 **Clinical Practice Guideline: Therapeutic, Prophylactic, or Diagnostic Injections**

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3 **Date of Implementation: May 18, 2017**

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5 **Product: Specialty**

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8 **GUIDELINES**

9 American Specialty Health – Specialty (ASH) considers services consisting of CPT®
10 Codes 96372 and 96374 to be medically necessary for therapeutic, prophylactic, or
11 diagnostic injection (other than hydration) for the subcutaneous, intravenous (IV) or
12 intramuscular (IM) administration of substances/drugs.

13
14 **Exclusions**

15 Chemotherapy and other highly complex drugs or biologic agent administration is excluded
16 from these services.

17
18 See *J Codes - Podiatry (CPG 238-S)* clinical practice guideline for further information on
19 injectable substances and drugs.

20
21 **CPT® Codes and Descriptions**

| CPT® Code | CPT® Code Description |
|-----------|--|
| 96372 | Therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection (specify substance or drug); subcutaneous or intramuscular |
| 96374 | Therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection (specify substance or drug); intravenous push, single or initial substance/drug |

22
23 **BACKGROUND**

24 These services typically require direct supervision by a physician or other qualified health
25 care professional for any or all purposes of patient assessment, provision of consent, and
26 safety oversight.

27
28 **Coding Information**

29 When fluids are used to administer the drug(s), the administration of the fluid is considered
30 incidental hydration and is not separately payable.

31
32 Do not report 96372 for injections given without direct physician or other qualified health
33 care professional supervision. To report, use 99211.

1 The primary intent of an injection as described by 96372 is generally to deliver a small
2 volume of medication in a single injection. The substance is given directly by subcutaneous
3 or IM, as opposed to an IV injection/push that requires a longer commitment of time.

4
5 Injection codes 96372, therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection (specify substance
6 or drug) may be reported with any separate administration of hydration therapy, or IV drug
7 administration during the same encounter.

8
9 Code assignment for subcutaneous or intramuscular injection procedures do not affect the
10 primary or secondary intent of the encounter.

11
12 Each medically necessary injection can be billed separately, regardless of whether the
13 injection is subsequent, or not for a new drug. The exception to this rule is the single
14 preparation of the subcutaneous or intramuscular dose that exceeds the volume safely
15 injected at a single site. When the volume of an injected dose requires it to be split into two
16 or more syringes, the practitioner may bill only a single unit of service for 96372. For
17 example, if the practitioner administers two separate drugs, but uses three injections to
18 administer them, he/she would report two injections (96372, 96372-59 Distinct procedural
19 service, and the drug supply codes).

20
21 Subcutaneous infusions lasting 15 minutes or less are reported with the
22 subcutaneous/intramuscular injection code for drug administration, 96372.

23
24 Injection: Do not use CPT® code 96372 Therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection
25 (specify substance or drug); subcutaneous or intramuscular for the administration of
26 vaccines/toxoids. This code does not include injections for allergen immunotherapy.
27 Although hospitals may report injection codes when the physician is not present, physician
28 offices may not. Injection codes may be used to report non-antineoplastic hormonal
29 therapy.

30
31 IV Push: CPT® code 96374 Therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic injection (specify
32 substance or drug); intravenous push, single or initial substance/drug is appropriate when
33 IV push is the primary service.

34
35 Code 96374 may be used for intravenous infusions lasting 15 minutes or less.

36 37 **PRACTITIONER SCOPE AND TRAINING**

38 Practitioners should practice only in the areas in which they are competent based on their
39 education, training, and experience. Levels of education, experience, and proficiency may
40 vary among individual practitioners. It is ethically and legally incumbent on a practitioner
41 to determine where they have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform such services
42 and whether the services are within their scope of practice.

1 It is best practice for the practitioner to appropriately render services to a member only if
2 they are trained, equally skilled, and adequately competent to deliver a service compared
3 to others trained to perform the same procedure. If the service would be most competently
4 delivered by another health care practitioner who has more skill and training, it would be
5 best practice to refer the member to the more expert practitioner.

6
7 Best practice can be defined as a clinical, scientific, or professional technique, method, or
8 process that is typically evidence-based and consensus driven and is recognized by a
9 majority of professionals in a particular field as more effective at delivering a particular
10 outcome than any other practice (Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards
11 for Hospitals, 2020).

12
13 Depending on the practitioner’s scope of practice, training, and experience, a member’s
14 condition and/or symptoms during examination or the course of treatment may indicate the
15 need for referral to another practitioner or even emergency care. In such cases it is prudent
16 for the practitioner to refer the member for appropriate co-management (e.g., to their
17 primary care physician) or if immediate emergency care is warranted, to contact 911 as
18 appropriate. See the *Managing Medical Emergencies (CPG 159 – S)* clinical practice
19 guideline for information.

20 21 **References**

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