

General Instructions:

The form is designed so that the Primary Payer's name and address (Item 3) is visible in a standard #10 window envelope. Please fold the form using the 'tick-marks' printed in the left and right margins. The upper-right blank space is provided for insertion of the third-party payer's claim or control number.

- a) All data elements are required unless noted to the contrary on the face of the form, or in the Data Element Specific Instructions that follow.
- b) When a name and address field is required, the full entity or individual name, address and zip code must be entered (i.e., Items 3, 11, 12, 20 and 48).
- c) All dates must include the four-digit year (i.e., Items 6, 13, 21, 24, 36, 37, 41, 44, and 53).
- d) If the number of procedures being reported exceeds the number of lines available on one claim form the remaining procedures must be listed on a separate, fully completed claim form. Both claim forms are submitted to the third-party payer.

Data Element Specific Instructions:

- 1. **EPSDT / Title XIX** —Mark box if patient is covered by state Medicaid's **E**arly and **P**eriodic **S**creening, **D**iagnosis and **T**reatment program for persons under age 21.
- 2. Enter number provided by the payer when submitting a claim for services that have been predetermined or preauthorized.
- 4 - 11. Leave blank if no other coverage.
- 8. The subscriber's Social Security Number (SSN) or other identifier (ID#) assigned by the payer.
- 15. The subscriber's Social Security Number (SSN) or other identifier (ID#) assigned by the payer.
- 16. Subscriber's or employer group's Plan or Policy Number. May also be known as the Certificate Number. [Not the subscriber's identification number.]
- 19 - 23. Complete only if the patient is **not** the Primary Subscriber. (i.e., "Self" not checked in Item 18)
- 19. Check "FTS" if patient is a dependent and full-time student; "PTS" if a part-time student. Otherwise, leave blank.
- 23. Enter if dentist's office assigns a unique number to identify the patient that is **not** the same as the Subscriber Identifier number assigned by the payer (e.g., Chart #).
- 25. Designate tooth number or letter when procedure code directly involves a tooth. Use area of the oral cavity code set from ANSI/ADA/ISO Specification No. 3950 'Designation System for Teeth and Areas of the Oral Cavity'.
- 26. Enter applicable ANSI ASC X12 code list qualifier: Use "**JP**" when designating teeth using the ADA's Universal/National Tooth Designation System. Use "**JO**" when using the ANSI/ADA/ISO Specification No. 3950.
- 27. Designate tooth number when procedure code reported directly involves a tooth. If a range of teeth is being reported use a hyphen ('-') to separate the first and last tooth in the range. Commas are used to separate individual tooth numbers or ranges applicable to the procedure code reported.
- 28. Designate tooth surface(s) when procedure code reported directly involves one or more tooth surfaces. Enter up to five of the following codes, without spaces: **B** = Buccal; **D** = Distal; **F** = Facial; **L** = Lingual; **M** = Mesial; and **O** = Occlusal.
- 29. Use appropriate dental procedure code from current version of *Code on Dental Procedures and Nomenclature*.
- 31. Dentist's full fee for the dental procedure reported.
- 32. Used when other fees applicable to dental services provided must be recorded. Such fees include state taxes, where applicable, and other fees imposed by regulatory bodies.
- 33. Total of all fees listed on the claim form.
- 34. Report missing teeth on each claim submission.
- 35. Use "Remarks" space for additional information such as 'reports' for '999' codes or multiple supernumerary teeth.
- 36. Patient Signature: The patient is defined as an individual who has established a professional relationship with the dentist for the delivery of dental health care. For matters relating to communication of information and consent, this term includes the patient's parent, caretaker, guardian, or other individual as appropriate under state law and the circumstances of the case.
- 37. Subscriber Signature: Necessary when the patient/insured and dentist wish to have benefits paid directly to the provider. This is an authorization of payment. It does not create a contractual relationship between the dentist and the payer.
- 38. ECF is the acronym for **E**xtended **C**are **F**acility (e.g., nursing home).
- 48-52. Leave blank if dentist or dental entity is **not** submitting claim on behalf of the patient or insured/subscriber.
- 48. The individual dentist's name or the name of the group practice/corporation responsible for billing and other pertinent information. This may differ from the actual treating dentist's name. This is the information that should appear on any payments or correspondence that will be remitted to the billing dentist.
- 49. Identifier assigned to Billing Dentist of Dental Entity other than the SSN or TIN. Necessary when assigned by carrier receiving the claim.
- 50. Refers to the license number of the billing dentist. This may differ from that of the treating (rendering) dentist that appears in the treating dentist's signature block.
- 52. The Internal Revenue Service requires that either the Social Security Number (SSN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN) of the billing dentist or dental entity be supplied **only** if the provider accepts payment directly from the third-party payer. When the payment is being accepted directly report the: 1) SSN if the billing dentist is unincorporated; 2) Corporation TIN if the billing dentist is incorporated; or 3) Entity TIN when the billing entity is a group practice or clinic.
- 53. The treating, or rendering, dentist's signature and date the claim form was signed. Dentists should be aware that they have ethical and legal obligations to refund fees for services that are paid in advance but not completed.
- 56. Full address, including city, state and zip code, where treatment performed by treating (rendering) dentist.
- 58. Enter the code that indicates the type of dental professional rendering the service from the 'Dental Service Providers' section of the *Healthcare Providers Taxonomy* code list. The current list is posted at: <http://www.wpc-edi.com/codes/codes.asp>. The available taxonomy codes, as of the first printing of this claim form, follow printed in **boldface**.

122300000X Dentist — A dentist is a person qualified by a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.) licensed by the state to practice dentistry, and practicing within the scope of that license.	Other dentists practice in one of nine specialty areas recognized by the American Dental Association: 1223D0001X Dental Public Health 1223E0200X Endodontics 1223P0106X Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology 1223D0008X Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology 1223S0112X Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery 1223X0400X Orthodontics	1223P0221X Pediatric Dentistry (Pedodontics) 1223P0300X Periodontics 1223P0700X Prosthodontics
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Many dentists are general practitioners who handle a wide variety of dental needs.
1223G0001X General Practice

FRAUD NOTICES. For your protection, certain states require that the following notices appear on this form.

Alaska. A person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive an insurance company files a claim containing false, incomplete or misleading information may be prosecuted under state law.

California. For your protection California law requires the following to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

Colorado. It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Delaware. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

District of Columbia. It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

Florida. Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a statement of claim or application containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Idaho. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement or claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Indiana. A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud an insurer files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information commits a felony.

Kentucky. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files a statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

Louisiana. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

Maine. It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines or a denial of insurance benefits.

Maryland. Any person who knowingly and willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly and willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

Minnesota. A person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.

New Hampshire. Any person who, with a purpose to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is subject to prosecution and punishment for insurance fraud, as provided in RSA 638:20.

New Jersey. Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any false or misleading information is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

New Mexico. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties.

New York. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.

Ohio. Any person who, with intent to defraud or knowing that he is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement is guilty of insurance fraud.

Oklahoma. Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Pennsylvania. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.

Tennessee and Washington. It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

FOR ALL OTHER STATES EXCLUDING CONNECTICUT, KANSAS, AND VIRGINIA. A person may be committing insurance fraud, if he or she submits an application or claim containing a false or deceptive statement with intent to defraud (or knowing that he or she is helping to defraud) an insurance company.