

ADA American Dental Association® Dental Claim Form

1. Type of Transaction (Mark all applicable boxes) ☐ Request for Predetermination/Preauthorization
☐ Statement of Actual Services ☐ EPSDT / Title XIX

2. Predetermination/Preauthorization Number

DENTAL BENEFIT PLAN INFORMATION

3. Company/Plan Name, Address, City, State, Zip Code

3a. Payer ID

OTHER COVERAGE (Mark applicable box and complete items 5-11. If none, leave blank.)

4. Dental? ☐ Medical? ☐ (If both, complete 5-11 for dental only.)

5. Name of Policyholder/Subscriber in #4 (Last, First, Middle Initial, Suffix)

6. Date of Birth (MM/DD/CCYY) 7. Gender ☐ M ☐ F ☐ U 8. Policyholder/Subscriber ID (Assigned by Plan)

9. Plan/Group Number 10. Patient's Relationship to Person named in #5
☐ Self ☐ Spouse ☐ Dependent ☐ Other

11. Other Insurance Company/Dental Benefit Plan Name, Address, City, State, Zip Code

11a. Other Payer ID

POLICYHOLDER/SUBSCRIBER INFORMATION (Assigned by Plan Named in #3)

12. Policyholder/Subscriber Name (Last, First, Middle Initial, Suffix), Address, City, State, Zip Code

13. Date of Birth (MM/DD/CCYY) 14. Gender ☐ M ☐ F ☐ U 15. Policyholder/Subscriber ID (Assigned by Plan)

16. Plan/Group Number 17. Employer Name

PATIENT INFORMATION

18. Relationship to Policyholder/Subscriber in #12 Above
☐ Self ☐ Spouse ☐ Dependent Child ☐ Other 19. Reserved For Future Use

20. Name (Last, First, Middle Initial, Suffix), Address, City, State, Zip Code

21. Date of Birth (MM/DD/CCYY) 22. Gender ☐ M ☐ F ☐ U 23. Patient ID/Account # (Assigned by Dentist)

RECORD OF SERVICES PROVIDED																										
	24. Procedure Date (MM/DD/CCYY)				25. Area of Oral Cavity		26. Tooth System		27. Tooth Number(s) or Letter(s)				28. Tooth Surface		29. Procedure Code		29a. Diag. Pointer		29b. Qty.		30. Description				31. Fee	
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										
7																										
8																										
9																										
10																										
33. Missing Teeth Information (Place an "X" on each missing tooth.)												34. Diagnosis Code List Qualifier ☐ ☐ (ICD-10 = AB)										31a. Other Fee(s)				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16												34a. Diagnosis Code(s) A _____ C _____														
32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17												(Primary diagnosis in "A") B _____ D _____										32. Total Fee				
35. Remarks																										



Guardian
Group Dental Claims
P.O. Box 981572
El Paso, TX 79998-1572

The following information highlights certain form completion instructions. Comprehensive ADA Dental Claim Form completion instructions are posted on the ADA's web site (<https://www.ADA.org/en/publications/cdt/ada-dental-claim-form>).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- A. The form is designed so that the name and address (Item 3) of the third-party payer receiving the claim (insurance company/dental benefit plan) is visible in a standard #9 window envelope (window to the left). Please fold the form using the 'tick-marks' printed in the margin.
- B. Complete all items unless noted otherwise on the form or in the instructions posted on the ADA's web site (ADA.org).
- C. Enter the full name of an individual or a full business name, address and zip code when a name and address field is required.
- D. All dates must include the four-digit year.
- E. If the number of procedures reported exceeds the number of lines available on one claim form, list the remaining procedures on a separate, fully completed claim form.
- F. GENDER Codes (Items 7, 14 and 22) – M = Male; F = Female; U = Unknown

COORDINATION OF BENEFITS (COB)

When a claim is being submitted to the secondary payer, complete the entire form and attach the primary payer's Explanation of Benefits (EOB) showing the amount paid by the primary payer. You may also note the primary carrier paid amount in the "Remarks" field (Item 35).

DIAGNOSIS CODING

The form supports reporting up to four diagnosis codes per dental procedure. This information is required when the diagnosis may affect claim adjudication when specific dental procedures may minimize the risks associated with the connection between the patient's oral and systemic health conditions. Diagnosis codes are linked to procedures using the following fields:

- Item 29a – Diagnosis Code Pointer ("A" through "D" as applicable from Item 34a)
- Item 34 – Diagnosis Code List Qualifier (AB for ICD-10-CM)
- Item 34a – Diagnosis Code(s) / A, B, C, D (up to four, with the primary adjacent to the letter "A")

PLACE OF TREATMENT

Enter the 2-digit Place of Service Code for Professional Claims, a HIPAA standard maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Frequently used codes are:

- 11 = Office; 12 = Home; 21 = Inpatient Hospital; 22 = Outpatient Hospital; 31 = Skilled Nursing Facility; 32 = Nursing Facility

The full list is available online at:

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/PhysicianFeeSched/Downloads/Website-POS-database.pdf>

PROVIDER SPECIALTY

This code is entered in Item 56a and indicates the type of dental professional who delivered the treatment. The general code listed as "Dentist" may be used instead of any of the other codes.

Category / Description Code	Code
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.	122300000X
General Practice	1223G0001X
Dental Specialty (see following list)	Various
Dental Public Health	1223D0001X
Endodontics	1223E0200X
Orthodontics	1223X0400X
Pediatric Dentistry	1223P0221X
Periodontics	1223P0300X
Prosthodontics	1223P0700X
Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology	1223P0106X
Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology	1223X0008X
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	1223S0112X

Provider taxonomy codes listed above are a subset of the full code set that is posted at:
<https://www.nucc.org/index.php/code-sets-mainmenu-41/provider-taxonomy-mainmenu-40>

Fraud Warning Statements

The laws of several states require the following statements to appear on the claim form:

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

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.

Arkansas, West Virginia: 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.

Arizona: For your protection Arizona law requires the following statement to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

California: For your protection California law requires the following to appear on this form: Any person who knowingly presents false or fraudulent information to obtain or amend insurance coverage or to make a 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.

Connecticut, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person, files an application of insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, may be guilty of a fraudulent insurance act, which may be a crime, and may also be subject to civil penalties.

Delaware, Indiana and Oklahoma: WARNING: Any person who knowingly, and with the 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.

District of Columbia: WARNING: 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 an 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 of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Kansas: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person, files an application of insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, may be guilty of insurance fraud as determined by a court of law.

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 and Texas: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinements in state prison.

New Mexico: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment or 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 or denial of insurance benefits.

Maine, 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 may include imprisonment, fines or a denial of insurance benefit.

Maryland: Any person who knowingly or willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly or 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 N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 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 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 shall also be 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/she 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.

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.

Rhode Island: Any person who knowingly and willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or 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.

Vermont: It is a crime for any person knowingly to provide material false, incomplete, or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company, for any person knowingly to provide material false, incomplete, or misleading information concerning the sale of insurance or the status of an insurer, or for any person to misappropriate the funds of an insured or an applicant for insurance. Penalties include imprisonment, fines, and denial of insurance benefits.

Virginia: 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.