

BILLING UNIT STANDARD FACT SHEET

THE BILLING UNITS

The standard contains three billing units; “EA”, “ML”, and “GM”. Below are the definitions and examples of each billing unit. The complete standard describes how the various types of pharmaceutical products fit into one of these standard-billing units.

BILLING UNIT OF “EACH” (EA)

“EA” (each) is used when the product is dispensed in discreet units. These products are not measured by volume or weight. The Billing Unit of “EA” is also used to address exceptions where “GM” and “ML” are not applicable.

Examples of products defined as “EA” include but are not limited to:

- Tablets
- Capsules
- Suppositories
- Transdermal patches
- Non-filled syringes
- Tapes

The standard provides the correct assignment of a billing unit for the following categories also billed as eaches:

- Blister packs
- Oral powder packets
- Powder filled vials for injection
- Kits
- Unit-of-use packages with a quantity less than one milliliter or gram should be billed as “one each”. For example, ointment in packets of less than 1 gram or eye drops in droppettes that are less than 1 ml. This rule does not apply to injectable products.

BILLING UNIT OF “MILLILITER” (ML)

“ML” (milliliter) is used when a product is measured by its liquid volume. Examples of products defined as “ML” include but are not limited to:

- Liquid non-injectable products of 1 ml or greater
- Liquid injectable products in vials/ampules/syringes
- Reconstitutable non-injectable products at the final volume after reconstitution except when they are in powder packets
- Inhalers (when labeled as milliliters on the product)

BILLING UNIT OF “GRAM” (GM)

“GM” (gram) is used when a product is measured by its weight. Examples of products defined as “GM” include but are not limited to:

- Creams (of 1 gram or greater)
- Ointments (of 1 gram or greater)
- Inhalers (when labeled as grams on the product)