

Office of Medicaid BOARD OF HEARINGS

Appellant Name and Address:



Appeal Decision: Denied

Appeal Number: 2204878

Decision Date: 9/2/2022

Hearing Date: 08/03/2022

Hearing Officer: Marc Tonaszuck

Appearance for Appellant:



Appearance for MassHealth:

Dr. Harold Kaplan, DentaQuest



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Health and Human Services
Office of Medicaid
Board of Hearings
100 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02171*

APPEAL DECISION

Appeal Decision:	Denied	Issue:	Orthodontic Services
Decision Date:	9/2/2022	Hearing Date:	08/03/2022
MassHealth's Rep.:	Dr. Harold Kaplan, DentaQuest	Appellant's Rep.:	Mother
Hearing Location:	Quincy Harbor South		

Authority

This hearing was conducted pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapters 119E and 30A, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Jurisdiction

Through a notice dated 05/12/2022 MassHealth informed the appellant that it denied her request for prior authorization of comprehensive orthodontic treatment (Exhibit 1). A timely appeal was filed on the appellant's behalf on 06/30/2022¹ (130 CMR 610.015(B); Exhibit 2). Denial of a request for prior approval is a valid basis for appeal (130 CMR 610.032).

¹ In MassHealth Eligibility Operations Memo (EOM) 20-09 dated 04/07/2020, MassHealth states the following:

- Regarding Fair Hearings during the COVID-19 outbreak national emergency, and through the end of month in which such national emergency period ends;
 - All appeal hearings will be telephonic; and
 - Individuals will have up to 120 days, instead of the standard 30 days, to request a fair hearing for member eligibility-related concerns.

Action Taken by MassHealth

MassHealth denied the appellant's request for prior authorization of comprehensive orthodontic treatment.

Issue

Did MassHealth correctly deny the appellant's prior authorization request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment to pursuant to 130 CMR 420.431(C)?

Summary of Evidence

The MassHealth orthodontic consultant, a licensed orthodontist from DentaQuest, testified that the appellant's provider requested prior authorization for comprehensive orthodontic treatment. The representative stated that MassHealth only provides coverage for comprehensive orthodontic treatment when there is a severe and handicapping malocclusion. He testified that the orthodontic provider submitted a prior authorization request on behalf of the appellant, who is under 21 years of age. The request was considered after review of the oral photographs and written information submitted by the appellant's orthodontic provider. This information was applied to a standardized Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations (HLD) Index that is used to make an objective determination of whether the appellant has a severe and handicapping malocclusion. The representative testified that the HLD Index uses objective measurements taken from the subject's teeth to generate an overall numeric score. A severe and handicapping malocclusion typically reflects a minimum score of 22. MassHealth submitted into evidence: HLD MassHealth Form, the HLD Index (Exhibit 4).

MassHealth testified that according to the prior authorization request, the appellant's orthodontic provider reported that the appellant had an HLD score of 13, which did not reach the minimum score of 22 required for MassHealth payment of the orthodonture. The provider noted that the appellant's treating orthodontist identified neither an auto-qualifying situation indicated on the HLD Index form, nor did she provide additional "medical necessity" documentation included with the request.

The DentaQuest orthodontist testified that he reviewed the appellant's materials that were provided to MassHealth with the prior authorization request from his orthodontist. According to the photographs and X-rays, the DentaQuest orthodontist testified that his review confirmed the provider's conclusion that the appellant's HLD score did not reach the score of 22 necessary for a determination that of a severe and handicapping malocclusion. He testified that there was no information provided to show that a different result is warranted. As a result, he upheld MassHealth's denial of the request for comprehensive orthodontic services.

The appellant's mother appeared at the fair hearing telephonically and testified that she received the denial and read through every page. She stated that the notice identified many different conditions that applies to the appellant's situation. Therefore, she argued that MassHealth should have approved the appellant's request, since she clearly meets the requirements.

The MassHealth orthodontist responded that the situations on the denial notice reflect the automatic qualifying conditions that appear on the HLD Index form; however, the instructions for identifying the automatic qualifying conditions are specifically articulated on the HLD Index form. In this case, the appellant does not meet any of the automatic qualifying conditions, which is supported by the treating orthodontist's notes. All conditions referenced by the appellant's mother were considered as part of the HLD Index score.

Findings of Fact

Based on a preponderance of the evidence, I find the following:

1. The appellant is under 21 years of age (Testimony).
2. On 05/10/2022, the appellant's orthodontic provider requested prior authorization for comprehensive orthodontic treatment (Testimony, Exhibit 4).
3. MassHealth provides coverage for comprehensive orthodontic treatment only when there is a severe and handicapping malocclusion.
4. As one determinant of a severe and handicapping malocclusion, MassHealth employs a system of comparative measurements known as the HLD Index.
5. A HLD Index score of 22 or higher denotes a severe and handicapping malocclusion.
6. The appellant's orthodontic provider provided an HLD score of 13, based on measurements she took of the appellant's malocclusion.
7. The appellant's orthodontic provider did not allege that the appellant had an automatic qualifying condition, nor did she attach a medical necessity narrative to the prior authorization request.
8. DentaQuest reviewed the treating orthodontist's submission and agreed with him that the appellant's malocclusion did not meet MassHealth's requirements for payment for his comprehensive orthodontic treatment.
9. DentaQuest, on behalf of MassHealth, denied the appellant's request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment on 05/12/2022.

10. Using measurements taken from the appellant's oral photographs, X-rays and other submitted materials, the MassHealth representative, a licensed orthodontist, determined that the appellant did not have a an HLD score of 22 or above or an automatic qualifying condition.
11. There was no other documentation of medical necessity for the comprehensive orthodontic treatment provided to MassHealth.
12. The DentaQuest orthodontist concluded that the appellant does not have a severe and handicapping malocclusion.

Analysis and Conclusions of Law

The party appealing an administrative decision bears the burden of demonstrating the decision's invalidity (*Merisme v. Board of Appeals of Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds*, 27 Mass. App. Ct. 470, 474 (1989)).

Regulation 130 CMR 420.431(C) states, in relevant part, as follows:

The MassHealth agency pays for comprehensive orthodontic treatment only once per member under age 21 per lifetime and only when the member has a severe and handicapping malocclusion. The MassHealth agency determines whether a malocclusion is severe and handicapping based on the clinical standards described in Appendix D of the *Dental Manual*.

When requesting prior authorization for comprehensive orthodontic treatment, the provider submits, among other things, a completed HLD Index recording form which documents the results of applying the clinical standards described in Appendix D of the Dental Manual. In order for MassHealth to pay for orthodontic treatment, the appellant's malocclusion must be severe and handicapping as indicated by an automatic qualifier on the HLD index or a minimum HLD index score of 22.

In this case, the appellant's treating orthodontist calculated an overall HLD Index score of 13, well below the threshold of 22 necessary for MassHealth payment for comprehensive orthodontics. The MassHealth representative testified that he agreed with the appellant's orthodontic provider in that the HLD score did not reach or exceed a 22. In addition, he testified credibly that no other information was provided to show medical necessity. The appellant's mother testified that the appellant has some issues that may or may not be connected to her need for orthodonture. However, the appellant's orthodontic provider, who was chosen by the appellant, indicated on the HLD Index form that there was no medical necessity documentation included with the PA request. It is the burden of the appellant (or his appeal representative) to show that there exists a medical necessity for the requested comprehensive orthodonture. There is nothing in the hearing record to show that the appellant's current situation meets

MassHealth criteria for payment of braces. Accordingly, this appeal is denied.

Order for MassHealth

None.

Notification of Your Right to Appeal to Court

If you disagree with this decision, you have the right to appeal to Court in accordance with Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. To appeal, you must file a complaint with the Superior Court for the county where you reside, or Suffolk County Superior Court, within 30 days of your receipt of this decision.

Marc Tonaszuck
Hearing Officer
Board of Hearings

cc:
MassHealth Representative: DentaQuest 2, MA