

Office of Medicaid BOARD OF HEARINGS

Appellant Name and Address:



Appeal Decision:	Denied	Appeal Number:	2209145
Decision Date:	1/23/2023	Hearing Date:	01/11/2023
Hearing Officer:	Susan Burgess-Cox		

Appearance for Appellant:



Appearance for MassHealth:

Dr. Harold Kaplan

Interpreter: Interpreters and Translators,
Inc., #370741



*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:	Prior Authorization
Decision Date:	1/23/2023	Hearing Date:	01/11/2023
MassHealth's Rep.:	Dr. Harold Kaplan	Appellant's Rep.:	Mother
Hearing Location:	All Parties Appeared by Telephone	Aid Pending:	No

Authority

This hearing was conducted pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 118E, Chapter 30A, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Jurisdiction

Through a notice dated November 28, 2022, MassHealth denied appellant's prior authorization request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment. (Exhibit 1). The appellant filed a timely appeal on December 12, 2022. (130 CMR 610.015; Exhibit 2). Denial of assistance is valid grounds for appeal. (130 CMR 610.032).

Action Taken by MassHealth

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

Issue

Whether MassHealth was correct in denying the appellant's prior authorization request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment.

Summary of Evidence

All parties appeared by telephone. The appellant submitted a prior authorization request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment. MassHealth denied this request as the appellant's condition did not rise to the level that would allow MassHealth to authorize coverage for treatment.

In determining whether a member will qualify for MassHealth coverage of orthodontic treatment, the agency uses the Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations Form (HLD). The HLD is a quantitative, objective method for measuring a malocclusion. The HLD provides a single score, based on a series of measurements that represent the degree to which a case deviates from normal alignment and occlusion. For MassHealth to approve prior authorization for treatment, the patient would have to have a handicapping malocclusion. Such patients need to have a HLD score of 22 or higher to meet that requirement.

Additionally, individuals with an autoqualifying condition are considered to have a handicapping malocclusion. Autoqualifying conditions include: a cleft palate deformity; impinging overbite with evidence of occlusal contact into the opposing arch; impactions where eruption is impeded but extraction is not indicated (excluding third molars); severe traumatic deviations; overjet greater than 9 millimeters (mm); reverse overjet greater than 3.5 mm; crowding of 10 millimeters or more; spacing of 10 millimeters or more; an anterior crossbite of 3 or more of the maxillary teeth per arch; a posterior crossbite of 3 or more of the maxillary teeth per arch; two or more congenitally missing teeth (excluding third molars) of at least one tooth per quadrant; a lateral open bite of 2 millimeters or more; and an anterior open bite of 2 millimeters or more. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D).

The appellant's provider gave a score of 22 points and did not identify an autoqualifying condition. An orthodontist from DentaQuest, the agency that oversees the MassHealth Dental Program, reviewed the appellant's records, gave a score of 9 and did not identify an autoqualifying condition. The MassHealth representative at hearing, a licensed orthodontist, reviewed the appellant's records, gave a score of 17 and did not identify an autoqualifying condition. Scoring discrepancies noted in the records show the appellant's orthodontist scoring 10 for anterior crowding of the maxilla and mandible with MassHealth not finding any points for that section. Anterior crowding is for crowding that exceeds 3.5 mm in an arch. A score is provided for each arch. The provider found such crowding in both arches and MassHealth did not find crowding that exceeds 3.5 mm in either arch. MassHealth did include a score for a labial lingual spread and the appellant's orthodontist did not.

The appellant's mother testified that she cannot pay for braces and noted that if MassHealth's scores were lower than the required score of 22 points, there was nothing more that she could think to do or say. The appellant's mother appeared to accept the decision made by MassHealth but wanted the Board of Hearings to issue a decision as well.

Findings of Fact

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

1. The appellant requested prior authorization for comprehensive orthodontic treatment.
2. The appellant is under 21 years of age.
3. The appellant's provider gave a score of 22 and did not identify an autoqualifying condition.
4. An orthodontist from DentaQuest, the agency that oversees the MassHealth Dental Program, reviewed the appellant's records, gave a score of 9 and did not identify an autoqualifying condition.
5. The MassHealth representative at hearing, a licensed orthodontist, reviewed the appellant's records, gave a score of 17 did not identify an autoqualifying condition.
6. Discrepancy's in scoring included the appellant's provider giving a total score of 10 for anterior crowding that exceeds 3.5 mm in the maxilla and mandible.
7. MassHealth not finding crowding that exceeds 3.5 mmm in either arch.
8. MassHealth included a score for a labial lingual spread and the appellant's orthodontist did not.
9. The appellant's provider did not submit a narrative that included a diagnosis, opinion or expertise of a licensed clinician to demonstrate that orthodontic treatment is medically necessary.

Analysis and Conclusions of Law

MassHealth pays only for medically necessary services to eligible MassHealth members and may require that medical necessity be established through the prior authorization process. (130 CMR 420.410(A)(1)). A service is "medically necessary" if:

- (1) it is reasonably calculated to prevent, diagnose, prevent the worsening of, alleviate, correct, or cure conditions in the member that endanger life, cause suffering or pain, cause physical deformity or malfunction, threaten to cause or to aggravate a handicap, or result in illness or infirmity; and
- (2) there is no other medical service or site of service, comparable in effect, available, and suitable for the member requesting the service, that is more conservative or less costly to MassHealth. (130 CMR 450.204(A)).

Services requiring prior authorization are identified in Subchapter 6 of the Dental Manual, and may also be identified in billing instructions, program regulations, associated lists of service codes and service descriptions, provider bulletins, and other written issuances. (130 CMR 420.410(A)(2)). The Dental Manual indicates that Orthodontic Treatment requires prior authorization. (MassHealth Dental Manual Subchapter 6).

Pursuant to 130 CMR 420.431(C)(3), MassHealth pays for comprehensive orthodontic treatment, subject to prior authorization, once per member per lifetime under the age of 21 and only when the member has a handicapping malocclusion. MassHealth determines whether a malocclusion is handicapping based on clinical standards for medical necessity as described in Appendix D of the Dental Manual. (130 CMR 420.431(C)(3)).

Appendix D of the MassHealth Dental Manual provides a copy of the Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations Form (HLD) which is a quantitative, objective method for measuring malocclusion. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D). The HLD allows for the identification of certain autoqualifying conditions and provides a single score, based on a series of measurements, which represent the presence, absence, and degree of handicap. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D). Treatment will be authorized for cases with a verified autoqualifying condition or score of 22 and above. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D; 130 CMR 420.431(C)(3)).

Autoqualifying conditions include: a cleft palate deformity; impinging overbite with evidence of occlusal contact into the opposing arch; impactions where eruption is impeded but extraction is not indicated (excluding third molars);

severe traumatic deviations; overjet greater than 9 millimeters (mm); reverse overjet greater than 3.5 mm; crowding of 10 millimeters or more; spacing of 10 millimeters or more; an anterior crossbite of 3 or more of the maxillary teeth per arch; a posterior crossbite of 3 or more of the maxillary teeth per arch; two or more congenitally missing teeth (excluding third molars) of at least one tooth per quadrant; a lateral open bite of 2 millimeters or more; and an anterior open bite of 2 millimeters or more. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D).

While the appellant may benefit from orthodontic treatment, the regulations clearly limit eligibility for such treatment to patients with handicapping malocclusions. (130 CMR 420.431(C)(3)). As stated above, to have a handicapping malocclusion, an individual must have an HLD score of 22 or higher or have an autoqualifying condition.

The MassHealth representative noted that two orthodontists for MassHealth scored below the 22 points and found at least one discrepancy in scoring that would bring the score of the appellant's orthodontist below the necessary 22 points. Additionally, the argument that appellant's family cannot pay for treatment is not sufficient to demonstrate that the appellant qualifies for MassHealth payment of orthodontic treatment at this time. The testimony and evidence at hearing demonstrates that the appellant does not qualify for MassHealth payment for treatment,

MassHealth allows providers to submit a medical necessity narrative (along with the required completed HLD) in any case where, in the professional judgment of the requesting provider and any other involved clinician(s), comprehensive orthodontic treatment is medically necessary to treat a handicapping malocclusion. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D). Providers must submit this narrative in cases where the patient does not have an autoqualifying condition or meet the threshold score on the HLD, but where, in the professional judgment of the requesting provider and any other involved clinician(s), comprehensive orthodontic treatment is medically necessary to treat a handicapping malocclusion. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D). The medical necessity narrative must clearly demonstrate why comprehensive orthodontic treatment is medically necessary for the patient. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D).

If any part of the requesting provider's justification of medical necessity involves a mental, emotional, or behavioral condition; a nutritional deficiency; a speech or language pathology; or the presence of any other condition that would typically require the diagnosis, opinion, or expertise of a licensed clinician other than the requesting provider, then the narrative and any attached

documentation must:

- i. clearly identify the appropriately qualified and licensed clinician(s) who furnished the diagnosis or opinion substantiating the condition or pathology (e.g., general dentist, oral surgeon, physician, clinical psychologist, clinical dietitian, speech therapist);
- ii. describe the nature and extent of the identified clinician(s) involvement and interaction with the patient, including dates of treatment;
- iii. state the specific diagnosis or other opinion of the patient's condition furnished by the identified clinician(s);
- iv. document the recommendation by the clinician(s) to seek orthodontic evaluation or treatment (if such a recommendation was made);
- v. discuss any treatments for the patient's condition (other than comprehensive orthodontic treatment) considered or attempted by the clinician(s); and
- vi. provide any other relevant information from the clinician(s) that supports the requesting provider's justification of the medical necessity of comprehensive orthodontic treatment. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D).

The medical necessity narrative must be signed and dated by the requesting provider and submitted on the office letterhead of the provider. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D). If applicable, any supporting documentation from the other involved clinician(s) must also be signed and dated by such clinician(s) and appear on office letterhead of such clinician(s). (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D). The requesting provider is responsible for coordinating with the other involved clinician(s) and is responsible for compiling and submitting any supporting documentation furnished by other involved clinician(s) along with the medical necessity narrative. (MassHealth Dental Manual, Appendix D)

The appellant's orthodontist did not provide a narrative or records from another clinician to demonstrate that comprehensive orthodontic treatment was medically necessary. (130 CMR 420.410; 130 CMR 420.431(C); 130 CMR 450.204). The decision by MassHealth denying prior authorization for comprehensive orthodontic treatment was correct.

This appeal is denied.

If the appellant's dental condition should worsen or the orthodontist is able to provide the necessary documentation to demonstrate that the treatment is medically necessary, a new prior authorization request can be submitted at that

time.

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.

Susan Burgess-Cox
Hearing Officer
Board of Hearings

cc:
MassHealth Representative: DentaQuest 1, MA