

**Office of Medicaid  
BOARD OF HEARINGS**

**Appellant Name and Address:**



<b>Appeal Decision:</b>	Denied	<b>Appeal Number:</b>	2209273
<b>Decision Date:</b>	1/27/2023	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	01/25/2023
<b>Hearing Officer:</b>	Sara E. McGrath		

**Appearances for Appellant:**



**Appearances for MassHealth:**

Dr. David Cabeceiras, Orthodontic Consultant



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

# APPEAL DECISION

<b>Appeal Decision:</b>	Denied	<b>Issue:</b>	Prior Authorization for Dental Services
<b>Decision Date:</b>	1/27/2023	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	01/25/2023
<b>MassHealth Rep.:</b>	Dr. David Cabeceiras	<b>Appellant Rep.:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Hearing Location:</b>	Board of Hearings, Quincy		

## Authority

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

## Jurisdiction

Through a notice dated November 2, 2022, MassHealth denied the appellant's request for prior authorization of comprehensive orthodontic treatment (Exhibit 1). The appellant filed a timely appeal on December 15, 2022 (130 CMR 610.015(B); Exhibit 2). Denial of a request for prior approval is a valid basis for appeal (130 CMR 610.032).

## Action Taken by MassHealth

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

## Issue

The appeal issue is whether MassHealth was correct, pursuant to 130 CMR 420.431(C), in determining that the appellant is ineligible for comprehensive orthodontic treatment.

## Summary of Evidence

MassHealth was represented at hearing by Dr. David Cabeceiras, an orthodontic consultant from DentaQuest, the MassHealth dental contractor. The evidence indicates that the appellant's provider submitted a prior authorization request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment, together with X-rays and photographs, on November 1, 2022. As required, the provider completed the Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations (HLD) Form, which requires a total score of 22 or higher for approval.<sup>1</sup> The provider's HLD Form indicates a total score of 22, as follows:

Conditions Observed	Raw Score	Multiplier	Weighted Score
Overjet in mm	4	1	4
Overbite in mm	4	1	4
Mandibular Protrusion in mm	0	5	0
Anterior Open Bite in mm	0	4	0
Ectopic Eruption (# of teeth, excluding third molars)	0	3	0
Anterior Crowding <sup>2</sup>	Maxilla: Yes Mandible: Yes	Flat score of 5 for each <sup>3</sup>	10
Labio-Lingual Spread, in mm (anterior spacing)	4	1	4
Posterior Unilateral Crossbite	n/a	Flat score of 4	0
Posterior Impactions or congenitally missing posterior teeth	0	3	0
<b>Total HLD Score</b>			<b>22</b>

As part of the HLD assessment, the provider also indicated that the appellant has an impinging overbite which, if present, would automatically qualify him for approval (Exhibit 3).

Dr. Cabeceiras testified that when DentaQuest initially evaluated this prior authorization request on behalf of MassHealth, its orthodontists determined that the appellant had an HLD score of 19. The

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<sup>1</sup> The form also includes space for providers to indicate whether, regardless of score, a patient has one of the thirteen conditions (described below) that would result in automatic approval, and/or to provide a narrative to explain why orthodontic treatment is otherwise medically necessary. The provider in this case alleged that the appellant has at least one auto-qualifying condition but did not provide a medical necessity narrative.

<sup>2</sup> The HLD Form instructs the user to record the more serious (i.e., higher score) of either the ectopic eruption **or** the anterior crowding, but not to count both scores.

<sup>3</sup> The HLD scoring instructions state that to give points for anterior crowding, arch length insufficiency must exceed 3.5 mm.

DentaQuest HLD Form reflects the following scores:

Conditions Observed	Raw Score	Multiplier	Weighted Score
Overjet in mm	5	1	5
Overbite in mm	5	1	5
Mandibular Protrusion in mm	0	5	0
Anterior Open Bite in mm	0	4	0
Ectopic Eruption (# of teeth, excluding third molars)	0	3	0
Anterior Crowding	Maxilla: No Mandible: Yes	Flat score of 5 for each	5
Labio-Lingual Spread, in mm (anterior spacing)	4	1	4
Posterior Unilateral Crossbite	n/a	Flat score of 4	0
Posterior Impactions or congenitally missing posterior teeth	0	3	0
<b>Total HLD Score</b>			<b>19</b>

Because it found an HLD score below the threshold of 22 – and did not agree that the appellant had an impinging overbite – MassHealth denied the appellant’s prior authorization request on November 2, 2022 (Exhibit 1).

In preparation for hearing on January 25, 2023, Dr. Cabeceiras completed an HLD Form based on a review of the records. He determined that the appellant’s overall HLD score was 19, calculated as follows:

Conditions Observed	Raw Score	Multiplier	Weighted Score
Overjet in mm	5	1	5
Overbite in mm	5	1	5
Mandibular Protrusion in mm	0	5	0
Anterior Open Bite in mm	0	4	0
Ectopic Eruption (# of teeth, excluding third molars)	0	3	0
Anterior Crowding	Maxilla: No Mandible: Yes	Flat score of 5 for each	5
Labio-Lingual Spread, in mm (anterior spacing)	4	1	4
Posterior Unilateral Crossbite	n/a	Flat score of 4	0
Posterior Impactions or congenitally missing	0	3	0

posterior teeth			
<b>Total HLD Score</b>			<b>19</b>

Dr. Cabeceiras testified that while the appellant has a deep bite, there is no indication that the lower front teeth are making contact with the gum tissue in the palate behind the upper front teeth. He also testified that the crowding in the appellant’s upper anterior jaw measures only 2 mm, less than the 3.5 mm required to score points in the category of anterior crowding. Dr. Cabeceiras stated that because the appellant’s HLD score is below the threshold of 22 and there is no impinging overbite, he could not reverse the denial of the prior authorization request.

The appellant’s mother appeared telephonically and testified on her son’s behalf. She stated that she appealed the denial because the doctor told her that her son needs braces. She explained that her son’s teeth are “messed up” and she does not have the funds to pay for orthodontic treatment. Her son has been complaining of pain as well.

### **Findings of Fact**

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

1. On November 1, 2022, the appellant’s orthodontic provider submitted a prior authorization request for comprehensive orthodontic treatment to MassHealth.
2. The provider completed a Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations (HLD) Form for the appellant, finding an overall score of 22.
3. The provider also alleged that the appellant has an impinging overbite. If verified, this would result in automatic approval.
4. When DentaQuest initially evaluated the prior authorization request on behalf of MassHealth, its orthodontists determined that the appellant had an HLD score of 19. It did not find an impinging overbite.
5. On November 2, 2022, MassHealth notified the appellant that the prior authorization request had been denied.
6. On December 15, 2022, the appellant filed a timely appeal of the denial.
7. In preparation for hearing on January 25, 2023, a MassHealth orthodontic consultant reviewed the provider’s paperwork, finding an HLD score of 19. He found no impinging overbite.
8. The appellant’s HLD score is below the threshold score of 22.
9. The appellant’s overbite is not impinging, as there is no evidence of occlusal contact with

the palatal tissue behind the upper front teeth.

10. The appellant's upper anterior crowding measures approximately 2 mm.
11. The appellant does not have any of the conditions that warrant automatic approval of comprehensive orthodontic treatment (cleft lip, cleft palate, or other cranio-facial anomaly; impinging overbite with evidence of occlusal contact into the opposing soft tissue; impactions where eruption is impeded but extraction is not indicated, excluding third molars; severe traumatic deviations; overjet greater than 9 mm; reverse overjet greater than 3.5 mm, crowding of 10 mm or more in either the maxillary or mandibular arch, excluding third molars; spacing of 10 mm or more, in either the maxillary or mandibular arch, excluding 3rd molars; anterior crossbite of 3 or more maxillary teeth per arch; posterior crossbite of 3 or more maxillary teeth per arch; two or more congenitally missing teeth, excluding third molars, of at least one tooth per quadrant; lateral open bite of 2 mm or more, of 4 or more teeth per arch; and anterior open bite of 2 mm or more, of 4 or more teeth per arch).
12. The appellant has not established that the service is otherwise medically necessary based on a severe deviation affecting the patient's mouth and/or underlying dentofacial structures; a diagnosed mental, emotional, or behavioral condition caused by the patient's malocclusion; a diagnosed nutritional deficiency and/or a substantiated inability to eat or chew caused by the patient's malocclusion; a diagnosed speech or language pathology caused by the patient's malocclusion; or a condition in which the overall severity or impact of the patient's malocclusion is not otherwise apparent.

### **Analysis and Conclusions of Law**

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

The MassHealth agency pays for comprehensive orthodontic treatment, subject to prior authorization, once per member per lifetime younger than 21 years old and only when the member has a handicapping malocclusion. The MassHealth agency determines whether a malocclusion is handicapping based on clinical standards for medical necessity as described in Appendix D of the *Dental Manual*.

Appendix D of the Dental Manual is the "MassHealth Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations Index" (HLD), which is described as a quantitative, objective method for measuring PA requests for comprehensive orthodontic treatment. The HLD allows for the identification of certain auto-qualifying conditions and provides a single score, based on a series of measurements, which represent the presence, absence, and degree of handicap. MassHealth has determined that a score of 22 or higher signifies a handicapping malocclusion.

MassHealth will also approve a prior authorization request, without regard for the HLD numerical score, in two other circumstances: First, MassHealth will approve a request if there is

evidence of one or more auto-qualifying conditions: Cleft lip, cleft palate, or other cranio-facial anomaly; impinging overbite with evidence of occlusal contact into the opposing soft tissue; impactions where eruption is impeded but extraction is not indicated, excluding third molars; severe traumatic deviations; overjet greater than 9 mm; reverse overjet greater than 3.5 mm; crowding of 10 mm or more in either the maxillary or mandibular arch, excluding third molars; spacing of 10 mm or more, in either the maxillary or mandibular arch, excluding 3rd molars; anterior crossbite of 3 or more maxillary teeth per arch; posterior crossbite of 3 or more maxillary teeth per arch; two or more congenitally missing teeth, excluding third molars, of at least one tooth per quadrant; lateral open bite of 2 mm or more, of 4 or more teeth per arch; and anterior open bite of 2 mm or more, of 4 or more teeth per arch.

Second, providers may establish that comprehensive orthodontic treatment is medically necessary by submitting a medical necessity narrative that establishes that comprehensive orthodontic treatment is medically necessary to treat a handicapping malocclusion, including to correct or significantly ameliorate one of the following:

- A severe deviation affecting the patient's mouth and/or underlying dentofacial structures;
- A diagnosed mental, emotional, or behavioral condition caused by the patient's malocclusion;
- A diagnosed nutritional deficiency and/or a substantiated inability to eat or chew caused by the patient's malocclusion;
- A diagnosed speech or language pathology caused by the patient's malocclusion; or
- A condition in which the overall severity or impact of the patient's malocclusion is not otherwise apparent.

The medical necessity narrative must clearly demonstrate why comprehensive orthodontic treatment is medically necessary for the patient. 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:

- 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);
- describe the nature and extent of the identified clinician(s) involvement and interaction with the patient, including dates of treatment;
- state the specific diagnosis or other opinion of the patient's condition furnished by the identified clinician(s);
- document the recommendation by the clinician(s) to seek orthodontic evaluation or treatment (if such a recommendation was made);

- discuss any treatments for the patient's condition (other than comprehensive orthodontic treatment) considered or attempted by the clinician(s); and
- provide any other relevant information from the clinician(s) that supports the requesting provider's justification of the medical necessity of comprehensive orthodontic treatment.

In this case, the appellant's provider found an overall HLD score of 22, and also alleged that he has a condition (an impinging overbite) that would result in automatic approval regardless of the score. After reviewing the documents included with the provider's submission, MassHealth calculated a score of 19 and found he did not have an impinging overbite. Upon review of the prior authorization documents, a different orthodontic consultant for MassHealth found the HLD score was 19, also finding no impinging overbite.

After reviewing the prior authorization documents, I am persuaded by MassHealth's determination that the HLD score is below 22. The provider gave a total of 5 points for upper anterior crowding, indicating that there was at least 3.5 mm of crowding in the upper arch. However, because the photographs show only some minor crowding in the upper arch, the record supports MassHealth's determination (confirmed by two reviewing orthodontists) that the appellant has less than 3.5 mm of crowding in this arch, and therefore he should not have received any points in this category. With this adjustment, the appellant's total HLD score is below the threshold of 22.

The record also supports MassHealth's determination that the appellant does not automatically qualify for treatment based on an impinging overbite: The cephalometric X-rays shows that shows that when biting down, the appellant's lower front teeth hit the upper front teeth (Exhibit 3, p. 15). As such, there is no evidence that the appellant has a condition that warrants automatic approval without regard for the HLD numerical score. Further, the provider did not allege, nor did MassHealth find, that treatment is otherwise medically necessary as set forth in Appendix D of the Dental Manual. Accordingly, the appellant has not demonstrated that he meets the MassHealth criteria for approval of comprehensive orthodontic treatment. MassHealth's denial of the prior authorization request was proper.

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.

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Sara E. McGrath  
Hearing Officer  
Board of Hearings

cc: DentaQuest