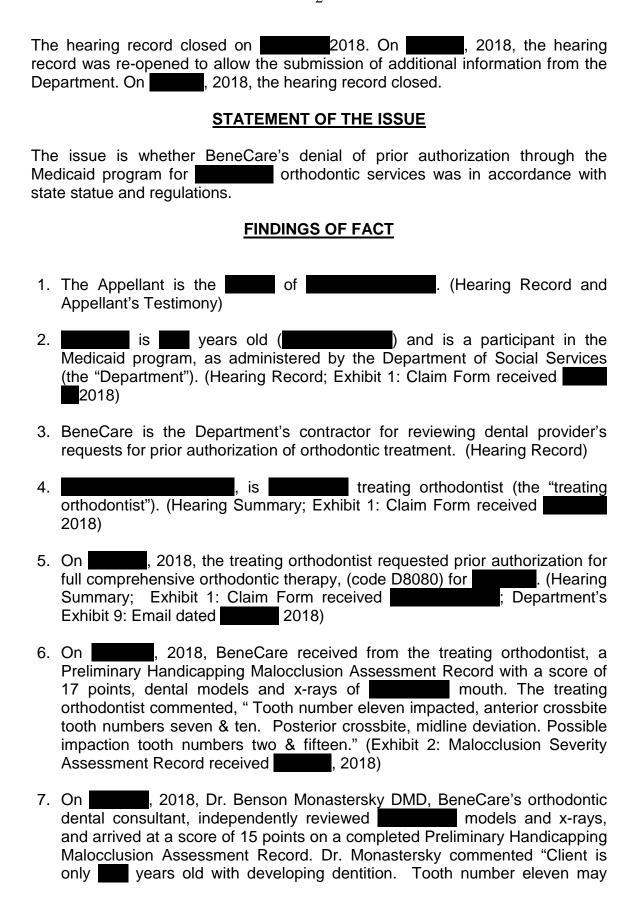
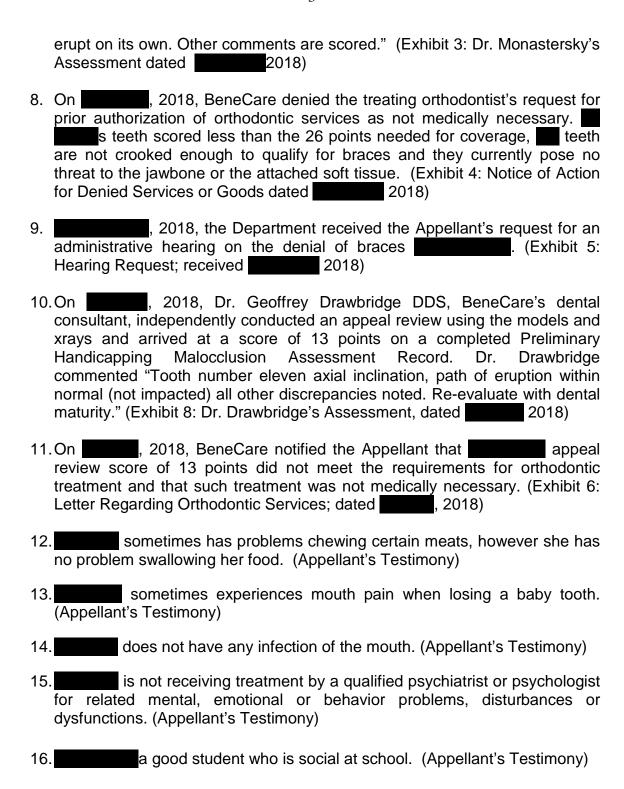
# STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS 55 FARMINGTON AVENUE HARTFORD. CT 06105-3725

. 2018 **Signature Confirmation** Client ID # Request # NOTICE OF DECISION PARTY PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND , 2018, BeneCare Dental Plans ("BeneCare") administered by the Connecticut Dental Health Partnership ("CTDHP"), sent (the "Appellant") a notice of action denying a request for prior authorization of orthodontia services for her minor child, indicating that the severity of malocclusion did not meet the requirements in state law to approve the proposed treatment, and that orthodontia was not medically necessary. 8, 2018, the Appellant requested an administrative hearing to contest the Department's denial of prior authorization of orthodontia for 2018, the Office of Legal Counsel, Regulations, and Administrative Hearings ("OLCRAH") issued a notice scheduling the administrative hearing for 2018. On 2018, in accordance with sections 17b-60, 17b-61 and 4-176e to 4-189, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, OLCRAH held an administrative hearing. The following individuals were present at the hearing: , Appellant Kate Nadeau, CTDHP Grievance & Appeals Representative

Dr. Julius Gold, Dental Consultant for CTDHP, via telephone

Shelley Starr, Hearing Officer





### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. Connecticut General Statutes §17b-262 provides that the Department may make such regulations as are necessary to administer the medical assistance program.

- 2. Connecticut Agencies Regulations § 17-134d-35(a) provide that orthodontic services for services provided for individuals less than 21 years of age will be paid for when provided by a qualified dentist and deemed medically necessary as described in these regulations.
- 3. Connecticut General Statutes § 17b-259b provides (a) For purposes of the administration of the medical assistance programs by the Department of Social Services, "medically necessary" and "medical necessity" mean those health services required to prevent, identify, diagnose, treat, rehabilitate or ameliorate an individual's medical condition, including mental illness, or its effects, in order to attain or maintain the individual's achievable health and independent functioning provided such services are: (1) Consistent with generally-accepted standards of medical practice that are defined as standards that are based on (A) credible scientific evidence published in peer-reviewed medical literature that is generally recognized by the relevant medical community, (B) recommendations of a physician-specialty society, (C) the views of physicians practicing in relevant clinical areas, and (D) any other relevant factors; (2) clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, timing, site, extent and duration and considered effective for the individual's illness, injury or disease; (3) not primarily for the convenience of the individual, the individual's health care provider or other health care providers; (4) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the individual's illness, injury or disease; and (5) based on an assessment of the individual and his or her medical condition.
- 4. Connecticut General Statutes § 17b-259b(b) provides that clinical policies, medical policies, clinical criteria or any other generally accepted clinical practice guidelines used to assist in evaluating the medical necessity of a request health service shall be used solely as guidelines and shall not be the basis for a final determination of medical necessity.
- 5. Connecticut General Statues Supplement § 17b-282(e) provides that the Department of Social Services shall cover orthodontic services for a Medicaid recipient under twenty-one years of age when the Salzmann Handicapping Malocclusion Index indicates a correctly scored assessment for the recipient of twenty-six points or greater, subject to prior authorization requirements. If a recipient's score on the Salzmann Handicapping Malocclusion Index is less than twenty-six points, the Department of Social Services shall consider additional substantive information when determining the need for orthodontic services, including (1) documentation of the presence of other severe deviations affecting the oral facial structures; and (2) the presence of severe mental, emotional or behavioral problems or disturbances, as defined in the most current edition of the Diagnostic and

Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, published by the American Psychiatric Association, that affects the individuals daily functioning.

- 6. Connecticut Agencies Regulations § 17-134d-35(b)(3) define the Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record as the method of determining the degree of malocclusion and eligibility for orthodontic services. Such assessment is completed prior to performing the comprehensive diagnostic assessment.
- 7. Connecticut Agencies Regulations § 17-134d-35(e)(2) provides in relevant part that [when a mental disorder is being considered] "the Department will only consider cases where a diagnostic evaluation has been performed by a licensed psychiatrist or licensed psychologist who has accordingly limited his practice to child psychiatry or child psychology. The evaluation must clearly and substantially document how the dentofacial deformity is related to the child's mental, emotional, and/or behavior problems, and the orthodontic treatment is necessary, and, in this case, will significantly ameliorate the problems."
- 8. Connecticut Agencies Regulations §17-134d-35(f) provide that the study models submitted for prior authorization must clearly show the occlusal deviations and support the total point score of the preliminary assessment.
- 9. study models submitted for prior authorization do not show severe occlusal deviations affecting the mouth and underlying structures; and do not meet the requirement of a 26 point score on the preliminary assessment.
- 10. has not been recommended by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, receive orthodontic treatment to significantly ameliorate mental, emotional, and or behavior problems, disturbances or dysfunctions.
- 11. BeneCare was correct to deny prior authorization does not meet the medical necessity criteria for orthodontic services, in accordance with state statutes and regulations.
- 12. On 2018, Benecare correctly issued the Appellant a notice of action denying the Appellant's appeal review for orthodontic treatment for

# **DISCUSSION**

State regulations provide that when a child is correctly scored with at least 26 points on a Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record, a test measuring severity of malocclusion and dentofacial deformity, the Medicaid

program will authorize and pay for orthodontic treatment. The treating orthodontist scored the malocclusion of teeth to equal 17 points. Two dentists in blind reviews independently assessed models and x-rays and scored the malocclusion to equal 15 and 13 points. It is reasonable to conclude that the models do not support the severity of malocclusions and dentofacial deformity.

The Appellant did not provide any other evidence of a substantial nature to indicate the presence of other severe deviations affecting the mouth and underlying structures. It is not receiving treatment by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist. It has not been recommended receive orthodontic treatment to significantly ameliorate her mental, emotional, and or behavior problems, disturbances or dysfunctions.

malocclusion did not meet the requirement for severity, or 26 points, as established in state regulations to allow the Medicaid program to pay for orthodontic services. Benecare correctly denied the request for orthodontic treatment.

# **DECISION**

The Appellant's appeal is **DENIED**.

Shelley Starr Hearing Officer

cc: Diane D'Ambrosio, Connecticut Dental Health Partnership Rita LaRosa, Connecticut Dental Health Partner

# RIGHT TO REQUEST RECONSIDERATION

The appellant has the right to file a written reconsideration request within **15** days of the mailing date of the decision on the grounds there was an error of fact or law, new evidence has been discovered or other good cause exists. If the request for reconsideration is granted, the appellant will be notified within 25 days of the request date. No response within **25** days means that the request for reconsideration has been denied. The right to request a reconsideration is based on §4-181a(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Reconsideration requests should include <u>specific</u> grounds for the request: for example, indicate <u>what</u> error of fact or law, <u>what</u> new evidence, or <u>what</u> other good cause exists.

Reconsideration requests should be sent to: Department of Social Services, Director, Office of Legal Counsel, Regulations, and Administrative Hearings, 55 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105.

# **RIGHT TO APPEAL**

The appellant has the right to appeal this decision to Superior Court within 45 days of the mailing of this decision, or 45 days after the agency denies a petition for reconsideration of this decision, provided that the petition for reconsideration was filed timely with the Department. The right to appeal is based on §4-183 of the Connecticut General Statutes. To appeal, a petition must be filed at Superior Court. A copy of the petition must be served upon the Office of the Attorney General, 55 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106 or the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services, 55 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105. A copy of the petition must also be served on all parties to the hearing.

The **45** day appeal period may be extended in certain instances if there is good cause. The extension request must be filed with the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services in writing no later than **90** days from the mailing of the decision. Good cause circumstances are evaluated by the Commissioner or his designee in accordance with §17b-61 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Agency's decision to grant an extension is final and is not subject to review or appeal.

The appeal should be filed with the clerk of the Superior Court in the Judicial District of New Britain or the Judicial District in which the appellant resides.