

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

██████████, 2019
Signature Confirmation

Client ID # ██████████
Request # 142035

NOTICE OF DECISION

PARTY

██████████
██████████
██████████

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On ██████████ 2019, BeneCare Dental Plans (“BeneCare”) issued a notice of action (“NOA”) to ██████████ (the “Appellant”) denying a request for prior authorization to complete orthodontic treatment for ██████████, his minor child, indicating that the severity of ██████████ malocclusion did not meet the medical necessity requirement to approve the proposed treatment.

On ██████████ 2019, the Appellant requested an administrative hearing to contest the Department’s denial of prior authorization to complete orthodontic treatment.

On ██████████ 2019, the Office of Legal Counsel, Regulations, and Administrative Hearings (“OLCRAH”) issued a notice scheduling the administrative hearing for ██████████, 2019.

On ██████████, 2019, 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:

The Appellant
Rosario Monteza, BeneCare’s representative
Dr. Vincent Fazzino, BeneCare’s Dental Consultant, via telephone
James Hinckley, Hearing Officer

Por favor vea la copia incluida de esta decisión en español.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

Whether BeneCare's denial of prior authorization to complete comprehensive orthodontic treatment [REDACTED], because the treatment was not medically necessary, was in accordance with state statute and regulations.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Appellant is the father of the minor child, [REDACTED] (the "child"). (Hearing Record)
2. The child is [REDACTED] years old (D.O.B. [REDACTED]) and is a participant in the Medicaid program, as administered by the Department of Social Services (the "Department"). (Hearing Record)
3. BeneCare is the Department's contractor for reviewing dental providers' requests for prior authorization of orthodontic treatment. (Hearing Record)
4. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is the child's treating orthodontist (the "treating orthodontist"). (Ex. 1: Prior Authorization Claim Form)
5. On [REDACTED] 2019, the treating orthodontist requested prior authorization to complete comprehensive orthodontic treatment for the child. (Summary, Ex. 1)
6. On [REDACTED] 2019, BeneCare received from the treating orthodontist a *Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record* with a score of 26 points, digital models, photographs and a panoramic x-ray film of the child's mouth. The treating orthodontist indicated on the assessment that the child had severe deviations affecting her mouth and underlying structures and left the comment, "Anterior Crossbite #10, Class III tendency". (Ex. 2: *Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record* completed by the treating orthodontist)
7. On [REDACTED], 2019, Benson Monastersky, D.M.D., a BeneCare orthodontic dental consultant, independently reviewed the child's digital models, photographs and panoramic x-ray and scored 21 points on a completed *Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record*. Dr. Monastersky indicated that he found no presence of severe deviations affecting the child's mouth and underlying structures. His decision on the application was that the proposed orthodontic treatment was not approved. (Ex. 3: *Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record* completed by Dr. Monastersky)
8. On [REDACTED] 2019, BeneCare denied the treating orthodontist's request for prior authorization to complete orthodontic services for the reasons that the scoring of the child's mouth was less than the 26 points required for coverage, and that there was no additional substantial information about the presence of severe deviations affecting the mouth and underlying structures that if left untreated

would cause irreversible damage to the teeth and underlying structures, or evidence that a diagnostic evaluation had been done by a licensed child psychologist or a licensed child psychiatrist indicating that the dental condition was related to a severe mental health condition and that orthodontic treatment would significantly improve the mental health problems. (Ex. 4: Notice of Action for Denied Services)

9. On [REDACTED], 2019, the Department received the Appellant's request for an administrative hearing. (Ex. 5: Appeal and Administrative Hearing request form)
10. On [REDACTED], 2019, Geoffrey Drawbridge, D.D.S., another BeneCare orthodontic dental consultant, conducted an independent appeal review of the child's digital models, photographs and panoramic radiograph and scored 24 points on a completed *Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record*. Dr. Drawbridge indicated there was no presence of severe deviations affecting the child's mouth and underlying structures. He commented on the form, "Provider comments noted." Dr. Drawbridge's decision on the application was that the proposed orthodontic treatment was not approved. (Ex. 8: Preliminary Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record completed by Dr. Drawbridge)
11. On [REDACTED], 2019, BeneCare notified the Appellant that it had conducted an appeal review, and that the outcome of the review was that BeneCare's original decision, that orthodontic treatment was not medically necessary for the child, was upheld. (Ex. 9: Appeal Review Decision Letter)
12. The assessment has rules that determine when a tooth qualifies to be scored as maloccluded (crooked). Whether a tooth qualifies to be scored depends on the severity of the condition. It is possible for a tooth to be crooked, but for it to not be crooked enough to qualify to be scored. The process uses objective measurements of the teeth to determine the severity of the conditions affecting them. (Dr. Fazzino's testimony)
13. The assessment is completed using cast impressions or 3-D digital models of the teeth. Using models is the most accurate way to assess the teeth. Properly made models provide near exact replicas of the teeth, and the upper and lower models can be arranged so that the way the teeth meet when they close together in a natural bite can be seen. Evaluating models is more accurate than looking in the patient's mouth because the teeth can be seen from angles that would not be possible while directly examining the patient. (Dr. Fazzino's testimony)
14. Both BeneCare orthodontic consultants who evaluated the child's teeth agreed that the treating orthodontist's assessment was erroneously scored, and that the child did not qualify for the required 26 points. (Ex. 3, Ex. 8)
15. Both BeneCare orthodontic consultants agreed that the child's tooth #10 did not qualify to be scored as crossbite. (Ex. 3, Ex. 8)

16. The scoring rules of the assessment require that in order for a tooth to be scored as crossbite, its opposing tooth must be entirely out of contact with it. Edge to edge contact cannot be scored as crossbite on the assessment. (Dr. Fazzino's testimony)
17. The treating orthodontist explained his determination that the child had severe deviations affecting the mouth and underlying structures only with his comment that the child had crossbite of tooth #10. Notwithstanding the two orthodontic consultant's findings that the child did not have crossbite of tooth #10, crossbite of a single tooth could not be considered a severe deviation because it is a condition that is accounted for in the normal scoring of the assessment. Crossbite of tooth #10 would be worth 2 points on the assessment. (Ex. 2, Hearing Record)
18. Neither of the BeneCare orthodontic consultant found evidence that the child had any severe deviations affecting her mouth and underlying structures. (Ex. 3, Ex. 8)
19. The child does not have any reported mental health issues. She has not been diagnosed by a psychologist or psychiatrist with any emotional or mental health condition related to the condition of her teeth. (Appellant's testimony)

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. "The Commissioner of Social Services shall provide Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment program services, as required and defined as of December 31, 2005, by 42 USC 1396a (a)(43), 42 USC 1396d(r) and 42 USC 1396d(a)(4)(B) and applicable federal regulations, to all persons who are under the age of twenty-one and otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this section." Section §17b-261(j) of the Connecticut General Statutes (Conn. Gen. Stat.)
2. "The Commissioner of Social Services may make such regulations as are necessary to administer the medical assistance program...." Conn. Gen. Stat. §17b-262
3. "Orthodontic services provided under the early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) program (a) Orthodontic services will be paid for when (1) provided by a qualified dentist; and (2) deemed medically necessary as described in these regulations." Section 17-134d-35(a) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (Regs., Conn. State Agencies)
4. Conn. Gen. Stat. §17b-259b(a) provides as follows:

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.

5. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17b-282e provides, in pertinent part, as follows :

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 individual's daily functioning....

6. "The study models submitted for prior authorization must clearly show the occlusal deviations and support the total point score of the preliminary assessment...." Regs., Conn. State Agencies §17-134d-35(f)

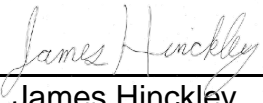
7. Under the scoring standards established for the Salzmann assessment, the child's study models submitted for prior authorization did not show the occlusal deviations necessary to support the required 26 point score on the preliminary assessment.
8. There was no substantive information regarding the presence of severe deviations affecting the child's oral facial structures that needed to be considered in determining whether orthodontic treatment was medically necessary for her.
9. Regs., Conn. State Agencies §17-134d-35(e)(2) provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

(T)he Department shall consider additional information of a substantial nature about the presence of severe mental, emotional, and/or behavioral problems, disturbances or dysfunctions, and which may be caused by the recipient's daily functioning. 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 that orthodontic treatment is necessary and, in this case, will significantly ameliorate the problems.

10. There was no substantive information that the child had any severe mental, emotional or behavioral problems or disturbances directly related to the malocclusion of her teeth that needed to be considered in determining whether orthodontic treatment was medically necessary for her.
11. BeneCare was correct when it found that the child did not have malocclusion of her teeth to a degree that met the criteria for severity, or 26 points, as established in state statute, or have the presence of other conditions required by statute to be considered when determining the need for orthodontic services.
12. BeneCare was correct when it denied prior authorization to complete comprehensive orthodontic services for the child as not medically necessary, in accordance with state statute and regulations.

DECISION

The Appellant's appeal is DENIED.


James Hinckley
Hearing Officer

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

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 specific grounds for the request: for example, indicate what error of fact or law, what new evidence, or what 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.