FROM: Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) MEMO: Special

DATE: 7/11/2018

SUBJECT: Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) Services

and

CCC Plus Waiver — Effective September 1, 2018

The purpose of this memorandum is to notify providers of upcoming changes to the CCC Plus

Waiver. Effective September 1, 2018, individuals under the age of 21, enrolled in the CCC

Plus Waiver, must receive personal care, private duty nursing, and assistive technology

through the Early Periodic Screening and Diagnostic Treatment (EPSDT) benefit. This change

is being made to comply with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ (CMS)

requirement that certain Medicaid funded services for individuals under the age of 21 be

accessed through the EPSDT benefit in lieu of a 1915 (c) Home and Community Based Services

waiver.

Provider Requirements

EPSDT services shall be approved consistent with requirements specified in the EPSDT policy

manual. EPSDT services require that the service be ordered by a physician. Service

authorization requests for the services noted above must include the documentation

specified below.

EPSDT Personal Care:

 The DMAS 7 EPSDT Personal Care Services Functional Status Assessment (must

be updated every year);

 The DMAS 99 Community Based Care Recipient Assessment Report (must be

updated every year);

 The DMAS 7A EPSDT Personal Program Agency and Consumer-Directed Plan of Care

(must be updated every year): and

 Documentation submitted must include name of the person delivering the service

and relationship to the individual.

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Personal Care Services

The goal of EPSDT is to assure that health problems are diagnosed and treated as early as

possible, before the problem becomes complex and treatment becomes more costly. EPSDT

Personal Care Services are designed to assist children under the age of 21 who meet the

criteria for EPSDT Personal Care as defined in this supplement with activities of daily living

(ADLs), instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), medically necessary supervision and

monitoring of self-administered medications. EPSDT Personal Care may not be authorized

when the individual presents with needs that do not necessitate Personal Care services

consisting of ADL supports

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Medical Necessity

Health conditions (medical and/or behavioral health), which include Autism spectrum

and other Developmental Disorders, must cause the individual to be functionally limited

in performing three or more activities of daily living (ADL). These categories are bathing,

dressing, transfers, ambulation, eating/feeding, toileting, and continence. Requiring

prompting, verbal cueing, multiple reminders or supervision during an ADL is considered

a dependency in that ADL for EPSDT related requests. For example, a child with autism

may need step by step prompts to complete an ADL successfully. The need for

prompting would qualify the child as dependent with that ADL. The child’s need for

assistance with ADLs due to a health condition must be documented by the child’s

primary care provider on the EPSDT Functional Status Assessment Form (DMAS-7). The

form must be completed and signed by a physician, physician’s assistant or nurse

practitioner and updated every year.

Service Requests for Young Children

The individual’s inability to perform activities of daily living cannot be exclusively due to

age. The functional deficits resulting from normal attainment of developmental

milestones are not subject to EPSDT treatment because these functional deficits are not

due to a health or mental health condition. By signing the DMAS-7, the primary care

provider attests that the care needs are related to a health condition and not due to

functional limitations associated with the normal attainment of developmental

milestones.

Chapter IV of the DMAS Pre-Admission Screening Manual provides detailed criteria for

determining when a child can be considered dependent with ADLs by age and should be

used as a resource when DMAS or its service authorization contractor is considering

whether an ADL dependency is exclusively due to age or is also related to a health

condition. For example, a child younger than 12 months should be totally dependent on

another person for bathing. However, a child under the age of 12 months who has

characteristics that make bathing very difficult (hypertonia, spastic involuntary

movement, sensory/cognitive issues, etc..) can meet the ADL criteria for EPSDT Personal

Care because his or her dependency with bathing is not exclusively due to age.

If you have any questions, please contact CarePeople at 571-297-4747 or send us