



STATE OF WISCONSIN
Division of Hearings and Appeals

In the Matter of

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DECISION

MPA/148578

PRELIMINARY RECITALS

Pursuant to a petition filed April 05, 2013, under Wis. Stat. § 49.45(5), and Wis. Admin. Code § HA 3.03(1), to review a decision by the Division of Health Care Access and Accountability in regard to Medical Assistance, a hearing was held on May 07, 2013, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The issue for determination is whether Petitioner has submitted evidence sufficient to demonstrate that personal care worker hours may be paid for by the Medicaid program.

There appeared at that time and place the following persons:

PARTIES IN INTEREST:

Petitioner:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Respondent:

Department of Health Services
1 West Wilson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

By: Sharon Bailey, RN by written submission
Division of Health Care Access and Accountability
1 West Wilson Street, Room 272
P.O. Box 309
Madison, WI 53707-0309

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

David D. Fleming
Division of Hearings and Appeals

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Petitioner is a resident of Milwaukee County.
2. A prior authorization request (PA) was filed with the Department of Health Services on behalf of Petitioner on or about December 17, 2012. The PA sought personal care worker (PCW) services for the Petitioner in the amount of 56 units (one unit = 15 minutes; therefore 14 hrs./wk.) for 53 weeks plus travel time plus 24 hours of PCW services to be used as needed during the year for a total cost of \$48,377.00. The requesting provider was Quality Assurance Home Health.
3. Petitioner is 67 years of age (03/06/46). His primary diagnoses, per the PA request, are acute URI (upper respiratory infection, a.k.a. a cold) and central pain syndrome. He lives alone in the

community. He is noted to have some functional limitations in his physician's plan of care with ambulation, endurance and dyspnea (shortness of breath) but medical records from December 2012 indicate that Petitioner had normal strength, range of motion and motor function. Medical records from February 2013 reveal good strength and normal range of motion. Those records also indicate that Petitioner was not taking medication prescribed for pain. The only medical equipment used by Petitioner is noted to be a cane. Additionally, Petitioner has oxygen for use as needed.

DISCUSSION

When determining whether to approve therapy, the OIG must consider the generic prior authorization review criteria listed at *Wis. Admin. Code, § DHS 107.02(3) (e)*:

(e) *Departmental review criteria.* In determining whether to approve or disapprove a request for prior authorization, the department shall consider:

1. The medical necessity of the service;
2. The appropriateness of the service;
3. The cost of the service;
4. The frequency of furnishing the service;
5. The quality and timeliness of the service;
6. The extent to which less expensive alternative services are available;
7. The effective and appropriate use of available services;
8. The misutilization practices of providers and recipients;
9. The limitations imposed by pertinent federal or state statutes, rules, regulations or interpretations, including medicare, or private insurance guidelines;
10. The need to ensure that there is closer professional scrutiny for care which is of unacceptable quality;
11. The flagrant or continuing disregard of established state and federal policies, standards, fees or procedures; and
12. The professional acceptability of unproven or experimental care, as determined by consultants to the department.

“Medically necessary” means a medical assistance service under ch. DHS 107 that is:

(a) Required to prevent, identify or treat a recipient's illness, injury or disability; and

(b) Meets the following standards:

1. Is consistent with the recipient's symptoms or with prevention, diagnosis or treatment of the recipient's illness, injury or disability;
2. Is provided consistent with standards of acceptable quality of care applicable to the type of service, the type of provider, and the setting in which the service is provided;
3. Is appropriate with regard to generally accepted standards of medical practice;
4. Is not medically contraindicated with regard to the recipient's diagnoses, the recipient's symptoms or other medically necessary services being provided to the recipient;
5. Is of proven medical value or usefulness and, consistent with s. DHS 107.035, is not experimental in nature;
6. Is not duplicative with respect to other services being provided to the recipient;
7. Is not solely for the convenience of the recipient, the recipient's family, or a provider;
8. With respect to prior authorization of a service and to other prospective coverage determinations made by the department, is cost-effective compared to an alternative medically necessary service which is reasonably accessible to the recipient; and
9. Is the most appropriate supply or level of service that can safely and effectively be provided to the recipient.

Wis. Admin. Code, §DHS 101.03(96m).

Also, the following Administrative Code provision is relevant here:

DHS 107.112 Personal care services. (1) COVERED SERVICES. (a) Personal care services are medically oriented activities related to assisting a recipient with activities of daily living necessary to maintain the recipient in his or her place of residence in the community. These services shall be provided upon written orders of a physician by a provider certified under s. DHS 105.17 and by a personal care worker employed by the provider or under contract to the provider who is supervised by a registered nurse according to a written plan of care. The personal care worker shall be assigned by the supervising registered nurse to specific recipients to do specific tasks for those recipients for which the personal care worker has been trained. The personal care worker's training for these specific tasks shall be assured by the supervising registered nurse. The personal care worker is limited to performing only those tasks and services as assigned for each recipient and for which he or she has been specifically trained.

(b) Covered personal care services are:

1. Assistance with bathing;
2. Assistance with getting in and out of bed;
3. Teeth, mouth, denture and hair care;
4. Assistance with mobility and ambulation including use of walker, cane or crutches;
5. Changing the recipient's bed and laundering the bed linens and the recipient's personal clothing;
6. Skin care excluding wound care;
7. Care of eyeglasses and hearing aids;
8. Assistance with dressing and undressing;
9. Toileting, including use and care of bedpan, urinal, commode or toilet;
10. Light cleaning in essential areas of the home used during personal care service activities;
11. Meal preparation, food purchasing and meal serving;
12. Simple transfers including bed to chair or wheelchair and reverse; and
13. Accompanying the recipient to obtain medical diagnosis and treatment.

Wis. Admin. Code, §DHS 107.112(1)(a) and (b).

I note at this point that the Petitioner has the burden of proving that the requested therapy meets the approval criteria and that the standard level of proof applicable is a "preponderance of the evidence". This legal standard of review means, simply, that "it is more likely than not" that Petitioner and/or his/her representatives have demonstrated that the requested day treatment meets the criteria necessary for payment by the Wisconsin Medicaid program. It is the lowest legal standard in use in courts or tribunals.

I am not approving this prior authorization request. In other words, I am sustaining the agency denial. The problem here is that there is a disparity between what is requested and reported on the personal care screening tool vis-à-vis medical documentation. The personal care screening tool (PCST) indicates that Petitioner needs assistance with bathing, dressing, toileting, grooming, medication set up and meal set up. The personal care screening tool indicates that Petitioner uses oxygen as needed.

Petitioner's medical records do not, however, support this. Physical examination indicates that Petitioner has normal strength and range of motion. He was hospitalized in December 2012 for an upper respiratory infection but has recovered from that. Those records indicate that he uses oxygen sparingly. The evidence simply does not demonstrate that this request meets the standards noted above and necessary for approval of Medicaid payment for personal care worker services. It does not demonstrate that the requested services are an appropriate level of service, cost-effective or meet all of the other the standards of medical necessity. As Petitioner's circumstances change he is certainly free to again request Medicaid payment for services.

Finally, I note for Petitioner that his provider will not receive a copy of this Decision. Petitioner must give a copy to the provider if he wishes the provider to have a copy.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

That the evidence offered on behalf of Petitioner is not sufficient to demonstrate that requested personal care services meet the standards necessary for Medicaid payment at this time.

THEREFORE, it is

ORDERED

That this appeal is dismissed.

REQUEST FOR A REHEARING

This is a final administrative decision. If you think this decision is based on a serious mistake in the facts or the law, you may request a rehearing. You may also ask for a rehearing if you have found new evidence which would change the decision. Your request must explain what mistake the Administrative Law Judge made and why it is important or you must describe your new evidence and tell why you did not have it at your first hearing. If you do not explain these things, your request will have to be denied.

To ask for a rehearing, send a written request to the Division of Hearings and Appeals, P.O. Box 7875, Madison, WI 53707-7875. Send a copy of your request to the other people named in this decision as "PARTIES IN INTEREST." Your request for a rehearing must be received no later than 20 days after the date of the decision. Late requests cannot be granted.

The process for asking for a rehearing is in Wis. Stat. § 227.49. A copy of the statutes can be found at your local library or courthouse.

APPEAL TO COURT

You may also appeal this decision to Circuit Court in the county where you live. Appeals must be served and filed with the appropriate court no more than 30 days after the date of this hearing decision (or 30 days after a denial of rehearing, if you ask for one).

For purposes of appeal to circuit court, the Respondent in this matter is the Department of Health Services. After filing the appeal with the appropriate court, it must be served on the Secretary of that Department, either personally or by certified mail. The address of the Department is: 1 West Wilson Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. A copy should also be sent to the Division of Hearings and Appeals, 5005 University Avenue, Suite 201, Madison, WI 53705-5400.

The appeal must also be served on the other "PARTIES IN INTEREST" named in this decision. The process for appeals to the Circuit Court is in Wis. Stat. §§ 227.52 and 227.53.

Given under my hand at the City of Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, this 1st day of July, 2013

\sDavid D. Fleming
Administrative Law Judge
Division of Hearings and Appeals



State of Wisconsin\DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

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The preceding decision was sent to the following parties on July 1, 2013.

Division of Health Care Access And Accountability