
State Medicaid Manual

Part 4 - Services

Department of Health &
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HEADER SECTION NUMBERS

4390 - 4390.1

PAGES TO INSERT

4-389 - 4 - 390 (2 pp.)

PAGES TO DELETE

4-389 - 4-390 (2 pp.)

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon Implementation of ICD-10

This transmittal contains language-only changes for updating to ICD-10 language in the State Medicaid Manual. There are no new policies in this transmittal. Specific related policy changes have been announced previously in various communications.

Section 4390D Requirements and Limits Applicable to Specific Services is updated to include the use of ICD-10-CM in determining whether a facility is subject to the IMD exclusion

DISCLAIMER: The revision date and transmittal number only apply to the redlined material. All other material was previously published in the manual and is only being reprinted.

D. Assessing Patient Population.--The review team applying the guidelines must include at least one physician or other skilled medical professional who is familiar with the care of mentally ill individuals. No team member may be employed by or have a significant financial interest in the facility under review.

In applying the 50 percent guideline (see §4390.C.2), determine whether each patient's current need for institutionalization results from a mental disease. It is not necessary to determine whether any mental health care is being provided in applying this guideline.

For purposes of determining whether a facility is subject to the IMD exclusion, the term "mental disease" includes diseases listed as mental disorders in the International Classification of Diseases, with the exception of mental retardation, senility, and organic brain syndrome. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) is a subsection of the mental disorder chapter of the ICD and may also be used to determine whether a disorder is a mental disease.

If it is not possible to make the determination solely on the basis of an individual's current diagnosis, classify the patient according to the diagnosis at the time of admission if the patient was admitted within the past year. Do not include a patient in the mentally ill category when no clear cut distinction is possible.

To classify private patients when review of their records is not possible, rely on other factors such as the surveyor's professional observation, discussion with staff of the overall character and nature of the patient's problems, and the specialty of the attending physician.

When the 50 percent guideline is being applied in a NF, the guideline is met if more than 50 percent of the NF residents require specialized services for treatment of serious mental illnesses, as defined in 42 CFR 483.102(b). Facilities providing non-intensive care for chronically ill individuals may also be IMDs. All NFs must provide mental health services which are of a lesser intensity than specialized services to all residents who need such services. Therefore, in applying the 50 percent guidelines, it is important to focus on the basis of the patient's current need for NF care, rather than the nature of the services being provided.

E. Chemical Dependency Treatment Facilities.--The ICD system classifies alcoholism and other chemical dependency syndromes as mental disorders.

There is a continuum of care for chemical dependency. At one end of the spectrum of care, treatment follows a psychiatric model and is performed by medically trained and licensed personnel. If services are psychological in nature, the services are considered medical treatment of a mental disease. Chemically dependent patients admitted for such treatment are counted as mentally ill under the 50 percent guideline. Facilities with more than 16 beds that are providing this type of treatment to the majority of their patients are IMDs.

At the other end of the spectrum of care are facilities that are limited to services based on the Alcoholics Anonymous model, i.e., they rely on peer counseling and meetings to promote group support and encouragement, and they primarily use lay persons as counselors. Lay counseling does not constitute medical or remedial treatment. (See 42 CFR 440.2(b).) Do not count patients

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admitted to a facility only for lay counseling or services based on the Alcoholics Anonymous model as mentally ill under the 50 percent guideline. If psychosocial support provided by peers or staff without specialized training is the primary care being provided in the facility, the facility is not an IMD. The major factor differentiating these facilities from other chemical dependency treatment facilities is the primary reliance on lay staff.

Federal matching funds may not be claimed for institutional services when lay/social treatment is the primary reason for the inpatient stay. Facilities may not claim Medicaid payment for providing covered medical or remedial services in a nursing facility or hospital to patients admitted for treatment of chemical dependency and simultaneously claim that they are providing only lay or social services to those same patients when the 50 percent guideline is being applied. Facilities also may not avoid having their chemically dependent patients counted as mentally ill under the 50 percent guideline by withholding appropriate treatment from those patients. Facilities failing to provide appropriate treatment to patients risk termination from the program.

In determining whether a facility has fewer than 17 beds, it is not necessary to include beds used solely to accommodate the children of the individuals who are being treated. Children in beds that are not certified or used as treatment beds are not considered to be patients in the IMD and therefore are not subject to the IMD exclusion if they receive covered services while outside the facility.

4390.1 Periods of Absence From IMDs.--42 CFR 435.1008(c) states that an individual on conditional release or convalescent leave from an IMD is not considered to be a patient in that institution. These periods of absence relate to the course of treatment of the individual's mental disorder. If a patient is sent home for a trial visit, this is convalescent leave. If a patient is released from the institution on the condition that the patient receive outpatient treatment or on other comparable conditions, the patient is on conditional release.

If an emergency or other need to obtain medical treatment arises during the course of convalescent leave or conditional release, these services may be covered under Medicaid because the individual is not considered to be an IMD patient during these periods. If a patient is temporarily transferred from an IMD for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment, however, this is not considered a conditional release, and the patient is still considered an IMD patient.

The regulations contain a separate provision for individuals under age 22 who have been receiving the inpatient psychiatric services benefit defined in 42 CFR 440.160. This category of patient is considered to remain a patient in the institution until he/she is unconditionally released or, if earlier, the date he/she reaches age 22.