

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**

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IN THE MATTER OF

_____,
Appellant

Docket No. 2010-7390 CL
Case No. _____

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 42 CFR 431.200 *et seq.*, upon the Appellant's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a hearing was held on _____. Appellant's mother appeared on behalf of the Appellant. _____ represented the Department. _____, appeared as a witness for the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly deny coverage of pull-on briefs?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. The Appellant is a _____ girl with Down's Syndrome and hypotonia of the bladder. (Exhibit 1, Page 4, 14).
2. The Appellant is a Medicaid beneficiary.
3. Prior to _____ Appellant had been authorized to receive pull-on briefs each month since _____. (Exhibit 1, Page 18).
4. On _____, a nursing assessment was completed as a result of a request for renewal authorization of Appellant's pull-on briefs. (Exhibit 1,

Page 6-8).

5. On [REDACTED], the Department sent Appellant an Advance Action Notice that the pull-on briefs, "shall not be authorized," effective [REDACTED], because, "the information submitted does not support coverage of this service." (Exhibit 1, Pages 5, 8).
6. On [REDACTED], the Department received Appellant's Request for Hearing. (Exhibit 1, Page 4).

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance Program is established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). It is administered in accordance with state statute, the Social Welfare Act, the Administrative Code, and the State Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program.

The Department policy regarding coverage of incontinence products, including pull-on briefs, is addressed in the MDCH Medicaid Provider Manual (MPM):

2.19 Incontinent Supplies

Incontinent supplies are items used to assist individuals with the inability to control excretory functions.

The type of coverage for incontinent supplies may be dependent on the success or failure of a bowel/bladder training program. A bowel/bladder training program is defined as instruction offered to the beneficiary to facilitate:

- Independent care of bodily functions through proper toilet training.
- Appropriate self-catheter care to decrease risk of urinary infections and/or avoid bladder distention.
- Proper techniques related to routine bowel evacuation.

Diapers, incontinent pants, liners, and belted/unbelted undergarments without sides are covered for individuals age three or older if both of the following applies:

- A medical condition resulting in incontinence and there is no response to a bowel/bladder training program.

- The medical condition being treated results in incontinence, and beneficiary would not benefit from or has failed a bowel/bladder training program.

Pull-on briefs are covered for beneficiaries age 3 through 20 when there is the presence of a medical condition causing bowel/bladder incontinence, and one of the following applies:

- The beneficiary would not benefit from a bowel/bladder program but has the cognitive ability to independently care for his/her toileting needs, **or**
- The beneficiary is actively participating and demonstrating definitive progress in a bowel/bladder program.

Pull-on briefs are covered for beneficiaries age 21 and over when there is the presence of a medical condition causing bowel/bladder incontinence and the beneficiary is able to care for his/her toileting needs independently or with minimal assistance from a caregiver.

Pull-on briefs are considered a short-term transitional product that requires a reassessment every six months. The assessment must detail definitive progress being made in the bowel/bladder training. Pull-on briefs covered as a long-term item require a reassessment once a year or less frequently as determined by MDCH.

Documentation of the reassessment must be kept in the beneficiary's file.

MDCH Medicaid Provider Manual, Medical Supplier Section, January 1, 2010, Pages 39-40. (Exhibit 1, pp 20-21).

The Department's witness testified that during the ██████████, telephone assessment, the nurse assessor learned that the Appellant was "...toilet trained...child only wears pullons for nap and night time, underwear for all other times..." The Department's witness further testified the nurse assessor determined that because the Appellant was toilet-trained, her bed-wetting at night was nocturnal enuresis; not a medical condition for which Michigan Medicaid policy covered pull on briefs.

The Appellant's representative/mother testified that Appellant has Down Syndrome and because her bladder has hypotonia it cannot hold urine. The Appellant's representative/mother explained that while Appellant had made progress on emptying

her bladder during the day, she has the mental capacity of a two-year old and does not wake in the night to empty her bladder. The Appellant's representative/mother stated that Appellant's doctor believes that Appellant should receive pull-on briefs because of the medical condition surrounding her Down Syndrome.

The Department's witness responded that in order for Medicaid to pay for pull-on briefs, the Department's policy criteria must be met. The Department's witness explained that the nurse assessor's determination that policy criteria were not met was forwarded to a Department pediatrician for review, and that the Department pediatrician concurred in the denial of pull-on brief authorization.

The Department's representative objected to an admission of a [REDACTED], letter from Appellant's physician describing her physical and mental status and ability to participate in toileting care because the letter was not available to the Department at the time of its [REDACTED] determination. The Department's objection to admission of the letter from Appellant's physician was sustained and it was noted that the Appellant could utilize the letter if she subsequently requested authorization of pull-on briefs.

The evidence in this case supports the finding that at the time of the denial determination the Appellant did not meet the Department's policy criteria for Medicaid coverage of pull-on briefs.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department's denial of coverage for pull-on briefs was in accordance with Department policy criteria.

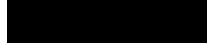
IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

The Department's decision is AFFIRMED.

Lisa K. Gigliotti
Administrative Law Judge
for Janet Olszewski, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

cc:

[REDACTED]


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Date Mailed 1/20/2010

***** NOTICE *****

The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules may order a rehearing on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules will not order a rehearing on the Department's motion where the final decision or rehearing cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request. The Appellant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt of the rehearing decision.