

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**  
P.O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909  
(877) 833-0870; Fax: (517) 373-4147

IN THE MATTER OF:

Docket No. 14-017318 PA

██████████,

██████████

Appellant

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**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 Appellant's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a hearing was held on ██████████. Appellant is a minor child and did not appear to testify at the hearing. ██████████, Appellant's mother, appeared and testified on Appellant's behalf. ██████████ Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department of Community Health (MDCH or the department). ██████████ Medicaid Utilization Analyst, appeared as a witness for the Department.

**ISSUE**

Did the Department properly deny the Appellant's prior authorization request for a Convaid Cruiser Stroller and accessories?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. Appellant is an ██████ year old Medicaid beneficiary, born J ██████████, who has been diagnosed with infantile cerebral palsy and is a quadriplegic.
2. On or about ██████ ██████████, the Department received a prior authorization request for a Convaid Cruiser Stroller and accessories for Appellant.
3. On ██████████, the Department requested additional information.
4. On ██████████ ██████████, the Department received the resubmitted prior authorization request, with the requested additional information.

5. On ██████████ the Department issued a Notification of Denial to the Appellant and the medical supplier stating the prior authorization request was denied because the requested stroller noting that DCH had purchased the appellant a Quickie 2 SE wheelchair in ██████ that was documented as being able to be transported in the family vehicle for use for doctor's appointments and social activities. As such, there was no medical need for a secondary mobility device.
6. On ██████████, the Michigan Administrative Hearing System received the hearing request filed on Appellant's behalf.

### **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 Medicaid Provider Manual provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

#### **SECTION 1 – PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

This chapter applies to Medical Suppliers/Durable Medical Equipment and Orthotists/Prosthetists.

Providers of Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) must be enrolled as a Medicare provider effective September 30, 2009. (Refer to the General Information for Providers chapter for additional information.)

The primary objective of the Medicaid Program is to ensure that medically necessary services are made available to those who would not otherwise have the financial resources to purchase them.

The primary objective of the Children's Special Health Care Services (CSHCS) Program is to ensure that CSHCS beneficiaries receive medically necessary services that relate to the CSHCS qualifying diagnosis.

This chapter describes policy coverage for the Medicaid Fee-for-Service (FFS) population and the CSHCS population. Throughout the chapter, use of the terms Medicaid and MDCH includes both the Medicaid and CSHCS Programs unless otherwise noted.

Medicaid covers the least costly alternative that meets the beneficiary's medical need for medical supplies, durable medical equipment or orthotics/prosthetics.

\* \* \*

### **1.3 PLACE OF SERVICE**

Medicaid covers medical supplies, durable medical equipment (DME), orthotics, and prosthetics for use in the beneficiary's place of residence except for skilled nursing or nursing facilities.

### **1.5 MEDICAL NECESSITY**

Medical devices are covered if they are the most cost-effective treatment available and meet the Standards of Coverage stated in the Coverage Conditions and Requirements Section of this chapter.

The medical record must contain sufficient documentation of the beneficiary's medical condition to substantiate the necessity for the type and quantity of items ordered and for the frequency of use or replacement. The information should include the beneficiary's diagnosis, medical condition, and other pertinent information including, but not limited to, duration of the condition, clinical course, prognosis, nature and extent of functional limitations, other therapeutic interventions and results, and past experience with related items. Neither a physician's order nor a certificate of medical necessity by itself provides sufficient documentation of medical necessity, even though it is signed by the treating physician. Information in the medical record must support the item's medical necessity and substantiate that the medical device needed is the most appropriate economic alternative that meets MDCH standards of coverage.

Medical equipment may be determined to be medically necessary when all of the following apply:

- The service/device meets applicable federal and state laws, rules, regulations, and MDCH promulgated policies.
- It is medically appropriate and necessary to treat a specific medical diagnosis, medical condition, or functional need, and is an integral part of the nursing facility daily plan of care or is required for the community residential setting.

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- The function of the service/device:
  - meets accepted medical standards;
  - practices guidelines related to type, frequency, and duration of treatment; and
  - is within scope of current medical practice.
- It is inappropriate to use a nonmedical item.
- It is the most cost effective treatment available.
- The service/device is ordered by the treating physician, and clinical documentation from the medical record supports the medical necessity for the request (as described above) and substantiates the physician's order.
- The service/device meets the standards of coverage published by MDCH.
- It meets the definition of Durable Medical Equipment (DME), as defined in the Program Overview section of this chapter.
- Its use meets FDA and manufacturer indications.

\* \* \*

MDCH Medicaid Provider Manual,  
Medical Supplier Section  
January 1, 2014, pages 1, 3-5, 26 and 81-83

The Medicaid Provider Manual, Section 1.10 of the Medical supplier Section explicitly states that a second wheelchair for beneficiary preference or convenience is a non-covered item. The same section indicates that equipment for social or recreational purposes is also a non-covered item.

In the present case, the Department determined that the prior authorization request should be denied because the requested stroller had the same procedure code as the prior wheelchair E1236, which was provided to Appellant in ██████████. There was no information provided to the the department that Appellant had outgrown her wheelchair. There was no evidence provided to the department that the current transport mobility device was required because the current wheelchair cannot be designed to be transportable. There was no justification provided to the department as to why Appellant might require a secondary mobility device. The documentation received with the request indicated that the Quickie 2 SE stated that the wheelchair was able to be transported in the family vehicle and that it would be used within the community to attend doctor appointments and social activities.

Appellant's mother testified that Appellant does have a wheelchair, but it will not fit into her vehicle and she does not have a handicap accessible vehicle. Appellant's wheelchair is unwieldy and required by the school, but the requested mobility device is more like an umbrella stroller and will fold up and fit into her vehicle, to be used so that Appellant can go with family into the community.

Based on the documentation submitted, Appellant did not meet the Medicaid standards of coverage and documentation requirements to establish medical necessity for a second requested wheel chair and accessories.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department properly denied the Appellant's request for a Convoid Cruiser Wheelchair and accessories based on the submitted documentation.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that:

The Department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

*Landis Y. Lain*

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Landis Y. Lain  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Nick Lyon, Director  
Michigan Department of Community Health

Date Signed: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: [REDACTED]

LYL/db

cc: [REDACTED]

**\*\*\* NOTICE \*\*\***

The Michigan Administrative Hearing System 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 Michigan Administrative Hearing System 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.