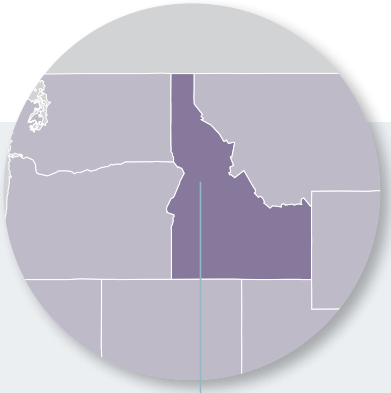
Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)



IDAHO (ID)

Medicaid's EPSDT benefit provides comprehensive health care services to children under age 21, with an emphasis on prevention, early detection, and medically necessary treatment. Each state Medicaid program establishes a periodicity schedule for physical, mental, developmental, vision, hearing, dental, and other screenings for infants, children, and adolescents to correct and ameliorate health conditions.

Bright Futures is a national health promotion and prevention initiative, led by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and supported by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The *Bright Futures Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents* (4th Edition)[1] and the corresponding Bright Futures/AAP Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care (Periodicity Schedule)[2] provide theory-based and evidence-driven guidance for all preventive care screenings and health supervision visits through age 21. Bright Futures is recognized in federal law as the standard for pediatric preventive health insurance coverage.[3] The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) encourages state Medicaid agencies to use this nationally recognized Bright Futures/AAP Periodicity Schedule or consult with recognized medical organizations involved in child health care in developing their EPSDT periodicity schedule of pediatric preventive care.[4,5] The following analysis of Idaho's EPSDT benefit was conducted by the AAP to promote the use of Bright Futures as the professional standard for pediatric preventive care.

Idaho's profile compares the state's 2018 Medicaid EPSDT benefit with the *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*, 4th Edition, and the Bright Futures/AAP Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care (Periodicity Schedule) published in *Pediatrics* in April 2017.[2] This state profile also contains information about Idaho's 2016 Medicaid pediatric preventive care quality measures and performance based on the state's voluntary reporting on selected Child Core Set measures. Information about the state Medicaid medical necessity definition used for EPSDT and a promising practice related to pediatric preventive care is also found here. Idaho's profile is based on a review of the state's Medicaid website, provider manual, and other referenced state documents, and an analysis of 2016 state Medicaid data reported to CMS on child health quality.[6] This profile was also reviewed by state Medicaid EPSDT officials. Information is current as of April 2018.

Summary of Findings

- Idaho's 2018 EPSDT requirements follow the Bright Futures/AAP Periodicity Schedule and screening recommendations.
- The state implemented a child specific definition of medical necessity in 2013, which incorporates a preventative purpose and requires the requested service to be:
  - A medically necessary health care diagnostic or treatment service or other measure
    - Described in Section 1905(a) of the Social Security Act (SSA),
    - Necessary to correct or ameliorate defects, physical or mental illness or conditions,
    - Discovered by the screening services in Section 1905(r) of the SSA, and
    - Considered safe, effective and meet acceptable standards of medical practice.
- According to CMS, in 2016, Idaho selected 9 of the 10 pediatric preventive care measures in the Child Core Set. The BMI documentation measure was not selected.
- Idaho's pediatric preventive care performance rates, as shown in the table below, were lower than the national average for these 8 measures: PCP visits, well care visits for the 3 child/adolescent age groups, childhood and adolescent immunizations, HPV vaccinations, and chlamydia screening. Performance rate was higher than the national average for preventive dental services.
- The state has pediatric preventive care performance improvement projects underway related to BMI screening and well-child and adolescent visits.

Promising Practices

Idaho has been involved in a Children's Healthcare Improvement Collaborative, with funding support from CMS. This collaboration, led by St. Luke's Children's Hospital, is a collaboration of public and private partners that uses measurement-based efforts and a systems approach to improve the quality of children's health care. The collaborative has worked on a variety of topics, including ADHD, patient-centered medical homes in rural areas, health care transition, childhood obesity prevention, adolescent depression screening, and immunization. Each collaborative included a kick-off meeting to hear about evidence-based practices, coaching to implement practice-based improvements, topic-related conference calls, site visits, regular reviews of quality measurement, a wrap-up session to review progress, and suggestions to implement a plan for sustainability. This effort was supported by limited grant funding, in collaboration with the State of Utah, and is no longer active.

Comparison of ID EPSDT and AAP/Bright Futures Periodicity Schedules

The following tables provide information on Idaho's EPSDT periodicity schedule and screening recommendations by age group, comparing 2018 Idaho Medicaid EPSDT requirements with the 2017 Bright Futures/AAP Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care.[2]

Code	
U =	Universal (all screened)
S =	Selective screening (only those of higher risk)
U/S =	Universal and selective requirement

See Bright Futures/AAP Periodicity Schedule for complete information.

Number of Well Child Visits by Age	ID EPSDT	Bright Futures
- Birth through 9 months	7	7
- 1 through 4 years	7	7
- 5 through 10 years	6	6
- 11 through 14 years	4	4
- 15 through 20 years	6	6

Universal (U) and Selected (S) Screening Requirements	ID EPSDT	Bright Futures
Infancy (Birth-9 months)		
- Length/height & weight	U	U
- Head circumference	U	U
- Weight for length	U	U
- Blood pressure	S	S
- Vision	S	S
- Hearing	U/S	U/S
- Developmental screening	U	U
- Developmental surveillance	U	U
- Psychosocial/behavioral assessment	U	U
- Maternal depression screening	U	U
- Newborn blood screening	U	U
- Critical congenital heart screening	U	U
- Anemia	S	S
- Lead	S	S
- Tuberculosis	S	S
- Oral health	U/S	U/S
- Fluoride varnish	U	U
- Fluoride supplementation	S	S

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Comparison of ID EPSDT and AAP/Bright Futures Periodicity Schedules *continued*

Code

U = Universal (all screened)
S = Selective screening (only those of higher risk)
U/S = Universal and selective requirement

See Bright Futures/AAP Periodicity Schedule for complete information.

Universal (U) and Selected (S) Screening Requirements	ID EPSDT	Bright Futures
Early Childhood (Ages 1-4)		
- Length/height & weight	U	U
- Head circumference	U	U
- Weight for length	U	U
- Body mass index	U	U
- Blood pressure	U/S	U/S
- Vision	U/S	U/S
- Hearing	U/S	U/S
- Developmental screening	U	U
- Autism spectrum disorder screening	U	U
- Developmental surveillance	U	U
- Psychosocial/behavioral assessment	U	U
- Anemia	U/S	U/S
- Lead	U/S	U/S
- Tuberculosis	S	S
- Dyslipidemia	S	S
- Oral health	S	S
- Fluoride varnish	U	U
- Fluoride supplementation	S	S
Middle Childhood (Ages 5-10)		
- Length/height & weight	U	U
- Body mass index	U	U
- Blood pressure	U	U
- Vision	U/S	U/S
- Hearing	U/S	U/S
- Developmental surveillance	U	U
- Psychosocial/behavioral assessment	U	U
- Anemia	S	S
- Lead	S	S
- Tuberculosis	S	S
- Dyslipidemia	U/S	U/S
- Oral health	S	S
- Fluoride varnish	U	U
- Fluoride supplementation	S	S
Adolescence (Ages 11-20)		
- Length/height & weight	U	U
- Body mass index	U	U
- Blood pressure	U	U
- Vision	U/S	U/S
- Hearing	U	U
- Developmental surveillance	U	U
- Psychosocial/behavioral assessment	U	U
- Tobacco, alcohol or drug use assessment	S	S
- Depression screening	U	U
- Anemia	S	S
- Tuberculosis	S	S
- Dyslipidemia	U/S	U/S
- Sexually transmitted infections	S	S
- HIV	U/S	U/S
- Fluoride supplementation	S	S

Pediatric Preventive Care Quality Measures, Performance, and Financial Incentives

Included in the tables below are Idaho's 2016 quality performance information on pediatric preventive care measures reported to CMS[6], as well as their use of financial incentives for pediatric preventive care.

Pediatric Preventive Care Quality Measures and Performance, 2016 Child Core Set	ID	US
- % of children with primary care visit		
• Ages 12-24 months (in past year)	93.2	95.2
• Ages 25 months-6 years (in past year)	78.5	87.7
• Ages 7-11 (in past 2 years)	67.1	90.9
• Ages 12-19 (in past 2 years)	66.2	89.6
- % of children by 15 months receiving 6 or more well-child visits	57.5	60.8
- % of children ages 3-6 with one or more well-child visits	48.3	68
- % of adolescents ages 12-21 receiving 1 well care visit	29.1	45.1
- % of children by 2nd birthday up-to-date on recommended immunizations (combination 3)	38.2	68.5
- % of adolescents by 13th birthday up-to-date on recommended immunizations (combination 1)	56.5	70.3
- % of sexually active women ages 16-20 screened for chlamydia	41.1	48.8
- % of female adolescents by 13th birthday receiving 3 HPV doses	13.4	20.8
- % of children ages 3-17 whose BMI was documented in medical records	—	61.2
- % of children ages 1-20 with at least 1 preventive dental service	57.0	48.2

Pediatric Preventive Care Financial Incentives, 2016	ID	US
- Use of preventive incentives for consumers	No	NA
- Use of performance incentives for providers	No	NA

References

[1]Hagan JF, Shaw JS, Duncan PM, eds. *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*. 4th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics, 2017.

[2]Committee on Practice and Ambulatory Medicine, Bright Futures Periodicity Schedule Work Group. 2017 Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care. *Pediatrics*. 2017;139(4):e20170254.

[3]*FAQs about Affordable Care Act Implementation*. Washington, DC: US Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration, May 11, 2015.

[4]*EPSDT – A Guide for State: Coverage in the Medicaid Benefit for Children and Adolescents*. Baltimore, MD: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, June 2014.

[5]*Paving the Road to Good Health: Strategies for Increasing Medicaid Adolescent Well-Care Visits*. Baltimore, MD: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, February 2014.

[6]Quality information from the CMS Medicaid/CHIP child core set for federal fiscal year 2016 was obtained from: https://data.medicaid.gov/Quality/2016-Child-Health-Care-Quality-Measures/wnw8-atzy.

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