

EPSDT Provider Toolkit



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Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)



What is EPSDT?

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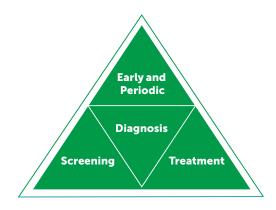
The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program is Medicaid's federally mandated comprehensive and preventive health program for individuals younger than 21 years old. EPSDT was defined by law as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 and requires states to cover all services within the scope of the federal Medicaid program. The intent of the EPSDT program is to focus on early prevention and treatment. Requirements include periodic screening, vision, dental and hearing services.

Screening must Include:

- · Comprehensive health history
- Mental developmental history
- Physical developmental history
- · Comprehensive unclothed physical exam
- Health education, including anticipatory guidance
- Appropriate immunizations
- Laboratory tests
- · Lead toxicity screening
- Vision services
- Dental services
- Hearing services
- Other necessary healthcare diagnostic services and treatment to correct or ameliorate defects, physical and mental illnesses, and/or conditions that were discovered by the above screening services

Services Include:

- · Preventive screening
- · Diagnosis and treatment
- · Transportation and scheduling assistance
- · Follow-up care with specialists



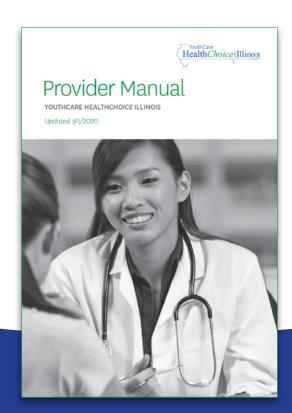
Provider Contact

YouthCare HealthChoice Illinois Member and Provider Services:

Phone: 844-289-2264 TTY: 711

Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (CST) Email: ILYouthcare@centene.com

Website: https://www.ilyouthcare.com/providers.html





CPT/Immunization Billing Codes



CPT Codes

| Codes | New Patient | Codes | Established Patient |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 99381 | Preventive visit, Age < 1 year | 99391 | Preventive visit, Age < 1 year |
| 99382 | Preventive visit, Ages 1-4 | 99392 | Preventive visit, Ages 1-4 |
| 99383 | Preventive visit, Ages 5-11 | 99393 | Preventive visit, Ages 5-11 |
| 99384 | Preventive visit, Ages 12-17 | 99394 | Preventive visit, Ages 12-17 |
| 99385 | Preventive visit, Ages 18-20 | 99395 | Preventive visit, Ages 18-20 |

| Codes | Description |
|---------------|--|
| Z68.51-Z68.54 | BMI percentile (use for 2-20 years of age) |
| 97802-97804 | Medical nutrition therapy |
| Z68 family | Adult BMI |
| Z02.5 | Encounter for examination for participation in sport |
| Z71.84 | Exercise Counseling |



CPT Codes

A Note on Modifiers and Early and Periodic Screens

Modifier 25

Modifier 25 is used to describe a significant and separately identifiable E/M service above and beyond the other service provided. When a standardized screen or assessment is administered along with any E/M service (e.g., preventive medicine service), both services should be reported and modifier 25 (significant, separately identifiable E/M service by the same physician on the same day of the procedure or other service) should be appended to the E/M code to show the E/M service was distinct and necessary at the same visit.

Modifier 59

A 59 modifier is used to identify procedures/services, other than E/M services, that are not normally reported together, but are appropriate under the circumstances. For example, when a maternal depression screen and a health risk assessment are performed in the same visit, the 59 modifier should be appended to CPT 96161.

EP Modifier

An EP modifier is used to identify Early and Periodic Screens, and services provided in association with an Early and Periodic Screen, therefore any service provided in an Early and Periodic Screen should have an EP modifier. It is important to append an EP modifier to these services, as some of these CPT codes are also used for services provided to adults.



Immunization Billing Codes

| СРТ | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| 90471 | Immunization administration (includes percutaneous, intradermal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injections); one vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid) |
| 90472+ (add-on-code) | Immunization administration (includes percutaneous, intradermal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injections); one vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid) each additional vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid) List separately in addition to code for primary procedure |
| 90473 | Immunization administration by intranasal or oral route; one vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid) |
| 90474+ (add-on-code) | Immunization administration by intranasal or oral route; each additional vaccine (single or combination vaccine/toxoid) List separately in addition to code for primary procedure |

Please Note:

- Currently, 90474 cannot be billed with 90473 as there are no two oral and/or intranasal vaccines or combination of an oral and intranasal vaccine that would be given to a recipient.
- 90461 is an add on code for 90460-90461-immunization administration through 18 years of age via any route of administration, with counseling by physician or other qualified health care professional; each additional vaccine or toxoid component administered (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure).
- · Always append EP modifier to all vaccine codes.
- For all vaccines administered after October 1, 2015, providers should use ICD 10-CM code Z23.



EPSDT Quick Reference Guide



EPSDT Quick Reference Guide

| Children's Preventative Guidelines | Birth | 3-6 Days | 1 Month | 2 Months | 4 Months | 6 Months | 9 Months | 12 Months | 15 Months | 18 Months | 24 Months | 30 Months | 3 Years | 4 Years | 5 Years | 6 Years | 7-20 Years |
|---|-------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| History | | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | Yearly |
| Height or length/weight | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | • | • | ٠ | • | • | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | • | • | ٠ | • | Yearly |
| Head circumference | | • | | • | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | | | | Yearly |
| Body mass index (percentile if < 16 years old) | | | | | | | | | | | • | • | • | • | ٠ | • | Yearly |
| Blood pressure ¹ | • | • | • | • | | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | Yearly |
| Nutrition assessment/counseling | | • | | | | | • | | • | | • | | | | | | Yearly |
| Physical activity assessment/counseling ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yearly |
| Vision exam | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | | • | | | | • | | Yearly |
| Hearing exam | • | • | • | • | | | • | | | • | | • | | | | | Yearly |
| Developmental assessment | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | | Yearly |
| Psychological/Behavioral assessment | | • | • | • | | | • | | • | • | • | | | | • | | Yearly |
| Alcohol/drug use assessment and tobacco use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yearly |
| Physical exam (unclothed) | | • | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | Yearly |
| Dental referral ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | Refer |
| Immunization assessment | | • | | | | • | • | • | • | | | | | • | • | | Yearly |
| Hematocrit or hemoglobin | | | | | • | | | • | | | • | • | | • | | • | Yearly |
| Lead screening | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | • | • | Varies |
| Sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *11-20 |
| Dyslipidemia screening | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | **9-11 & 17-21 |
| Anticipatory guidance | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | | • | • | • | | • | Yearly |
| Counseling/Referral for identified problems | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | Yearly |

¹Children with specific risk factors should have their blood pressure taken at visits before age 3. ²HEDIS® measure added to chart. ³Referrals for dental care should be given for any problem identified or if there is no dental home. AAPD recommends a dental exam every six months after tooth eruption. ⁴STI and cervical dysplasia screenings should be conducted on all sexually active females 11-21 years of age. *Conduct a risk assessment. If high-risk conditions exist, perform screening. **Dyslipidemia screening is required once between 9 and 11 years old and between 17 and 21 years.

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EPSDT Quick Reference Guide

Notes:

- All well visits should include, at a minimum, an unclothed physical exam, developmental assessment, anticipatory guidance, and age-appropriate screenings and immunizations, as indicated.
- Health education should include counseling for issues and risk factors, as well as inform patients about the benefits of a healthy lifestyle, safety practices/accident avoidance and disease prevention.
- · Screenings are as recommended by AAP and AAPD but an initial screening may be done at any time.

Recommended EPSDT Periodicity Schedule

A visit should be scheduled for all new members within 60 days. Subsequent visits should be scheduled based on the recommended guidelines.

| • 3-5 days | 4 months | • 12 months | • 24 months |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| ·1 month | · 6 months | · 15 months | · 30 months |
| · 2 months | • 9 months | • 18 months | • 3-21 yearly |

Any member who has not had the recommended services should be brought up to date as soon as possible.

For complete information, see:

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) periodicity schedule at https://brightfutures.aap.org/clinical-practice/Pages/default.aspx and the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) guidelines at www.aapd.org/media/Policies_Guidelines/G_CariesRiskAssessment.pdf



Prevention Care Resources

For more information click on the links below:

Adolescent Development

https://www.healthychildren.org/English/ages-stages/teen/Pages/Stages-of-Adolescence.aspx

Ages and Stages Questionnaire (a fee may be associated)

https://agesandstages.com/

American Academy of Family Physicians

https://www.aafp.org

American Academy of Pediatrics

https://www.brightfutures.org

Childhood Immunization Schedule

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/child-adolescent.html

Dental Periodicity Schedule

https://www.aapd.org/assets/1/7/Periodicity-AAPDSchedule.pdf

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Growth Charts and BMI

https://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/clinical_charts.htm

Modified checklist for Autism in toddlers (M-CHAT)

https://mchatscreen.com



Prevention Care Resources

Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health

https://mchb.hrsa.gov/

Immunization Action Coalition

https://www.immunize.org/

Institute for Vaccine Safety

https://vaccinesafety.edu/

CDC COVID Data Tracker

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home

March of Dimes

https://www.marchofdimes.org

Periodicity Schedule

https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/periodicity_schedule.pdf

US Department of Health and Human Services

https://www.hhs.gov/

Medicaid EPSDT Program

www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/benefits/epsdt/index.html

National Domestic Violence Hotline

https://ncadv.org/get-help

1-800-799-7233 (SAFE) or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)





Transition from Pediatrics to Adulthood



Transition from Pediatrics to Adulthood

AAP Recommendation for Health Care Transition

www.ahrq.gov

Transition Preparation (across ages 12-21+) Increased responsibility for health care self-management; understanding and planning for changes in health needs and adult providers. **Health Care Transition (HCT)** Transition of Care (between ages 18-21+) The purposeful, planned movement of adolescents and young adults from Concrete event; physical transfer from pediatric child-centered to adult-oriented health care to an adult provider (PCP or OB/GYN). care systems. Successful Transition Patients are engaged in their health care and Sources: receive on-going patient-centered adult care. www.aap.org www.cdc.gov



