GUIDELINE STATEMENT:
Texas Children's Health Plan (TCHP) performs authorization of all skilled nursing services in the home.

DEFINITIONS

**Home Health Skilled Nursing (SN)** visits are nursing services ordered by a physician, included in the Texas Medicaid home health services Plan of Care (POC), and provided by an RN or a licensed vocational nurse (LVN) currently licensed by the Board of Nurse Examiners of the State of Texas (BNE). SN visits may be considered when a client requires nursing services for an acute condition or an acute exacerbation of a chronic condition that can be met on an intermittent or part-time basis and typically has an end-point. SN visits may be provided on consecutive days.

**Home Health Aid (HHA)** visits are services ordered by the physician and are services the HHA is permitted to perform under State law. HHA visits may be considered when a client requires services for an acute condition or an acute exacerbation of a chronic condition that can be met on an intermittent or part-time basis and typically has an end-point. HHA visits will not be considered unless the client also requires SN or therapy services. HHA visits may be provided on consecutive days.

**Acute** is defined as a condition or exacerbation that is anticipated to improve and reach resolution within 60 days.

**Part-time** is defined as Skilled Nursing (SN) visits provided less than eight hours per day for any number of days per week. Part-time visits may be continuous up to 7.5 hours per day (not to exceed a combined total of three 2.5 hour visits)

**Intermittent** is defined as SN or HHA visits provided for less than eight hours per visit and less frequently than daily. Intermittent visits may be delivered in interval visits up to 2.5 hours per visit, not to exceed a combined total of three visits per day.
PRIOR AUTHORIZATION GUIDELINES

1. Home Health Skilled Nursing services require prior authorization. SN and HHA visits will be prior authorized for no more than 60 days at a time.

2. Submission: All requests for prior authorization for SN must be submitted via fax, phone, online submission, or postal service. The requests are received by the Utilization Management Department and processed during normal business hours.

3. Receipt: The Utilization Management professional receiving the request evaluates the submitted information to determine if the documentation supports Home Health Skilled Nursing Services as an eligible service.
   3.1. Providers must obtain authorization within three business days of the start of care date for an initial authorization.
   3.2. For recertification, providers must obtain authorization within seven business days of the new start of care date.
   3.3. During the authorization process, providers are required to deliver the requested services from the start of care date.
   3.4. The start of care date must be documented on the plan of care.

4. Requirements
   4.1. The documentation submitted with the request is consistent and complete.
   4.2. The requested SN services are nursing services as defined by the Texas Nursing Practice Act and its implementing regulations.
   4.3. Medical Necessity for requested services is clearly documented including specifics of client’s condition and skilled nursing needs.
   4.4. The explanation of the member’s current medical needs is sufficient to support a determination by TCHP’s Medical Director/Physician Reviewer that the requested services are medically necessary for an acute condition or an acute exacerbation of a chronic condition with resolution anticipated within 60 days and needs that can be met on an intermittent or part-time basis.
   4.5. Documentation: To request prior authorization for SN and/or HHA, the following documentation must be provided:
      4.5.1. A Physician’s order identifying that the prescribed SN and/or HHA visits are medically necessary
      4.5.1.1. Physician’s Medical Records documenting the medical necessity of the prescribed SN and/or HHA visits
      4.5.1.2. Signed documentation of physician review and approval of the home health services plan of care at least every 60 days
      4.5.1.3. The member must be seen by a physician within 30 days of the initial start of care.
4.5.1.4 The physician must certify he or she has provided continuing care and medical supervision including examination or treatment of the client within six months or when the client’s condition has changed.

4.5.1.5 An assessment that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

4.5.1.4.1. Complexity and intensity of the client’s care
4.5.1.4.2. Stability and predictability of the client’s condition
4.5.1.4.3. Frequency of the client’s need for SN care
4.5.1.4.4. Identified medical needs and goals
4.5.1.4.5. Description of wounds, if present
4.5.1.4.6. Cardiac status
4.5.1.4.7. Whether the setting can support the health and safety needs of the client and is adequate to accommodate the use, maintenance, and cleaning of all medical devices, equipment, and supplies required by the client.
4.5.1.4.8. Comprehension level of parent, guardian, caregiver, or client.
4.5.1.4.9. Receptivity to training and ability level of the parent, guardian, caregiver, or member.

4.5.2. Home Health Plan of Care (POC)

4.5.2.1.1. A new POC is required with every request for recertification. The new POC must include all continuing and new orders. The new POC must document all changes in the client’s condition or diagnosis and reflect the need for continued SN or HHA services in relation to the original need for care.

4.5.2.2. The Plan of Care must be initiated and written in a clear and legible format by the RN and include the following:

4.5.2.2.1. The client’s Medicaid number, the physician’s license number, and the provider’s Medicaid number
4.5.2.2.2. Date the client was last seen by the physician
4.5.2.2.3. The start of care (SOC) date for home health services
4.5.2.2.4. All pertinent diagnoses
4.5.2.2.5. The client’s mental status
4.5.2.2.6. The prognosis
4.5.2.2.7. The types of service requested, including the number of visits and amount, duration, and frequency
4.5.2.2.8. The equipment or supplies required
4.5.2.2.9 Rehabilitation potential
4.5.2.2.10 Prior and current functional limitations
4.5.2.2.11 Activities permitted
4.5.2.2.12 Nutritional requirements
4.5.2.2.13 Medications, including the dose, route and frequency
4.5.2.2.14 Treatments, including amount and frequency
4.5.2.2.15 Wound care orders and measurements
4.5.2.2.16 Safety measures to protect against injury
4.5.2.2.17 Available caregiver
4.5.2.2.18 List all community or state agency services the client receives in the home including, but not limited to, primary home care (PHC), community based alternative (CBA), medically dependent children’s program (MDCP)
4.5.2.2.19 Instructions for timely discharge or referral
4.5.2.2.20 Documentation of coordination with PPECC, when a client receives ongoing skilled nursing in a PPECC setting. When a client receives PPECC, the SN and/or HHA provider must provide a medical rationale to support the need for SN and/or HHA services, when PPECC services are provided on the same day

5 Medical Necessity

5.1 Home health skilled nursing (SN) and Home Health Aid (HHA) services are considered medically necessary when a client requires home nursing services for an acute condition or an acute exacerbation of a chronic condition that can be met on an intermittent or part-time basis.

5.2 HHA visits are intended to provide personal care services under the supervision of an RN, PT, or OT employed by the home health agency to promote independence and support the client living at home.

5.3 SN care consists of those services that must, under State law, be performed by an RN or LVN, and meet the criteria for SN services specified in the Code of Federal Regulations [42 CFR §§ 409.32, 409.33, and 409.44]

5.3.1 In determining whether a service requires the skill of a licensed nurse, consideration must be given to the inherent complexity of the service, the condition of the client, and the accepted standards of medical and nursing practice.

5.3.2 The fact that the SN service can be, or is, taught to the client or to the client’s family or friends does not negate the skilled aspect of the service when the service is performed by a nurse.
5.3.3 If the service could be performed by the average nonmedical person, the absence of a competent person to perform it does not cause it to be a SN service.

5.3.3.1 If the nature of a service is such that it can safely and effectively be performed by the average nonmedical person without direct supervision of a licensed nurse, the service cannot be regarded as a SN service.

5.3.4 The SN services must be reasonable and necessary to the diagnosis and treatment of the client’s illness or injury within the context of the client’s unique medical condition.

5.3.5 The SN care must be provided on a part-time or intermittent basis.

5.4 SN visits are considered medically necessary for a client who:

5.4.1 Requires skillful observations and judgement to improve health status, skilled assessment, or skilled treatments or procedures.

5.4.2 Requires individualized, intermittent, acute skilled care.

5.4.3 Requires skilled interventions to improve health status, and if skilled intervention is delayed, it is expected to result in:

5.4.3.1 Deterioration of a chronic condition

5.4.3.2 Loss of function

5.4.3.3 Imminent risk to health status due to medical fragility or risk of death

5.4.3.4 SN visits to obtain routine laboratory specimens may be considered when the only other alternative to obtain the specimen is to transport the client by ambulance.

5.5 SN visits requested primarily to provide the following will not be prior authorized [ 

5.5.1 Respite care

5.5.2 Child care

5.5.3 Activities of daily living for the client

5.5.4 Housekeeping services

5.5.5 Routine post-operative disease, treatment, or medication teaching after a physician visit

5.5.6 Routine disease, treatment, or medication teaching after a physician visit

5.5.7 Individualized, comprehensive case management beyond the service coordination required by the Texas Nursing Practice Act

5.6 Home Health Aid (HHA) Visits
5.6.1 HHA visits are intended to provide hands-on personal care, performance of simple procedures as an extension of therapy or nursing services, assistance in ambulation or exercises, and assistance in administering medications that are ordinarily self-administered.

5.6.2 Any HHA services offered by a home health agency must be provided by a qualified HHA under the supervision of a qualified licensed individual employed by the home health agency.

5.7 HHA services will not be prior authorized if:

5.7.1.1 HHA services are primarily to perform housekeeping services

5.8 SN or HHA visits will not be authorized for clients receiving care in any of the following facilities:

5.8.1 Hospitals
5.8.2 Skilled Nursing facilities
5.8.3 Intermediate care facilities for the individuals with intellectual disability (ICF-IID)
5.8.4 Special care facilities, including but not limited to, sub-acute units or facilities for the treatment of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
5.8.5 Prescribed pediatric extended care centers (PPECC), unless the SN and/or HHA services are provided before or after PPECC services, when rendered on the same day

5.8.5.1 The SN service provider must coordinate services with the PPECC provider to prevent duplication of services. *(Note: It is anticipated that the provision of SN services in addition to PPECC would be uncommon).*

5.9 A nurse or HHA may be authorized to provide services to more than one client over the span of the day as long as:

5.9.1 Each client’s care is based on an individualized POC
5.9.2 Each client’s needs and POC do not overlap with another client’s needs and POC.
5.9.3 Settings in which a nurse or HHA provider may provide services in a provider-client ratio greater than 1:1 include, but are not limited to, homes with more than one client receiving home health services, foster homes, and independent living arrangements.

5.10 SN visits will not be authorized for the set-up or teaching of the Prothrombin Time/Internationalized Normalized Ration (TP/INR) home testing device.

SN visits will not be approved for the sole purpose of instructing the client on the use of the subcutaneous injection port device. Any necessary instruction must be performed as part of the encounter with the prescribing physician.

5.11 Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)
SN visits to address total parenteral nutrition (TPN) must be provided by an RN appropriately trained in the administration of TPN. If the SN is to administer TPN the following documentation submitted must be submitted:

5.11.1.1 Documentation of current training of the RN(s) who will administer the TPN in the administration of TPN and in the prevention of Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI).

5.11.1.2 Documentation that client or caregiver has been educated regarding in-home administration of TPN.

5.11.2 Intermittent SN visits for clients who receive PDN and who require TPN administration education may be considered for separate prior authorization if [TMPPM 4.1.5.2]

5.11.2.1 The PDN provider is not an RN who has been appropriately trained in the administration of TPN, and the PDN provider is not able to perform the function.

5.11.2.2 There is documentation that supports the medical need for an additional skilled nurse to perform TPN.

5.11.2.3 PDN and SN should not be routinely performed on the same date during the same time period.

5.11.2.3.1 PDN and SN will not be considered for reimbursement when the services are performed on the same date during the same time period without prior authorization approval.

5.11.2.3.2 If the SN visit for TPN education occurs during a time period when the PDN provider is caring for the client, both the PDN provider and the nurse educator must document in the client’s medical record the skilled services individually provided, including but not limited to:

5.11.2.3.3 The start and stop time of each nursing provider’s specialized task(s)

5.11.2.3.3.1 The client condition that requires the performance of skilled PDN tasks during the SN visit for TPN education

5.11.2.3.3.2 The skilled services that each provided during that time period

6 Requests that do not meet the criteria established by this procedure will be referred to a TCHP Medical Director/Physician Reviewer for review and the Denial Policy will be followed.

7 Preauthorization is based on medical necessity and not a guarantee of benefits or eligibility. Even if preauthorization is approved for treatment or a particular service, that authorization applies only to the medical necessity of treatment or service. All services are subject to benefit limitations and exclusions. Providers are subject to State and Federal Regulatory compliance and failure to comply may result in retrospective audit and potential financial recoupment.

Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to the electronic copy for the latest version.
REFERENCES:

Peer Reviewed Publications:

Government Agency, Medical Society, and Other Publications:


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