



# ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY STATEMENT

## Georgia Medicaid

Policy Name & Number	Date Effective
Outpatient Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, and Speech-Language Pathology-GA-MCD-AD-0986	08/01/2022-06/30/2023
Policy Type	
ADMINISTRATIVE	

Administrative Policy Statement prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines, nationally recognized utilization and technology assessment guidelines, other medical management industry standards, and published MCO clinical policy guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of a body organ or part, or significant pain and discomfort. These services meet the standards of good medical practice in the local area, are the lowest cost alternative, and are not provided mainly for the convenience of the member or provider. Medically necessary services also include those services defined in any Evidence of Coverage documents, Medical Policy Statements, Provider Manuals, Member Handbooks, and/or other policies and procedures.

Administrative Policy Statements prepared by CareSource and its affiliates do not ensure an authorization or payment of services. Please refer to the plan contract (often referred to as the Evidence of Coverage) for the service(s) referenced in the Administrative Policy Statement. If there is a conflict between the Administrative Policy Statement and the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage), then the plan contract (i.e., Evidence of Coverage) will be the controlling document used to make the determination.

According to the rules of Mental Health Parity Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of a behavioral health disorder will not be subject to any limitations that are less favorable than the limitations that apply to medical conditions as covered under this policy.

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**NOTICE:** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the requirement for “evidence of face to face assessments by the SLP for speech therapy” will be waived, until such time when the pandemic is declared over. Telehealth may be utilized in place of the face to face OT/PT/ST assessments.

A. Subject

**Outpatient Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, and Speech-Language Pathology**

B. Background

Occupational, Physical, Speech Pathology and Feeding therapy services help improve the lives of patients through comprehensive evaluations, recommendations for adaptive equipment and training in its use, and guidance and education for family members and caregivers.

Occupational therapy (OT) focuses on adapting the environment, of the member, to fit their needs. This includes helping people regain skills after an injury, supporting older adults that have experienced a physical or mental change and teaching children with disabilities how to increase participation in school and social activities.

Physical therapy (PT) focuses on increasing the member's physical ability to participate in their environment. This includes helping people regain physical strength, reduce pain, function and independence after an injury or mental change. PT teaches member's how to manage their physical condition, prevent further injury and achieve long-term health benefits.

Speech language pathology services (ST) include the diagnosis and treatment of speech and language disorders. These services are provided by speech-language-pathologists within the scope of their practices. Speech language pathologists diagnose and treat swallowing disorders (dysphagia) and communication disabilities. Speech, language, and swallowing disorders can be a result of a variety causes, such as hearing loss, autism, developmental delay, Parkinson's disease, a cleft palate, stroke or brain injury.

Feeding therapy and treatment of swallowing dysfunction and/or oral function (FT) for feeding and involves the treatment for impairments/functional limitations of mastication, the preparatory phase, oral phase, pharyngeal stage, and esophageal phase of swallowing. Feeding therapists also make appropriate recommendations regarding diet and compensatory techniques and instruct in direct/indirect therapies to facilitate oral motor control for feeding.

A wide variety of settings may be used to provide physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services, including hospitals, private practices, outpatient clinics, nursing homes and rehabilitation facilities, and in the home. The location of services is determined by many factors, including the physical and medical condition of the individual receiving treatment, the need for specialized equipment or personnel, and the location of the individual in relation to the needed services. Safety is a major concern, and the location in which services are provided should be adequately resourced and staffed to address any potential medical needs that may arise during a treatment session.

### C. Definitions

- **Medically Necessary/Medical Necessity** - Care based upon generally accepted medical practices in light of conditions at the time of treatment which is:
  - Appropriate and consistent with the diagnosis and the omission of which could adversely affect or fail to improve the eligible enrollee's condition;
  - Compatible with the standards of acceptable medical practice in the United States;
  - Provided in a safe and appropriate setting given the nature of the diagnosis and the severity of the symptoms;
  - Not provided solely for the convenience of the eligible enrollee or the convenience of the health care provider or hospital; and
  - Not primarily custodial care.
- **Provider supervised home exercise program (HEP)** – program that includes the following two requirements:
  - An exercise prescription and/or plan documented in the medical record;
  - A follow up documented in the medical record regarding completion of an HEP (after suitable six (6) week period), or inability to complete a HEP due to a stated physical reason i.e. increased pain, inability to physically perform exercises. (Patient inconvenience or noncompliance without explanation does not constitute “inability to complete”).

### D. Policy

- I. CareSource requires all outpatient occupational, physical, speech pathology and feeding therapy services to meet medical necessity criteria.
- II. Evaluations
  - A. Evaluations for outpatient speech therapy are limited to two (2) per year, per member.
  - B. Evaluations for outpatient physical therapy and occupational therapy are limited to one (1) initial evaluation per year, per member, per discipline, per diagnosis and one (1) 1 re-evaluation per 180 days, per member, per discipline, per diagnosis.
- III. Non-facility outpatient setting (i.e. community provider, private practice, provider supervised home exercise program (HEP)):
  - A. CareSource considers outpatient occupational, physical, speech pathology and feeding therapy services provided in a non-facility outpatient setting a covered service when documentation by the patient's healthcare provider and the evaluating therapist supports medical necessity using MCG criteria (when available) or the Speech Therapy and Language Disorder Rehabilitation policy relative to the appropriate diagnosis and service.
- IV. CareSource considers outpatient occupational, physical, speech pathology and feeding therapy services medically necessary in a hospital outpatient hospital department or hospital outpatient clinic when the following criteria is met:
  - A. One of the following conditions is present:

1. The prescribed physical therapy, occupational therapy or speech-language pathology regimen requires specialized equipment or services which would only routinely be available in the hospital outpatient department or hospital outpatient clinic setting; **or**
  2. The inherent complexity of, or risk posed by, the prescribed physical therapy, occupational therapy or speech-language pathology regimen is such that it can only be performed safely and effectively by or under the general supervision of skilled medical personnel in the hospital outpatient department or hospital outpatient clinic setting; **or**
  3. The individual's medical status requires enhanced monitoring beyond what would routinely be needed for physical therapy, occupational therapy, or speech-language pathology services; **or**
  4. The equipment for the size of the individual (for example, a very young or small child) is not available in a freestanding facility; **or**
  5. There is significant risk of sudden life-threatening changes in the individual's clinical condition and immediate access to specific services provided in a medical center/hospital setting is considered advisable (for example, access to emergency resuscitation equipment and personnel, inpatient admission or intensive care facilities). Clinical conditions that may warrant such access include, but are not limited to the following:
    6. Acute mental status changes; **or**
    7. History of falls with significant bleeding; **or**
    8. History or significant risk of major cardiac event; **or**
    9. History or significant risk of major thromboembolic event; **or**
    10. or Significant burn care management;
- or**
- B. There are no other geographically accessible appropriate alternative sites for the individual to receive the prescribed physical therapy, occupational therapy or speech-language pathology services.
- V. Non-Covered Services
- A. Physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services in the hospital outpatient department or hospital outpatient clinic level of care are considered not medically necessary, for all other indications, including when criteria above have not been met.
  - B. Training in nonessential self-help, recreational tasks, or athletic performance. Therapeutic care is care provided to relieve the functional loss associated with an injury or condition and is necessary to return the patient to the functioning level required to perform their activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living and work activities. Therapy to return to a sport is non-covered.
  - C. Hippotherapy
    1. Hippotherapy, also referred to as equine movement therapy (CPT code S8940), describes a form of physical, occupational or speech and language therapy using horses. It is a form of therapeutic horseback riding or equestrian therapy.



2. Hippotherapy is considered investigational and not medically necessary in all cases.

E. Conditions of Coverage  
N/A

F. Related Policies/Rules  
Medical Necessity Determinations – GA- MCD  
Speech Therapy and Language Disorder Rehabilitation GA-MCD

G. Review/Revision History

DATES		ACTION
<b>Date Issued</b>	02/03/2021	New Policy
<b>Date Revised</b>	02/16/2022	Added Evaluations Section II
<b>Date Effective</b>	08/01/2022	
<b>Date Archived</b>	06/30/2023	This Policy is no longer active and has been archived. Please note that there could be other Policies that may have some of the same rules incorporated and CareSource reserves the right to follow CMS/State/NCCI guidelines without a formal documented Policy.

H. References

1. Georgia Department of Community Health. Children’s Intervention Services (CIS) Provider Manual (2021 October 1). Retrieved January 27, 2022 from [www.georgia.gov](http://www.georgia.gov).
2. Georgia General Assembly. § 33-20A-31. Definitions. (2020). Retrieved May 25, 2021 from [www.law.justia.com](http://www.law.justia.com).
3. Introduction to Medicaid (n.d.). Retrieved May 25, 2021 from [www.asha.org](http://www.asha.org).
4. MCG Health: Ambulatory Care Guidelines, 24th Ed., 2020.
5. Policies and Procedures Manual for Hospital Services. Georgia Department of Community Health. Retrieved May 25, 2021 from [www.georgia.gov](http://www.georgia.gov).

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